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(SEMAM – 2K19)



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Eminent academicians and educationalists providing fine education and an illustrious evolution with the changing times are the two pillars on which Universal Group of Institutions stand upon since being established in 2009. In this ever changing world, dynamicity of minds holds the most importance to habituate oneself. The Joint International Conference on **Emerging Trends and Innovation** with Globally Multidisciplinary Research and Education Association (GMREA) is a fine opportunity. The conference will not only succour the Researchers but all who strive to make a change be it experts of various fields, policy makers, stakeholders or students. To redesign, we need determination and zeal to learn and listen to fresh point of views, to grasp and to achieve. To give you an opportunity to hark to new ideas and trends is what we aim to achieve through this conference being held on an international level providing exposure to varied ideas that exist in the world. To embark upon it and understand distinguished techniques lies in your hand. With an interactive interface, we allow you to learn from different countries, universities on your own terms. We open the gates to a new culture, the one which is coherent to ideas never heard of, theories never read of and allow you to seize the day by presenting your own work, getting feedback and take you one step forward towards your goal for this conference will help you in being part of the circle, be known and explored. We all have experiences, we all have views. All we need is a pull from our bubble, a platform to project what we think and this conference stands as a pedestal to showcase your research. The Universal Group of Institutions aims to share knowledge, illustrate the field of Multidisciplinary Research directed for academicians, researchers and scholars working in any aspect and adduce them to a world unexplored. These proceedings, I trust, will be an impetus to stimulate further study and research in all these areas.

We thank authors and participants for their contributions.

Your's Sincerely

Dr. Gurpreet Singh
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Dr. Virender Kaur

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It's with deep satisfaction i write this foreword to the proceedings of International Conference on Emerging Trends and Innovations in Social Sciences, Enginnering, Management, and Agriculture & Medical Sciences held on 26-4-19 in Universal Group of Institutions in collaboration with Globally Multidisciplinary Research and Education Association (GMREA).The dedicated preparation led to a successful conference with broad participation. The papers contained in these Proceedings cover a wide range of topics. The authors have provided state-of-the-art contributions, and this volume could not be produced without their commitment to explore the emerging trends and innovations in higher studies. It also aims to encourage the advancement and exchange of knowledge and experience in the areas of various disciplines among academics, professionals and students.

We thank the key-note speakers of the penalaries, members of editorial board and committees for their cooperation in this conference in different ways.

Dr. Virender Kaur

Director Academics

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Dr. Kompal Wadhawan

Principal

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Learning is not attained by chance; it must be sought for with ardour and attended to with diligence. To learn one must be determined to step out in the world full of unexplored fields and unchartered territories. It's only then one witness's augmentation widening their horizon. International Conference on Emerging Trends and Innovations in Social Sciences, Engineering, Management, Agriculture and Medical Sciences (SEMAM2K19) held in Universal Group of Institutions on 26th April 2019 is a stride in the direction of development and advancement. We are very pleased to introduce the proceedings of the International conference with a hope that these proceedings will provide you with an extensive documentation of the original articles of archival value covering research and development topics, which span all areas of Emerging and Innovative Trends in higher education. In addition to new advances in traditional and more established areas of Teacher Education, we seek to include unfathomed findings on emerging and interdisciplinary issues giving all achievers amongst us an opportunity to master their grasp on everything that the world allows us to learn. The Journal is designed to ameliorate the emerging trends of area of study and pave a road for innovative methods and ideologies fabricating the Teacher's Education in a unique demeanour encouraging researchers and authors to submit fundamental and practical aspects together. Through a careful selection of manuscripts, our utmost goal is to adduce and acquaint everyone with all the issues related to theme, sub-themes and contemporary issues under one blanket in the finest way possible.

A venture can never be successful without guidance, persistence, expertise and cognition. Similarly, a proceeding cannot transcend to the top without having an outstanding and enlightening group of Associate Editors and Advisory Board members. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr Gurpreet Singh, Chairman, Universal Group of institutions, Dr. Verinder Kaur, Director Academics, UGI and Dr. Manju Dhingra President, GMREA. I am forever indebted to the whole organising committee for their devoted, zealous and professional work of countless hours. They form a truly remarkable group of colleagues, the best in their fields as prolific writers and exemplary teachers. I feel honoured to be a part of this journey which is a joint effort of all eminent teacher educators, authors and researchers for no one can whistle a symphony, it takes a whole orchestra to play it.

Dr. Kompal Wadhawan

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PROMOTING RESEARCH FOR SOCIETY



Dr. Manju Dhingra
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Being the **President** of **GLOBALLY MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (GMREA)**. I would like to thank **Dr. Gurpreet Singh**, Chairman, Universal Group of Institutions, **Dr. Verinder Kaur**, Director Academics, UGI, **Dr.Kompal Wadhawan**, Principal, Universal College of Education, the members of organizing committee and editorial board for their constant support. I feel honored and privileged to serve the best recent developments in the areas of multidisciplinary research through this exciting program.

International conference on **Emerging Trends and Innovation in Social Sciences Engineering, Management, Agriculture and Medical Sciences (SEMAM 2k19)** organized by Universal Group of Institutions jointly with Globally Multidisciplinary Research and Education Association (GMREA) is an excellent and inspiring platform for the Researchers and Academicians to explore their research and then to bring together their ideas collectively in the form of the proceedings.

The conference represents the efforts of many people. We further thank the invited key-note speakers for sharing their insights with us. Finally the conference wouldn't be without the excellent papers contributed by authors. We thank all the authors for their contribution and participation in SEMAM 2K19. We hope this program will further stimulate the research and GMREA will always strive for opening the best of publishing opportunities.

Dr.Manju Dhingra

President

Globally Multidisciplinary Research and Education Association (GMREA)

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BEYOND THE CLASSROOM: THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL VALUES ON LEARNER

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ABSTRACT

Our culture lays the foundation stone of our values, beliefs, mindsets. The stronger the foundation, the higher will be the values, beliefs and broader mindsets. Culture develops our attitude and also influences our approach towards life. Giselle Mora-Bourgeois her article, "Reflections on the Impact of Culture in the Classroom", defines culture as the ways in which different groups of people organize their daily lives within national or ethnic groups, urban neighborhoods, companies and professions, and other settings. Culture includes what people actually do and what they believe. Culture influences greatly how we see the world, how we try to understand it and how we communicate with each other. Therefore, our Personality, Perception and Behaviours are greatly determined by our cultural values. The present paper strives to explore the role of cultural values in defining the individual and how does it impacts learning.

Keywords: Culture, Values, Personality, Perception, Behaviour

INTRODUCTION

Culture is the invisible thread which weaves its people together. All forms of Art-literature, Drama, Music, Dance are the real carriers of culture. Besides this language and religion of a community represent its culture. Our cultural values and beliefs gets develop through our lifestyle. Our moral values affects our culture. The importance of culture lies with in our ways of thinking and living. Each culture is unique in its own kind. Differences in cultures have led to a diversity in the people from different parts of the world. Culture develops our attitude. It also influences our approach towards life. According to the behaviorist definition of culture, it is the ultimate system of social control where people monitor their own standards and behavior. Our cultural values lays the foundation principles of our life. They shape and modify our thinking, behaviour and personality.

Understanding and valuing cultural diversity are the important keys to countering racism. All individuals must have the freedom to explore the uniqueness of their culture and identity and developing understandings of the cultural diversity in the world around them. Denying cultural expression will result in limiting the expression of unique perspectives on life and the transmission of knowledge from generation to generation. "Understanding others makes possible a better knowledge of oneself: any form of identity is complex, for individuals are defined in relation to other people - both individually and collectively - and the various groups to which they owe allegiance, in a constantly shifting pattern". (UNESCO, Learning : The Treasure Within, 1996)

DEVELOPMENT OF PERCEPTION THROUGH CULTURAL VALUES :

Our judgment skills, preconceived notions, attitude, and emotions largely affected the way we perceive things in life. All these factors are closely related with the values enshrined by our culture. Our biases plays a great role in perceiving something as good or bad, and what is right or what is wrong. In judging something as easy or difficult, our attitude and our motivation levels play a key role. Our culture shapes the structure of our thinking, which in turn influences our perceptions in a great way. People from cultures that promote individualism bound to look at the main aspects of a situation, while those belonging to the culture that promotes collectivism will consider even the minute details. Cultures that are predominantly individualistic, encourages freedom of choice to children since a young age. Whereas, culture that promotes collectivism, encourages the parents/elders to make choices for their children. This is a clear example of how parenting is perceived in different contrasting ways because of the differences in culture. Similarly, people belonging to Northern cultures may perceive success as being a collective effort, while those of the Eastern culture perceive it as an achievement made through individual effort.

Our culture builds the framework for our thoughts and behavior. Our culture and values ingrain ideas in our minds and influence the way we perceive situations and people. For instance, women living in a male-dominated society may perceive men to be superior. Women belonging to cultures that dictate that their style of clothing, hair do, education etc. They may think of a skirt, a hair style or their education as provocative. Research has proved that our culture does play a vital role in the way our brain, when it processes information and reacts to a stimuli. That's one of the reasons why our culture and values are so important.

DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIOUR THROUGH CULTURAL VALUES

Culture affects perception, and perceptions further modifies behaviour. The culture we belong to, has a direct impact on our behaviour towards other members of the society. The environment in which we live in has great

cultural influences. Etiquettes and conduct are a part of our culture. What our culture teaches us affects the way we interact with each other in the society. The difference between cultures, ideologies is clearly evident in the social behaviour of its community members. Our faith, aspirations and moral values which are a part of our culture, affect the way we behave. Our morals work as a guiding torch for our feelings such as shame and pride, and our faith decides what we perceive as right or wrong, thus affecting our behaviour.

MODIFICATION OF PERSONALITY THROUGH CULTURAL VALUES

Our individual personalities are always influenced by the norms or rules laid out by our culture, we act in accordance with them. Our culture defines people's expectations from us. In the attempt to fulfill them, we modify our behaviour and personality to match our culture. Our religious beliefs, values, traditions, rituals, customs, are part of our culture and play a vital role in modifying our personalities. These factors are closely knitted to our cultural values. Besides this education also plays a key role in developing our personalities. The culture we are part of has a dominant effect on our personalities. It is quite evident from the fact that people born and brought up in the same culture are often found to share certain specific personality traits.

Our culture shapes our values and beliefs which further effects our personalities. In a culture where children are taught to be independent early in life, they grow up to be self-reliant, independent individuals. On the contrary, in a culture where boys and girls are not treated as equal, children may become inferior and pessimistic. They may grow up to be submissive. Cultures that produce people with a holistic approach are more capable of understanding other views with an open mind. Cultures that promote individualism are more likely to have people who are less capable of understanding someone else's viewpoint.

Besides this, the folk art, rituals, traditions, language are other key components, the real carriers of culture that we come across and live in, and that shapes our personalities. We acquire beliefs and knowledge from the people around us. The social group we grew up living in influences our preferences in life. Thus, our personalities and values are shaped by the cultural environment that we are surrounded with.

OBTAINING PEACE THROUGH CULTURE

Our culture gives us an identity, and helps build our character, our viewpoint. The beliefs and the values shared across our community develop within us a sense of belonging towards society. It helps us to realize our moral and social responsibilities towards the community we live in. It is an indispensable bond that unites us and gives us a sense of security and belongingness. The way we think, eat, speak, dress up, our festivals, and our customs and traditions together form our culture. They become an integral part of our daily routine and influence us in many ways. Its importance as a carrier of peace, belongingness, brotherhood depicts through the way we treat others and ourselves, the way we look upon each other's needs, desires, aspirations, thoughts. It helps in developing a sense of togetherness among the members of the society. This is also evident from the examples of developed countries who are progressing as a result of their cultural unity.

Culture acts like a weaver while weaving the threads of social values, beliefs, religions and customs. It permits them to identify with others of similar values, beliefs, mindsets and backgrounds. Cultural values are often successful in inculcating an automatic sense of unity and belongingness within a group and allows us to attain a better understanding of previous generations and their history, culture and values.

CONCLUSION

Since culture and values can form invisible bonds between members in the community. It can hold people with the cultural background together, passing on the values. This propagation of values not only transmits culture knowledge and retains the relationship among people, but it also builds up a long-term tradition decades after decades. In this way culture and values are strengthened as it can provide background, example and reference to its later generations of its strong foundation, ability of keeping the long-term tradition alive and gaining the sense of belongingness of people from that culture.

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IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON YOUNG GENERATION IN INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Digitalization which is the need of today's world is the result of innovation and technological advances. Every country is aiming to achieve digitalization to empower society in a better way. So we explored the intersection between digital technology and development as young people confront and deal with the challenge and issues that are present in their lives. This paper takes an in depth look in how adolescents online activities influence their well being. Does spending time on the internet make youth observe. Are teens becoming sleep deprived because they stay up late talking with their friends? is machine-based communication impoverished and does it result in weaker relationships does the internet make young people depressed and lonely. Does talking online to strangers hurt adolescents well being! In this research paper we tackle some of these questions with regard to adolescent physical and psychological well being.

Keywords: digitalization, technology, Adolescent communication, Internet.

INTRODUCTION

Digital Revolution is the advancement of technology from mechanical and analog technology, the digital electronics available today. The era of Digital Revolution began from the late 1950s to the late 1970s. This time period saw the adoption and proliferation of digital computers that continues to Date. Digital Revolution is also termed as the Third industrial Revolution.

According to various researches, the impact of digital revolution on young generation is found to be profound. According to a recent study, more and more number of children is nowadays migrating online with the help of smart phone and tablets.

In this time and era, technology has become a central pillar to our future achievement and has become a necessary part of their education with parental guidance. The digital media can be a god send gift for the youth as it offers them with a truly educational media experience which will help them to enhance their knowledge. Also, without the help of parents and teachers, the kids are able to learn new things like teaching themselves to play guitar simply by watching videos on the internet. The devices and digital media also offer busy parents the necessary break from parenting, which is reasonable and fair.

Some new figures related to the use of digital techniques by Indian youth.

Internet user in India as of January 2018 (in million)

This statistic presents the digital population in India as of January 2018. During this period of time was found that the country had 250 million active social media were during the measured time period.

	No. of users
Active Internet users	462 ml
Active mobile internet users	430.3
Active social media users	250
Active mobile social media users	230

India Mobile phone users 2015-2019

The statistic shows the number of mobile phone users in India from 2015 to 2019. For 2017 the number of mobile phone users in India is expected to rise to 730.7 million. In this same year the number of smart phone users in India is predicted to reach 340 million and could reach almost 468 million by 2021.

India mobile phone users 2015-2019

	Million
2019	813.2
2018	775.5
2017	730.7
2016	684.1
2015	638.4

Number of social network users in India from 2015 to 2019 (in million)

This statistic shows the number of social network users in India from 2015-2019 in 218, it was estimated that there was around 326 million social network in India up from close to 168 million in 2016. The most popular social networks in India were you Tube and face book, followed by social app whatsapp.

Some other uses of digital technology by young generation.

1. Downloading and listening to music and watching videos online are popular adolescent part times.
2. Virtual world are three dimensional spaces, where users assume avatars and engage in a variety of activities, depending on the particular environment in which they are immersed. Relatively new in the lives of young people at the time of writing, virtual worlds were much more popular among younger children than older youth.
3. Chat are online spaces where users interact with each other in real time they can be either public or private.
4. Online gaming was the most frequent online activity among Indian teens.

2015	14.33
2016	168.1
2017	296.3
2018	326.1
2019	351.4

Share of population	
Face book	30%
You Tube	30%
Whatsapp	28%
Face Book Messenger	20%
Instagram	19%
Google plus	19%
Twitter	18%
Skype	15%
Pinterest	11%

SOME EXAMPLES OF SNS



Impact of digitalization on young generation several impact have been pointed out because of its massive popularity of digital technology. So some positive and negative impact has been selected during the study.

POSITIVE IMPACT

1. Digitalization is giving the opportunity to all the youth as well as digital technology seekers to so communicate with their friends with in a very traction periods of time.
2. Building a relationship with known as well as unknown friends in another positive outlook of social Network users. Most of the people are very much busy with their tight schedule and work. So they not even get the leisure time to meet with their old and existing friends. So digital technology is the ultimate source through which users can maintain their previous and new bonding of friendship as well as other relation.
3. Digitalization enhances the creatively among the users because several creative comments pictures. Poem or statements one regularly posted by these users and therefore they are being able to get instant feedback from friends and family on their creative outlets which helps students refine and develop their artistic abilities and can provide much needed confidence or help them to decide what career path they waste to pursue. However through SNS. people may increase their empathy for their existing and old friends which give more systematic communication.
4. World contains of various dimension of culture, religion as well as different communities. Through SNS it can be communicated with different line follower people who have different point of view regarding social religion as well as political out look. Therefore social Network site provides location based services which emphasize the ability of communication and regular practice of get in touch with the workd.

NEGATIVE IMPACT

1. Digitalization is spread a lot of corruption throughout the world and it positively makes various types of cyber crime which is a major contemporary issues in present day concern.
2. Digitalization makes people more self centered and therefore most of the young people they are more interest in searching and reading a lot of information of their non friends user's.
3. Most of the digital technology users are ready to access only social sites just to check their profile or any new update posted on their wall. Therefore most of the youth used to busy through this site and they are mostly busy in challenging with their friends for a prolong time and it is just a waste of time throughout the day without doing anything and positively it does not make any sense.
4. Digital technology reduces the importance of writing a letter or face to face human contact.

(1) SUGGESTIONS TO COLLEGE

- (a) Regulation on use of mobile phones during lecture.
- (b) Organize a seminars to enlighten students on the not too-good aspects of using social sites as media of interaction.

(2) SUGGESTIONS TO IT MINISTRY

The Ministry has to propose to enact a new that would guide the users of the social network with the do's and don'ts.

CONCLUSION

Finally, in the present research paper we find that digital technologies are of great help in the youth's daily life. However it has positive and negative effects which depend on how a person will utilize it, digital techniques can benefit us in numerous ways and that it can make life easier for us. However, we should keep in mind that everything in life should be taken in moderation- in this case, done in moderation, we should always set our priorities straight and remember that despite being given all that we need a little extra work wouldn't do us harm.

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QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA L**Karuppasamy P. M. and Nirmal Kumar N Mehalingam. P.**Research Department of Botany, V. H. N. Senthikumara Nadar College, Autonomous, Virudhunagar

ABSTRACT

The aim of the phytochemical screening study was the musting method check it for recognizing the quantity of secondary compounds in the Averrhoa carambola leaf extract and make new medicine in the medical fields. The phytochemical investigation of leaf extricates from water, ethanol, acetic acid, and chloroform concentrate of indigenous of A. carambola were researched and following the screening of profitable constituents like anthraquinones, quinones, coumarins, glycosides, carbohydrate, saponins, flavonoids, proteins, amino acids, phenol, tannins, terpenoids, and steroids utilizing standard system. The outcome shows distinctive test concentrates of A. carambola appeared in the nearness of protein and amino acids and missing for tannin compound Not needed.. The antimicrobial activity obtained from agar well diffusion technique indicates that on top of the leaf extract of A. carambola showed the spectrum of inhibition on gram positive and gram negative bacteria. The aftereffects of the phytochemical and antimicrobial study have demonstrated that the A. carambola goes about as a promising plant for creating. In this manner A. carambola has antimicrobial action and may be utilized clinically to seek out novel therapeutic drug mixes for tract pathogens.

Keywords: Leaf extract, organic solvents, phytochemical, antimicrobial activity.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal drugs is that the oldest type of health care identified in the world. Plants have invariably been extraordinary sources medicine of medicine of medication and lots of of the presently accessible drugs are derived directly or indirectly from them [1]. Plant elements like leaves, roots, and bark are used for therapeutic functions and in addition function precursors for the synthesis of helpful medicine because of their ethnomedical importance in nature. Most of the medicine nowadays are obtained from natural sources or semi-synthetic derivatives of natural product used in the traditional systems of drugs [2]. Medicinal plants contain some organic compounds which provide definite physiological action on the human body and these bioactive substances. The foremost necessary of those bioactive compounds of plant area unit alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, resins, and phenol compounds. The phytochemical analysis supported ethnopharmacological info is usually thought of an efficient approach within the discovery of human illness agents from higher plants [3].

All the phytoconstituents are accustomed improve and develop new medicine within the pharmaceutical industries. The foremost vital value of those phytoconstituents of plants was tannins, phenols, flavonoids, alkaloids, and compounds [4]. The incidence of the varied variety of phytochemicals primarily attributed antioxidant and phytochemical properties, diarrhea and infectious disease [5, 6, & 7].

A natural product of the higher plants could provide a new supply of antimicrobial agents with the potential novel mechanism of action. Contrary to artificial medicine, an antimicrobial of plant origin is usually not related to aspect effects and have a vast therapeutic potential to heal several infectious diseases [8].

Averrhoa carambola belongs to the family Oxalidaceae, usually much branched show growing, broad and 3 to 5 m in height and can reach a maximum height of 10 m, with a finely fissured light brown bark and 15 to 20 cm long leaves. It bears large indehiscent yellowish-green berry fruit of 5 to 8 cm long with a characteristic shape resembling a five pointed star, and each cell of the fruit contains five arillate seeds [9 & 10].

The objective of this study was to judge the potential of leaf extracts and phytochemicals on the standard organism this is wrong , likewise as multi-drug resistant microorganism. Within the present work, an extraction and screening for antibacterial activity of the different solvents of *A.carambola* leaf extract have been undertaken.

METERIALS AND METHODS**Collection and preparation of extracts**

For this study the fresh plants were collected from the Western Ghats area, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, and India. The plant leaves were washed in tap water, remove the surface waste material, then dry with sun shaded area 10 to 15 days, and make the powder using an electronic grinder. The leaf powders were taken from various solvents by using mechanical shaker and extracts were keeping it refrigerator for further assays.

Phytochemical analysis

Chemical tests for the screening and identification of bioactive chemical constituents in the medicinal plants under study were carried out in extracts as well as powder specimens using the standard procedures [11, 12, 13, & 14].

a) Test for Anthroquinones spelling check

One gram (1g) of the powdered sample was laid in a dry test tube and 20 ml of chloroform was added. This was stirred up on a steam bath for 5 minutes. The extract was filtered while hot and allowed to chill. To the filtrate was added to an equal volume of 10% ammonium hydroxide solution. This was shaken and the upper aqueous layer was observed for bright pink coloration as indicative of the presence of Anthraquinones.

b) Test for Coumarins

To 1 ml of extract, 1 ml of 10% sodium hydroxide was added. The presence of coumarins is indicated by the formation of yellow color.

c) Test for Glycosides

To 1 ml of each extract, 0.5ml of glacial acetic acid and 3 drops of 1% aqueous ferric chloride solute on were added, the formation of brown ring at the interface indicates the presence of cardiac glycosides in the sample extract.

d) Test for Carbohydrates

Take 1 ml of extract, add few drops of Molisch's reagent and then add 1 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid at the side of the tubes. The mixture was then allowed to stand for 2 to 3 minutes. Formation of red or dull violet colour indicates the presence of carbohydrates in the sample extract.

e) Test for Saponins

The extract (50 mg) is diluted with distilled water and made up to 20 ml. The suspension is shaken in a graduated cylinder for 15 minutes. A two cm layer of foam indicates the presence of saponins [15].

f) Test for Flavonoids

Add a few drops of dilute NaOH, in 1ml of extract, neutralize the solution by adding few drops of HCl. The sample will discolor indicating the presence of flavonoids.

g) Tests for Proteins

Few drops of Conc. Nitric acid was added to 1ml of extract, the formation of yellow color indicates the presence of proteins.

h) Test for Amino acids (Ninhydrin test)

Two drops of ninhydrin solution (10 mg of ninhydrin in 200 ml of acetone) are added to 2 ml of aqueous filtrate. Appearance of purple color indicates the presence of amino acids [16].

i) Test for Phlobatannins

Deposition of a red precipitate when an aqueous extract of each plant sample was boiled with 1 % aqueous hydrochloric acid was taken as evidence for the phlobatannins.

j) Test for Phenol

Crude extract was mixed with 2ml of 2% solution of ferric chloride. Black coloration indicated the presence of Phenol.

k) Test for Tannins

One ml of water and 1-2 drops of ferric chloride solution were added to 0.5 ml of extract solution. The Blue color was observed for tannins [17].

l) Test for Terpenoid and Steroid

4 mg of the extract was treated with 0.5 ml of acetic anhydride and 0.5 ml of chloroform. Concentrated solution of sulphuric acid was added slowly and red violet color was observed for terpenoid and green, bluish color for steroids [18].

m) Test for Quinones

1ml of the leaf extracts was treated with 5ml of HCL. Formation of a yellow color precipitate indicates the presence of quinone [19].

n) Test for Resins

1 ml of various solvent extracts was treated with a few drops of acetic anhydride solution followed by one ml of conc. H₂SO₄. Resins give coloration ranging from orange to yellow.

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

The antibacterial activity of various solvents like water, ethyl acetate, chloroform, and ethanol, were determined by the well diffusion methodology against the gram positive (*Bacillus subtilis*, *Caps streptococcus faecalis*, and *staphylococcus aureus*) and gram negative bacteria (*Escherichia Coli*, *pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *klebsiella pneumoniae*) on the Muller-Hinton agar plates. The incubated bacterial culture was swabbed uniformly using a sterile cotton swab. Completely different solvents of leaf extract were poured into every well on all the plates once that they were incubated at 37°C for 24 h. Once incubation, the clear zone appeared and it absolutely was measured as a zone of inhibition [20]. Standard antibiotic streptomycin was used as a positive control.

DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE INHIBITION OF DIAMETER GROWTH

The relative percentage inhibition of the test extract with respect to positive control was calculated by using the following formula [21],

$$\frac{\text{Diameter of sample} - \text{Diameter of control}}{\text{Diameter of control}} \times 100$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Phytochemical screening is an essential and extremely important a part of the medicinal plant analysis. Phytochemical Screening the solvent extracts of *A. carambola* discovered the presence of secondary metabolites like anthraquinones, quinones, coumarins, glycosides, carbohydrates, saponins, flavonoids, proteins, amino acids, phlobatannins, phenol, tannins, terpenoids, resins, and steroids (Table 1). The presences of those secondary metabolites are better known to possess therapeutic activity against many diseases and so may recommend its ancient use within the treatment of varied diseases [22].

Table-1: Phytochemicals screening of *A. carambola*

S.No	Compounds	Different Solvents			
		Water	Ethyl acetate	Chloroform	Ethanol
1	Anthroquinones	+	+	+	-
2	Quinones	+	-	+	-
3	Coumarins	+	-	-	-
4	Glycosides	+	-	+	+
5	Carbohydrates	+	+	+	+
6	Saponins	+	-	+	+
7	Flavonoids	-	+	-	+
8	Proteins	+	+	+	+
9	Amino acids	+	+	+	+
10	Phlobatannins	+	-	+	-
11	Phenol	+	-	+	-
12	Tannins	-	-	-	-
13	Terpenoids	-	+	-	+
14	Steroids	+	-	-	+
15	Resins	+	+	-	-

Where (+) Present, (-) Absent.

The results are exposure of varied phytochemical analytical ways have convincingly established that *A. carambola* leaf extracts were found that tannins were absent and present are carbohydrates, protein and amino acid in all the solvent extracts of the plant.

Water solvents in barely present in anthroquinones, quinones, coumarins, glycosides, carbohydrates, saponins, proteins, amino acids, phlobatannins, phenol, steroids, and resins same were absent in flavonoids, tannins, and terpenoids. During this extract extremely bestowed in flavonoid, phenol, proteins, steroids, and so moderately present in alkaloids, tannins, saponins, of *carambola* fruit extract [23].

Ethyl acetate solvents in precisely present in anthroquinones, carbohydrates, flavonoids, proteins, amino acids, terpenoids, and resins, same was absent in quinones, coumarins, glycosides, saponins, phlobatannins, phenol, tannins and steroids. In these solvent present in flavonoid, phenol, tannin, and steroid same was absent in glucoside, terpenoid, quinone, catechin and coumarin in genus *Syzygium lateum* leaves extract [24].

Chloroform solvents in just present in anthroquinones, quinones, glycosides, carbohydrates, saponins, proteins, amino acids, phlobatannins, and phenol, same was absent in coumarins, flavonoids, tannins, terpenoids,

steroids, and resins. In chloroform solvent that glucoside and steroid present in genus *Syzygium lateum* leave extract [24].

Ethanol solvents in exactly present in glycosides, carbohydrates, saponins, flavonoids, proteins, amino acids, terpenoids and steroids same was absent in anthroquinones, quinones, coumarins, phlobatannins, phenol, tannins, and resins. The ethyl alcohol extract was found to be a major solvent within the extraction of steroids, terpenoids, and alkaloids. On the opposite hand, the ethyl alcohol was the poor solvent in extracting of the Saponins. Alkaloids were moderately extracted by aqueous and ethyl alcohol extracts from the leaves of *Ephedra altissima*. [25].

We tested fifteen compounds is four completely different solvents in these solvents the compounds that result was largely present in water. Second, most bestowed in chloroform. Third most was ethanol and last given in ethyl acetate.

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

The antimicrobial activity of *A. carambola* was studied by Agar Well Diffusion Method. The activity of different solvents of leaf extract was observed on different Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria. Antibacterial activity was comparable with that of the standard antibiotics, Streptomycin (S10) against the pathogenic organisms tested (Table-2). These results are expressions in the highest inhibition zone were present in gram positive organisms like *Bacillus subtilis* and *Streptococcus faecalis* inhibition zone measured in (12.5mm) and (13mm) from the aqueous extract, and then *Staphylococcus aureus* found the inhibition zone from the solvent of ethyl acetate (10mm). To compare the different solvent of a leaf extract found in the best result in aqueous extract and ethyl acetate, this both extracts were valuable zone was measured.

The antimicrobial activity the most inhibition zone was available in gram positive organisms like *Bacillus subtilis* and *Streptococcus faecalis* the inhibition zone was estimated in (12.5mm) and (13mm) from the aqueous extract, and afterward *Staphylococcus aureus* found the inhibition zone from the ethyl acetate (10mm), To compare about the distinctive solvent of a leaf extract to locate the best outcome for aqueous extract and ethyl acetate derivation this both extracts in significant zone were estimated.

Then again, while the great result, the outcome was shown by gram negative bacteria, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* discover the outcome the inhibition zone was 15 mm and 12 mm found in the aqueous extract. Second, most inhibition zones of the test organisms like *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (10 mm) found to the ethanol solvent.

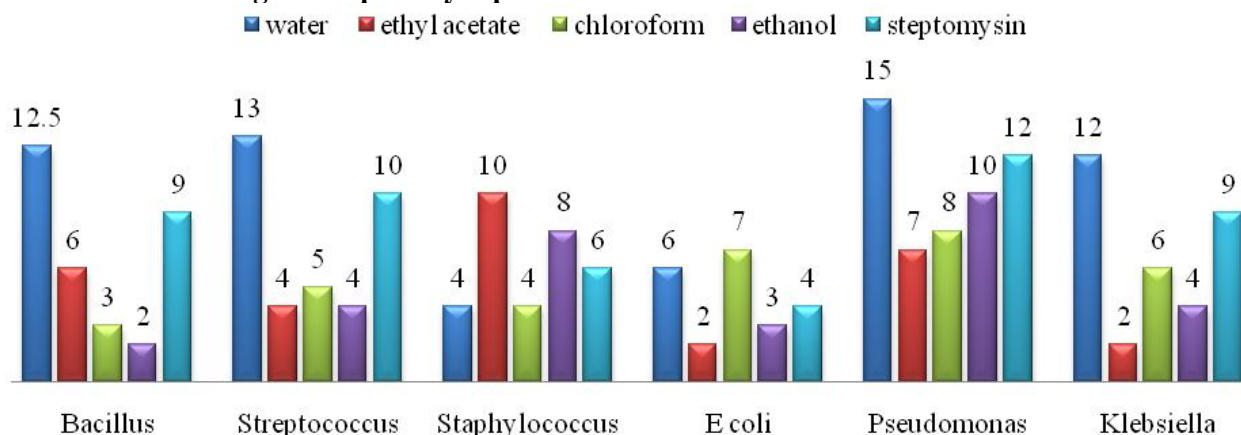
Antimicrobial activity of various solvents of *A. carambola* leaf extract to decide and compare about the six human pathogenic bacteria, the most inhibition zones were found in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (15 mm) from the aqueous extract, because of the most very play out the antimicrobial movement in water extricate for all testing pathogens [Table 2 and fig 1].

Antimicrobial activity against the gram negative bacteria like *E coli*, *pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *klebsiella pneumoniae* and gram negative bacteria like *staphylococcus aureus* showed that the plant will be employed in the treatment of gastrointestinal infection and diarrhea human [26]

Table-2: Antimicrobial activity of *A. carambola*

S.N	Microorganisms		Strepto mycin	Different solvents (50 µl)			
				Inhibition zone (mm)			
				Water	Ethyl acetate	Chloroform	Ethanol
1	Gram Positive Bactria	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	9	12.5	6	3	2
		<i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>	10	13	4	5	4
		<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	6	4	10	4	8
2	Gram Negative Bactria	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	4	6	2	7	3
		<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	12	15	7	8	10
		<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	9	12	2	6	4

Fig-1: Graphically represent the inhibition zones of *A. carambola*



RELATIVE PERCENTAGE INHIBITION OF DIAMETER GROWTH

The consequences of antimicrobial activity of various solvents of *A. carambola* leaf extract were contrasted with the positive control (Streptomycin) for assessing their relative percentage inhibition (Table 3), while the chloroform solvent displays the greatest relative percentage inhibition against *Escherichia coli* (75 %), trailed by ethyl acetate solvents like *Staphylococcus aureus* (66.7 %), Third most was aqueous solvent in *Escherichia coli* (50 %), relative percentage inhibition of minuscule present in aqueous solvent like *Bacillus subtilis* (38.8 %) followed by ethanol solvent in *Staphylococcus aureus* (33.3 %), *Streptococcus faecalis* (30 %) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (25 %) in the aqueous solvent respectively. Other test organisms are found in minus relative percentage inhibition value.

Table-3: Relative Percentage inhibition of diameter growth of *A. carambola*

Test organisms	Relative percentage inhibition (%)			
	Water	Ethyl acetate	Chloroform	Ethanol
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	38.8	- 33.3	-66.6	-77.8
<i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>	30	-60	-50	-60
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	-33	66.7	-33.3	33.3
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	50	-50	75	-25
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	25	-41.7	-33.3	-16.7
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	33.3	-77.8	-33.3	-55.6

CONCLUSION

The phytochemical compositions determined during this study have shown the presence of some important phytochemicals like anthroquinones, quinones, coumarins, glycosides, carbohydrates, saponins, flavonoids, proteins, amino acids, phlobatannins, phenol, tannins, terpenoids, resins, and steroids within the plant extract. The completely differential antimicrobial activity of the extracts against different microorganism was because of the presence of various active phytocompounds that created the test organisms to be vulnerable. These results might give scientific support for some uses of the plant in ancient drugs. It's my conclusion; then on top of plant extracts are used for therapeutic value and developing new drugs inside the medical industries.

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THE AESTHETICS OF PAIN AND SUFFERING: A STUDY OF CHUCK PALAHNIUK'S *FIGHT CLUB*

Manpreet Sharma

ABSTRACT

Late 20th century American fiction saw a rise in the themes that were prominent if not exclusive to the postmodern or post-war era. These fictions consist of an alienated and lonely individual striving against the emptiness of this world. In these texts it was asserted that modern economic, technological, demographic, and political changes have transformed the individual life and social structure of American society. These transformed social and cultural norms have produced a sense of confusion and frustration among the individuals. Quest for one's identity, the sense of belongingness, the idea of rootlessness and cultural isolation have collectively produced a sense of alienation among the individuals. Chuck Palahniuk's *Fight Club* foreshadows the modern themes of alienation, failure, frustration, futility, disharmony, isolation, rootlessness, and absurdity as inescapable conditions of life.

Keywords: Pain, Suffering, Alienation, Erich Fromm, Sadomasochism, Split Personality.

ANALYSIS

Fight Club (1996) is the first novel published by Chuck Palahniuk. After the film adaptation, the novel becomes very popular among young, male American readers. The basic narrative of the novel depicts narrator's suffering from insomnia due to his frequent business trips. To counter this feeling of insomnia he seeks support in attending support groups for critically ill. This is at these support groups he unconsciously develops an idealised "alter ego" who is named as Tyler Durden in the text (Giles 25). Tyler Durden is basically none other than his split personality with whom he establishes *Fight Club* – "a gradually growing group of men meeting in basements just to fight each other and thus feel powerful and free for several minutes" (Giles 25). *Fight club* gradually turns into "Project Mayhem", whose main purpose is to use public assaults and pranks to draw people's attention to inequalities of the capitalist, consumerist society (12). When the project gets out of hand, the nameless narrator realizes that Tyler is in fact just a product of his mind, a mere illusion who is active only in the insomniac state of the narrator, and tries to stop the project. Even though the conclusion of the novel is ambiguous, he obviously fails in this attempt. The narrator is so dissociated from reality that for him "everything is a copy of a copy of a copy"). The Narrator inhabits a world in which "nobody cared if he lived or died, and the feeling was fucking mutual" (*Fight Club* 113). He attends cancer support groups in order to get someone to listen to him, in order to experience the human warmth denied to him in the rest of his life. The novel presents the narrator's views that explain his fascination with such experiences when he says, "This is why I loved support groups so much, if people thought you were dying, they gave you their full attention" (107). It is true that the narrator is not dying like many of the other men who attend the support groups, but for him to be a faker in such circumstances is as authentic as he can manage.

The main focus of the novel is on the narrator, who is suffering from insomnia from the very onset of the novel. As the novel progresses we see that narrator's personality has been split by the alienation that he suffers from. His lack of a father figure, lack of interaction with others, systematic lifestyle, and his boring job have left him wanting to die in a plane crash. This novel is a story of alienation and rootlessness. It also comprises the themes of displacement, exile, and the quest for identity. *Fight Club* is the story of a lost individual who struggles to maintain his identity and feels isolated from the society. The reasons for this estrangement when analyzed can be categorised as based on the social structure of the society and the psychological disorders resulting mainly due to the coercive society.

The eminent social-psychologist and critic Erich Fromm in his book *The Sane Society* maintains that man is alienated from the society when he subsides under the authoritative power of the society and tries to conform to the people of the society. In this way he loses his individuality. He can realise his real self only when he establishes his individuality. This can be achieved only by not always essentially conforming to the society. The *Fight Club* and the Project Mayhem invented by the narrator seem to be such an endeavour wherein he tries to go against the society thus exerting his individuality. It is a sort of defence mechanism to recover his individuality from which he has been alienated by the real society. Although it is apparent from the text that he is not successful in his attempts and the ending of the novel does not lead to any concrete conclusion.

The novel opens with Tyler squeezing barrel of firearm against the narrator. The novel is organized by a broadened flashback with the storyteller, holding a weapon in his mouth, clarifying how he met Tyler, joined

and afterward opposed both Fight Club and Project Mayhem, and now winds up, at the end of the casing, occupied with fight with Tyler in a monetary building set up with Tyler's bombs. This scene is in fact the culmination of the narrator's attempt to attain a sense of self-empowerment and independence from the forces which have heretofore shaped his life. When he becomes aware of the fact that Tyler is none other than his own self who becomes active during nights, his belief and confidence in Tyler is shattered. For him Tyler was a father figure and hence equivalent to God. He had been looking up to him for love, affection and freedom. Since Tyler himself was very powerful figure for the narrator he believes that it is only Tyler who can provide him with the power that he always craves for. But with this revelation that Tyler was just an illusion of his own self, his struggle against the means of alienation ended insignificantly.

Erich Fromm in his book *Fear from Freedom* describes the sadistic and masochistic tendencies as an "escape from an unbearable aloneness" (122). He maintains that the most frequent forms in which masochistic strivings appear are feeling of inferiority, powerlessness, and individual insignificance. In analysis of persons who are obsessed with these feelings he states that while these persons are conscious of the feelings and complain about them, unconsciously there is some power within themselves that "drives them to feel inferior or insignificant" (122). Most frequently these people will depend upon powers outside themselves. These powers include but are not confined to, some other person or institutions or nature. Such people show a submissive behaviour and generally they are not interested in being assertive. "Life, as a whole, is felt by them as something overwhelmingly powerful, which they cannot master or control" (123). Furthermore Erich Fromm states that under such circumstances, these people develop a tendency to "hurt oneself and to make oneself suffer" (*Fear* 123). Persons who have such tendencies to harm themselves, "tend to torture themselves with compulsory rites and thoughts" (123). More often such kind of compulsive neurotics have an unconscious tendency to incur accidents and harm themselves or the things to which they are attached. Erich Fromm delineates one kind of category of people undergoing these masochistic tendencies "who say things which antagonize them whom they love or on whom they are dependent, although actually they feel friendly towards them and did not intend to say those things" (123). Such individuals seem to be under the influence of some external agency and carrying out their orders.

This observation of Erich Fromm is quite relevant to the plot of *Fight Club* as the main protagonist of the novel undergoes both sadistic and masochistic tendencies. In the very first chapter, when the readers get an impression that Tyler is trying to shot dead the narrator, it is in fact, the narrator himself who is holding the barrel of the gun to himself and is on the verge of killing himself and thus committing suicide. For the narrator, "this is not really death" but killing himself will make him "legend" and thus he won't grow old wasting his life insignificantly (*Fight Club* 11). This is the severe case of masochism in which an individual is obsessed with self destruction and this obsession could even lead to suicide. "Maybe self-improvement isn't the answer," *Fight Club's* narrator imagines. "Maybe self destruction is the answer" (49). Emine Şarkdemir in his thesis titled *Desiring Machines/Bodies Without Organs: The Concept of Body In Chuck Palahniuk's Fight Club, Invisible Monsters and Choke* maintains that the characters of Palahniuk's novel move beyond the territories of social institutions and choose violence as the best practice to break the chains of social authority. These characters "who desire to destroy the social control on their bodies direct violence to their own bodies in schizophrenic, masochistic and psychotic ways and destroy the organization of their bodies on which repression is exercised" (Sarkdemir vii). It is also interesting to note the developmental sequence of aforementioned condition. An analysis of the narrative reveals that the development of this extreme condition of masochism was a gradual process. Before culminating in the extreme form of masochism as a means to escape from alienation, the narrator has undergone through many frequent forms of it. In the most frequent form it originates in the sense of powerlessness felt by the narrator. Powerlessness implies helplessness and consists in "the feeling that one's destiny is not under one's own control but is determined by external agents, fate, luck, or institutional arrangements" ("Alienation"). Man finds himself unable to stand against the opposing force bringing about his downfall. Melvin Seeman an eminent social-psychologist and critic categorizes powerlessness as one of the variants of alienation and adds that "*this variant of alienation can be conceived as the expectancy or probability held by the individual that his own behavior cannot determine the occurrence of the outcomes, or reinforcements, he seeks*" (784; emphasis in original). This is the notion of alienation as it originated in the Marxian view of the

worker's condition in capitalist society: the worker is alienated to the extent that the prerogative and means of decision are expropriated by the ruling entrepreneurs (Seeman 784). Seeman notes that while Marx's notion of alienation was confined to industrial sphere only in Weber's work, we find an extension beyond the industrial sphere of the Marxian notion of powerlessness (784). He quotes Gerth and Mills remarks on this extension:

Marx's emphasis upon the wage worker as being 'separated' from the means of production becomes, in Weber's perspective, merely one special case of a universal trend. The modern soldier is equally 'separated' from the means of violence; the scientist from the means of enquiry, and the civil servant from the means of administration. (qtd. in Seeman 784)

This variant of alienation as the masochistic striving is best seen in the career of the narrator. From the very beginning, the narrator appears powerless before his aspirations which are apt to violate social values. It can be analysed that the narrator is overwhelmed by a feeling of his own powerlessness and incompetence. The author portrays him as a dissatisfied white young man, who spends most of his time working for a big company, does not have enough excitement in his life, spends his money buying products he is attracted to through advertisements and generally feels alone and assumes himself as a slave of materialistic culture. He runs away from freedom by offering his own self to an agency that he considers outside of himself. For him "This was freedom. Losing all hope was freedom" (*Fight Club* 22). He submits his self to Tyler because he feels that Tyler is powerful and in fact he turns into an automaton run completely on the directions of his master Tyler. Erich Fromm termed this authority over an individual of an external agency as "authoritarianism" and states it in the following manner:

The first mechanism of escape from freedom I am going to deal with is the tendency to give up the independence of one's own individual self and to fuse one's self with somebody or something outside oneself in order to acquire the strength which the individual self is lacking. Or, to put it in different words, to seek for new, "secondary bonds" as a substitute for the primary bonds which have been lost. The more distinct forms of this mechanism are to be found in the striving for submission and domination, or, as we would rather put it, in the masochistic and sadistic strivings as they exist in varying degrees in normal and neurotic persons respectively. (*Fear* 122)

Fromm explores and presents the psychological and social mechanisms that lead an individual to be afraid of freedom and to prefer to give it up. They appear as the tendency to be led by a 'superior' power and to behave like a social automaton conforming to a role assigned to him by others or by circumstances. And there is also the drive to destructiveness (towards others or towards himself) when the feeling of powerlessness is overwhelming. In all these cases freedom to conduct his/her own personal and social life is nowhere to be seen.

In the whole novel the narrator has been presented as a submissive fellow. He submits to his boss for his salary, he submits to Bob for sympathy, he submits to Marla because she would not compromise with her sessions for the support group and finally he submits to his own alter-ego Tyler because he finds him as a superior and powerful being. This whole process of his submission to external agencies is in fact a phenomenon to establish secondary bonds i.e. relationship via a more powerful mediator. It is also evident that this whole act of submission is culturally patterned. Erich Fromm states that this act of submissiveness is concurrent with religious idolatry. In idolisation an individual submits to a being which he considers superior to himself and ultimately presents himself as inferior one.

Every act of submissive worship is an act of alienation and idolatry in this sense. What is frequently called "love" is often nothing but this idolatrous phenomenon of alienation; only that not God or an idol, but another person is worshiped in this way. The "loving" person in this type of submissive relationship, projects all his or her love, strength, thought, into the other person, and experiences the loved person as a superior being, finding satisfaction in complete submission and worship. This does not only mean that he fails to experience the loved person as a human being in his or her reality, but that he does not experience himself in his full reality, as the bearer of productive human powers. Just as in the case of religious idolatry, he has projected all his richness into the other person, and experiences this richness not any more as something which is his, but as something alien from himself, deposited in somebody else, with which he can get in touch only by submission to, or submergence in the other person. (*Sane* 120)

The narrator projects all his love, strength and thoughts into Tyler Durden. He sees him as a saviour, a messiah who has the capability to change the world. In other words it can be safely assumed that Tyler Durden is the idealised self of the narrator, everything he wishes to be. Tyler Durden the other half of the narrator's personality is strong enough to bring change in the chaotic world. He is majestic and self sufficient, the entity which is complete and self dependent. He is the one on whom lies the onus to empower and enlighten the dark labyrinths of world. While Tyler is strong dynamic and self sustaining, the narrator has a personality in complete contrast to that of Tyler. This is why he has merged his own self with that of Tyler. The narrator's move into Tyler's house signals the beginning of a power shift in which Tyler becomes progressively more dominant and the narrator begins increasingly to emulate Tyler. It is definitely no coincidence that it is Tyler,

the alternate personality, who has a name, while the narrator, the apparent host identity, does not. "The Narrator is essentially a cipher, a non-entity. In many respects, Tyler has more "substance," and certainly more backbone, than the Narrator does" (Steven 25). He extols, "I love everything about Tyler Durden, his courage and his smarts. His nerve. Tyler is funny and charming and forceful and independent, and men look up to him and expect him to change their world. Tyler is capable and free, and I am not" (*Fight Club* 174).

This is in complete consonance with what Erich Fromm has termed as "idolatrous phenomenon of alienation" (*Sane* 120). It is not that the narrator fails to experience Tyler as a human being, but he does not see himself as an active bearer of all his activities and hence diminishes his own self image. He does not realise himself as a complete human being and that is why he gives all the credit for the deeds which actually he himself commits to Tyler Durden. The common resultant of externalisation of passions, according to Fromm, is process of alienation which he defines as "the fact that man does not experience himself as the active bearer of his own powers and richness, but as an impoverished 'thing', dependent on powers outside himself, unto whom he has projected his living substance" (*Sane* 121; italics in original). Tyler part to the narrator's split self subjugates his real self, repeatedly by making him believe that he will get empowered. He inflicts a chemical burn on the narrator's hand by wetting his hand with a kiss and then applies lye on it to inflict a chemical burn. Tyler then disallows the narrator from applying vinegar that would relieve him from the pain until he surrenders to the pain. "It's only after we've lost everything," Tyler intones, "that we're free to do anything" (70). Tyler emphasises that he is endeavouring to enable the Narrator "evolve" in reality, he is inciting him to submit. Tyler has chosen the way of devastation and debacle for the salvation of the narrator. "Disaster is a natural part of [your] evolution, Tyler whispered, toward tragedy and dissolution" (110).

It is worth noticing that initially when the narrator joins the support group he does not cry. Not until he meets Bob, the big moose who is suffering from testicular cancer. Bob is more like the narrator because like the narrator he is also alienated from the stereotypical male gender. He has his testicles removed and therefore he does not conform to the male sex. "Big Bob functions as an ironic embodiment of the narrator's own fear of emasculation" (Giles 25). The narrator is also symbolically castrated because he is not a typical male who conforms to masculine norms. Ronald F. Levant in his work *Masculinity Reconstructed*, describes masculine norms as "avoidance of femininity; restricted emotions; sex disconnected from intimacy; pursuit of achievement and status; self-reliance; strength and aggression, and homophobia" (9). Thus in this sense he is alienated from the male gender to which he belongs biologically but not socially. This understanding is also exemplified by Lynn M Ta in her article "Hurt So Good: *Fight Club*, Masculine Violence, and the Crisis of Capitalism" where she maintains that the narrator's "melancholic sadomasochism is the product of what he perceives to be the feminization of late capitalism; as a corporate drone, he feels victimized by a culture that has stolen his manhood" (266). Fight club is the place where the narrator and many more like him could be real men. "Fight club gets to be your reason for going to the gym and keeping your hair cut short and cutting your nails. The gyms you go to are crowded with guys trying to look like men, as if being a man means looking the way a sculptor or an art director says" (50). The final rule of the fight club is that if it is your first night at fight club, you have to fight. After the fight the individual gains the self confidence "and trusts himself to handle anything" (51). The violent measures towards which the narrator gets inclined are his attempts to recover his lost masculinity that he believes is outcome of victimisation and feminisation by his culture. Consequently the narrator's personality splits into a sadistic and masculine Tyler and a masochistic and feminine unnamed narrator. Michael Kaufman's observations are concurrent in this regard when he states that that "men might direct the buried pain against themselves in the forms of self-hate, self-deprecation, physical illness, insecurity, or addictions," in order to "experience a momentary sense of power and control" (*Theorizing* 150). This sense of power although short lived is provided by Fight Club and Project Mayhem where men assert their manhood. As this narrative reveals, the wounding and masochism of *Fight Club* are key to the text's construction of masculine identity, making *Fight Club* another example of what the author of the book *Marked Men: White Masculinity in Crisis* Sally Robinson has identified as a "dominant or master narrative of white male decline" prevalent in post-sixties, white-male American fiction (2). Sally Robinson argues that white men are tempted by the possibilities of pain and the surprisingly pleasurable tensions that come from living in crisis.

Erich Fromm has stressed upon the need of brotherly love that he elaborates as "the most fundamental kind of love, which underlies all types of love" to overcome the sense of alienation (*Art* 47). Furthermore he maintains that this type of love "is the force that keeps the human race together, the clan, the family, society" and without this love, "humanity could not exist for a day" (*Art* 18). He means the love in "the sense of responsibility, care, respect, knowledge of any other human being, the wish to further his life" (*Art* 47). Fromm holds that the principle of capitalism is incompatible with the principle of love because he believes that capitalism "is based on each one seeking his own advantage" and "is governed by the principle of egotism" (*Art* 132). Thus the only

solution that the book *Fight Club* seems to provide for the problems of isolation and disintegration is a constant and affirmative change in behaviour of the individual.

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DoS AND DDoS ATTACKS: A REVIEW**Nidhi Sharma**Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Singhania University, Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

Denial of service attacks and Distributed denial of service attacks are one of the major threat and complex issue in network security. These attacks have become the biggest problem to availability of resources in computer network. To perform DDoS attacks many hosts are used to send thousands of useless packets to the target users which consume the resources in order to make these out of service. In this paper, different types of DDoS attacks with their impacts are discussed with the aim of providing a better understanding of various methods, tools used as defence mechanism.

Keywords: security, DoS, DDoS, vulnerability, techniques

INTRODUCTION

With the rapid growth and success of internet, attacks on security are also increased day by day. Denial of service attack is one of them which cause massive threat on the availability. DoS attacks target the network connectivity or bandwidth. Bandwidth attacks overflow the network with very high volume of traffic using existing network resources and thus deprive legitimate users of these resources. In connectivity attacks, system is over flown with massive connection requests consuming all available resources to make them non responsive. DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) refers to the deployment of huge number of internet bots, anywhere from hundreds to hundreds of thousands. These bots are projected to attack a server, network or application with an overwhelming number of requests, packets or messages denying service to legitimate users. A denial of service attack is an attack made on a networking organization to stop a server from serving its clients. The main goal of DDoS is the interruption of services by attempting to minimize access to a device or service. In DDoS attack, the attacker use any vulnerability in the protocols at different layers hence compromise different systems called zombies or bots. DDoS attacks are usually measured in number of bits sent at the target per second in network traffic. A DDoS attack ranges from few megabits per second to hundreds of gigabits/ Terabits per second.

Reasons for DDoS attacks

One of the major reasons that make DDoS attacks wide spread and easy to make is the availability of attacking tools and the powerfulness of these tools to generate attacking traffic, various reasons to make a successful attack are:

- Various tools are available for attackers.
- No technical skills are required.
- Internet resources are limited and can be consumed by a sufficient number of users.
- Techniques like IP spoofing, the performer can hide his real identity so real source of attack cannot be found out.
- Since Internet organization is distributed and each network runs as per particular policies and regulations it is almost impossible to deploy a certain global security mechanism and moreover due to privacy concerns it is sometimes nearly impossible to investigate the cross network behaviour.
- Attackers may use of DDoS attacks to just criticize any organization or government.
- Sometimes these attacks are only to have fun activities.
- Businesses can use DDoS attacks to tactically take down competitor websites to give tough competition.
- Attackers use DDoS attacks as a way to extort money from the targets.
- Government use authorized DDoS attacks for both crippling opposition websites and an enemy country's infrastructure.

Types of DDoS attacks

1. **Volume Based Attacks:** The aim of the attackers using these attacks is to saturate the bandwidth of the attacked network. It is measured in bits per second. It uses high traffic to overwhelm the network bandwidth. The examples of these attacks include ICMP floods , UDP floods and other spoofed-packet floods.

2. **Protocol Attacks:** This type of attack focuses on exploiting server resources and consumes authentic server resources or those of intermediate communication tools, like firewalls and is measured in packets per second. SYN floods, fragmented packet attacks, Ping of Death, Smurf are the examples of this type of attacks.
3. **Application Layer Attacks:** These kind of attacks focus on the web applications and are considered as the most complicated and serious type of attacks. These attacks includes GET/POST floods, low-and-slow attacks, , attacks that target Apache, Windows or OpenBSD vulnerabilities. Comprised of apparently legitimate and innocent requests, the ultimate goal is to crash the web server and the magnitude is measured in Requests per second (Rps). Some of the most commonly used methods of doing DDoS attacks are :
 - **UDP Flood:** A UDP flood attack as its name indicates is a DDoS attack that floods a target with User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets. This attack is made with the desired purpose to flood random ports on a remote host. This causes the host to continually authenticate for the application listening at that port, and (when no application is found) respond with an ICMP ‘Destination Unreachable’ packet. This process saps host resources, which can ultimately lead to inaccessibility.
 - **ICMP flood attack (Ping Flood):** This attack sends ICMP ping requests to the victim host without waiting for the answer in order to overload it with ICMP traffic to the point where the host cannot answer to them any more either because of the network bandwidth congestion with ICMP packets (both requests and replies) or high CPU utilisation caused by processing the ICMP requests. Easiest way to protect against any various types of ICMP flood attacks is either to stop propagation of ICMP traffic sent to broadcast address on the router or disable ICMP traffic on the firewall level.
 - **SYN Flood:** This DDoS attack exploits vulnerabilities in the TCP connection sequence (in a server known called “three-way handshake”), wherein a SYN request to initiate a TCP connection with a host must be answered by a SYN-ACK response from that host, and then confirmed by an ACK response from the requester. In a SYN flood state, the attacker sends repeated SYN requests to the target machine. Generally the server responses with a SYN-ACK reply. The host system has to wait continually for the acknowledgement for each request, which leads to build up of incomplete connection, server break down or crash ultimately resulting in denial of service.
 - **Ping of Death:** This is another type of DDoS attack which manipulates IP protocols by sending multiple malformed pings to the target system. This method relies on the reactions or responses by target machines. It may significantly increase use of bandwidth ultimately causing the server to slow down or crash. In a Ping of Death state, following malicious manipulation of fragment content, the recipient ends up with an IP packet which is larger than 65,535 bytes when reassembled. This can run over memory buffers allocated for the packet, originating denial of service for legitimate packets.
 - **Slowloris:** It is an extremely-targeted attack, facilitate single web server to take down another server, exclusive of disturbance other services or ports on the target network. Slowloris makes it happen by holding as several connections to the target web server open for as long as possible. It accomplishes this by establishing connections to the target server, but sending merely a partial request. Slowloris continuously sends more HTTP headers, but never completes a request. The targeted server keeps each of these fake connections open. This ultimately overflows the maximum simultaneous connection pool, and leads to rejection of further connections from legitimate customers.
 - **HTTP Flood:** In this DDoS attack, the attackers exploit apparently-legal HTTP GET or POST requests to attack a web server or application. HTTP floods do not use deformed packets, spoofing or reflection techniques, and require less bandwidth as compared to other attacks to bring down the targeted position or server. The attack is most effective when it forces the server or application to allocate the maximum resources possible in reaction to each particular request.
 - **TearDrop Attack:** This attack involves transferring fragmented packets to a target machine. The machine receiving such packets cannot reassemble them due to a bug in TCP/IP fragmentation reassembly; the packets overlies one another and crash the target network device.
 - **Zero-day DDoS Attacks:** The “Zero-day” refers to the vulnerabilities which are not known and attackers can exploit them. The term is well-known among the hackers society and the practice of trading zero-day vulnerabilities has become a popular activity.

DDoS prevention Techniques

Name of Technique	Approach Used	Advantage	Disadvantage
Ingress Filtering	Ingress Router set to drop traffic with IP address not matching to domain prefix	Reduces DoS attack due to IP spoofing , locates source of attack if ISP has filtering instead of customer links	It just reduces, does not prevent use of forged source address of another host within permitted prefix filter range.
Egress Filtering	Makes certain that only assigned IP address space leaves the network. Outbound filter is used.	Protects other domain from possible attack	There is wastage of resources of domain where packet originates
Route Based Distributed Packet Filtering	Uses routing information. It works on basis that for every link in Internet, there is limited number of source IP addresses from which traffic comes.	Synergistic filtering effect is possible, spoofed IP flows are prevented from reaching other Autonomous Systems.	Difficult to update route-based filters in real time. Acquiring Global knowledge of whole n/w topology has scalability issues
History Based IP- Filtering	A pre-built IP Address database is used and an edge router acknowledges the incoming packets accordingly.	It is robust, there is no need of studying the whole network topology	If the invader knows that the IP packet filter is based on prior connections, they might deceive the server to be included in the IP address database.
Secure Overlay Services (SOS)	Hash based routing is used, the user traffic is authenticated via SOAP then traffic is routed though small number of nodes called as servlets to victim.	Distributed systems that offer exceptional protection to the specified target at the cost of modifying client systems.	Not recommended for public servers.
Load Balancing	Simple approach that enables network providers to increase the provided bandwidth on critical connections and prevent them from going down in the event of an attack.	In a multiple- server architecture the balance of the load is necessary so that both the improvement of normal performance.	It is costly and complex.
Honey pot	Allow the attacker to attack the honypot and not the actual system; they also help to gain info of the attacker by storing their records, the type of attack and type of software used.	Main goal is to make attacker think that he has compromised the machine(honey pot) as slave and understand the attack code, this helps to detect the attacker	Assumes that the attack must be detectable using signature based detection tools.

CONCLUSION

DDoS attacks are not only growing day by day but also they are becoming bigger and more devastating and the techniques to attack, botnet size, and attack traffic are also attaining new heights. A report 2017 from Cisco found that number of DDoS attacks exceeding 1 Gigabit per second of traffic will rise to 3.1 million by 2021, a 2.5-fold increase from 2016. DDoS attacks are difficult to remove completely but they can be prevented . In this paper different types of DDoS attacks with techniques along with pros and cons to prevent these attacks are discussed. Effective defense measures needed to prevent and mitigate these attacks is the current need of the hour.

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ISLAMIC CONCEPTION OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Economists consider Human Capital as a labor (one of the factors of economic production) while as per social psychologists human capital means the capacity and ability of production and management of life. But in order to cope up with the volatile business environment, political and administrative challenges both economists and psychologists lay great emphasis on human capital development. All over the world the scholars, academicians and social scientists put great emphasis and try to find innovative ways to improve human capital. Islam through its educational system and intellectual teachings provide ways and methods to improve and develop human ability both economic production and management. In the Holy Quran Almighty Allah said that Allah will not change the social, economic and political conditions of human communities, unless communities give effort for change to the betterment of their economic and social life, and such change is impossible without the sound and efficient human capital. In this particular paper we would try to find out the Quranic verses and the traditions of Holy Prophet (SAW) and also some of the opinions of Muslim jurists to find out how Islam sees and how much stress it puts on the development of human capital.

INTRODUCTION

Human capital means the knowledge, skills, and abilities people acquire through education, training and development to improve talent and skills that will help to improve both individual and organizational objectives. To invest in the development of human resources is the investment which yields better results and makes all the other things work and make them happen. As per the Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology, which defines human capital as the individuals strengths, his education, training and skills which people brought to their organizations and jobs. From this definition we understand that human capital is the collective power of human assets available to the organization.

Islam the religion of peace is the complete way of life as it stresses upon the fulfillment of all types of needs of humans in the guidelines provided by the last and final Messenger of Almighty Allah. Almighty Allah created each and every thing whatever existed in this universe. The resources created by Almighty Allah are for man (the Supreme Being) to get benefited out of those resources but Allah (SWT) insisted man to spend those resources in decent and disciplined manner.

Human capital can be developed by effective and efficient training and development programs, imparting skills, education and other traits for the growth of both individual and organizations. The value of organizations can further be improved by attracting skilled and competent individuals from the external market.

The importance of human capital can be recognized by the fact that people are indispensable assets who surely can contribute towards the improvement and growth of organizations same as physical assets did. No firm whatever field that firm operates in cannot survive without sound and efficient human capital.

As per the Islamic perspective, the human capital is the integration of both physical as well as spiritual. Its aim is to produce better employees who are obliged and fearful not only to the employer but most importantly to the creator of this whole universe. A Muslim is bound to deliver the trustworthiness, truthfulness and sincerity. In Islam the better person is one who processes the required skills, knowledge and good values.

THE ISLAMIC MOTIVATION OF DOING WORK

In Islam there is a concept (niyyah) intention which shapes ones behavior and attitude either positive or negative. The belief in Islam refers to the towheed (the oneness of Almighty Allah and the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) as his last and final messenger) a believer must always keep this in his mind and heart the existence of Almighty. This intention (niyyah) will lead him into positive thinking.

Islamic motivation is different from the conventional one. Muslims working anywhere in any type of organization either as an employee or an employer find motivation in the religious teachings as they firmly believe in the life after death and that they are answerable before the Almighty Allah of their deeds in the Day of judgment. A Muslim entrepreneur holds himself the holder of (amanah) trustworthy on earth and he has fundamental belief and is aware of the following points: 1. A Muslim is obliged to search commercially as much as he could or seize more business opportunities through legal means, 2. To work as a form of virtuous

deed (amal Salih), 3. Work as a form of servitude (ibadah) with conformity of the divine norms and values, 4. The reward for deeds both here and hereafter.

BUSINESS TRAINING AS PER ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Training simply means the stage of orientation process for newly employed employees in an organization to familiarize them with the business related work procedures, rules, regulations and products.

Now as per Islamic perspective training means encompassing moral and spiritual enhancement of man and manifested eventually into physical development. The training and development should be conducted to increase faith in Allah. Hazrat Imam Ghazali (RA) says that any Muslim who decides and wants to enter into business or trade should first acquire understanding the rules of business transactions thoroughly as per the Islamic law (shariah).

In conventional perspective training means to acquire knowledge and skills but as per Islamic perspective training means to acquire knowledge and skills which can improve both faith and religious obligations. This type of training also helps and motivates a believer to seek excellence and perfection in behavior and business activities. A Muslim is duty bound and responsible to do its level best to serve the humanity irrespective of cast, creed, region and religion through its business actions.

EDUCATION BASED ON ISLAMIC TEACHINGS

Education is obligatory for both men and women in Islam so that they can distinguish between right and wrong. Education is one of the important indicators to measure the quality of human capital of both individual and organizations. The procession of education will surely carry the knowledge, innovation, skills, techniques, motivation, information, discipline and self confidence. Education develops the intellectual capability both of the employer and employee which helps them to take crucial and strategic business decisions. (Hih et al, 2001)

Education means knowledge, maturity and good manners besides source of excellence and achievement. The pursuit of knowledge in Islam is a religious core duty. There is one tradition of Holy Prophet (SAW) that seeking knowledge is obligatory for both men and women.

Education should be effectively used in every walk of life. There are three aspects of education which need to be considered on individuals' education such as (tabriyah) nature, (tadib) discipline and (taalem) teaching all these relate to individuals understanding, development and inculcation of right social behavior. A person who posses Islamic education and knowledge can positively contribute to the firms growth and development.

DIVICES OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN ISLAM

1. FOUNDATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON TAWHIDIC CONCEPTION

The uniqueness of human capital development in Islam is that it bonds and unites every aspect of human psyche including the human capital to Almighty Allah the creator and sustainer of everything and everybody. Tawhidic conception of human capital development touches each aspect of human life economic, political, religious and social facts and laid stress upon steadiness and order which in Arabic means Istiqamah. The term Istiqamah means moral integrity and straightness as well as intellectual uprightness along with continous upgrading of one's knowledge skills and moral behavior.

The human capital development as per Islamic perspective is both noble and prolific. It is noble because human capital consists the intellectual and moral attributes upon which the man has become Khalifah (vicergent or trustee). It is because of the intellect and the capability of sharpening that intellect. The verses of Holy Quran and the traditions of Holy Prophet (SAW) teach us that each and every aspect of human character is imperative, caliphological duties of man are only actualized through resourceful and proficient human capital. This is because, the job of planning, organizing, contributing and producing which is vital and important for the economic growth and social development is achievable only through multi-faceted and resourceful professionals.

The Holy Prophet (SAW) in various traditions insisted that competent and strong believer is better and closer to Almighty Allah than the weak one. It is also true fact that each and every believer is individually good, but the comparison and superlative words used by the Holy Prophet (SAW) in the above tradition signify the importance and need for human capital in relation to social and economic growth of the society. Hence the talented and skillful professionals are better than the layman.

Human capital is prolific because when we utilize the economic production (money and machines) they diminish and depreciate in value through consumption and use but on the other hand the human qualities of knowledge and productivity skills grow through utilization.

Man as a vicergent of Almighty Allah has granted immense qualities of intellect, knowledge and skills to perform his share of activities with responsibility. The Darwainian school of thought is of the belief that man existed merely through evolution and transformation from lower animal to its current shape without any aim and purpose in life but Islam rejects this theory and thought as mans life has both aim and purpose.

2. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT ITS RELATION WITH THE PROMOTION OF WORK

The main purpose of human capital development in the Islam is the promotion of work and productivity. Almighty Allah has promised great rewards for those who work and produce. Islam has categorically discouraged those acts which involve begging and laziness; rather it encouraged hard work and productivity. The Holy Prophet (SAW) said that true believers are those who diligently establish faith on earth and reconstruct the world around them so as to make it a place of plenty and peace for all. There is another tradition of Holy Prophet (SAW) in which he said that whoever when returns home at the end of the day from labor, will be forgiven by the Almighty Allah. At another occasion He (SAW) said that hand is worthy to be kissed which shows the signs of hard work. These traditions of the Holy Prophet (SAW) insists us that we should always promote productivity and resourcefulness and this resourcefulness and productivity comes only through developing human capital.

The Holy Quran through its verses teaches and promotes the development of human capital trough commitment and continuation. The professionals are commanded to work hard, and be committed to continuously improve the quality of work and their profession. Those nations, organizations and individuals cannot grow and prosper who shows laziness, inefficiency in their share of work. Hence to cope up with the changing environment firms should continuously upgrade their human capital to achieve present and future organizational goals.

3. PROTECTION OF HUMAN INTELLEGENCE THROUGH HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

For the survival and growth Islam puts great importance to human capital development. It is the human capital which is used for the business to grow and prosper. Islam provides both protective and motivational factors to promote human intelligence. Islam prohbits all those things which disturb and distracts human intelligence. That is why it prohbits alcohol and other drug additions. Because only those minds can contribute positively who are sound and stable.

CONCLUSION

The Islamic view of human capital development lays much emphasis on intellectual development of human assets, moral responsible behavior through training and development towards ones job as well as towards society through acquisition of knowledge and latest skills to perform both present and future job assignments. The ethical values should be always kept high and given priority while performing any sort of work or activity and human capital should be continuously be upgraded through proper training and development programs keeping in view the Islamic laws and regulations.

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EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA: A STUDY OF RAHUL PANDITA'S OUR MOON HAS BLOOD CLOT

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Trauma is a psychological injury that can be caused by the experience of violence and victimization including sexual abuse, physical abuse, severe neglect, loss, domestic violence or the witnessing of violence, terrorism or disasters. In its most primary origin, the Greek word 'trauma' referred to an injury inflicted on the body rather than on the mind, but later on the meaning changed from the physical injury to psychological one. Trauma can also be said to a wound or injury caused by mechanical or physical factors. It can occur due to a negative psychological effect such as an emotional shock caused by a stressful event. Cathy Caruth says in *Unclaimed Experience: Trauma, Narrative and History* that it is "used more and more to refer to conditions concerning the mind" (3). Unlike the wounding of the body, which is a simple and in most cases healable injury, the wounding of the mind is much more complex because it is not experienced in real time, which makes it harder to register for our consciousness. Cathy Caruth in *Unclaimed Experience: Trauma, Narrative and History* says, "In its most general definition, trauma describes an overwhelming experience of sudden or catastrophic events in which the response to the event occurs in the often delayed, uncontrolled repetitive appearance of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena" (11). Trauma may not be recognised at the time of occurrence but it becomes visible after a period of time. The time passed between the traumatic incident and its symptoms is described by Cathy Caruth as "Incubation Period." In most of the cases trauma occurs due to the loss of some one loved or something loved. The general symptoms of trauma happen to be irritable behaviour, sleeplessness, anxiety, depression, nightmares, disturbed sleep, loss of memory, increase of memory, heart problems, attitude, etc. Dominick LaCapra writes in his *Writing History, Writing Trauma*, "The fact that the event was overwhelming for the victim means that the victim's brain was not prepared for a shattering experience. The victim was not ready to feel pain and anxiety" (90). The delayed reaction is the condition namely Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). While the precise definition of post-traumatic stress disorder is contested, Caruth writes in *Trauma: Explorations in Memory* that most descriptions generally agree that there is a:

response, sometimes delayed, to an overwhelming event or events, which takes the form of repeated intrusive hallucinations, dreams, thoughts or behaviours stemming from the event, along with numbing that may have begun during or after the experience, and possibly also increased arousal to (and avoidance of) stimuli recalling the event. (*Trauma: Explorations in Memory*, 4)

Our Moon Has Blood Clots was written by Rahul Pandita in 2013. It describes the miseries and agonies inflicted due to the terrorism on Kashmiri Pandits centring on the life of Rahul, nicknamed Vicky and his relatives. Through the character of the narrator, the exodus of Kashmiri Pandits from Kashmir in 1990s and their sufferings has been artistically made to provide readers the knowledge and realisation of the actual incidents meted out to Pandits. Rahul, the narrator was fourteen years old in 1990 when his family was forced to leave Srinagar. He belonged to a religious minority, Kashmiri Pandit community living in Kashmir since centuries. Kashmir became increasingly agitated with the growing terrorism and cries of 'Azadi' (freedom) from India. The heart-breaking story of Kashmir has been told through a prism of brutality of the Indian state, and the pro-independence demands of separatists assisted by the terrorists. Kashmiri Pandits survived the traumatic life and terror threats in Kashmir, they made it towards Jammu and Delhi, but it was not possible for them to be completely isolated from the effects of trauma, whether they suffered it personally or not. The narrator after the exodus of Pandits from Kashmir went to Delhi where he felt the commotion of the city corresponding to his internal commotion as a result of the trauma. To search for a better life, to regain what his family had lost in Kashmir, he was quite optimistic in Delhi, where there were various migrants from all over the India. But the first void in his life encountered by him was the perception that though he was surviving physically but had lost the integrity and comfort of mind. Cathy Caruth puts her ideas regarding trauma in her book *Unclaimed Experience: Trauma Narrative and History* that one may think after surviving a horrible accident that the victim when recuperated from all the bodily and psychological injuries, would be happy to still be alive but it is not as simple as that, the trauma does not register at the moment of its impact but rather it hits later with greater power. Pandita writes:

But there was a difference between the other migrants and me. On festivals, and on family functions, or when they were dying, they knew they could go back to where they had come from. I couldn't do that. I knew I was in permanent exile. I could own a house in this city, or any other part of the world, but not in Kashmir Valley where my family came from. (7)

The whole community of Kashmiri Pandits suffered the bodily and psychological injuries due to the terrorist attacks. The narrator was one of them, who had suffered the psychological injuries though not physically. At the moment of the traumatic exodus and the killings of the Kashmiri Pandits, there was no sign or indication of trauma in his life. A certain period passed between his experiencing the psychological injuries and their expression. The time elapsed between the happening of the traumatic event and its first expression, says Cathy Caruth is "Incubation Period." After this incubation period, the trauma strikes with greater force. There was the display of this intensity of trauma in narrator's life. Cathy Caruth says, "the fact that, for those who undergo trauma, it is not only the moment of the event, but the passing out of it that is traumatic; that survival itself in other words can be a crises" (*Unclaimed Experience: Trauma, Narrative and History*, 9).

In Delhi, though during the beginning, his life seemed to be busy and happy but whenever there was some news or any reference to his community, his heart would become dejected. He, even if not having any interest in digging his past out, used to do it. Pandita writes:

But, sometimes, when I'm angry at the T.V shows where our murderers speak about our return, I do. The blood from his nose- the result of a blow from the butt of a Kalashnikov- has dried up. His forehead still looks beautiful and clear, and so does his moustache that I had wanted to imitate when I was young. (8)

Ravi, to whom *Our Moon Has Blood Clots* has been dedicated, was in the view of the narrator an ideal, whom on every step of his life he wanted to follow. The death of Ravi, his cousin, happened to be most traumatic moment of his life. After his death if there appeared any news about their exodus, his heart would burst with tears, it seemed as if the memories came alive and he was watching it. Dominick LaCapra writes that "acting out" is a state, "in which one is haunted or possessed by the past and performatively caught up in the compulsive repetition of the traumatic scenes. In the "acting out" stage, tenses implode, and it is as if one were back there in the past reliving the traumatic scenes" (*Writing History, Writing Trauma*, 21). The narrator said that once in Delhi his one of non- Kashmiri friends was enacting a scene he had watched in a video footage, where Kashmiris were shouting anti-India slogans, it made everybody laugh, but he went back to his past memories of the kicks he suffered at the hands Kashmiris

The narrator's mother was extremely obsessed with the idea of home. Her mania about the home could be measured from her unusual demeanour that whenever Pandita went through any newspaper, she would start pointing towards the advertisements about the houses for sale. She used to pick the newspaper up after his reading and show him which house to buy. The intensity of trauma made her count the days and months in the exile, which she used to do frequently. Her behaviour made him restless, as he over-indulged in her traumatic life which was going to affect him later. LaCapra says that while any person narrates one's traumatic life experiences the listener has to maintain difference which in most of the cases the listener cannot. If the listener sympathises in the trauma of the narrator, it affects the listener later on.

From the very beginning of his childhood his mentality and thinking was shaped in a manner that Rahul often concealed his identity. It was an accustomed tradition in Kashmir that a Kashmiri Muslim must not lose a fight with any Kashmiri Pandit. Rahul's mother's faith in the society and its institutions was broken as the conditions started to change. The first thing tending to societal change was Rehman's behaviour, the second thing happened to be the abuses of a woman hurled at the kind man who helped a Pandit lady climb down the bus. His family decided to move on and renovate their house, but the abuses and expletives hurled on them simultaneously went on. Every moment their trust and identity started dislocating. Pandita writes, "Rehman, meanwhile, was acting strange at times. I remember we were getting our attic renovated and he took a dig at us. 'Why are you wasting money like this?' he said as he poured milk from his can. 'Tomorrow, if not today, this house will belong to us'" (62).

Once, Ravi went on a plantation trip with his colleagues from the university to Lolab, along the Line of Control. On the way some armed men stopped them and asked if there was any Hindu among them. No one answered his identity as a Hindu and Ravi had to use a Muslim name. Jenny Edkins says when the social order becomes hostile, one loses one's identity. So Jenny Edkin's concept of losing the identity becomes fully applicable here. There were the traces of terrorism also. Two low intensity bombs were exploded to make the Kashmiri Pandit community afraid. They got to know that some Kashmiris had returned after getting trained as militants in Pakistan. In March 1989 first Kashmiri Pandit was killed. To add on to the collective trauma of the Kashmiri Pandits and to lower their stability of trust, exclamatory remarks were made like, "Inshallah, next ration we will buy in Islamabad!" (64) said someone buying ration at a government ration store. Bus-conductors used to shout, "Sopore, Hand'wor, Upore" (64).

Kashmir turned into a war zone. Wherever, there were cross-fires ordinary people got trapped. That all led to and added to the psychological trauma of the common people. Jenny Edkins says, "In modern political communities, our trust in the social order and our search for security are invested in the systems that themselves are productive of and produced by force and violence" (*Trauma and Memory of Politics*, 6). This concept applies very aptly to the circumstances in Kashmir. Majority of people believed in violence as a mean to gain freedom. To create terror and awe among Kashmiri Pandits, whom the terrorists took as a symbol of India, they crossed over to Pakistan to get armed training. All the activities done by the terrorists and general public were aimed to gain freedom from India and create a new state that was why the violent and other methods were used. Jenny Edkins writes:

Events of the sort we call traumatic are overwhelming. But they are also a revelation. They strip away the diverse commonly accepted meanings by which we lead our lives in our various communities. They reveal the contingency of the social order and in some cases how it conceals its own impossibility. They question our settled assumptions about who we might be as humans and what we might be capable of. (*Trauma and the Memory of Politics*, 5)

The killings and attacks on Kashmiri Pandits revealed their settled assumptions. The hidden meanings and aim of the attacks became transparent. Novel methods were used to disperse the general Kashmiri Public from the area of attacks, whenever there was any planned attack on the army. Once a vendor of vegetables shouted in Kashmiri language, "*Tamatar paav, bhaijaan aav* (tomatoes, one forth of a Kilo, Big brother says hello)" (73). *Bhaijaan* was a famous militant in Kashmir. Those things stripped naked the common assumptions about the lives Kashmiri Pandits used to live in Kashmir. They perceived the impending doom and one by one changed the mindset. In October 1989, Neelkanth Ganjoo, a retired judge was waylaid and shot dead. In 1989, Mufti Mohammed Sayed was unexpectedly appointed as the union home minister of India, while Kashmiri Pandits took him fully responsible for the 1986 riots in Anantnag, Kashmir, in which various Kashmiri Pandits lost their lives.

On the one hand India tried to do everything to make Kashmiri Pandits believe in the Indian system of government, but on the other it were they who were scapegoated and sandwiched. It was only two days later to the appointment of Mufti Mohammed Sayed to the office of the home minister that his daughter, Rubaiya was abducted by the militants. India was enforced to release the five most dreaded militants as a ransom for Rubaiya. Just after their release the whole of Kashmir started celebrating and Lal Chowk, the central station in Kashmir was lined up with the JKLF flags. Kashmir turned into a war zone. Wherever, there were cross-fires ordinary people got trapped. That all led to and added to the psychological trauma of the common people. Jenny Edkins says, "In modern political communities, our trust in the social order and our search for security are invested in the systems that themselves are productive of and produced by force and violence" (*Trauma and Memory of Politics*, 6). This concept applies very aptly to the circumstances in Kashmir. Majority of people believed in violence as a mean to gain freedom. To create terror and awe among Kashmiri Pandits, whom the terrorists took as a symbol of India, they crossed over to Pakistan to get armed training. All the activities done by the terrorists and general public were aimed to gain freedom from India and create a new state that was why the violent and other methods were used. Jenny Edkins writes:

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The vocabulary for the expression of the terrorised feelings of Pandits fell apart. Nobody heard them. Nobody cared for them. They were completely secluded from the society. Once on the very second day of Shivratri, hundreds of buses carrying thousands of Kashmiris were out in procession, with all the protestors wearing shrouds on their heads, indicating that they were ready to die and kill as well for the cause of freedom. The procession headed towards Charar-e-Sharif shrine and en-route whoever of Pandit community they found,

hurled abuses at. Some winked and made obscene gestures at the sight of Pandit women. In Tankipora, Ashok Kumar Qazi was accosted by three armed terrorists; two of them held him and third one shot him in his legs. He was kicked and dragged in a drain while he cried and shrieked for his help, but there was none to hear him. One of the terrorists pissed over him. His killing happened to be a clear answer to the letter written by H. N. Jattu, a Kashmiri Pandit leader, to militants asking them to make their stand clear against Pandit community. On February 27, 1990 Naveen Saproo, a telecom department employee was killed by the militants. People gathered around and started dancing around his dying body. While the life was ebbing out of him someone from the crowd threw *shireen* (a sweet often showered over the Groom or over anybody getting success in life as a traditional celebration mostly in Kashmir) over him. Jenny Edkins says the disruption of the language also means the disruption of liberty, so they were made to spend most of their time in their houses.

Curfew became the norm due to the deteriorating law and order situation. Whenever there was any incident of the clash between the forces and the militants or any procession out on the roads, Kashmiri Pandits made it to their homes for safety. Once there was a fire exchange between the Indian army and militants. Vicky's father got much terrified because he knew that his wife was near to the site of firing. For hours they waited terrified, but she did not return. His father in the "acting out" stage of his trauma started moving from one place to other in desperation. Eventually she came home much terrified. She said it was Latif, Ravi's best friend, who led her home, but could not understand why Latif ran away while he saw a soldier. After that extremely traumatic situation they were left with no option than to leave their home. They went to Vicky's mother's sister's house, who lived in a cantonment area. There was another example of the social order falling apart and the existential void. This example also served the concept of the "betrayal of trust" to proceed into the traumatic life, put forward by Jenny Edkins. Ashwani Kumar, a chartered accountant was shot by militants and severely injured. His father believed that police will help him but his struggle went in vain. The station in-charge of the police station told him mockingly to, "wait for India's helicopter" (118). Finally his family managed to take him to the hospital, but the doctors too refused to treat him. From the main hospital, he was taken to the Soura Medical Institute, but doctors there also did not touch him. Eventually he died. Whenever his mother heard such reports, the "acting out" of her traumatic survival began. It became her habit that every morning she listened to the news broadcast about Kashmir. Whenever there was some clue about an attack or something else of the sort near her village, she started praying because she had stopped to believe in the existing social order.

CONCLUSION

There were tortures, killings, rapes, molestations, mutilations, physical abuses, treason, property destroying, loots and plunders, attempts to ethnic cleansing, etc, causing the general public to suffer trauma, depression, heart diseases, high blood pressures, sleeplessness, nostalgia, irritating attitude, easily provoked nature, nightmares, cultural dislocation, traditional dislocation, religious and identity dislocation, etc.

The fear induced among the general public was the cause of youth's joining terrorism. The effects of terrorism made people suffer anxiety and depression. Young people used to take sleeping pills and syrups. The trauma caused by the fear of violence made the general public psychologically morbid. Terrorism leads to destruction, property damage, financial instability, psychic morbidity, depression, mental instability, career disruption, innocent's torture and killings, poverty, traditional and cultural dislocation, religious dislocation, etc. It does not spare even the perpetrators of it, they also suffer trauma. The controllers of terrorism too suffer due to the negative consequences. The worst effect of terrorism is the loss of lives. Terrorism's negative consequences are irrespective of caste, colour, creed or religion. Terrorism brings ruins and destruction.

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BALANCED SCORECARD**Aarthi C Sabarinathan**Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the growing importance of Balanced Scorecard system. The design, methodology and approach to set up a balanced score card is discussed, highlighting how the balanced scorecard is superior to pure financial measures, as an assessment of organizational effectiveness. With the increasing demand for products/services and globalization of trade and commerce, there is a growing need for organizations to set up strategic goals and take steps for their implementation. In order to achieve their strategic objectives a number of activities are undertaken. So it becomes important to measure the current performance and ensure that the business activities are in line with the long term strategies of the organization. Various tools are employed to measure the performance of an organization across various functional areas. A balanced scorecard is one such tool. Setting up of a balanced scorecard system for an organisation helps in aligning the departmental and functional goals with that of the organizational strategy besides serving as a good measure of performance in key areas.

Keywords: Globalization, industry, trade, measurement, parameters, metrics, business, objectives, strategy, goals, customer process, finance, tool, balance, non-financial, improvement, long-term, vision, organization, alignment, employee, learning, development, plan, tool, feedback, action, survey, dynamic, environment, shareholder, turnover, ratios, scorecard, management.

INTRODUCTION

In today's information organization era, companies gain competitive advantage through specialization of functional skills. Changing needs of customers, markets, preferences, socio-cultural factors, business modalities and technology have made it challenging to do business. Hence there is a need for an integrated business process system of good quality.

A number of initiatives are required for an organization to transform itself to compete successfully and sustain in the dynamic environment. Many times it is seen that such initiatives are fragmented and different functional areas of an organization operate in silos, ignoring the strategic vision of the business. Such an approach is a road to disaster. Hence there is an immediate need to tie-up the various sub-goals of an organisation to its strategy to accomplish its long-term goals in a smooth and effective manner. A *Balanced Scorecard* is set up for this purpose and provides a holistic view of the performance of the key components of the business, highlighting the areas for concerns so that suitable action can be taken by the concerned authorities in the organisation. A balanced scorecard can be used for any type or size of organization. It is a performance metric used in strategic management to provide feedback to the management.

Balanced scorecard was first used in 1987 at Analog Devices. Later it was made popular by Robert Kaplan and David Norton who successfully published several articles on balanced scorecard.

Meaning of Balanced Scorecard

Balanced Scorecard is a management tool that provides stakeholders with a comprehensive measure of how the organization is progressing towards the achievement of its strategic goals

It balances financial and non- financial measures besides considering the short term and long term objectives of the business.

Basically a balanced scorecard is a score card consisting of four pillars relating to (i) financials, (ii) customers, (iii) internal processes and (iv) learning initiatives of an organization.

Using the balanced scorecard, management can get an integrated overview of the various activities and quickly identify areas for improvement, if any.

Need for Balanced Scorecard

The traditional approach of performance measure laid too much emphasis on the financial factors ignoring other factors responsible for success. Some of the drawbacks are:

- (a) Inconsistent with business realities It is not enough if the value of tangible assets alone are measured, monitored and reported. Much of the success of the business thrives on the value of intangible assets which is largely ignored.

Margaret Blair of the Brookings Institute suggests that tangible assets are continuing to tumble in value and almost 75% of the value of the organization can be attributed to intangible assets.

- (b) Post mortem Financials indicate the past performance of the organization. They only analyze “what has happened” and “why”, ignoring the future variables. A good financial picture is not a guarantee of the organization’s success in the near future. A firm with a high ROI this year can sink into losses the very next year owing to its unfavorable non-financial factors.
- (c) Silo based Under the traditional measure, financial statements are prepared by functional area, ignoring the cross functional contribution which has become relevant in today’s scenario.
- (d) Tunnel vision Financial measures are merely abstractions and focus on only one aspect of the business. It has a narrow perspective and does not consider the long term impact on business.

Further it has been observed that no two organizations thought about strategy in the same way. Some described strategy by means of a financial measure while others described it with reference to their products/services but none of them had an integrated view. Even Michael Porter’s approach based on competitive advantage does not give an all round view to design and implement strategy.

Without a comprehensive description of strategy one cannot expect executives to implement activities in alignment with the strategy.

APPROACH

A good measurement system gets everyone’s attention and should ideally focus on the organizational strategy. The Balanced Scorecard approach lays emphasis on the organizational strategy and measures the key parameters that represent its strategy.

Interestingly a balanced scorecard covers all relevant areas of business and presents insights to the owners on how the various activities in the organization can be aligned with the strategy of the business ensuring that there is minimal or nil, non-value added activities.

The broad framework of balanced scorecard consists of *financial perspective, internal perspective, customer perspective, and learning perspective*. It is notable that this scorecard methodology does not disregard financial indicators but takes into account few other factors vital to the business. Viewing the organization from different perspectives provides a holistic view as compared to relying only on its financial factors and financial performance.

A BALANCED SCORECARD IS USED FOR:

- Mitigation of non-value added activities
- Tracking progress of business and checking if it is in alignment with the vision of the organization.
- Evaluating processes and make changes where necessary
- Alignment of organizational goals with customer expectations
- Optimal use of resources
- Evaluating the past and present financial status of the business and make forecast about future financial condition.
- Identifying areas of accountability for business performance and assign responsibilities to the employees
- Achievement of strategic objectives of the business.

ELEMENTS OF A BALANCED SCORECARD

FINANCIALS

Evaluate the financial position of the organization. Identify the risk factors and the risk mitigation factors. Identify key factors like Capital Structure, Cash flow position and Inflationary indices. A strong financial position is vital to the sustenance of the organization. After reviewing the financial position, check whether it is in line with the long term objective of the organization. If there are problems, ensure that it is highlighted in the scorecard so that effective steps can be taken for addressing them.

Key metrics include meeting Budget Spends, Return on investment ratio, Debt to Equity ratio, Liquidity ratio etc.

INTERNAL PROCESS

Evaluate your internal processes to check if they are efficient and effective. Check if they are running smoothly and meet the customer expectations. Ensure that there is adequate flexibility in the process to cater to the demands of the key customer base.

Review the design of the products to ensure that the production cost is optimal and no compromise is made in the quality. Check whether the various sub-processes have non-value added activities and find ways to eliminate them, if any. Take measures to boost employee morale and ensure that they understand their roles and responsibilities. By making the relevant changes to its internal process an organization can reduce cost, increase quality and reap the benefits of process improvement measures. This in turn contributes to profitability and keeps the shareholders happy.

Key metrics include number of Projects on schedule, Non-conformances per lot, Average Production cycle times.

CUSTOMER

No business can thrive without customers. Analyze the products/services from the perspective of the customers. Identify areas that can add value in the eyes of the customer and work towards meeting their expectations in terms of quality, quantity etc. Various metrics can be used to check the pulse of the customers.

Tracking the changing customer preferences and modifying its market offerings helps a business to stay ahead of its competitors. In the long run, only those organizations that value their customer base can sustain in the dynamic market environment.

Key metrics include Customer Satisfaction surveys, Post-launch survey results, Average Time taken for complaint resolution etc.,

LEARNING AND GROWTH

In the ever-changing business environment, an organization must know how to adapt quickly to its dynamic external environment. Human resources must be trained adequately to cope up with the changes in the business arena. Hence continual training and development of the workforce becomes an imperative need. The organization must be able to identify key areas of training and ensure that the learning activity is undertaken seriously by the staff. An effective retention policy should be framed to ensure that the investment on employee development yields the desired results.

Employee initiatives must be closely tied to the organization's strategic mission ensuring that individual goals are congruent with those of the organization. A strong workforce is the biggest asset of any organization and so employee retention and development must be taken seriously by the management. The organization must be ready to change and improve quickly without losing focus of its strategic goals.

Key metrics include percentage Development completed, Employee turnover ratio, Safety record, Employee satisfaction survey etc,

OUTLINE OF THE IMPORTANT STEPS INVOLVED IN CREATING A BALANCED SCORECARD

1. Look at the vision statement and long-term strategy of the organization.
2. Identify the factors contributing to the four key perspectives, viz., financial, internal process, customer, and learning; if needed, add few more based on the requirement.
3. Create a template and identify the metrics under each of the perspectives.
4. Identify the critical success factors.
5. Establish how to measure each of the factors as listed above.
6. Tie up each measure to an action based goal or goals.
7. Set up a time frame for the measures and develop action plans accordingly.
8. If needed, detailed sub cards can be created out of the top level scorecard.
9. Review the score card at regular intervals.
10. Prepare periodical reports based on the balanced scorecard and share it with the various levels/segments of management.

IN DEVELOPING A BALANCED SCORECARD THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED

- Market Research
- Six Sigma & other process improvement measures
- Economic Value added
- Activity Based Costing
- Total quality management
- Change management
- Deming's 14 Points
- Process Re-engineering

EFFECTIVE BALANCED SCORECARD

An effective scorecard must be able to clarify and translate the vision of the management across the organization. It should be aim to effectively communicate and set goals, linking rewards to performance measures. It must help in setting achievable targets, measurable parameters efficient resource allocation, and establish tangible milestones.

The support of the top level of management is a sine qua non for establishing an effective balanced scorecard. Seeking cooperation from the employees and securing customer feedback are also necessary to devise a well laid out scorecard.

ADVANTAGES

- 1) A balanced scorecard is an easier way of communicating about the strategy of the management.
- 2) It is a crisp method of presentation of vital facts of the business to decision-making authorities
- 3) It helps employees in aligning their goals with those of the organization.
- 4) It is an effective tool for taking stock of the current "as is" situation in a concise manner.
- 5) It covers the different functional and departmental areas in an organization and establishes how their performance is linked to the organizational strategy.
- 6) It enhances accountability by measuring the performances of key functional areas of an organization.

DISADVANTAGES

- 1) It involves heavy cost of initial investment - recruiting experts, training of personnel and usage of standard software for generating accurate reports.
- 2) Conservative employees may resist the scorecard as it may call for reporting certain additional metrics.
- 3) Inadequate or wrong data collected may throw up wrong results undermining the ability of the scorecard.
- 4) The balanced scorecard does not consider external influencing factors like competitor and economic performance.
- 5) Over enthusiasm may lead to vast amount of information on the scorecard which could be mind-boggling and its sheer complexity could discourage the users.
- 6) The balanced scorecard shows the current picture and does not contain recommendations for improvement as part of its structure. Without corrective action, the information obtained from the scorecard becomes meaningless.

CONCLUSION

The balanced scorecard requires understanding, commitment and support from the top level to the lower rungs of the management. If the initial bottlenecks in framing a scorecard are successfully crossed over, there is no doubt that the balanced scorecard would prove to be an effective information dissemination tool for the organization. As the culture changes and evolves within an organization, so does the balanced scorecard. Ultimately it is the people of the organization who are responsible for managing a powerful balanced scorecard. Newer goals, dynamic environments and revised strategies bring in changes to the balanced scorecard and make it even more balanced.

Balanced scorecard of one organization cannot be copied and used in another organization as each organization has its own set of specific conditions and contexts. Different organizations have different needs, different

people, products, services, sizes and market areas; hence the balanced scorecards will be different for different organizations.

Although there are various tools of measuring strategic performance, the balanced scorecard has evolved consistently as one of the best method of measuring performance and addressing concerns in a shorter time. It is an effective performance and tracking tool that supports a growing organization to accomplish its strategic goals.

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A STUDY OF AN OPINION OF TEACHER- TRAINEE'S TOWARD SOCIAL NETWORKING

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A study of an opinion of teacher-
trainee's toward social networking**1. INTRODUCTION**

Social networking is communication among members of the social community through, computer network infrastructure to support and serve social purposes. It is a means of grouping of individuals in to specific groups, like small rural communities or a neighborhood subdivision. Although social networking is possible in person, especially in the workplace, universities and high schools, yet it is most popular online service which unites people of diverse cultures. When it comes to online social networking, websites are commonly used. These websites are known as social sites.

A social network service consists of a representation of each user (often a profile), his/her social links and a variety of additional services.

In recent years, the use of Social Networking has grown tremendously especially among the teens, students and teacher trainees. Social Networking is the new wave of communication, whether it be for personal use, business, education and/or employment technology. Individuals or group in any area of the world can now access someone's information and connect through social networking sites. The uses of social networking websites continues to grow rapidly.

Some advantages of using Social networking are that one can easily communicate a message to a wide audience to view and one can be in touch with someone who is over a great distance within in few seconds as long they have internet access and a networking device such as computer, cell phone, net books, tablets, or game consoles like Xbox and wii. It is a great tool for marketing and getting message out without sending multiple messages. The overall advantage of Social Networking is that it does what it is made for, which is communication. How teacher trainees in colleges of education perceive social network is a matter of concern of the investigation.

MEANING OF SOCIAL NETWORKING

A social networking service is an online service, platform or site that focuses on building and reflecting of a social network or social relations among people.

TERMS OPINION AND ATTITUDE

The term opinion and attitude have been used interchangeably. A continuum has been used to include opinion, attitude, interest and value. A large number of definitions of attitude have been reported by researchers dealing with measurement of attitude. An opinion is overt expression of attitude i.e., we express attitude with opinion. As reported by Allport¹-(1935) "Attitude is a mental or neural state of readiness to respond organized through experience exerting a directive and/or dynamic influence on behaviour". The definition reflects that attitude is a component of mental life and can either be measured physiologically or phenomenologically.

The operational aspect of attitude has been stated by Campbell²(1963) as attitude representing consistency in response to a social object.

1 Allport , G. W , in Murchishon , C. (Ed.) A. Handbook of Social Psychology, Wercstor , Mass : Clark University Press, 1935

2 Campbell, D. T. Social Attitude and Other Acquired Behavioural Disposition Mc Graw Hill, 1963.

Triandis¹ (1971) has treated attitude as an idea charged with emotion which predisposes a class of actions to a particular class of social situations. This definition considers attitude as having three dimensions cognitive, affective and conative which reflects that the measurement of attitude can be related to these three dimensions.

Kerlinger² (1978) used many definitions to report that attitude is an organized predisposition to think, feel, perceive and behave towards a referent. A referent is a category, class, a set of phenomena, physical objects, events, behaviours and even constructs. The definition is quite comprehensive to include all the aspects of the attitude. The directional aspect has also been emphasised as in Allport's comprehensive definition.

Moreno³ (1979) has described attitude as some disposition or preparedness to attend to some parts of objects, rather than others.

From the definitions reported above it can be concluded that:

Attitudes are components of mental life and survive as long as the mental life of an individual survives.

1. Opinion is directed towards some objects.
2. Opinion is dynamic in nature.
3. Opinion is intervening aspects.
4. Opinion, attitude, interest and values lie on the same continuum.
5. Opinion can be measured either physiologically or phenomenologically using the self reporting evaluation techniques.
6. Opinion can be both positive and negative.
7. Opinion have two types of structure one of which is cognitive-affective-conative structure and the other is multi-dimensional structure of attitude.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of problem is as follows:

“A study of Attitude of Teacher Trainees Towards Social Networking”

3. OPERATIONAL STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“Construction of the items for a Likert type opinionnaire measuring the Opinion of Teacher Trainees towards Social Networking and determining the internal consistency along the opinionnaire by administering on a sample of Teacher Trainees to find part whole correlation for the purpose of selecting items for the final draft of the opinionnaire. Computing reliability and validity of final draft for the purpose of standardization and the study of some (two) of its correlates by using 2x2 factorial analysis of variance.

4. OBJECTIVES

1. Construction of the preliminary draft of the Likert type attitude scale to measure attitude of teacher trainees toward social networking.
2. Administration of the preliminary draft of the attitude scale on the sample of teacher trainees.
3. To make selection of the items for the final draft of the attitude scale using internal consistency criterion of r.
4. To find reliability of the final draft of attitude scale using Split half method & Spearman Brown formula.
5. To find the validity of final draft of attitude scale using contrasted groups methods.

5. SAMPLE

A random sample of 60 teacher trainees will be derived from 250 teacher trainees of Sohanlal D. A. V. College of Education, Ambala city for the purpose of administration of the preliminary draft of attitude scale to measure attitude towards social networking and for the purpose finding internal consistency along the preliminary draft of the measure.

1 Triandis, H C Attitude and Attitude change, New York, John Wiley 1971

2 Kerlinger, Fred, N. Foundations of Behavioral Research, Surjeet Publications, 1978.

3 Moreno, M, Encyclopedia of Educational Research New York, Mac Millan, 1979

6. HYPOTHESES

There is no significant difference between the means of score of male Teachers Trainees and their counterpart of the opinionnaire measuring opinion towards Social Networking.

There is no significant difference between the means of score of Science Teacher Trainees and their Humanities counterpart on the opinionnaire measuring opinion towards Social Networking.

The interaction Gender X Subject does not contribute any significant on the Opinionnaire measuring opinion towards social networking.

7. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULT

1. Internal consistency along the opinionnaire has been found to be gratifying and quite satisfactory as 32 items out of 60 items have been found to have part whole correlations $r_{pw} \geq 0.310$. It may also be mentioned that out of the 32 items which have been selected, sixteen items have been positive and the rest of sixteen items have been negative. Thus items have been finally selected on the basis of the criterion $r_{pw} > 0.310$. Thirty two items have been finally selected to form Likert type attitude scale to measure the opinion/attitude of teacher trainees towards Social Networking.

Table shows the finally selected thirty two items with $r_{pw} \geq .310$

THE DRAFTS OF FINALLY SELECTED 32 ITEMS

OPINIONAIRE / ATTITUDE SCALE

Sr. No.	Item No.	r_{pw}	Polarity	Sr. No.	Item No.	r_{pw}	Polarity
1	48	0.677	-	17	23	0.377	+
2	40	0.522	-	18	43	0.369	+
3	11	0.510	-	19	34	0.366	-
4	36	0.502	-	20	15	0.347	+
5	21	0.484	+	21	1	0.346	+
6	52	0.467	-	22	37	0.340	+
7	38	0.439	-	23	59	0.338	-
8	14	0.435	-	24	25	0.328	+
9	44	0.415	-	25	50	0.324	-
10	17	0.396	+	26	4	0.323	+
11	42	0.394	-	27	53	0.319	+
12	20	0.389	-	28	22	-0.318	+
13	7	0.386	-	29	29	0.315	+
14	45	0.386	+	30	58	0.313	-
15	47	0.385	+	31	51	0.312	+
16	6	0.384	+	32	46	0.310	-

2. Split half (odd- even) method of finding reliability of the opinionnaire has been used to find reliability. Summed scores on odd numbered items have been correlated with the summed scores of even numbered items to find reliability of the half length of the 32 item attitude scale.

3. Split half reliability of opinionnaire/attitude scale has been found to be very high. The reliability of the half length scale has been found to be 0.7211. The reliability of full length scale using Spearman Brown formula has been found to be 0.88 which is quite high. It shows that the 32 items attitude scale to measure opinion/attitude towards Social Networking is highly reliable measure of attitude. Table 5.2 shows the half length and full length reliabilities of the opinionnaire /attitude measure.

Table: Half Length and Full Length Reliability of 32 item Attitude Scale / Opinionnaire

Opinionnaire	Reliability of half length attitude scale	Reliability of full length attitude scale
Likert type 32 item Attitude scale	0.7611	0.88

1. As no standard attitude scale/opinionnaire to measure opinion/attitude towards Social Networking was available contrasted group method of finding the validity has been used. Two known groups one favouring Social Networking and the other not favouring Social Networking were selected on the basis of the following item (Question)

Do you love/ hate Social Networking? (Love/Hate)

With ($N_1 = 45$ $N_2 = 15$) the subjects who loved Social Networking ($N_1 = 45$) were found to be high scorers, while these who hated the concept of Social Networking were low scorers. The value of t – ratio was found to be significant which showed that the attitude measure/opinionnaire was valid (effective) measure of opinion towards Social Networking

So, the 32 item attitude measure/opinionnaire is reliable and valid measure of opinion towards Social Networking whose internal consistency along the attitude scale is gratifying can be used for the purpose of measuring attitude of different groups of subjects towards Social Networking.

It has also been found that the variables sex and subject in combination show significant differences on the attitude measure. Male science teacher trainees differ significantly from female science teacher trainees. This result may be attributed to the differences in exposure of the concept of Social Networking. However the results need further corroboration in order to have more confidence.

8. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

1. The Likert type opinionnaire constructed and standardized can be effectively used for the measurement of opinion of the teacher trainees toward Social Networking which is widely used all over the world. The study reveals that the teacher trainees have their responses on the positive side (agreement side). The concept of social networking is quite useful as this medium is more an interactive in approach. Effective communication is due to Social Networking.

2. Social Networking is also a means of problem solving in different areas associated with education. A study of the attitude of teacher trainees who constitute an important section of the society as they are the further teachers and have to guide their student in schools regarding Social Networking and its application.

3. The different items of the attitude measure which also reflect the educational benefits of Social Networking are:

01. Social Networking has the potential for developing manpower. (+)
02. Social Networking makes a man alert and active. (+)
03. Social Networking serves as a good medium for developing friendship. (+)
04. Social Networking is of much significance as it is a rapport building exercise. (+)
05. Social Networking develops the spirit of enquiry. (+)
06. Social Networking is the most abused enterprise. (-)
07. Social Networking is just realizes the dipping of the body and soul into unreal things. (-)
08. Social Networking makes the user Cynical. (-)
09. Social Networking is a worthless strategy as it neutralizes talent. (-)
10. Social Networking is the most of people is a source of confidence in sharing thoughts and feelings publicly. (-)

9. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES:

1. Opinionnaire can be also be constructed and standardized by using Thurstone method.
2. Relationships of a number of independent of variables (more than two) and the Opinionnaire to measure the opinion of Teacher Trainees towards Social Networking would be a comprehensive study.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANXIETY AMONG TRAINEE-TEACHER IN RELATED TO THEIR TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the extent of anxiety among trainee Teachers in related to their teaching. A sample of 270, both male and female trainee teachers belonging to different streams (science, arts, and commerce) were taken ten teachers training colleges selected from three different zones West Bengal, i.e., Kolkata & South 24pgs districts. It is descriptive survey research design. "Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test" by Dr. A.K.P. Sinha and Dr. L.N. Sinha to measure the B.Ed. college anxiety of students and an information schedule was used in order to collect the data for the present study. Results show that there is no significant difference of anxiety among trainee teachers of science, commerce and arts stream. The reason on behind this is that all stream's trainee teachers have suffer from same or common symptoms. They have similar dispositional readiness and similar emotional response during the period of evolution that mean they undergo the similar anxiety while talking anxiety test.

Keywords: Anxiety, teaching, evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

Today's world is full of challenges and the student-teacher or trainee teachers has to face the stress and strain during their training and evaluation this time is very crucial for student teacher that at any time before because they have to do so many things at a time. The pressure of study, time, money, job hopes and more.

From the time of nursery entrance until they complete college, student, are subjected to an increasing number of tests and evaluation, though most of trainee teachers face these situation with normal amount of nervousness, student-teacher those who do not cape up with environment and other evaluation testing situation and experience moderate to severe anxiety, which has a detrimental effect on their performances.

According to Darwin, "Life presents a continuous chain of struggle for enhance and survival."

There are various areas which induces anxiety among student- teacher – some of these-

1. Lesson Planning – Writing the lesson plan formally and the proceeding in the class room is very difficult.
2. Class room management – A study of student-teacher at Exeter University by Price (1979) reported that discipline problem often led to high level of anxiety student.
3. Heavy work load student-teacher have too much activities at a time such as preparing lesson plan and teaching aids, assessment of work given by them, trainee teachers reported their anxiety and stress during teaching practice. Science teacher can get some help from school laboratory but arts and commerce student teacher live with heavy home tasks every day.
4. Evaluation by supervisor/teacher this is a major issue which causes discomfort to student teacher also called 'Evaluation Anxiety' this anxiety induced by being observed by one's lecture or teacher of school acting as a supervisor.

A group of south of England reported that main cause of anxiety for student-teacher was to being observed evaluated and assessed. Student-teacher often complains that they forget the content matter and feel nervous when teachers sits at the end of classroom and observes. The pressure of doing thing correctly and managing classroom activities properly make them tense and apprehensive while teaching. Some of the students-teachers gone in depression when they think of remark recorded in file.

Student teacher got less preparatory time before teaching practice. The teaching practice is a vital aspects of teacher trainee programme. It serves as an opportunity to be exposed to the realities of teaching and performance of professional activities. Before one set of teaching practice session if less preparatory time is provided to the student, it may lead to difficulty in translating theoretical ideas in practical shape due to lack of time to reflect to improve. All the above symptoms are of anxiety in students-teacher.

ANXIETY

It is a state of mind where a student has either a face of insecurity, loss of confidence or incompetence while under group on education or over stressed, women or tense in the moment when he is to be tested or evaluated in front of pupils and supervisor.

Anxiety may be defined as the tendency to respond with fearing achievement of the test related content and the deposition to engage in activities, when are instrumental to the avoidance of achieving such task.

Education theory must be based on sound psychology. As Sri Aaurbindo points out “the true basis of the education is the study of the human mind, in font, adolescence and adult.”

Therefore education should aim at development of natural abilities, character building, personality integration, preparation for adult life, control and sub-limitation of basis instincts, creation of useful citizens, development of senses of synthesis of national as well as consciousness.

Today’s student-teacher are tomorrow’s leaders and nation builder they are the backbone of the nation because the help in the development of future youth. So, they should be dynamic, resourceful, enterprising and responsible without such a human resource no progress of a country can be achieved in any field. Psychological in education and philosophy of education helps to study the minds by observing his behavior can find the solution of anxiety.

Statement of the problem

The problem can be stated as

“A Comparative Study of Anxiety among Trainee-Teacher in Related to their Teaching”.

Objective of the Study

Hence the objectives of the study can be more explicitly presented as

1. To compare the difference between test anxiety among science and commerce trainee-teachers.
2. To compare the difference between test anxiety among commerce and arts trainee-teachers.
3. To compare the difference between test anxiety among science and arts trainee-teachers.
4. To compare the difference between test anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of science stream.
5. To compare the difference between test anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of commerce stream.
6. To compare the difference between test anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of arts stream.

HYPOTHESIS

With a view to investigate the study scientifically, the investigation formulated the following hypothesis

- H₁ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee-teachers of science and commerce stream.
- H₂ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee-teachers of commerce and arts stream.
- H₃ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee teachers of science and arts stream.
- H₄ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of science stream.
- H₅ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of commerce stream.
- H₆ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of arts stream.

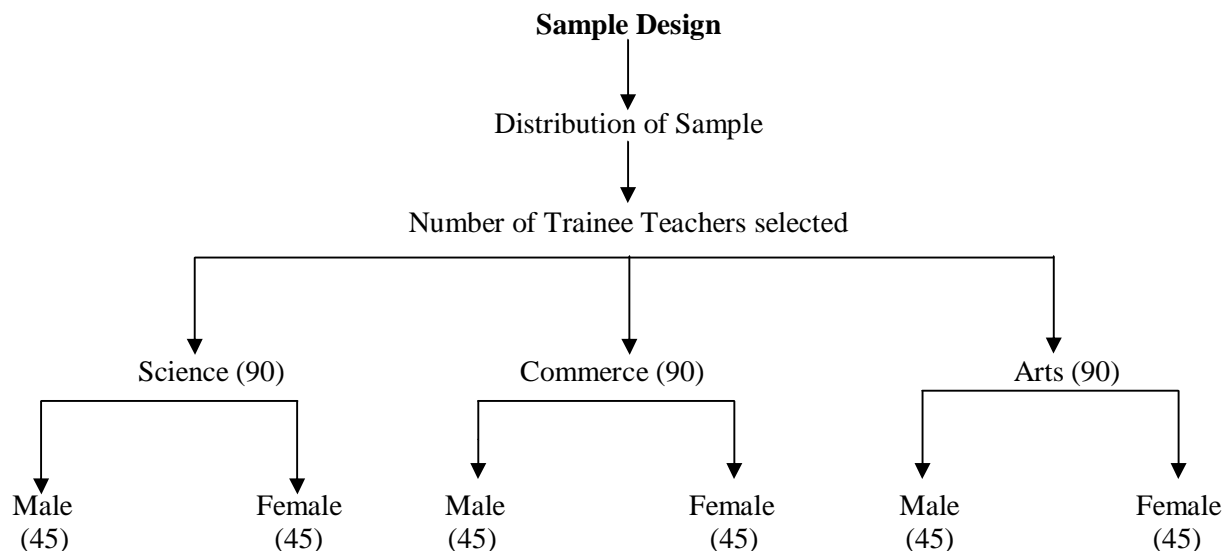
SAMPLE AND SAMPLE TABLE

For conducting the present study the investigator select 270 trainee teachers as samples. Total 270 trainee teachers of various B.Ed. colleges were selected by cluster sampling in which the intact group as a whole was selected. Random techniques were used for selection.

SAMPLE TABLE

Selected from various streams of male and female.

S.No.	Streams	Total no. of Trainee Teachers			Selected no. of Trainee Teachers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Science	212	110	322	45	45	90
2.	Arts	70	66	136	45	45	90
3.	Commerce	170	133	303	45	45	90
	Total	452	309	761	135	135	270



Delimitation of The Study

There is no limit of education and knowledge. But for the research of any subject and one has to keep in mind that the time and tool of the subject of study are limited. Delimitation of the study means marking or prescribing the limit to the study.

1. This study was conducted only on trainee teachers.
2. The sample was drawn from the B.Ed. colleges of Durg and Bhilai.
3. It is primarily comparative study.
4. The study was limited only to the anxiety experienced during evaluation i.e.,
5. For this study, the Sinha's comprehensive anxiety test for children (1968) English version has been used.
6. Statistical Technique of "t" has been employed.

TOOL

An instrument is very necessary for the effective measurement of any data. The instruments that are employed to gather new facts or to explore new fields are called "Tools".

In present study the investigator has adopted, English version of "Sinha's comprehensive anxiety test" by Dr. A.K.P. Sinha and Dr. L.N.K. Sinha to measure the B.Ed. college anxiety of students in various.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

For the verification of the hypotheses, data's were collected from the sample and analysis was done by finding the mean, standard deviation and 't' value on the basis of 't' value. The significance of the hypothesis was interpreted and conclusion were drawn for the problem.

CONCLUSION

One of the basic of the result their interpretation and discussion following conclusions were drawn-

H₁ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee teachers of science and commerce stream.

RESULT

The t-value 1.44 was no significant at 0.05 level (df=178 P>0.05). There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee teachers of science and commerce stream. The above hypothesis is accepted.

H₂ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee teachers of commerce and arts stream.

RESULT

The t-value 0.40 was no significant at 0.05 level (df=178 P>0.05). There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee teachers of commerce and arts stream. The above Hypothesis is accepted.

H₃ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee teachers of science and arts stream.

RESULT

The t-value 1.62 was no significant at 0.05 level (df=178 P>0.05). There will be no significant difference of anxiety among trainee teachers of science and arts stream. The above Hypothesis is accepted.

H₄ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of science stream.

RESULT

The t-value 2.77 was significant at 0.05 level (df=88 P>0.05) There will be significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of science stream. The above hypothesis was rejected.

H₅ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of commerce stream.

RESULT

The t-value 3.2 was significant at 0.05 level (df=88 P>0.05) There will be significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of commerce stream. The above hypothesis was rejected.

H₆ – There will be no significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of arts stream.

RESULT

The t-value 4.95 was significant at 0.05 level (df=88 P>0.05) There will be significant difference of anxiety among male and female trainee teachers of arts stream. The above hypothesis was rejected.

SUGGESTION

The teacher education today is undergoing rapid changes in keeping pace with burgeoning demand of pupil learning and pupil expectations. Teacher pupil attitudinatory demands in the multidimensional area of learning and teaching.

The universities have to redesign their teacher education programmes so as to made them flexible or effective and relevant to the new global dimensions. The qualitative improvement of teaching teachers essentially rests upon a new line of approach where finer techniques latest strategies of teacher should be given due to attention.

As the Delor's commission characterly suggests "the importance of the role of the teacher as an agent of change promoting understanding and tolerance has never been more obvious today."

During training the teachers should not be harshly scolded nor be condemned for every minor laps in teaching practice nor should they be subjected to ridicule and humiliate in class-room or in front of pupil.

Education should take into account both the background and the poor experience of trainee teacher. Evaluation should be consistent with its purpose and provide a reliable and valid measure of trainee performance.

The environment of institute should be cultivated in such a manner that the level of anxiety and stress should be less developed as a trait of personality against the trainee teacher.

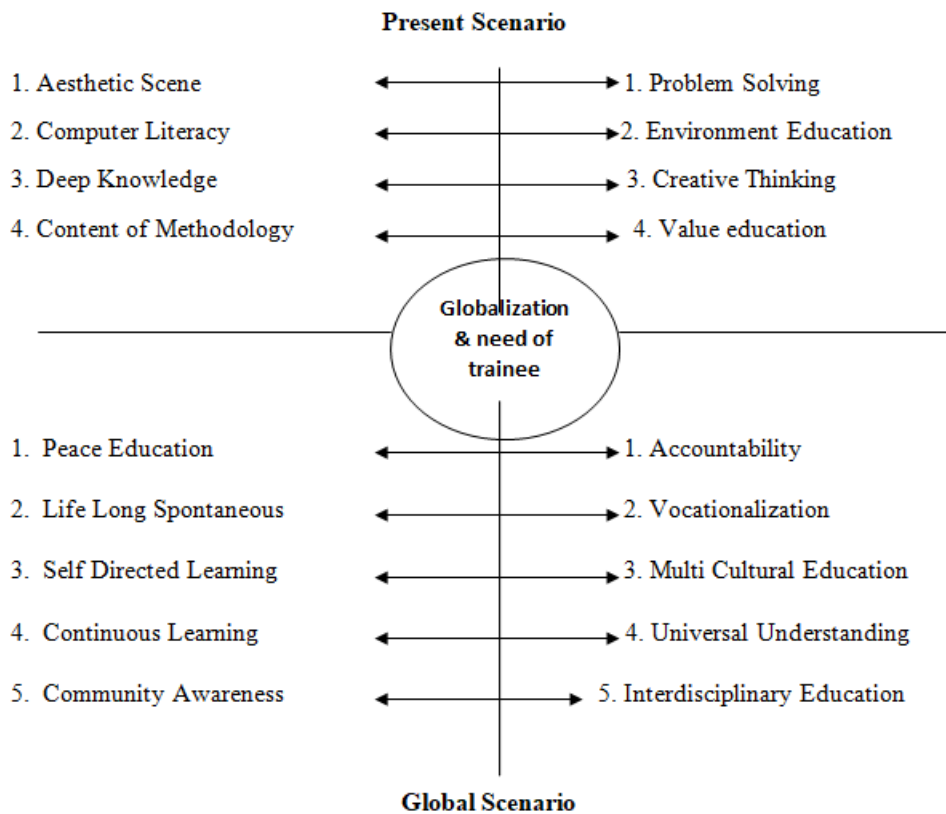
Problem of trainee teacher should be heard sincerely and patiently and efforts should be made to solve their problem as soon as possible by the supervisor or educator.

Supervisor or educator should remove the tension of trainee teacher by giving them proper guidance give suggestion to their parents too.

To cope up with future challenges in globalization teacher education must adopt certain changes:-

What does a trainee in globalization?

PRESENT SCENARIO

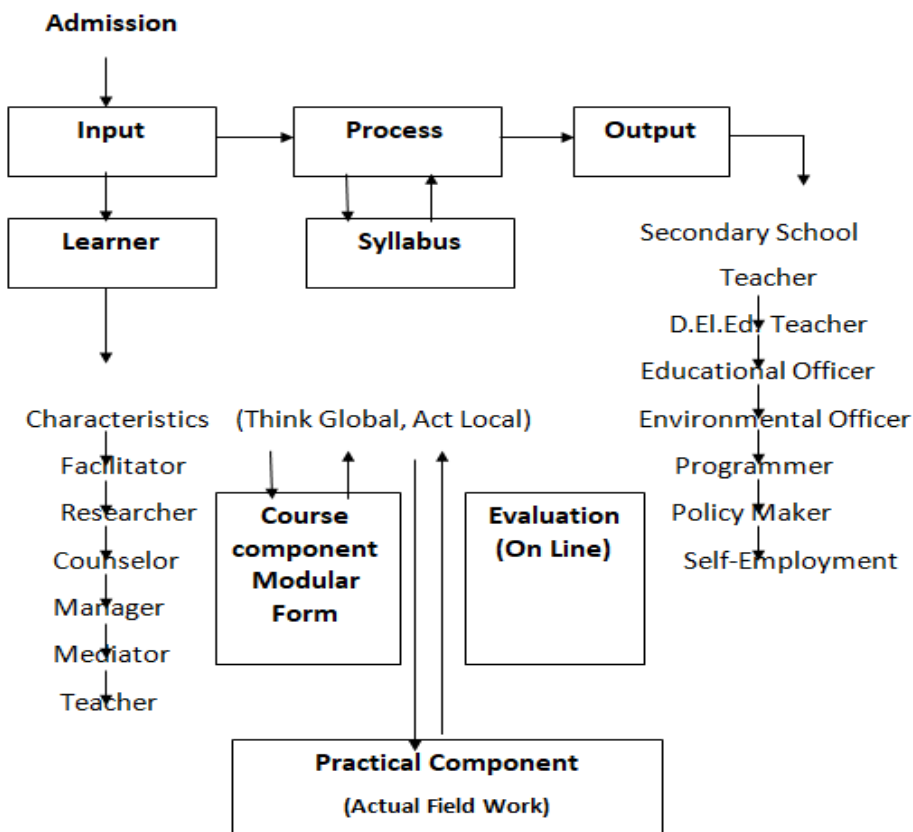


GLOBAL SCENARIO

TEACHER TRAINEE IN COMING

To fulfill the diamonds of trainee in the coming century and to cope with future challenges in globalization teacher education programme must adopt certain changes. The changes should be as –

Starting from the admission if the trainee student is selected properly that is if the input is suitable for the process desire output will obtained.



For the development of country it is very important to have a good teacher and good teacher can be produced only if we have a good system of teacher education and dedicated and efficient teacher educator.

FOLLOW UP STUDIES

1. A study of teaching anxiety of D.Ed. college students.
2. A study of teaching anxiety of college teacher.
3. A study of teaching anxiety of medical college students.
4. A comparative study of teaching among engineering students and their academic performance.
5. A comparative study of teaching anxiety between deaf and dumb training college students and B.Ed. college students.
6. A comparative study of anxiety between village side B.Ed. college students and city sides B.Ed. college students in related to their teaching.
7. A comparative study of anxiety among SC and ST trainee teachers in related to their teaching.
8. A study of the anxiety among Hindi and English medium trainee teachers in related to their teaching.

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CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN RETAIL SECTOR IN INDIA IN PRESENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

The retail industry in India is for most parts highly unorganized the typical kirana store with a shop in front of the house and the shop owner's residence at the back form a majority of the 12 million+ retail stores in India. This has resulted in India having one of the highest retail penetrations in the world. However, organized retail segment is expected to grow exponentially. Today organized retail makes up only 2% of the total available market. Obviously there is a huge potential and opportunity for the organized retail segment. The initial boom in organized retail started a few years ago.

Keywords: Kirana Retail Organized, Unorganized Sector

INDIAN RETAIL SCENARIO

The retail industry in India is for most parts highly unorganized the typical kirana store with a shop in front of the house and the shop owner's residence at the back form a majority of the 12 million+ retail stores in India. This has resulted in India having one of the highest retail penetrations in the world. However, organized retail segment is expected to grow exponentially. Today organized retail makes up only 2% of the total available market. Obviously there is a huge potential and opportunity for the organized retail segment. The initial boom in organized retail started a few years ago.

RETAIL FORMATS IN INDIA

Through the organized retail segment is still relatively nascent we have already seen the growth of multiple retail formats. These include malls, discount stores, department stores, multi-brand outlets, hyper markets etc. Most retail formats are differentiated by the area of store space as well as the kind of products that are sold through the stores. Malls are currently the most popular retail destinations in urban areas as they offer both entertainment and shopping options under the one roof. Discount stores include factory outlets of popular brands. These are becoming extremely popular in India. India still hasn't matured as a market for fashion trends and people don't tend to shop by seasons. Indians shop mostly based on festivals. Hence a very popular trend is to have people buy clothes that are from a previous season for a discounted price. Value conscious Indian customers give a great deal of importance to price and this is also one of the key drivers of the fast upcoming e-commerce market in India.

Through the retail industry in India has multiple categories like clothing & fashion accessories, watches, jewelry, footwear, health and beauty care products/services, medicines, consumer durables, home appliances, mobile handsets etc. Over 76% of the market comes from the ever constant human needs of clothing, fruits and vegetables and consumer electronics.

KEY GROWTH FACTORS

The annual growth rate for the organized retail industry is expected to be at 24% for the next few years. There are a number of key drivers for the rapid projected positive outlook for the Indian retail industry.

The first of which is what one calls the demographic dividend. With youth predominantly accounting for the majority of the population, the expectation is that there will be rapidly rising income levels and increased disposable incomes. The second key driver is the growth of double income households with both members of the family working. This is expected to drive spending powers in urban areas. However the biggest driver for the projected growth in the retail industry is likely to be the growth in the retail industry is likely to be the growth in rural markets. 60% of India still lives outside the top cities and growing aspiration of this population are expected driver a consumer pull for consumer durables, fashion, etc. This pull is likely to be augmented by the growth of new media and access to television, internet and other information sources even in the remotest parts of the country.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN FOR THOSE LOOKING TO MAKE A CAREER IN RETAIL ?

The retail segment presently employs over 35 million people in the unorganized sector. The Indian organized retail segment would come with an employment opportunity of around 2 million this year.

Career opportunities in organized retail is best understood by the core processes in retail. The key core processes happen across the retail value chain of vendors, warehouses and stores. Front-end operations are

stores, back-end operations comprise merchandising, logistics, distribution, marketing, procurement and corporate services like HRM and finance.

Functional distribution of employment will be mostly focused on stores and operation that employ 75-80% of people resource. Merchandising would make up 5-8% of the workforce and others 10-15%.

If one were to look at the distribution of people by employment levels, one would find that 10th standard and below make up 15% of workforce, 10th to 12th about 40% of workforce, diploma holders are about 10% of staff with graduates and post graduates making up 35% of the remaining workforce.

There is thus a huge opportunity for semi-skilled and skilled resources that haven't completed formal education to make a career in the retail industry.

Store operations as a function can be extremely challenging yet gratifying. Each store can be viewed as stand alone business in itself and this enables each and every store employee to understand the goals of the store and work towards achieving the same. Graduates, who are interested in meeting people and salespersons can explore this option. They would get exposure to handling his/her staff and customer satisfaction in a dynamic store environment. In couple of years ' time they can move up to retail operations role. Merchandising is something that is involved understanding the customer and leveraging one's creativity to capture the shopper's attention to drive up product sales. They give the requisite look feel' to brand. Anyone with an open and creative mind can explore this career path. MBA's interested in merchandising domain can look at careers like merchandise planners. Merchandise planner are generally responsible for the marketing strategy; financial number an d allocation of merchandise each store.

A very interesting thing to note about career opportunities in the retail industry is the fact that organized retail is not just growing in the 8 mega cities but also in other towns like Kanpur, Surat, Jaipur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bhopal, Coimbatore., Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Ludhiana, Chandigarh and Faridabad. This reduces the need to migrate from one city to another to make a career in retail.

Typically the retail industry hires those who are graduates or have completed their 12th as customer service assistants/executives.

Candidates, who love interacting with people and are energetic, should explore this. Most people in transaction process at the store and those who perform the role of merchandising and purchase assistants are 10th pass with experience. Most managerial roles like department manager, Merchandise planner and purchase manager require graduate and post graduate qualifications. With the growth of private label merchandising, multiple roles like produce development are evolving. Most of the roles in this domain involve working with marketing, designers and manufacturers.

For those looking to make their careers in retail, there is a unique opportunity to ride a wave of industry growth to achieve career aspirations. The opportunities in retail industry lie across various skill sets and various levels. The critical success factor for anyone looking to make a career in this industry to the same as that with any other industry- Passion & Perseverance. Those with a passion for retail and the perseverance to strive hard are bound to see success in this industry.

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MOBILE COMMERCE IN INDIA: PROSPECT AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

With the development of mobile industry in India and easy accessibility of internet connections to the common people, the electronic commerce is changing its face and turning into mobile commerce. M-commerce has become an easier tool in the hands of users due to its better features and simplicity in its learning and using. M-commerce, being the non-complex way of using the technology, has seen tremendous growth in the recent years and has become very popular among common people of India for online shopping and paying various utility bills. M-commerce is more user friendly as it requires only a smart phone with internet connection in it. But still many people are hesitant in shifting from e-commerce to m-commerce due to security and privacy issues and complexity of mobile applications. This paper strives to understand the concept of m-commerce, analyse its growth drivers in the country and the problems faced by the users.

INTRODUCTION

Mobile commerce was introduced by Kevin Duffey at the launch of the Global Mobile Commerce Forum. It is the process of delivering electronic transactions directly into the customers' hand, 24*7, using wireless technology. It connects the people through wireless networks without requiring heavy and costly gadgets like computers and laptops, thus enabling them to execute transactions with the touch of a screen. M-commerce is a step ahead of electronic commerce as e-commerce provides the services at doorstep whereas m-commerce facilitates services into the hand of the customer. India has witnessed an impressive rise in m-commerce. According to a report released by Consulting firm Zinnov, the market share of the country in m-commerce was \$2 billion in 2014 and is estimated to grow up to \$19 billion by 2019 (Srinivas, Feb 2016). The basic reason of this growth is the availability of cheap smart phones and the offering of low priced mobile data plans by numerous companies prevailing in the market. M-commerce has recently become an easy and affordable channel for reaching the customers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the concept of M-commerce.
2. To study the benefits and growth drivers of M-commerce in India
3. To find out the issues and challenges of M-commerce in India

M-COMMERCE – THE CONCEPT

“M-commerce is the use of mobile devices to communicate, inform, transact and entertain using text and data via a connection to public and private networks.” (Lehman Brothers)

“The core of mobile e-commerce is the use of a terminal (telephone, PDA, PC device or custom terminal) and public mobile network to access information and conduct transactions that result in the transfer of value in exchange of information, services or goods.” (Ovum)

“Business-to-consumer transactions conducted from a mobile device.” (J.P.Morgan)

“The use of mobile handled devices to communicate, interact via an always-on high-speed connection to the internet.” (Forrester)

The different areas that come under M-commerce are money transfers, bill payments, purchasing airline tickets, purchasing movie tickets, restaurant bookings, hotel booking and reservations and shopping products and ordering food. M-Commerce is online anywhere, anytime and on any device and it is providing new opportunities to the world. So, we can sum up m-commerce as M-Commerce = Internet+ E-Commerce+ Wireless.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Habib and Sarwar (2012) believed that m-commerce is being focused for future growth by telecommunication industry and other businesses and m-commerce players in India needs to work fast to improve user interface and offer innovative pricing structures.

Batra and Juneja (2013) lists the issues being faced by mobile industry in India. They reflected that it is adding significant value to the businesses in India and in times to come Mobile Commerce is expected to become more safe and secure as both government and the companies are investing on security aspect to provide better services to users and safeguard their interests.

Chauhan and Dalal (2014) studied the future prospects of m-commerce in India. According to them, use of e-commerce has become easier as mobile commerce led to the growth of e-commerce. The increasing trend of smart phones and online shopping in the developing India promoted the growth of m-commerce. With the introduction of faster internet technologies such as 4G and improved security, m-commerce has grown rapidly in the country.

Gupta and Vyas (2014) identified the factors affecting the adoption of m-commerce and made an attempt to find out the benefits and hurdles faced by m-commerce in India. They also discussed the spectrum of m-commerce in India and how could it be enlarged.

Srinivas D (2016) reported the facts of feasibility of m-commerce in India and stated that no doubt there is an increasing trend towards usage of e-commerce but still people hesitate to use m-commerce due to security problems, payment issues and complexity of mobile applications.

Naware (2016) stated that development of low cost smart phones and low mobile tariffs led to tremendous growth in mobile internet subscribers and m-commerce in India. Mobility, flexibility, reachability are the features and tiny screen, low processing power of mobile device, security of mobile transactions are the limitations of m-commerce.

MOBILE COMMERCE: A WINNING EDGE

There are numerous features of mobile commerce which make popular among the people of the country. Some of these are described as below:

EASY TO USE

The various applications used in mobile commerce are simple and easy to be used by a common man. These applications do not require any special skills or knowledge.

SAVINGS IN TIME AND ENERGY

The users of m-commerce are benefitted in terms of savings in both time and energy. The user can pay various bills like electricity bill by using his internet enabled smart phone. Various recharges can be done comfortably by the user within very less time. In this way the user is benefitted in terms of savings in time and energy.

SECURE TRANSACTIONS

To save the user from frauds, the proper system of security has been provided for the m-commerce users. The users are given login ID and password to operate and perform the transactions. One time password is also generated to confirm the authenticity of the user. Thus, there is proper security of M-payments.

FACILITATES BETTER DEALS

Using mobile applications, the user can search the required product on various shopping applications like Myntra, Flipkart, Snapdeal and Amazon. The customer can check the available designs, colours and reviews of the products previously used by another customers and can compare the prices at different sellers' outlets.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Numerous factors are responsible for the slow growth of mobile commerce in India. There are direct and indirect issues and problems which are proving to be hurdles in its growth among the common people. The main issues and challenges are:

LIMITED DATA TRANSMISSION BANDWIDTH

It is the major obstacle in the growth of mobile commerce in the country. The data transmission bandwidth is very limited in India as compared to the other countries of the world. Even the user has latest hardware gadget, one cannot have a faster access to web contents.

LESS DEVELOPMENT OF WIRELESS INTERNET INFRASTRUCTURE

Indian government has not yet provided such sufficient infrastructure for the growth of wireless industry without which the mobile commerce market is handicapped.

SECURITY ISSUES

Hackers and viruses are major security issues which demotivates the users for frequently using mobile commerce for their routine transactions like paying of bills through Google Pay and making electronic payments for online shopping.

PRIVACY

The users are required to disclose their secret information while performing the monetary transactions and there exists the fear of hacking of secret information by the hackers. This factor will continue to hamper the growth of mobile commerce market even if the other issues like low speed and poor connectivity are taken care of.

LANGUAGE BARRIER

Still a large portion of Indian population is not familiar with English language and many are not good in writing and reading skills, so language becomes major barrier in development of mobile commerce in India.

LESS AWARENESS

Indians are still not aware about uses and benefits of mobile commerce. People are reluctant to adopt mobile banking for making payments and buying goods due to several reasons.

RESEARCH ONLINE AND PURCHASE OFFLINE TENDENCY OF PEOPLE

A large number of people who have access to smart phone, have adequate internet connection but use the facility only to view the variety of products available with the companies but tend to buy or make payments by visiting the shops and stores. People are using m-commerce to make comparisons of prices but do not tend to buy online due to lengthy and cumbersome returning policies.

COMPLEX MOBILE APPLICATIONS

The m-commerce applications are more complex than e-commerce websites. Indians are generally less technology literate, so they find it difficult to use these applications and hence they prefer to make payments through cash or bank drafts.

INDIANS ARE MORE TECHNOLOGY LOVERS AND LESS TECHNOLOGY USERS

People love to purchase new generation smart phones but tend to avoid purchasing and making payments through mobile phones.

CONCLUSION

In a developing economy like India, there is a greater scope of growth of mobile commerce industry. This is due to the rising income of the people of developing country, which raises their standard of living and induces them to buy new gadgets like smart phones and use internet connection. But some factors puts obstacles in its high growth as people belong to poor and lower income class which could not fulfil their basic necessities of life. Moreover, among those who wish to use m-commerce do not have confidence in the system due to presence of hackers and fraudulent people who hack the bank accounts of m-commerce users and transfer the money in their own pockets fraudulently. The confidence in m-commerce among the common people can be built by the stringent laws and regulations and punishments to hackers and those involving in cybercrimes.

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RESERVATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA**Alicia Takhellambam**

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ABSTRACT

In India, it is being said that women are equal to men. But we see inequality now also. Women should have the equal rights and have to keep some pace with men. They should have reservation and should be given equal rights to decide their opinion, to choose their own carrier and become among the people who molds the society. Women, as a part of society, should be looked equally as men. They should not be taken as they are weaker than men. Equal opportunities should be given to both the genders. In the fundamental rights equalities are being made but in the Indian society, these equalities are seen rarely. If the equality does exist in India, why reservation of women is kept in the parliament? It is a topic which should be discussed about.

**INTRODUCTION**

In India, there is least reservation of women. As a citizen of society, we should try to minimize this. Reservation is introduced for the equal progress of all the sections of society. In order to minimize it, Govt. and other higher politician should take a major part. Not only they but we citizens should also be a part of it. The candidate who is most worthy based on the merit should get the opportunity irrespective of his caste, creed, gender and religion. In India we can see some inequality based on creed, gender, religion and these should be removed thoroughly. Reservation of women can be taken as positive as well as negative in people's point of view. However if the people have equality in India, why reservation?

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the Indian reservation system is to increase the opportunities for enhanced social and education status. And the opportunities include reservation system for women also.

India is the most dangerous country in the world for women.

Given data shows the increase in amount of crimes against women (Variation between years 2001-2012)

*Rape – 3.0 % (increase)

*Kidnapping & Abduction -7.6%

*Torture-7.5%

*Molestation-5.5%

*Sexual Harrasment-7.0%

It is not wrong that India is not safe for girls by seeing the cases being shown above. Being a man should not take up these actions. These incidents make people more prone to abortion of baby girls. Being a girl is lucky and on the other hand it's a sin. Because of the uncontrollable minds, devil thoughts makes the girl stay inside their house and this also led to the illiteracy of girls in India. All these should be removed. The Govt. itself should take up measures for the women that should be kept equally and the devil thoughts should be eradicated. The incidents made by man to women makes the other countries think in a negative way. Shortly we can say these incidents are the negative vibrations that make other people reluctant to come in India. Men should keep

in their mind that they have their mothers and sisters too. Govt. itself should take up measures for safety of women so that the inequalities should not be there. People should stop being orthodox if they want India to be a better society, the myths and beliefs regarding women should be completely erased. If these are been taken care, only then the equality of women can be done. In olden days women were kept in high position but now it has been deteriorated day by day.

WHY RESERVATION?

Nine out of ten parliamentarians are men. Such dismal figures reveal the lasting grip of unfavorable social norms. Women's disadvantage on a complex set of social and economic factors effectively keep them at the margin of political life. Six decades have gone by since Independence brought hopes that democracy would equilibrate gender representation; two decades ago, reservations opened local bodies to women. After decades of delays and posturing, it is time to pass the women reservation bill. As we are aware that only Social Awareness can't create Empowerment. So, one way to get them part of system is to keep equally as men in Reservation. Strength, Right and power should be given to women by hand to empower women by women. They should be given equal opportunities like men. It is seen that women have not given the proper right to sit in the parliaments; this is the main reason why reservation is being kept in the Parliaments for equal balance of genders. But however people seem no interest in it. Women should initiate in taking major roles in sitting in the parliament and make a better society. It is being proved by many women that they can do everything like men but on the basis regarding Parliamentary seats, they took less interest because of the stereotypical mindsets of people around her as she is so conscious about the society, what will they say?, what will they do?. All these thoughts make a woman keep quiet regarding anything as she is self-conscious. The society is full of judgmental people, this makes a woman lie in her own comfort zone and she doesn't want to break free from her chains. Men should think in a good way and should take women as their sisters so that the crimes regarding women should be minimized and finally the reservation of women can be eradicated. Any reservation must also go along with an equal emphasis on education and safety of women's rights.

WOMEN'S RESERVATION BILL

Since independence, the representation of women in the Lok Sabha has grown to an extremely low pace and so there exists the reservation of women in India. The Rajya Sabha passed the bill on 9 March 2010. However, the Lok Sabha never voted on the bill. The bill lapsed after the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha in 2014. In 1993, a constitutional amendment in India called for a random one third of village council leader, or Pradhan, positions in Gram Panchayat to be reserved for women. The women's reservation bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 9 March 2010 by a majority of 186 members in favor and 1 against. As of Sept.2015, the Lokh Sabha has not voted on the bill. The constitution bill seeks for women in Lokh Sabha & the state legislative assemblies. And the women's Reservation Bill is a lapsed bill in the Parliament of India which proposed to amend the Constitution of India to reserve 33% of all seats in the Lower house of Parliament of India. There is a long term plan to extend this reservation to parliament and legislative assemblies. Its opponents consider this preferential treatment of women in India as discrimination against them in admissions to schools, colleges, and universities. This reservation Bill is something which makes people a misconception in India.

ADVANTAGES OF RESERVATION SYSTEM

There are certain things a man cannot do but a woman can. They should be given reservation. There is no valid point till date which makes any women unequal in comparison to a man. I am fully agreeing with the opinion that women should take part actively in the politics. Reservation helps socially backward positional people or a class enhance themselves by putting them forward & encourages them to sustain & develop themselves. This gender based reservation has also become advantageous because through this system has got chance to participate in politics same as men. It will also increase the number of women participations in Parliament and state assemblies. The abusive and bad atmosphere of the parliament and state assemblies can become better. Reservation should not be given to treat them as a superior; it should be given to help people understand that they are equal. This is because, few communities in India still believe in 'female feticide'. Little do they know that it's a woman that delivers a man? This makes women think that they are equal to men and succeed in achieving their goal by taking a seat in the Parliamentary section and in other fields regarding educational streams also. Indian women have been more fortunate than others as they have the right to vote and to contest elections along with the men immediately after Independence.

DISADVANTAGES

There are many downfalls due to the reservation of women in India. In modern India, women adorned high offices in India including that of the President, Prime Minister, and speaker of the Lok Sabah and the leader of the opposition. However, women in India continue to face discrimination and other social challenges and are

often victims of abuse and violent crimes. Some people thought reservation is not the right way to bring about this outcome. It produces jealousy and antipathy between genders including enmity among them also. Many MLAs and MPs who are already having seats in Parliament and state assemblies will try to bring their own wives and other relatives to fulfill the seats. If women need to do something for the society and country, there is no need for reservation. Also, there have been many great famous women in politics that did what they could for society. They didn't spare any special reservation. Moreover in the end, women may take advantage of reservation to defend them. Although reservations should be encouraged and like they say "Great powers come with great responsibility", it should become a moral responsibility of women to not misuse the same. Due to the presence of women reservation, men took it in a wrong way and men themselves started to keep the inequality between men and women. In the concept of people in India, this reservation is being thought as discrimination of women in the present society of India.

CONCLUSION

In the present society we see a lot of women taking up major roles in the society. Some of them are: IAS officers, pilot, navy, army officers etc. which is being thought only for men but it has been achieved by women. In accordance to this, the reservation of seats for women has not been given well in the present parliamentary section. We can observe few women becoming a part of parliamentary section. However, the Bill had been passed long back ago but it has been suppressed for no reason. It should be taken some steps to keep equality for equal rights for better working of the society. Thus, it will be a milestone towards achieving towards our goal of a true enlightened democracy and must be keep in control to keep it lively and essential. We should keep in mind that there are certain things which a woman can do but a man cant. India is still a developing society and keeping women below is something which is funny and should not be done. If women are really equal to men, why is there reservation of women? Why is there a women's day? What makes them say 'we are equal to men'? If they really think they are capable of doing the same things like men do, why giving themselves a different way to celebrate for what they are. Men don't have a men day or reservation of men. That's the bitter truth because in this life, we are all set for different life styles with our own different genders. Because a man cannot be equal to women. Why? Because there are many difficult tasks you can't do without man! As for the men, we also have a different part of it. We can't be like women. If they really want such acts to implement in this society, I would love to say that, please stop screaming feminism in every corner of this world. Well, it's funny to see the dramas out there because these reservations and other things that shout for the equality of women are making man more into keeping the women below. Women should be break free from the chains; they should have the right to express their opinions regarding anything. They should be taken equally with a man as without them a society cannot perform anything and is indeed a useless society. Women are the mothers, respect them like your own mother

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SOCIAL NETWORKING AND EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Social Networking is the combination of two words social and network which means the use of internet based social media to connect with worldwide. People use this for business purposes or social purposes through sites like twitter, WATS app, face book etc. Social Networking has become the most famous and powerful resource of sharing information in the society. In the past decades, it has become the most powerful communication tool. This paper focuses on the application of social networking sites in education and throws a light on its impact on the learning environment. Millions of people around the world have already been manifested by its effectiveness, which uses this in their routine. This paper highlights the challenges faced by both teachers and technology experts in delivering a innovative and effective new approach to education.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human beings are known as social animal.. In order to survive and build relationships they need to connect with the others and expand their relationships with others. Humans feel he necessity to share their views and relationships with others.

In the past decades, due to geographical distance, climate and economic concerns there was very little connection with the people. A social network connects people with one another and in this way they become interdependent on one another. Social network helps people in many ways like in sharing ideas, trades, values. Social networking makes family bonds strong by making them celebrate their moments under one roof. An online social media site connects the users with the others and in this way tones and millions of users gets connected with one another .This results in a deep relationship of love, faith and togetherness.

Online networking sites are good source for exchanging ideas, views, and garbing public opinions in one way or the other. Orkut, My space and Face book has changed the vision and views of many people worldwide. Many companies are taking help of internet to benefit the people globally. For example- Amway company uses a social networking program to benefit large scale of masses and to spread education which is used as a tool for lifelong learning. But still the question arises are these sites competent enough to solve the complex issues prevailing in the social life.

2. SOCIAL LEARNING

Social learning theory also called as Social cognitive theory gives an idea that actions of others make people to learn and human thought process are central to what they understand. Social learning theory stemmed out of work by N.E. Miller and J. Dollard in 1941.It suggests that men were inspired to learn particular behavior and that could be done with proper pobswervation. Social software helps in building our relationship and also builds our knowledge. Web 2.0 technologies have made the world so compact that anybody could get any sort of information and could collaborate with others with greater ease. Internet now days have become a source to share and explore information. Now its not important to learn the facts but more stress is given on its findings. Web tools support a constructivist approach to education where students do not acquire info ration rather they use to construct and discover it..Teachers and researchers could use this in formulating new teaching methodologies and formulating it rather than just passing a mere bookish knowledge. There is a great need to construct balance between freedom and creativity of developing one's own experience and ensuring to adhere some structure so that the deadlines and goals could be met.

3. PEER LEARNING/COLLABORATIVE LEARNING.

Peer Learning/Collaborative Learning is an activity in which two or more people learn or attempt to learn something together. It is easier to learn collaboratively by the means of social networking. Collaborative learning is based on the fact that k knowledge could be created within a population where all members participate actively and share their real life experiences in order to spread their information. .It has added a new phase in the life of students and made learning enjoyable and interesting. With the use of web2.0 technology sharing knowledge and information has been made easier. Now we can share anything with in a second through you tube, share it, slide share etc.

4. SOCIAL TOOL FOR EDUCATION

Collaborations help to build to build wide variety of interest among masses. Wikipedia and blogs are used to spread learning experiences in the society .Through Wikis large number of users can collaborate, add and

update resource, content and links to other web pages. . Wikipedia is the most famous encyclopedia, having more than 75,000 users and sharing wide amount of information. Wikies empowers the students to be co creators of learning content. Collaborative and team work skills are promoted with the help of Wikis as it enables students to construct and share the information. Little technical skills are required to make Wikis as it helps making the medium accessible to teachers and students from a variety of background.

5. CREATIVE SUPPORT NETWORK FOR STUDENTS

Social networking is the most beneficial tool hoping to adapt culturally to new social and cultural environments. Specially Face book and wats app are growing at much faster pace and entangled millions of users in just a few years. As the technology is growing at a rapid speed, it is but obvious that large number of people are grasping its benefits . It has given lots of advantages to the society and nation. In present times, high quality technical equipments and tools are being used for development and modification of education in which internet is unfolded as a powerful equipment. Today, Internet services are being used in education in India as well as other countries in the world. Intranet, Extranet, networking system, websites, e-schools systems etc have played a vital role in education process.

6. Helps in Building Communities- As this world is made up of people of different religions and beliefs, therefore social media helps every community to gather information of their own particular community or belief. Now people from different communities can connect to discuss and share related stuffs. For eg. Food lovers can join food related communities; car lovers can join car related communities and so on. These are the advantages of social media for the society.

Role of Social networking sites in Education: Social media are related to web based technologies that allow us to be social among the peers and others in the network. It is quite helpful in making new friends and relations and to meet many famous personalities according to their interest.. Information can be transmitted easily through the use of web technology. This technology allows people to share information easily to each other through different techniques. University establishes communication with students, staff and wide educational community by using these equipments. This technology may be an effective way to establish communication with students and research colleagues. In the present era, the education is made more intense and pure by the widespread use of internet. In today's computer era, distance education is establishing its new dimensions at one side while on the other side, technologies that are running it smoothly are making their place in the education system.

HOW IS IT BENEFICIAL FOR THE STUDENTS?

Social networking sites are services that are web based that helps to prepare a learning environment which mediates and support resources of instructional domain associated with computer's hyperlink by getting connect to internet and intranet. Instructions are designed in such a way that computer displays a lesson while replying the conversation of a learner or a user . Web based which is emerging sector of education is a part of Internet which is increasing rapidly. Following are the reasons of its development.

- It promotes economic development of distance education
- It empowers computer based training, live broadcasts, video tapes etc.
- Increased technological skills
- Enhancement of Communication skills.
- Increased talent to work on group projects.

Many students already use this form of technology, so they may be more engaged in learning if they utilize it. They also get chance to share their ideas which they have learned in their subject.

HOW IS IT BENEFICIAL FOR THE TEACHING COMMUNITY?

- Access to resources has been increased
- Formation of partnership in lectures with other states and countries.
- Lesson planning and information can be exchanged.
- Convenient, cheap and effective way to convey details to students.
- Innovative and easy way to deliver lessons in class with proper resources.
- Organized structure of class will help them to plan accordingly and to cover syllabus in particular period of time

- Creation of forums helps students to clear their doubts.

HOW IS IT BENEFICIAL IN STAFF RECRUITMENT?

As every education institution needs to recruit experts in various subjects for preparing and running a new education institute. Social networking plays a major role in selecting experts from various areas. LinkedIn is a major professional site which contains profiles of millions of experts which allow the recruiter to choose the effective and suitable person for each subject. LinkedIn proves to be first social networking site with lots of profiles with experiences in all areas. It paves way for searching experts for all subjects.

HOW SOCIAL NETWORKING IS OVERALL BENEFICIAL?

The benefits of social networking in our system are as follows:

- Cheap and effective ways of communication for different level of users like students, lecturers and so on.
- It helps to improve socialization among students as well as other users of the system.
- It tends to increase the understanding skills of students by enhancing and enabling them knowledge sharing.
- It is the fastest method to convey message among masses.
- It improvises the standards and ranking of students in a country and worldwide.
- It helps to create awareness about new technology and innovations in the field of education.
- Anytime and anywhere any one can get quick access to resources.
- Maintenance of records for teachers and lecturers and education community became easy.
- It also helps to reduce the cost of communication to colleges and Universities.
- It helps to improve the grades and ranks of students by providing them material which suites for the students of all levels.

CONCLUSION

Social network has played a vital role in education system. It has given new wings to the student's .Now exposure to knowledge and innovative ideas are just at any ones door step. Social networking has totally changed the face of Today's era. In education sector every phase of the course is communicated through this. With the help of this, open universities have been developing very rapidly. Students get opportunities to learn different courses on the websites of different universities. It helps to bring more organized material to the classrooms and libraries for the teachers and students It has given ample of opportunities to learners to explore their their talents in the best possible way. It has broken the monotony and provided a variety in teaching learning situation. The user can get opportunity to work on any live project with the experts of other countries. The super highway or cyber space also helps in qualitative improvement of teaching -learning process. It provides flexibility to a learner which is denied by the traditional process and method. So, it has given great contribution to the education sector not only for the students but for the teachers as well.

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DRUGS ALL OVER THE WORLD: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Say No To Drugs few people deny the dangers of drug use, while many teens are curious about drugs. They should fail to attend from drugs because drugs affect our health, lead to academic failure. Drugs are used from a long time in many countries. The concentration of drugs has increased from late 1960's and 1970's. Drugs can quickly takeover our lives .Drugs are chemicals that change the way of a person's body and mind works. On the other hand, there are some causes and side effects of drugs. Drugs are not good for health as they have many side effects and it also damage our brain, heart and other important organs . The types of drugs, causes and disadvantage's and so on, i have discuss in upcoming paragraphs also .

INTRODUCTION

A drug is a chemical which interacts with proteins in the body and affect many function's of the body furthermore, Drugs are used in medicines but due to some limits. That's why we should take only that much medicine how much the doctors suggest us .Specially to the kids. So that's why the proteins also act as drug mark. It needs to be bound to a protein .It can be idea of as a catch and input method; Where the drugs is the input and the protein is the catch. Once the drug is bound in this catch and input device than it can have one of two most key powers in excess of the small room. It can produce a change in response or it can stop a normal response of the small room.

There is a list of different drugs and their actions in the body. Like Cancer, Pain, Infection and many other .Many of the reasons that we see such a wide and different range of efficacies of drugs across people are that drugs work differently in different people .A drug will usually produce the same qualitative effect across persons, that is to say that it will produce the same results amid the same side achieve. But the amount of these belongings will be dissimilar. So that's why some people may run through a shorter action of the drug or a more powerful side effect .Taking away of the drug from the body is openly slanted by age .Newborns and aged understanding the effects of drugs for longer and the drug takes a lot time to be taking away from the body .When the babies are born to point their renal function is very quick to start similar levels to adults within one week after delivery .If the drugs are given before the renal function,Is at this level, the drug taking away from body takes a lot time and so do the effect of the drugs. The differences in our genes are also an important determinant of unevenness in what our bodies to do the drugs. PEOPLE faeces many problems like the liver and kidneys pain because of drugs .During pregnancy the process of drug taking away from the body becomes very difficult .Moreover, there are many drugs that are known to be harmful . During the pregnancy the drugs should be avoid like Alcohol and Cigarette Smoke because these all things are very unsafe towards wellbeing.

HISTORY OF DRUGS

It Is not based on science and health harm, but most often because of some people who is perceived to be using the illegal drugs .On the other hand, "The Real History of illegal Drugs " Which explain Why, When And How some drugs became illegal .There are some drugs which are used in Coca -Cola .The drugs did not become illegal until 1985 . As drugs have been physically abused for hundreds of years all over the world , their effects have been felt for just as long time .Since drugs have been used , there always those who abused them . As the physical and mental health suggestion of need became clearer. As a result, The history of rehabilitation in the united States dates back hundreds of years.

One of the beginning Fathers of America, BENJAMIN RUSH, was one of the first who believe that alcoholism was not a material of individual self-control but rather due to the alcohol itself. The University of UTAH, in the past, addiction was treated as a criminal offense, with the demanding devotion – based prayer, but this signified a transfer to performance dependence as an illness that could be managed. In 1964, the New York STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM, the first hospital intentional to exclusively treat alcoholism as a MENTAL health condition, was found. Now a days, thousands of drug REHABILITATION programs offer variety of treatment approaches .A major step for the REHABILITATION movement came in 1935, When Dr. Bob Smith and Bill Wilson – founded Alcoholics Anonymous. From the AA format , various other branches formed , such as NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS [NA] , COCAINE ANONYMOUS [CA] , MARIJUANA ANONYMOUS [MA] .

TYPES OF DRUGS

Drugs can be categorized based upon their effect on users. There are many types of drugs, each with its own effects and dangers.

1. Stimulants.
2. Depressants.
3. Hallucinogens.
4. Dissociative.
5. Opioids.
6. Inhalants.
7. Cannabis.
8. Amphetamines.
9. Ecstasy.
10. Heroin.
11. Cocaine.

There are some other points of drugs that we will discuss ahead –

Drugs can be categorized based upon their effects on users , there are some drugs which we have discussed in above lines .Now we will discuss some effects and dangers or characteristics of drugs .

1. STIMULANTS

It impacts the body central nervous system, causing the user to feel as if they are “speeding up” .These drugs increase the user’s level of alertness and pumping up heart rates, Moreover, blood pressure and breathing. On the other hand , Mostly Doctors prescribe stimulants for [ASTHMA] because of the drugs can open the breathing passages , but there is some limit of using the things where it is needed or how much needed , there are some conditions are there regarded these . On the other hand, The drugs can also help to reduce the weight .Stimulants often comes in the form of pills. Examples of stimulants includes

1. Adderall
2. Ritalin
3. Synthetic Marijuana
4. Cocaine
5. Methamphetamine
6. Ecstasy.

2. DEPRESSANTS

Like stimulants, depressants also impact the body’s CNS , but with the opposite results of effects , making the users feel as if things are “slowing down “ . Thus, they are often called downer on the street.

On the other hand , The Doctors prescribe the some depressants for [anxiety , insomnia and some other medical issues that prevent the sufferer from fully relaxing .All these drugs often a sedative experience to users , Moreover , making them a tempting choice for teens who wish to escape everyday stresses .

3. ALCOHOL AS A DEPRESSANTS

Alcohol acts as a depressant, making it a popular choice for users looking to relax. Although drinking is often associated with immediate bursts of energy after a sip, the user’s vital functions inevitably delay. But the overdosing on alcohol can cause severe toxicity and even it can cause death also.

4. TOBACCO AS A DEPRESSANTS

The main ingredient in tobacco is nicotine; this is an chemical which acts as the both a stimulant and a depressant besides, Tobacco gives users a minor, immediate rush, which was followed by an feeling of relaxation.

5. RISKS OF DEPRESSANT ABUSE

Depressants can be useful or better only when used properly, excluding on the other hand , depressant abuse can cause the issues in the both terms , the long term as well as short term . Higher risk of the high blood sugar, diabetes and weight gain.

6. HALLUCINOGENS

Hallucinogens work by disrupting communication within the brain. Users report intense, rapidly shifting emotions and perceptions of things that aren't really there. For example, a hallucinogen user might believe that they see a person speaking to them - When that person does not even exist. On the other hand, Hallucinogens come in many forms, which can be smoked, eaten, there are some pills also available and even which were mixed into some beverages .

- ◆ Risks of Hallucinogen Abuse There are some risks of Hallucinogen abuse which can have devastating effects that can last a lifetime;
- ◆ Hallucinogen persisting perception Disorder , also known as flashbacks
- ◆ Fear.
- ◆ Paranoia.
- ◆ Increased blood pressure.
- ◆ Anxiety.

7. DISSOCIATIVES

Dissociatives distort the users perception of reality, and can cause feel as if they are watching themselves from outside their own bodies. Beside this, They may gain a false sense of invincibility, then they may engage in the risky behaviour such as driving under the influence. These drugs work by interfering with the brain's receptors, which plays a significant role in emotionality and pain perception. Dissociatives can be taken as liquids, powders, solids or gases .

8. CANNABIS

Most commonly recognized as cannabis acts like a Hallucinogen, but also produces depressant – like effects . It is a schedule 1 drug, which has a high increasing medicinal uses in the United States . Still, it is often abused by those who do not medically require it . Moreover, Cannabis can be smoked and even it can be eaten , There are some risks of Cannabis abuse, which can destroy lives and which can have both short term as well as long term impacts on users ;

- ◆ Lowered immunity to illness
- ◆ Sedation
- ◆ It also reduced sperm count in men
- ◆ Depression
- ◆ Slowed reaction times
- ◆ Enhanced senses, such as seeing brighter colours

CAUSES OF DRUG ADDICTION

Drug addiction refers to the repeated use of drugs with the appearance of withdrawal symptoms when drug use ceases . While the causes of drug addiction are not known, Genetic, Psychological and environmental factors are to play a significant role . Rather than a single cause of drug addiction, It is likely multiple factors lead to drug addiction in any given person . Some drug addicts also identify drug use and ignorance as a cause of drug addiction . Like, If a person is dealing with pain – management issues, the drug they receive, like oxycodone, can be very addictive . The ignorance of the drug's addiction, along with the Physical pain of the condition, becomes a cause of drug addiction .

1. A mental illness such as depression .
2. Lack of friends .
3. Poor performance at work or school .
4. Poor stress coping skills .

ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES OF DRUGS ADDICTION

Drug addiction is more common in environment where drug abuse is seen . Moreover, Children who grow up in homes with drug addicts can become drug addicts themselves . Because most drug use starts in teenage only . Other environmental factors that can be causes of drug abuse include

1. Participation where drugs are encouraged .

2. A peer group that uses drugs or promotes drugs .
3. Poor people are at the greater risk of drug addiction .
4. Gender contribute to addiction of some drugs .

DISADVANTAGES OF DRUG ADDICTION

Some people think everyone who takes drugs will end up dead , But others seems to think that drug use is not dangerous at all , In between it is truth .Drug use can be never 100 per cent safe , but not always dangerous .Drugs are not always same . Different drugs have different dangers associated with them . Some drugs such as alcohol and heroin have a effect which slow down the way the body and brain function .If the drugs are taken a lot than it is very dangerous . Drugs like alcohol and heroin can lead to more and more accidents . The people who have heart or blood pressure problems and they are drug addicts than its very dangerous to their health. And of course some drugs are legal to use and others are not.

Taking too much of drugs can lead to attacks, heart problems, it can lead to a overindulge. Combining drugs can also produce dangerous effects to other individual's.

CONCLUSION

More on Specific Drugs, No matter about the type of drugs, all types of drugs has the potential to be dangerous. It is very important to talk to your loved ones about the drugs, and the ways in which these substances container negatively impact their lives. There are number of free resources to help facilitate discussion, including our comprehensive's. So , we should talk to our friends about the side effects of the drugs and these were used in some medicine also but in other way the people use the drugs to complete their needs without knowing there side effects or bad effects on their bodies or health also . so , that's why people should be aware of the uses of drugs because everything has some limits of using that things in our lives .

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA**Aditi Sharma**

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ABSTRACT

Child labour is a grave problem that continues to persist in our Indian society. Its existence can be traced back to some decades and as the years rolled by, the evil has become rampant in towns and cities both. It is a major social evil associated with the exploitation of young, tender children. It is one of the major stains and stigmas on the so called glorious Indian society. Even though with the changing times, new laws and policies have been framed to eradicate such malicious practices, even today many young, poor children experience the challenges brought by child labour. The problem seems to prevail to a great extent in India. Moreover, it continues to hamper the peace, harmony and growth of our society in various vital aspects.

This critical analysis aims at understanding the complex, deep-rooted, vital causes, adverse impacts and legislative measures taken by the Government of India to uproot this evil from our society.

Keywords: Child Labour, deep-rooted evil, causes, effects and critical analysis.

**INTRODUCTION**

Child labour is the menace that seems to threaten the future of many children in our nation. In simple words, child labour refers to the service that is rendered by children in any field, be it appropriate for them or not. Childhood is a blissful and the most memorable phase of one's life. However, social evils of these kind, force a child to be deprived of all the bliss and live the life of an elder forcefully. It snatches away all the happiness and seems to cast a gloom on the life of the child with a long lasting impression. It is very alarming that this malpractice and the cases of exploitation associated along with it are increasing with a great pace. The issue of child labour has also received the international concern and support so as to uproot this evil as soon as possible. In the present scenario, child labour has become a social issue that needs to be dealt on priority and daily basis. We all need to initiate and keep an eye on this issue. In developing countries such as India, child labour is rampant and witnessed on a large scale due to the high level of poverty and poor schooling opportunities found in the region or area for the children. Child labour is no less than a curse on our society and humanity as well. Instead of studying, playing and enjoying with their fellow friends, these unfortunate souls are made to earn the resources for their livelihood in the very childhood of their life. This introduction to the dark side of the life eventually casts a negative impression on the impressionable young, tender minds.

It adversely affects the different aspects of one's overall development. It intervenes in their normal, regular routine and also causes harm to their physical, mental and social well being.

Child labour is also witnessed in various cafeterias, restaurants, brick kilns, firecracker manufacturing industry and many other places. These children are not only deprived of educational opportunities and facilities but also face deterioration in good health. It can be rightly said that it is an open exploitation of young kids in our developing society. Such unfortunate souls eventually end up being unskilled workers for their remaining life. As youngsters and members of society, we all need to ensure that this evil gets limited and eventually curbed from our societal whole. The present day scenario raises the eyebrows of many social workers and socially conscious personalities. Hence, child labour is no less than a demon for our Indian society.

CAUSES OR FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEEP-ROOTED NATURE OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA**1. POVERTY**

The first and the foremost cause of child labour in India points towards their utmost poverty in which they are compelled to survive and raise their family members. Because of poverty, educational facilities seem to be next to impossible for these people and hence they make their tender kids help them earn a living so as to make both the ends meet. Children are compelled to render service in the shops, factories, industries etc. The decisions of these kind adversely affect the mental and physical state of the young kids.

2. LACK OF AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Even after being free and independent from a long time, our country's population in remote and backward areas is still deprived of the essential and required educational facilities and resources. Hence, getting their children properly educated remains a mere dream of such poverty-stricken parents.

3. FAMILY ISSUES

Due to disabilities, diseases and various sorts of addiction, there exist many family issues. In such instances, there are no means of regular earning and the wages earned by the children are regarded as the only way to sustain the family. Furthermore, the ever-increasing problem of child labour is also responsible for no downslide in the cases of child labour. The uneducated parents are willing to get their children indulged in making a living rather than providing them elementary education, which has been made free of cost by the government to India so as to provide these unfortunate souls a bright and a promising future.

4. LACK OF FIRM IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS

The present day politics and laws time and again indicate that every citizen should be able to avail the benefits of good health services, equal opportunities to work and most importantly equal opportunities to avail the educational facilities and benefits. The government has made strict laws with regard to the prevention and elimination of the child labour. However, these evils prevail even today on a large scale in or so called developing, modern society. Therefore, if we sincerely want to curb this growing menace, all of us must strictly adhere to the laws and policies formulated with regard to it.

5. CHEAP LABOUR

In some cases, the individuals who own factories, cafeterias, shops and manufacturing units employ small children in order to get a subordinate and most importantly cheap labour. This is another note – worthy factor that contributes to child labour and adds fuel to the fire. These business owners make the children slog their daylight hours working as per their demands, but unfortunately receives just half wages. This is a great form of exploitation and an ugly underbelly of these fast developing and growing cities.

6. DEBT TRAP

When people lack financial stability and a sound economic background, it becomes troublesome for them to fulfill their demands and needs, as a result, they borrow money. Being unaware, uneducated and illiterate, these individuals borrow huge amount of capital and later, having no employment sources, fail to repay the loans borrowed. This eventually, make them land in the debt trap. Next, in order to compensate for the amount borrowed, they push their children in labour along with them and render service to the money lender.

7. PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In some cases, as witnessed in the case of the bangle-making industry, in order to carve out the design with sheer excellence and utmost grace and to minutely work upon the delicate bangle materials, small children are given the first reference. The hands of the adults are not soft and hence, they require and eventually hire children for such dangerous tasks to be fulfilled.

EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOUR ON THE INDIAN SOCIETY

Following are some of the vital and note – worthy effects of the ever - increasing child labour on our society.

1. INJURIES

Being tender and delicate, children face various sorts of critical and accidental injuries at their workplace. Deep cuts, dizziness, wounds loss of eye sight especially in the bangle – making manufacturing units is greatly evident on a large scale throughout the country. In addition to this scars, burns and fractures are also witnessed. Lastly, in the extreme and worst cases, child deaths are also the bitter reality brought by this social evil.

2. ABUSES

This is one of the most astonishing and alarming consequence brought by child labour. Children undergo various types of abuses whether it be mental abuse or physical abuse. Sexual abuse is also an unavoidable kind

of abuse that especially young girls face. The physical abuse consists of beating , giving corporal punishment to the kids. In addition to this, emotional abuse consists of accusing , humiliation , verbal attacks and sudden rejection. All the above – mentioned are due to the emotional abuse that young kids face.

Lastly , due to sexual abuse , young girls , reaching the stage of puberty experience a great amount of exploitation and this eventually casts a gloom on their life , leaving an unforgettable impression.

3. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The adults with malicious and filthy mind exploit the young girls sexually. This further leads to rape , early and unwanted pregnancy and in worst cases it contributes towards the evil of prostitution as well. Hiv - aids and other sexually transmitted diseases are also on the verge of getting spread through such sort of abuses and exploitations.

4. NEGLECTING ESSENTIAL EMOTIONS

When young children are compelled to work , they are force to be isolated from their family . This results in family deprivation and sheer – loneliness. These kids are deprived of the love , affection and care that they must receive from the parental end .

As a result , the emotional stability of these kids gets adversely affected and leads to depression in extreme cases.

5. PHYSICAL NEGLECT

Due to child labour , the basic necessities of young kids remain unfulfilled . They undergo various health issues and are prone to various health risks and diseases too. Lack of proper clothing , shelter and medication eventually makes their condition miserable and pitiful. Unlike , other kids , these children barely get two square meals a day . This is the root cause of their malnourishment.

6. LACK OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Due to lack of educational opportunities , the children indulged in child labour are further deprived of a bright and promising , stable career and future. They are not able to avail the benefits of educational schemes and therefore lag behind in academic qualifications.

7. LIABILITY FOR THE NATION

When the young children of our society , who are seen as the future reformers are themselves trapped in the vicious and perpetual cycle of poverty and child labour , it is no less than a liability for the country. Instead of being an asset , day by day such the number of such children victims is increasing and thus it can be said that the number of liabilities is increasing . If such a trend continues , India's further progress and development would be next to impossible. We all need to initiate to remove such hurdles from our society as early as possible.

TYPES OF CHILD LABOUR PREVALENT IN THE INDIAN SOCIETY

Following are the note – worthy and important types of child labour found in India.

1. INDUSTRIAL CHILD LABOUR

The manufacturing sector in india employs a large number of child workers. Usually , children below the age of 18 and in between the age – group 5 – 14 are hired and made to work. Industrial child labour is often evident in firework industry , bangle industry , brick kilns , garments industry and diamond manufacturing units etc. Furthermore , unorganized sectors are involved in fueling the evil practice of child labour too to a great extent.

2. DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR

This is another form of child labour that is commonly observed. Here , we find both girls and boys employed in order to render service as a domestic helper , maid , servant , looking after the young kids , pets , performing all the daily chores etc. They are usually hired by the rich and wealthy families in order to get cheap and dedicated labour. The parents of such children give their approval in the hope of a stable shelter and wages for their children.

3. BONDED CHILD LABOUR

This the third most noticeable type of child labour prevalent in our society. In this type , the small children are compelled to work under the authoritative or the rich for instance a moneylender. This is done to fulfill the purpose of paying off the debt of his parents of guardian. Even though many strict polices and laws have been framed with regard to eliminating it , there are many cases seen or heard every now and then. In addition to this , bonded labour is often witnessed in interiors of the cities and towns and even in the remote areas.

MEASURES TO ERADICATE CHILD LABOUR FROM OUR SOCIETY

Following are some of the suggestions or solutions which if put into action with sincerity may turn out to be fruitful in the coming future.

• AWARENESS

The need of the hour is to spread awareness on a larger scale among the poverty – stricken parents , who forcefully push their tender kids into child labour. If these parents are aware and can easily differentiate between what is righteous for their children and what is hazardous, half of the battle against the growing menace of child labour is won. Further , today Ngo’s play a vital role in educating the people in backward areas about the importance of all the government legislations and educational opportunities. Arts , theatre , and other tools are used by these organizations to accomplish their goals.

4. FIRM IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS

The stepping stone towards bringing a social change is framing the desired policies and laws in coordination with the respected authorities. However, until and unless these laws are not put into action i.e are not firmly enforced , no social change or revolution can be brought. The firm implementation of the government legislations can spread fear among the wrong – doers and eventually can favour the victims of child labour.

5. SPREADING EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS

By sending more and more children to school , education can become widespread. The increase in enrollment can be done by infusing the benefits of governmental educational policies and schemes along with future benefits of academic excellence into the minds of the parents and the growing children.

6. HEAVY FINES & PUNISHMENTS

By infusing heavy fines and strictly punishing the wrong – doers i.e the people who employ small children as workers in their shops and industries and exploit them in all the above – mentioned aspects , some sort of change can be expected. Further , at all the times initiatives and joint efforts must be made to discourage the evil of child labour.

CONCLUSION

From the above – mentioned facts and points , it is clearly worth – noticing that child labour exists on a larger scale in our Indian society. It is not only an unethical practice that unveils the malicious aspect of our society but is also against the basic level of humanity that is expected from all the members of the society. Even though, due to the policies , governmental legislations and the appreciable efforts of the non – governmental organizations , there has been downslide in the cases of child labour , it is still prevalent to a greater extent , especially in the towns and remote areas where people lack modern thinking and are neither updated nor aware. Lastly , on a concluding note, I would like to remark that in order to curb the social evil of child labour from our society , we all need to step ahead and raise our voice against it .

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA**Ravleen Anand**Student, UITTR, Chandigarh University, Gharuan

ABSTRACT

There are two main pillars of human life-man and woman. Both share equal responsibility in the making of society and hence both are supplement to each other. From the very beginning, the women in various societies of the world are exploited in many ways. Since women had a strong will to improve their status in society, they have managed to make a niche for themselves in today's society. Real empowerment of women, however, lies in helping them unfold the spiritual aspect of their personality, build up their character and manifest their purity and motherhood. Women empowerment is all about giving the power and a control to all the women. Girls don't raise a voice as she is a girl so she has to speak slowly. But why society think this that women are weak than men.

Keywords: Women, Empowering, Status, Stereotypes and Courage

INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment has gained growing visibility as a development issue. Women empowerment refers to empowering women with education, employment, decision making and better health. As it is process that everyone should have freedom, work independent, educated, enjoying a good social status. It is the empowerment of women which helps them to take their own decision. In many rural areas the women don't get educated and can't freely go out. Women's are financially dependent on their husbands.

ISSUES CONCERNING WOMEN IN 19 CENTURY**1. The Patriarchal System**

As the head of the family is male member. The wife had a subordinate position in the family. She was not educated. As the sons got the surname of the father but the daughters were associated with the family of their husbands after marriage. After the death of the father the property is given to the son there is no share of daughters in it. This led to the discrimination between girl and boy child.

2. Daughter treated As Liability

The parents considered their daughter as a liability considered it a burden on them to take care till she is married. As many parents think that they should be get rid of liability as early as possible. Girls are not allowed to go out and move around freely. They are not allowed to do jobs. Spending much money on the health, care and education of the girls was regarded a waste of money.

3. Lack of Identity

Women don't have identity in their home because before marriage the surname of father is joint with her but after the marriage the surname of husband is joint as we can see the women's don't have identity.

4. RESTRICTIONS AFTER MARRIAGE

Many restrictions for women's are there after marriage as they could not talk with her husband. Women are allowed to eat only after everybody in the family had taken his food. They don't go out freely they don't give their views in any things.

5. DOWRY

Our society is suffering from many social evils. Parents pay huge amount of money in their daughter's marriage as their daughters are happy in their homes where they have to go in their husband house.

The Bharat had to be entertained in a royal fashion. Gold jewelry was the most important part of dowry. Big demand for gold and cash as required it for the marriage of their daughters. It is very difficult to find a good boy for a girl without paying a huge amount for the same. Parents education as if a boy is doctor they demand 5 lacs rupees, if a boy has done post graduation they would demand 25 lakhs. Thus whether the parents pay or no it become a compulsory for them to pay at the time of marriage. It ruined the many brilliant girls because their parents could not afford to give sufficient dowry to their in laws. Many girls commit suicide because there in laws ask more money for their parents. As dowry is increased so much at that time without dowry no girl would marry.

6. ABOLITION OF SATI SYSTEM

Sati system was in practice in India in which wife use to burn herself on the pyre of her husband after his death. But the condition of widow was very poor as after the death of husband the widow had no respect in society.

She was treated as a servant. In 1829 the sati system was abolished but condition of widow women was not better. Widow women only wear white clothes they don't wear colorful clothes and are prohibited to enjoy any festivals.

7. FEMALE INFANTICIDE

The practice of killing female children at the time of birth.

8. NO PROPERTY RIGHT

Girls don't get any property from their parents. As boys get full property after the dead of father

9. EDUCATION

The girls don't go to school to get education. Parents think that to give education to the girl is waste of money as well as time. At that time the girl were busy doing household work they don't go out to get education for them the household work is more important than education.

TRANSITION IN WOMEN STATUS DURING MODERN TIMES

Nowadays we can say that society treated girl and boy the same. Now the girls are same as boy. The education also provides more opportunities to the girls.

1. EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

In ancient time the girls are getting equal opportunities that men get. As girl now going school to get educated whereas they can move out to show their skills and their interest in anything. Without any stress they can easily show their talent.

2. OCCUPATIONAL FREEDOM

Women's are allowed to do job without any restrictions they can help their husbands in their work. Many women were engaged in teaching work.

3. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Women rights were very much limited in inheriting property. A married daughter has no share in her father's property all the property was given to the brother of the homes. But now the daughter has full right on the property of her father. Now the parents divide the property between their children's

4. ROLE OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

The women shine as debaters in public. As now women can easily speak and give their views without any hesitation. We can see Indira Gandhi was the first prime minister of India who gives many views in public.

5. FREEDOM ENJOYED BY WOMEN

Every woman has freedom they can take part in any activities. Now the women can select their male partner. As now widows can remarry. Women were given free freedom in their families they can talk and can speak loud in the homes.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR UPLIFTING STATUS OF WOMEN

Many acts has been there to abolished dowry, marriage act, domestic violence act etc

1. PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

This act was came in 2005 it is for women protection no one person can hurt women. As violence have many kinds like physical, mental, sexual, verbal or emotional. So government has started this act for the safety of women if any men hurts or slap her he will be arrested and will be punish by the amount of 10 thousand rupees.

2. COMMISSION OF SATI

This act was enacted in 1987

As government has said that widow women should get respect in the society. As the women should actively take part in social, religious and economic activities. Every woman in the society should get honor and respect.

3. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT 1961

No family will ask the dowry no given and taken dowry will be accepted it is prohibited.

4. MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY TEST (1971)

Provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners on humanitarian and medical grounds.

5. PRE NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (1994)

In this no person is allowed to misuse of pre natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination leading to female feticide.

6. MUSLIM WOMEN (1986)

Basically this act is for women protection in the rights divorce.

7. HINDU MARRIAGE ACT (1955)

It introduced monogamy and allowed divorce on certain specific grounds. As in this the women should get respect in the society and all the rights will be given to women which men have no discrimination will be there.

8. HINDU SUCCESSION ACT (1956)

The women should have right in the property of father. After her marriage the father should share the property between their children's boy and girl should get equal property.

9. MINIMUM WAGES ACT (1948)

As women and men who work equally should get the same amount of salary no discrimination in this should be there. As we have seen many men and women doing same work but the boy is getting more salary then women that's why this act has been established.

10. MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT (1961)

It regulates the employment of women in certain establishments for certain period before and after child-birth and provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.

FAMOUS WOMEN PERSONALITIES IN INDIA**1. KALPANA CHAWLA**

Kalpana chawla was the first women who go to the space. As she is the inspiration for all the women who wants to fulfill their dreams.

2. ARUNDHATI BHATTACHARYA

She was the one who become the chairperson of the state bank of India. 25th most powerful woman in the world by *Forbes*.

3. ASHA ROY

She is daughter of vegetable seller and she is currently the fastest Indian track . she is setting a record at the national open athletics. As know we can say how the Indian people are changing they are giving more importance to their daughters .

4. SUNITA WILLIAMS

She is astranout.

Sunita was a hardworking right from her childhood, and keeping her interests and passion in mind, she pursued her Bachelor's degree in Physical Science from the United States Naval Academy in 1987 and a Master's degree in Engineering Management from Florida Institute of Technology in 1995.

5. Indira Nooyi

She is the chairperson and CEO of the second largest food and beverage in the world, Pepsi co. She was always in the list of famous women's. She was also named as the third most powerful women in business

6. SITA SAHU

She won the 2 bronze medal in Olympics in Athens. At that time she was only 15 years old.

7. P.T USHA

P.T USHA is one of the most revered athletes that India has ever produced. As to see her many young women had join the sport and many young women have a great dream of it and they complete it to see P.T USHA

8. LATA MANGESHWAR

She is the greatest singer amongst all Indian ever. She has won the millions of heart all over the world during her career. She sings song till date. She is very famous women.

9. FATHIMA BEEVI

The first women who become judge in the supreme court of India . She was not only judge in the high court but also famous member of the national human rights commission.

10. KIRAN BEDI

The very famous women, IAS officer of the country. She always concludes her words in any problem that occur in our country.

11. SAROJINI NADU

She was not only one of the most powerful politicians but also a good poetess at her time. She has written many books and poems as well. She always remembers as the first Indian woman the president of Indian national congress.

12. INDIRA GANDHI

The most powerful and great women. She was the first women who become prime minister of India. She was very powerful leader and she guide India for many long periods.

CONCLUSION

Indian government has taken many initiatives to counter the problems of women. For example provide free education to the girls, employment opportunities, work for health. As women status from past is now better they are getting more freedom and can work easily without any restrictions. The woman, whose status and role traditionally was well defined and almost fixed in the society, is now experiencing far-reaching changes. The woman in modern times is entering into certain new fields that were unknown to the woman's sphere of role-sets. They are activating participating in social, economic, and political activities The women of the present generation have received higher education than the women of their preceding generation. There have been far-reaching consequences in the economic status of their families. In the modern country, the educated women are playing role on just threshold of transition from tradition to modernity. Women also want to raise their status and position in the society and it must be higher. There are many work for women to change his position in the India and improvement of their position. In short this can be concluded that these are not only areas where women spread their wings but there are many more this is just a glance of major areas where they get high status and bring laurels for the country

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PMJDY: A STEP TOWARDS FINANCIAL INCLUSION**Neeraj Kumar¹ and Dr. Muktak Vyas²**Research Scholar¹ and Associate Professor², Jaipur National University, Jaipur

ABSTRACT

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) is a historical step taken by Indian Government on August 28, 2014 for the development of country. It is a nationalized scheme or an integrated approach towards financial inclusion. The plan ideates the universal expansion of financial services to each and every household with at least one basic saving account. The urgency of the plan was felt by Government because only two third of the households are availing banking services even after 67 years of independence. The mission of the plan is to enhance financial literacy. The study attempts to examine the role of PMJDY in promoting financial inclusion in addition to performance of Public sector banks and Private sector banks in terms of growth of PMJDY accounts by calculating the growth rate and compounded average growth rate. The study also analyzes the growth rate of different parameters pertain to PMJDY.

Keywords: PMJDY, Financial inclusion, Rupay card, BSBDA, BCs, Growth rate, CAGR

INTRODUCTION

The stark reality is that most poor people in the world still lack access to sustainable financial services, whether it is saving, credit or insurance. Financial inclusion is defined as delivery of basic financial services to each and every segment of the society at an affordable cost especially to disadvantaged and low income group. The term financial inclusion has been implemented in 2005. Government of India and RBI has made great efforts to provide financial services at minimum cost to vulnerable people. Pradhan mantra jan dhan yojna is one of the biggest plan towards development of country by providing financial services to every Indian. This scheme was launched by the Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi on August 28, 2014. In a gap by 28th January 2015, 12.58 crore accounts were opened with around 10590 crore deposit in these accounts, which also has option to open an account with zero balance. The scheme implemented in two phases:

FIRST PHASE

This phase was from August 15th, 2014 to August 14th, 2015. In this phase every account holder was offered following benefits under the scheme,

1. Rupay debit card with basic mobile banking facility such as balance enquiry,
2. Accidental insurance worth Rs 1 lakh.
3. Life insurance of Rs.30, 000,
4. Overdraft facility up to 5,000 to only Aadhar enabled accounts which was depend on first six Months account performance,
5. Direct benefit transfer in accounts under different schemes in beneficiary account.
6. Rupay Kisan credit card facility to the farmers which was Kisan credit card earlier.

SECOND PHASE

Tenure of second phase was from August 2015 to August 14, 2018. In this phase the following benefits are provided to customers:

1. Life insurance and micro insurance facilities were provided to beneficiaries of the scheme
2. Swavlamban pension scheme was provided to unorganized sector.
3. Bank correspondents (BCs) deployed across all the areas because of limited bank branch access.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To study the role of PMJDY in promoting financial inclusion.
2. To compare the performance of public sector banks and private sector banks with respect to PMJDY accounts.
3. To examine the ratio of Rupay card beneficiaries with respect to PMJDY accounts.
4. To study the threats in the way of PMJDY.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sharma & Goyal (2017) focused on the awareness of financial inclusion through PMJDY. It is concluded that respondents residing near the bank are financial included. Bank Mittr, TV, Newspaper are the important sources of financial information than Banks itself. It is suggested that banks should influence the policy makers and Government to promote financial inclusion and Banks should also come forward to improve financial inclusion by tapping low income groups of rural area.

Srivastava Surbhi (2016) study reveals that plan contributed in financial inclusion in both rural and urban area by increase in number of accounts, rupay debit card and balance in accounts. The scheme is beneficial for vulnerable people. Growth of this scheme is a base for other schemes such as digital India and skill India.

Pramahender & Singh Narender (2016) emphasized on challenges of financial inclusion and ways to achieve the mission. It is concluded that after putting earnest efforts still many hurdles are in the way to achieve the financial inclusion. Lack of awareness of benefits provided by banks, basic banking facilities and lack of financial knowledge restrict the financial inclusion. New bank branches, ATM machines and customized products should be provided to accomplish the objectives.

D,souza & Devaraja (2016) concluded that Business correspondents is an important model to include the excluded people in financial activities by providing customized products and services to the people as per their needs at reasonable prices. This model is very much effective in those areas where physical bank branches are not available. The model also provides job opportunities in the many areas.

Joshi & Rajpurohit (2016) found in their study that Although Government is putting efforts yet not reached to poor people in effective manner. Rural population does not find banking services necessary. Government should encourage the people of rural area to avail the banking services and aware them about benefits of these services. No demographic factor is significant source of information in promoting financial inclusion.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is predicated on secondary data and is analytical and exploratory in nature. To analyze the data different statistical and mathematical tools such as simple growth rate, percentage, average and compounded average growth rate (CAGR) are used. Data of previous reports are used. The parameters of the study are Public and Private sector banks, Rupay card, Business correspondents, and Basic saving bank deposit accounts.

Here Growth rate is calculated by:

$$GR = (Vt - Vt-1) / Vt-1 \times 100$$

Where:

Vt indicates value of given parameter in current year and

Vt-1 indicates value of given parameter in the previous year.

Simple tabular analysis and relevant graphs are used for analysis purpose wherever found relevant for particular study. CAGR is a relatively simple metric which quantifies the average rate of an investment’s growth over a variable period of time. Because of this simplicity, this metric is a flexible one and thus has a variety of uses. CAGR is used to calculate the overall growth rate of PMJDY accounts and Rupay cards.

Formula to calculate CAGR is given below:

$$CAGR = \left(\frac{\text{Ending Value}}{\text{Beginning Value}} \right)^{\left(\frac{1}{\text{no. of years}} \right)} - 1$$

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table-1: Progress of financial inclusion at a glance

Parameter of financial inclusion	Mar-10	Mar-16	Mar-17
Number of Bank branches in villages	33,378	51,830	50,860
Number of Business Correspondents (BCs)	34,174	531,229	543,472
Number of other forms of banking touch points	142	3,248	3,761
Total number of banking touch points	67,694	586,307	598,093
Number of BSBDA* (in millions)	73	469	533
Deposits in BSBDA (Amount in Rs. billions)	55	636	977

Source: Annual Report of RBI, 2016-17

Table 1 shows data of financial inclusion before PMJDY and the period after that. Prior to the scheme no frill accounts were in the form of Basic Saving Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA). But the data reveals that number of no frill accounts grew multiple times post the emergence of PMJDY scheme. Number of bank branches has multiplied and number of Banking correspondents has also increased. Deposit mobilization has also increased tremendously as compared to the emergence of PMJDY.

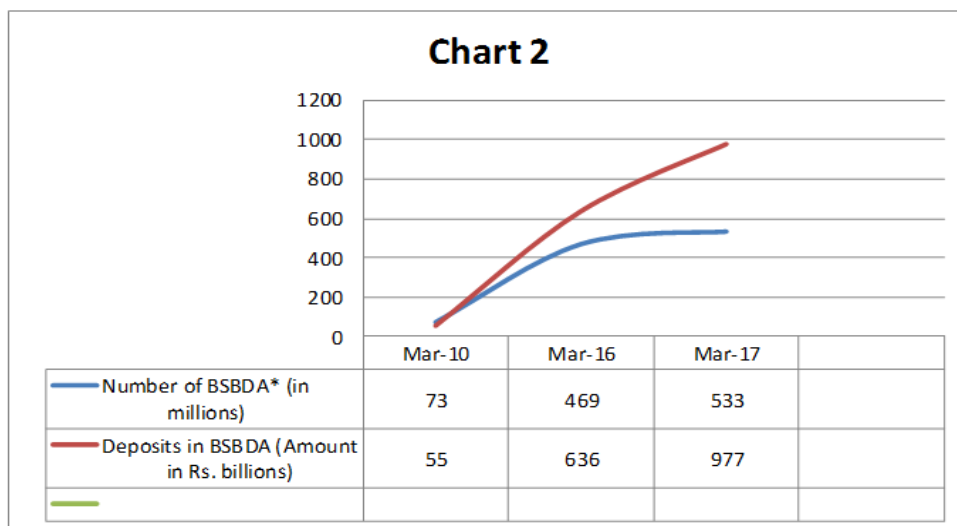
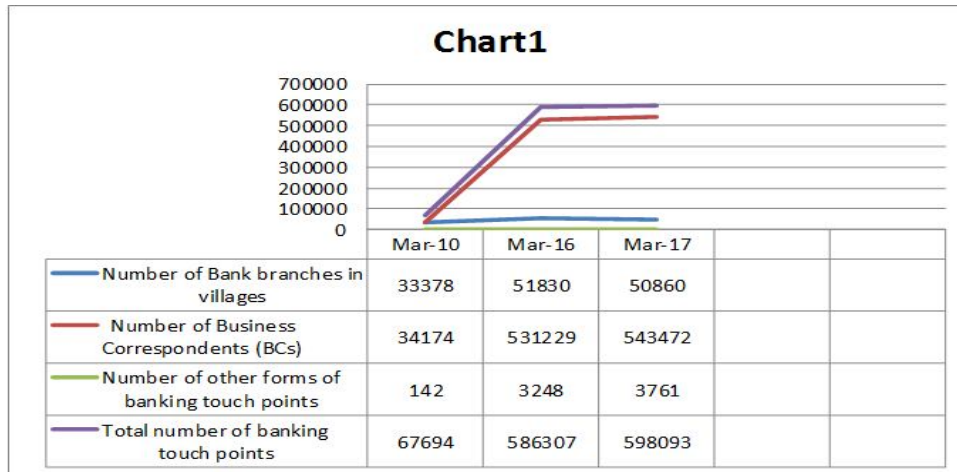


Table:- 2: Data on PMJDY beneficiaries and deposits

Years	No. of accounts opened by public sector banks	Total deposit in lacs	Average deposit per account in Rs.	No. of accounts opened by private sector banks	Total deposit in lacs	Average deposit per account in Rs.
Mar-15	114005009.00	1145416.12	1004.71	6041867	86756.21	1435.92
Mar-16	168457737.00	2813916.93	1670.40	7889169	135471.91	1717.19
Mar-17	226147624.00	4926550.19	2178.47	9147392	209801.78	2293.57
Mar-18	254182574.00	6302187.35	2479.39	9903560.00	217579.48	2196.98
Mar-19	279982436.00	7592368.24	2711.73	11139012	249038.24	2235.73
Total	1042775380.00	22780438.83	2184.60	44121000	898647.62	2036.78
Average	208555076.00	4556087.766	2008.94	8824200	179729.524	1975.88

Source: <https://pmjdy.gov.in/account>

Table 2 shows the comparison of beneficiaries of PMJDY accounts in Public sector banks and private sector banks. It also provides the data on total deposits in the accounts. Author has also calculated the average deposit in the accounts. The average deposit in the PMJDY accounts is lowest in March 2015 for Public sector banks (PSBs) as well as Private sector banks. For PSBs average deposit increases gradually till march 2019. Whereas in case of Private sector banks average deposit increases from march 2015 to march 2017 and then it decreases in march 2018 which again increase in march 2019. The overall average deposit in Public sector banks is higher

than that of Private sector banks. Also the Chart 3 clearly demonstrates number of accounts opened by Public sector banks is remarkably on the higher side as compared to private sector banks.

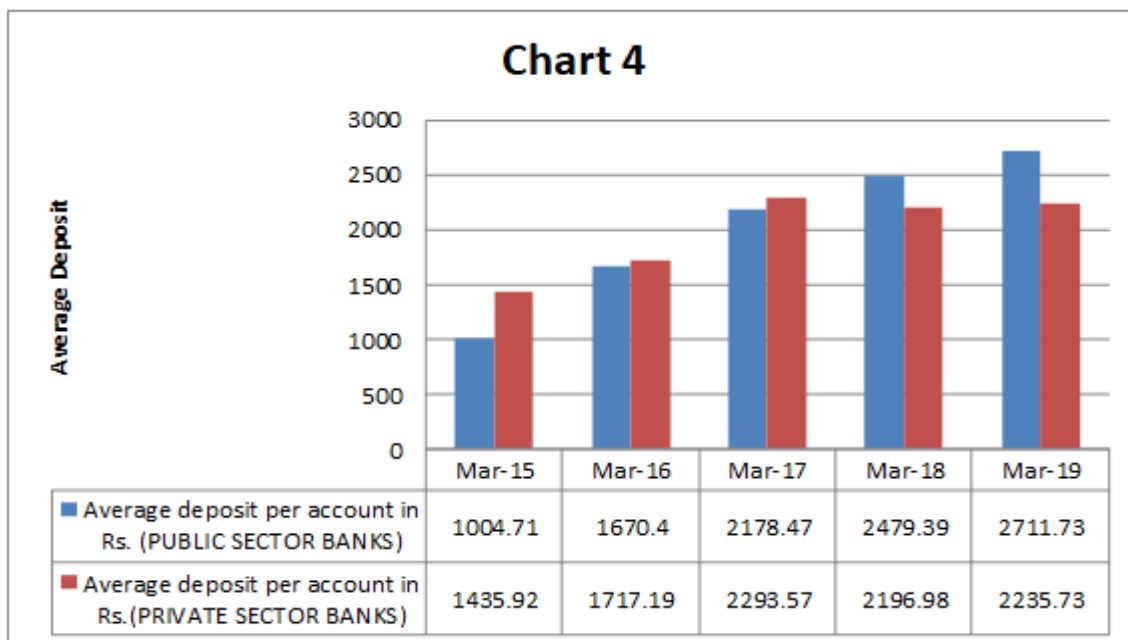
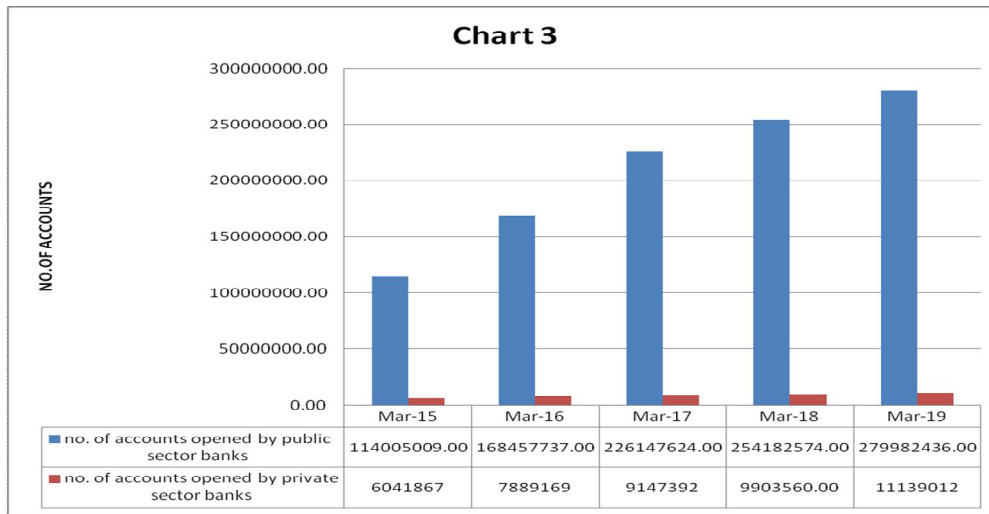


Chart 4 depicts the average deposits in PMJDY accounts in PSBs and Private sector banks. From March 2015 to march 2017 Private sector banks leads the PSBs in terms of average deposits, although PSBs take the lead in March 2018 and in March 2019.

Table-3: Data on PMJDY beneficiaries of Public and Private sector banks

Year	No. of accounts opened by public sector banks	Growth Rate	No. of accounts opened by private sector banks	Growth Rate 2
15-Mar	114005009		6041867	
16-Mar	168457737	47.76%	7889169	30.58%
17-Mar	226147624	34.25%	9147392	15.95%
18-Mar	254182574	12.40%	9903560	8.27%
19-Mar	279982436	10.15%	11139012	12.47%

Source: <https://pmjdy.gov.in/account>

Table 3 shows the growth rate of number of accounts opened by PSBs and Private sector banks. Growth rate of PMJDY beneficiaries is highest from 2015 to 2016 in PSBs as well as Private sector banks. Growth rate continuously decrease in case of PSBs for the following years till March 2019. Whereas in case of Private Sector banks growth rate decreases from March 2016 to March 2017. In March 2017 least growth rate is recorded which again increases in March 2019 which is even higher than that of PSBs.

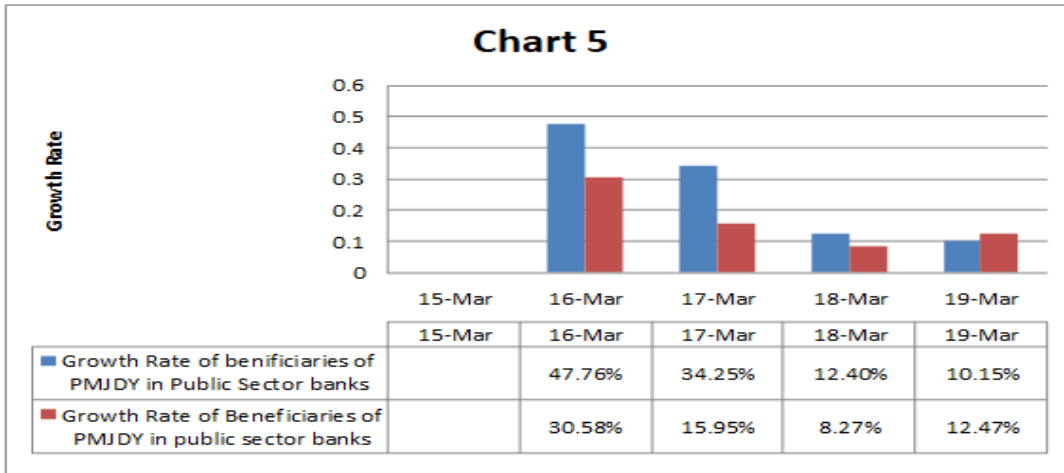
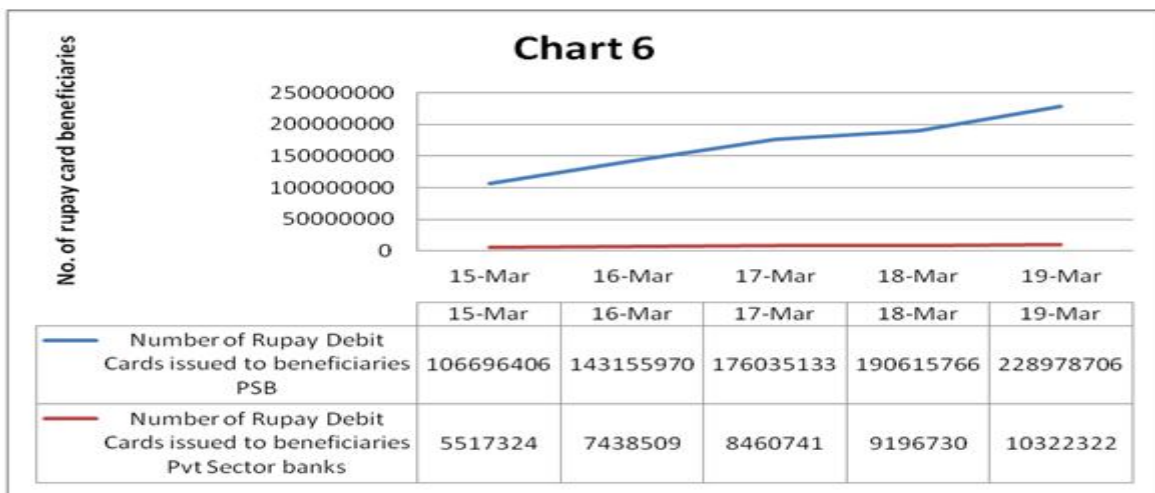


Table-4: Data on Rupay cards beneficiaries of Public and Private sector banks

Years	No. of accounts opened by public sector banks	Number of Rupay Debit Cards issued to beneficiaries PSB	Percentage of cards issued	Growth Rate of no. of cards issued	no. of accounts opened by private sector banks	Number of Rupay Debit Cards issued to beneficiaries Pvt Sector banks	Percentage of cards issued	Growth Rate of no. of cards issued
15-Mar	114005009	106696406	93.59%		6041867	5517324	91.32%	
16-Mar	168457737	143155970	84.98%	34.17%	7889169	7438509	94.29%	34.82%
17-Mar	226147624	176035133	77.84%	22.97%	9147392	8460741	92.49%	13.74%
18-Mar	254182574	190615766	74.99%	8.28%	9903560	9196730	92.86%	8.70%
19-Mar	279982436	228978706	81.78%	20.13%	11139012	10322322	92.67%	12.24%
Total	1042775380	845481981			44121000	40935626		
CAGR	19.69%	16.50%			13.01%	13.35%		

Source: <https://pmjdy.gov.in/account>

Table 4 shows number of rupay cards issued by Public sector banks and Private sector Banks to the PMJDY account beneficiaries. Percentage of the rupay cards issued to the total number of accounts is highest in March 2015 in Public sector banks whereas in the case of Private sector banks highest percentage is in March 2016. Percentage of rupay cards issued in public sector banks is decreasing gradually from March 2015 to march 2018 whereas there is a hike as on March 2019 data. Similarly the growth rate of rupay cards issued is highest in March 2015 to march 2016 which decreases gradually till March 2018 and then increases in the period march 2018 to march 2019. In Private sector banks the overall percentage of cards issued in the accounts is higher as compared to the Public sector banks except March 2015. Although the growth in the number of rupay cards issued is highest from 2015 to 2016 which decreases gradually till March 2018 and then increase again from march 2018 to march 2019. While Compounded annual growth rate of rupay card beneficiaries of Public sector banks is 16.50% and those of private sector banks is 13.35%. Also the total number of rupay cards issued by Public sector banks is way higher than private sector banks which are also illustrated in chart 6.



THREATS OF PMJDY

- People in rural India are unaware of ATM usage and often get trapped by fraudsters.
- No check on the new accounts because a large number of people who already had bank accounts opened PMJDY accounts in different bank just for the sake of some benefits that they have anticipated.
- Opening new accounts is easy but the challenge is to maintain those accounts and make transactions, as majority of people in the rural India anticipates that it is a zero balance account and we have not to deposit a single rupee in the account. Lack of financial literacy in the rural India is the main hindrance to the scheme.
- Increasing number of inactive PMJDY accounts which can be used for terrorism financing activities.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- It has been found that financial Inclusion has increased widely Post emergence of PMJDY scheme.
- It has been found that number of PMJDY beneficiaries increased highly in the initial years but the growth rate of accounts decreased gradually in the subsequent years.
- It has been seen that though a large number of PMJDY accounts has been opened yet deposit mobilization is very low.
- It reveals that number of PMJDY beneficiaries of Public sector banks is excessively high as compared to Private sector banks.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

- It has been suggested that apart from opening of accounts importance should be given to financial literacy too so that financial inclusion can be effectively implemented.
- A check on inactive accounts should be made regularly so that these cannot be used for terrorism financing activities.
- Private sector banks should also come forward to increase number of PMJDY accounts and improve their deposits.

CONCLUSION

Although the concept of financial inclusion evolved in 2005 and also no frill accounts, BSBDA has been into existence but it became widespread on the arrival of PMJDY. A large number of accounts have been opened under the scheme, people have got an easy access to financial services but there is lack of financial literacy. Emphasis has been given on opening new accounts without spreading proper awareness how they can avail the benefits of the scheme properly. Business correspondents should create financial awareness and provide customized products that have worth to its customers. Although earnest efforts are being done yet destination to achieve financial inclusion is far away.

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FUTURE DIMENSIONS OF ACCOUNTING EDUCATION A STUDY ON INDIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The Accounting Education in India had touched the new height in recent years. Many students are opting this course to make their career in corporate and government sector. Accounting as core paper has been imparted to the students in Higher Secondary, Graduation and post Graduation level of different universities of the country. But, many students are not able to make the application of accounting education in their real working fields. So, it is desirable on the part of the educational institutions not only provide Accounting education as a feedback for the students for the students of other professional institutions like ICAI, ICWA and ACA, but also take challenge so that more employability can be created for the students of accounting education should not be restricted with traditional teaching subjects like Management Accounting, Cost Accounting Corporate Accounting and Financial Accounting, rather it should be replaced with E-Commerce and software based Accounting curriculum. This can enable the students of Accounting education to be more professional in their career.

Keywords: Accounting Education, Higher, Secondary, Graduation, Post-Graduation, Professional Level, Icai, Icwa, Aca.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Accounting education in India is provided as part of commerce stream in secondary, graduation and post graduation level of different educational institutions. But, in the changing scenario particularly in globalization and liberalization era the business and industry have to face many challenges like stiff competitions, technological up gradation, cost reduction, improvement in quality, customer satisfaction and outsourcing technique. So, till today the accounting education in India has not been upgraded to that level in order to face those challenges. Rather, it is confined with only a feedback system to the professional institutions like ICAI, ICWA and ICSI. Hence, the purpose of accounting education has not been fulfilled to meet the requirements of present business and industry.

The entrepreneurs and the business man of our country follow accounting procedures in order to meet different government and legal formalities. So, they have lot of expectations from the accounting professionals which should enable them in order to arrive at managerial decision making process. In this context, the educational institutions of country like India have realized that there is an urgent need to update the accounting curriculum in order to the more appropriate for the requirement of the modern business enterprise.

India being a developing country looking for opting globalization and liberalization policy in order to uplift economic development. So, the accounting education should be tune up to that extent in order to face the challenges of liberalization for industry and business. Computerized accounts and introduction of E-Commerce has changed the role of commerce education as well as accounting procedures to a great extent.

Hence, in future the accounting education curriculum should be updated in order to face the challenges of information technology. Otherwise the accounting education in India will be remaining in the same traditional level since its inception from pre-independence era. Therefore, it is the right time for the researcher of accounting education to come forward and think over regarding the up-gradation of accounting education to meet the future improved dimensions of business and industry of India.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study is based on the following objectives.

1. To highlight the need of Accounting Education in India.
 2. To know the present position of accounting curriculum in Indian educational and professional Institutions.
 3. To discuss the importance of policy implementations of Accounting Educations in India.
 4. To find out the importance and role of Accounting Research in India.
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3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- American Institute of certified public accountants has recognized the importance of accounting education as a necessity for economic and political development of a nation. Accordingly, the accounting education plays an important role for not only the requirement of industry and business but a milestone for social, political and economic development.
- Indian Accounting education system is based on double entry system of book keeping which was earlier introduced by many developed countries like Japan, Italy and United Kingdom. Till today, the art of recording, classifying and summarizing the monetary transactions of business and industry. The results thereof after the end of a financial year are considered as the process of accounting education of India.
- The first commerce education was started in the year 1886 in School of Madras which was established by a charitable trust. This was the foundation of Commerce and Accounting education of India till the School of Commerce was established by the government of India in the Presidency college of Kolkata in 1903. Till this date, the commerce education was limited with under graduate level. In the year 1913, college of commerce and economics was established in Mumbai in order to impart accounting education in Post graduate level. Since then almost all the educational institutions are imparting accounting education in their graduation and post graduation level.
- In the year 1999, the professional bodies like ICWA, ICAI and ICSI considered accounting education as an important source in order to develop professionals in India in the field of business and industry. Accordingly, these professional bodies established their own educational institutions to provide accounting education in India.
- The American Accounting Association with the collaboration of American Marketing Association has introduced some of the commerce and accounting course curriculum in order to upgrade the working efficiency of professional accountants so that the customer satisfaction will be the focal point of marketing organizations.
- The British University has recognized the communication skill of the Accountants which can be imparted and developed through Accounting education curriculum so that it will help the professional Accountants to compete with other professional Accountants nationally and globally.
- The Rehman Saha committee has pointed out that Accounting Education can be more object oriented when more and more Accounting research areas can be find out by both educational institutions and professional bodies. This will help the business and industry of India to facilitate liberalization and globalization.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on secondary data derived from various journals, published materials, books and UGC rules and guidelines. Different course curriculums of Accounting Education have been derived from published manuals of Universities and other educational and professional institutions.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study is related to the future dimensions of Accounting education in emerging scenario of business and industry. Accordingly, accounting education as a branch of commerce curriculum should be up-graded in order to meet the challenges of globalization. In this context, the Accounting education imparted by different educational and professional education is not sufficient enough. So, this study aims to highlight the change curriculum of Accounting education which will not only help the professional accountants but also improve the economic condition of India. More and more research oriented course curriculum should be introduced in Accounting Education which will facilitates the professional bodies in order to utilize proper Accounting procedures in taxation and legal matters. Hence, this study seems to be relevant on the ground of change of Accounting education in order to cope with the changing business and industrial scenario of India. Technological Development in the field of information technology pose a threat to Accounting procedures which can be fit with the present status of business environment. Hence, change in Accounting education will make a revolutionary change in national and international business and industry.

5. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study suffers from the following limitations:

- The study is based on the secondary data. No primary data has been utilized for a meaningful conclusion.
- The course curriculum taken in this study are not uniform in character. Some of the autonomous educational institutions impart different type of Accounting education in different level.

- The professional institutions impart Accounting education according to their requirement. No consultation with industry has been made prior to finalization of course curriculum for the professionals.
- Industrial organizations are not taken into consideration in this study.

6. OVERVIEW OF ACCOUNTING EDUCATION

Since Independence, the pre-dominated commerce education is a stream like Arts and Science. Later on in 1990s Accounting education considered to be a branch of commerce education. In India, Accounting course curriculum is a dominant feature for all educational and professional institutions. This Accounting curriculum is provided to the students both in senior secondary, Graduate and Post Graduate level. The professional institutions provide Accounting education to professionals.

There is a gap between the passing out students of educational institutions and professional institutions. The quality of professionals in Accounting education is more superior than the quality of students from educational institutions relating to Accounting education. However, the Accounting education is only restricted with the requirements of lower level and middle level accountants of business enterprise. Keeping in view, in the emerging challenges of business and industry, there is a demand to restructure the course curriculum of Accounting education in India. At the same time, less scope has been provided for research and development activities of Accounting education in Indian Universities. Only B. Com in graduation level, M. Com in post graduation level and MFC in professional level serve the purpose of Accounting education in India.

The students of M.Com. Level has been influenced or motivated towards a teaching career while the passing out of MFC students are interested as Accounting professionals in private and public sector undertakings. This limitation does not solve the purpose of Accounting education in the changing scenario of industry and business. Financial Management, Banking, Taxation, International finance, Corporate Accounts are some of the specialized course of Accounting education provided by different Universities in order to fulfill the demand of traditional business entrepreneurs. Lack of coordination between industry and academic professionals suffers a lot to upgrade Accounting curriculum to meet the requirement of changing situations in emerging dimension.

There should be a scope for industry-institution interface for Accounting education so that the professional accountants as well as the students of Accounting education can compete with the liberalization and globalization scenario of business and industry. Then only the purpose of Accounting education can be evaluated properly in India.

The problem of Accounting education in India is most of the traditional Universities do not attach more importance towards research and development activities of Accounting education. As a result Accounting education suffers emergence of new dimensions and new innovation in Accounting Technology. This situation has embarrassed a lot for growth and development of industry and commerce in India. This affects indirectly to the economic development of our country.

7. ACCOUNTING CURRICULUM OF DIFFERENT UNIVERSITIES AND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS

By analyzing the accounting curriculum of some of the Universities which provide commerce education in India, it has been observed that almost all the educational institutions taught Accountancy as a single course in the main stream. Whereas other courses like Management, Law, Taxation, Banking, Insurance, Economics, Organization Behavior and some related courses are also imparted. There is no specialization in Accounting course curriculum which is being offered by these educational institutions both in graduation and post graduation level. Only some of the professional institutions offered specialized Accounting course in their professional level.

So far as teaching methodology is concerned accounting education is restricted only class room teaching as well as solving of numerical problems. This practice lacks up-gradation of technology in effective teaching of accounting education. This traditional system of teaching can be replaced with case studies, market surveys, group assignments, audio video techniques, teaching aids through projects, computerized accounting procedures so that the students of accounting education can be well versed with professional accounting system. It has been observed that almost all the educational institutions of India do not provide scope of accounting research to their students. As a result, new innovation in the field of Accounting is considered to be a difficult aspect for accounting professionals. The course curriculum in Accounting education should be restructured so that research and development activities in the field of Accounting will be a major potential.

So far as professional institutions are concerned Accounting education is imparted to the professionals in foundation, intermediate and final stage. It has been observed that some of the accounting courses which are

offered in foundation level are not necessarily imparted in either intermediate or final level. Similarly, the accounting courses which are offered in intermediate and final level are not offered in foundation level.

This indicates the accounting curriculum is not a continuous process for the professionals in each level of their professional career. On the other hand, software based accounting system is not a course curriculum for the professionals in professional institutions. Hence, it is desirable to look into the matter and find out appropriate solutions in order to make our professionals expert in software and other related area.

8. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A . ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND UNIVERSITIES

It has been analyzed that none of the professional institutions are giving emphasis on Accounting education in the field of research and development. A serious thinking should be made how to promote Accounting education in the field of research by the professional institutions in India.

Table:-1 Course curriculum of Accounting Education offered by Educational Institutions & Universities

Name of the Course	Sr. Secondary Level	Graduation Level	Post Graduation Level	Research Level (Ph. D/PDF)
Industrial Organization & Management	NO	YES	NO	NO
Financial Accounting	NO	YES	YES	NO
Banking & Financial Systems	YES	NO	NO	NO
Quantitative Techniques	NO	YES	YES	YES
Corporate Accounting	NO	YES	YES	NO
Cost and Management Accounting	NO	YES	YES	NO
Cost Control Techniques	NO	YES	YES	NO
Advance Management Accounting	NO	NO	YES	NO
Computer Application in Accounting	NO	NO	YES	NO
Accounting for Managerial Decisions	NO	NO	YES	NO
Advance Financial	NO	NO	YES	NO
E-Commerce	NO	YES	YES	YES
Investment Accounting	NO	YES	YES	NO
Management of Financial Services	NO	NO	YES	YES
Accounting of Financial Institutions	NO	YES	YES	NO

B. ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL BODIES AND UNIVERSITIES

The professional institutions though impart Accounting education should have to follow a uniform course curriculum so that it will help the professionals to face the emerging changing scenario.

The Accounting specialists from different Universities should be consulted in order to upgrade the Accounting education in different educational institution prior to commencement of course curriculum so that a uniform course curriculum can be prevailed in Accounting education of India.

The restructuring of Accounting education is a priority so that it can be utilized by the Accounting professionals from the primary level in order to compete in globalized scenario.

Some specialization courses should be introduced in Accounting education in order to face the emerging challenges of business and industry in this liberalization era.

Table-2: Course curriculum of Accounting Education offered by Professional Institutions

Courses Offered	Professional Bodies	Foundation Level	Intermediate Level	Final Level	Research Level (Ph.D./PDF)
Fundamentals of Accounting	ICAI	YES	NO	NO	NO
Advance Accounting	ICAI	NO	YES	YES	NO
Cost Accounting	ICAI	NO	YES	NO	NO
Management Accounting and Financial Analysis	ICAI	NO	NO	YES	NO
Quantitative Techniques	ICAI	NO	NO	YES	NO
Direct and Indirect Tax	ICAI	NO	NO	YES	NO
Income Tax and Central Sales Tax	ICAI	NO	YES	NO	NO
Fundamentals of Financial Accounting	ICWA	YES	NO	NO	NO
Cost and Management Accounting	ICWA	YES	NO	NO	NO
Management Performance Accounting	ICWA	NO	YES	NO	NO
Advance Financial Accounting	ICWA	NO	YES	NO	NO
Quantitative Methods	ICWA	NO	YES	NO	NO
Advance Financial Management and International Finance	ICWA	NO	NO	YES	NO
Strategic Tax Management	ICWA	NO	NO	YES	NO
Management Accounting- Decision Making & Financial Strategy	ICWA	NO	NO	YES	NO
Financial Accounting	ICSI	YES	NO	NO	NO
Company Accounts	ICSI	NO	YES	NO	NO
Cost and Management Accounting	ICSI	NO	YES	NO	NO
Legal and Financial Work	ICSI	NO	NO	YES	NO

9. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Accounting Education is the core stream in business and industry. So, all the educational institutions must have to provide specialized Accounting education in both under graduation, graduation level and Post graduation level.

There should be an industry and institution interface in order to upgrade Accounting education in India so that the students of Accounting education can be more professional in character which can create employability. The Accounting education course curriculum should be restructured in such a manner so that a student of sr. secondary school can be eligible to take any type of professional course in Accounting line in order to be efficient in business and industry. More emphasis should be given in research and development activity in accounting education both in educational and professional institutions.

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DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT: A BRIEF STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES BY GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Our country is a developing country, which is continuously moving towards developed. As per census of 2011, in India out of 121 Cr Population, about 2.68 Cr persons are 'differently-abled', which is 2.21% of the total population. This section of the population is equally important in the development of the country as much as other sections. It is believed that touching the lives of all for ensuring their wellbeing is the basic rule of good governance and development. Therefore, the entire development of the country can be ensured only when all the sections of this country get a better life. And Education plays an important role in the development of the country, therefore, vigorous efforts have been made at various levels to promote education. In spite of this, the education of people with disabilities in our country is a challenging task for government and other institutions because only making policies is not enough, it also requires better implementation. This study would bring some light over the efforts being made by the government to promote special education for children with disabilities (CWDs), and it also focuses on how the disability effects the development. It is a conceptual research on the basis of secondary data.

Keywords: Disability, Children with Disabilities (CWDs), Special Education, Development, Person with Disabilities (PWDs), Government, India.

INTRODUCTION

More than a billion people in the world today experience disability. These people generally have poorer health, less education and economic opportunities and higher rates of poverty. This is largely due to barriers they face in their everyday lives, rather than their disability. Disability is not only a public health issue, but also a human right and development issue.

According to WHO- "Disability is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. An impairment is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. Thus, disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives."

The WHO has clearly distinguished the use of three terms – Impairment. Disability and Handicap –

- **IMPAIRMENT** means abnormalities of body structure and appearance or system function resulting from any cause in principle. Impairment represents disturbances at the organ level.
- **DISABILITY** reflects the consequences of impairment in terms of functional performance and activity by the individual.
- **HANDICAP** on the other hand it refers to disadvantages experienced by the individual as a result of impairments and disabilities; handicaps thus reflect interaction with an adaptation to the individual's surroundings.

In India, different types of disabilities has been defined. A disability may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental or some combination of these. A disability may be present from birth, or occur during a person's lifetime. To enable children with these different types of disabilities, Education is used as an important and basic instrument. Education promotes all-round development of the child, which unites the soul, body and mind of an individual and helps in transmission of social values. Education is increasingly being perceived as capable of modifying the economic scenario and transforming the dreams of millions of human being for a better and higher quality of life into a reality. It is an effective system resulting in the development of learner's potentialities, competencies, interest, attitude and values. Keeping in view the needs of education, a domain has been constructed to satisfy children's (with disability) learning requirements, this domain is called 'Special Education.' Special Education is defined as 'specifically designed instructions' that meets the unusual needs of special children. It requires special materials, teaching techniques or equipment and facilities. The main objective of special education is drawing out and strengthening the special abilities of Children with disability.

Education of differently-abled children has basic concepts and goals in common with the education of all children. The children with disabilities have feelings, emotions, drives and motives common to children in general. Along with those common characteristics, there are some specific characteristics or conditions that requires special services in their educational programmes. It is essential to provide special services for exceptional children either in the regular classroom or special classes within the regular schools and in special schools to strengthen their abilities and to create a better environment to grow according to their potentialities. Such special services or special education may vary depending upon the type of disability.

In the past, educational right was denied for the differently-abled children. But, in the Present time in order to enable children with disabilities their education is being promoted, and, in order to promote education of Children with disabilities, somewhere the development of the country is also gaining momentum, Because each child can be emerged as a human resource in the future only by providing proper education and other resources like health, better nutrition etc. The system of free and compulsory education to each and every children under the age of 14 is prevailing in India, and efforts have been made by government from time to time in this direction. And to make these efforts more effective for differently-abled children, awareness should be spread throughout the society. Because without awareness, there is no profound meaning of any efforts made by government for differently-abled persons.

DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT :-

Development has not one aspect, it is defined as many aspects like social, economical, psychological, political etc., so there is no adequate definition of development. But in general , Development refers to a process of change, growth, progress or evolution. Because disability is a subject of social development , so there is a need to define what is social development. Social Development is a process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population as a whole within the context of a dynamic multifaceted development process. Social Development is more concerned with the investment in human being. A unit of investment in education, health, social welfare etc. *Amartya Sen* (1995) defined-“Social Development is equality of social opportunities.” *Omer* (1979) defined social development as a process that brings about an integrated, balanced and unified social and economic development of society, and one that gives expression to the values of human dignity, equality and social justice. *Aspalter and singh* defined social development as planned and directed change that ‘enables people to achieve greater happiness, satisfaction and a peaceful life’.

Another aspect of social developmet is that there is a requirement of social development practice directed at individuals and households be situated within community setting. This principal is particularly relevant to conventional welfare services that have relied on residential institutions to house those with special needs, such as people with disabilities.

Disability is a development issue, because there is a cyclic relation between disability and poverty. Disability may increase the risk of poverty, and poverty may increase the risk of disability. Disability is both reason for and the consequences of poverty. There are many evidence from across the world indicates that people with disabilities are more likely to experience economic and social disadvantage than those without disability. In our society especially in rural areas , impact of disability can be seen on education, employment, earnings, and overall development. Children with Disabilities are less likely to attend school, thus reducing opportunities for human capital formation, decline in employment opportunities and decreased productivity of the country. Person with Disabilities often lack access to gainful employment, they have no social protection and are excluded from social processes, which increase their risk of falling into poverty.

The various conditions arising out disability such as illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, social and economic exclusion etc. are hindering the development of the country. Even today, disability in rural areas is considered as a curse and differently-abled persons are deprived of their rights. Because Nearly 70% of the country's population live in rural areas, Hence the number of PWDs in rural areas is more than that of urban areas. Therefore, there is a need for more focus on CWDs and PWDs who are resident in the rural areas, because they address the important part of the country. The impact of disability on development is likely to become more significant. Now the importance of inclusive development is growing. For inclusive development, it is necessary to ensure proper health services, education, employment and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities. So it can be said that the impact of "development" must not be ignored when considering disability in the majority. And social development may be used as an approach to ensure their well-being, so that they can be converted into an asset for the country rather than a liability.

**➤ HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF EDUCATION FOR PWDS IN INDIA
PRE-INDEPENDENCE**

The Process of inclusive education has a long history in India, however, impact has not been satisfying. But there was a beginning for something better in future. In this long journey, the first school for blind children was established by an English missionary known as Annie Sharp in Amritsar in 1887. Later the services for physically disabled were initiated in the middle of the 20th century but individuals with mental retardation were given the least attention. The first school for the mentally challenged being established only in 1934. Special education Programs in those times were heavily dependent on voluntary initiatives. In 1944, in India, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) published a comprehensive report on the post-war educational development of the country, popularly known as the Sargent Report. In this Report, provisions for the handicapped were to form an essential part of the national system of education and were to be administered by the education department. Whenever possible, the report stated, handicapped children should not be segregated from normal children. Only when the nature and extent of their defect make it necessary, they should be sent to special schools. It was only a start, the process of educational development for differently-abled persons began after independence in an arranged manner.

POST – INDEPENDENCE

The Government of India's initiatives, started after independence, that are described below.

2) The Kothari Commission(1964 – 66)

In 1964, the Kothari commission was the first education commission to suggest that the education of handicapped children has to be organized not simply on humanitarian grounds of utility. The commission observed that although the Indian constitution had been done in this regard. The commission also emphasized that the education of CWDs should be "an inseparable part of the general education system." At the time when the commission made its' recommendations there were less than 250 special schools in India. The Commission set the following targets to be achieved by 1986- education for about 15% of the blind, the deaf and orthopedically handicapped and 5% of the mentally retarded. The Commission also specifically emphasized the importance of integrated education in meeting above target as it is cost-effective and useful in developing mutual understanding between children with and without disabilities.

3) Integrated Education For Disabled Children (Iedc) (1982–83)

Accordingly, with the objective of Providing educational opportunities for differently-abled children in common schools , the Department of Education has been implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of integrated Education for disabled Children (IEDC) since 1982-83. The scope of the scheme includes preschool training for differently-abled children and counselling for parents. Under the scheme 100% financial assistance is provided, as per prescribed norms, for education of differently-abled children.

4) Project integrated Education for the Disabled (PIED), 1987

In 1987, the ministry of Human Resource development (MHRD) in association with UNICFF and the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) undertook "Project integrated Education for the disabled" (PIED). The aim of the project was to strength the implementation of the IEDC Scheme.

5) District Primary Education Program (DPEP) 1994

A centrally sponsored scheme, the DPEP aims to reduce the overall dropout rates of all students enrolled in primary classes, to raise their achievements levels and to provide primary education for all children, including children with disabilities. This is probably the largest program of the central government in terms of funding.

6) National Policy on Education

The National policy on education (NPE), 1986 brought the education for this group of children under the equal Education Opportunity Provision. It included –

- education for children with locomotors disability and other mild disabilities in general school;
- special schools for severely disabled children at district headquarters;
- reorientation of teacher training programmes by including a compulsory special education component in pre-service training of general teachers;
- provision of vocational training for the disabled; and
- involvement of NGOs in this work.

7) The Person with disability Act (PWD) 1995

A close examination of the national initiative discussed so far indicates that although the Indian Government had made several attempts to implement integrated education programmes; it lacked a firm commitment to promote integration. This was largely because the Indian Government has considered provision for CWDs to be a welfare issue rather than an educational imperative. The PWD Act proposed the provision of improved educational services, medical care, vocational training, employment and social security for all persons with disabilities. The Act stated that whenever possible, students with disabilities should be educated in regular school settings.

8) National trust ACT, 1999

National Trust Act is meant for the welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mentally Retardation, Multiple Disabilities. The objectives of the Trust Act are as under:

- To enable and empower persons with disabilities to live as independently and as fully as possible within and as close to the community to which they belong.
- To strengthen facilities to provide support to persons with disabilities to live within their own families.
- To extend support to registered organization to provide need based services during the period of crises in the family of person with disability.
- To deal with problems of persons with disabilities who do not have family support.
- To promote measures for the care and protection of PWD in the event of death of their parents or guardians.
- To evolve procedure for the appointment of guardians and trustees for persons with disability requiring such protection.

➤ Some current Governmental efforts for CWDs in India

The government of India has always been proactive in the disability sector, and constant efforts are made by the government in this sector, which are proven to be very effective. The government not only provides services to PWDs through various institutions and rehabilitation centers, but also funds a large number of NGOs (non- governmental organizations) for similar services, so that they could establish access to more and more needy people and create awareness about disability in the society.

Here, some of the efforts made by the government have been described below-

1) From the term 'Viklang' to 'Divyang'

In 2014, the Government has replaced the word 'Viklangjan' with 'Divyangjan' for the department that comes under the Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment. The Department so far known as ' Viklangjan Sashaktikaran Vibhag' in Hindi now be known as 'Divyangjan Sashaktikaran Vibhag' as per a change in the Government of India (Allocation of business) rules 1961. In the English nomenclature too, the word 'Divyangjan' has been suffixed now to the original name and the department now be known as the "Department of Empowerment of persons with disabilities (Divyangjan)".

The term 'Divyang' has been given by present prime minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi. Prime Minister Narendra Modi had address during his radio program "mann Ki bat" he said that physically challenged people have a 'divine ability' so the term 'Divyang' should be used in place of 'Viklang'. Divyang is a positive word, and it has been completely prevalent in India.

2) Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)

It has been launched by the government of India on 3 Dec 2015 to make the country more inclusive by way of achieving universal accessibility for all citizens including persons with disabilities and enabling them to gain access and live independently by offering barrier free environment. Differently-abled people can also get access to the public buildings, transportation and offices through the use of lifts, ramps and railings without no one's support. This programme is launched to renovate the public transportation, public buildings and information and communication technologies especially for the disabled people all over the country in order to improve the economic growth. This initiatives is a big step taken by the Indian Government to involve disabled people in the common activities, so that they may become independent. This step towards accessibility will also increase the confidence of PWDs

3) Sugamya Pustakalay

Sugamya Pustakalay is an online library that contains books accessible to the blind, people with low vision or to persons with any other print disability [A print disabled person is "a person who cannot effectively read print because of a visual, physical, perceptual, developmental, cognitive, or learning disability"]. The library houses publications across diverse subjects and languages and multiple accessible formats. It has been created by Department of Empowerment of person with disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of social justice and Empowerment in collaboration with national institute of visually handicapped, member organizations of "Daisy Forum" of India and Powered by TCS Access. In this library books are available in Accessible formats for people with visual impairment and other print disabilities. Over 2 lakhs books in diverse languages are available. It integrates libraries across India and the Globe, including the largest international library book share. This initiative will enhance the stock of different- different kind of knowledge of CWDs.

4) Divyang Sarthi Mobile Application

The Ministry for social justice and Empowerment has launched Divyang Sarthi the accessible and comprehensive mobile application for easy distribution of information to 'Divyangjans'. The app is integral part of accessible India campaign launched in December 2015. It also complies with principles of UN convention on the Rights of persons with disabilities for universal access and provisions of Rights of Person with Disabilities Act, 2016 which mandates that all information to be made available in accessible form.

This mobile app aims to empower Divyangjans by providing them easier and convenient access to information pertaining to schemes, scholarships, institutional support systems, job and other crucial information.

5) The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

Rights of person with disabilities Act, 2016 was enacted by the government in Dec 2016. This Replaces the old PWD Act. 1995.

The most important point in this Act is that the number of recognized disability conditions has been increased from 7 to 21. These 21 types are below-

- a. Blindness
- b. Low-vision
- c. Leprosy cured persons
- d. Hearing Impairment
- e. Locomotor Disability
- f. Dwarfism
- g. Intellectual Disability
- h. Mental Illness
- i. Cerebral Palsy
- j. Autism Spectrum Disorder
- k. Muscular Dystrophy
- l. Chronic Neurological conditions
- m. Specific Learning Disabilities
- n. Multiple Sclerosis
- o. Speech and Language disability
- p. Thalassemia
- q. Hemophilia
- r. Sickle Cell Disease
- s. Multiple Disabilities
- t. Acid Attack victim
- u. Parkinson's disease

Salient features of the PWD act, 2016

- i) Disability has been defined based on an evolving and dynamic concept.
- ii) Every child with benchmark disability between the age group of 6 to 18 years shall have the right to free education.
- iii) It has been proposed to increase reservation from 3% to 4% in Government jobs.
- iv) The Act provides grant of guardianship by District court under which there will be joint decision making between the guardians and persons with disabilities.
- v) The Act provides penalties for offences committed against persons with disabilities.
- vi) Designated special courts have been proposed to handle cases concerning violation of rights of PWDs.

Besides, there are also many other features in the act that are helpful for the persons with disabilities.

6) Free Coaching for the students with disabilities

The Department of Empowerment of persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) has launched a central sector plan schemes of free coaching for students with disabilities.

The objective of the scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged students with disabilities, having minimum 40% or more disability to enable them to appear in competitive examination and to succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in Government or private sector.

With this scheme there are other so many schemes to promote education for CWDs. There are some scholarships, offered by the department to CWDs:-

- i) National Fellowship for persons with disabilities.
- ii) Pre Metric scholarship and post metric scholarship for students with disabilities (SWDs).
- iii) National Overseas scholarship for SWDs
- iv) Scholarship for Top class Education for SWDs.

So, we saw that there are integral efforts made by the Government in the field of disability and constantly being carried out. But all these efforts made by Government to make it useful for persons with disabilities, need to be set awareness in society. So that the policies, programmes and schemes made by the Government can be successfully implemented.

7) India's first sign language Dictionary

Union minister of social justice had launched the first Indian sign language dictionary on 23 march 2018, which comprises of 3000 words. The aim of this dictionary is to give the constitutional right to speech to deaf people and an opportunity of freedom of expression and bring them into mainstream.

Recently, its' 2nd edition has been launched by the union minister of Social Justice and Empowerment Thawarchand Gahlot. This edition includes total 6000 words under the categories of academic, legal, medical, technical and everyday terms.

8) "Roshni" mobile application

In the process of Digitalization, the need of 'Divyangjans' are also being taken care of, For this IIT Ropar has developed a mobile application named 'Roshni' in January, 2019. This mobile application will help the blind in recognizing the denomination of the currency notes, using image processing. This app can recognize both old and new notes and gives audio information as to which note you are holding in your hands.

In this series, there is another effort for blind is that IIT Delhi has developed a Braille Laptop called DOTBOOK IN Febuary 2019. These efforts for differently-abled persons to make them digitally empower also is commendable.

➤ CONCLUSION

As we believe that education is very necessary for every person. Because it works as a ladder in the life of a person, by which the person achieves success than failure, a better condition than a bad situation and richer than poverty. As it is required for ordinary children it is equally important for children with disabilities. Children with disabilities require special education in certain situation, as we saw above that for their, various policies and programmes are being adopted by the government of India from the days of independence and government is also working for better implementation of those programmes and policies. As a result, children with

disabilities are becoming self-reliant by acquiring education and emerging as a conscious citizen in the country. The Ministry statistic and programme implementation has brought out a 'Disabled Persons in India- A statistical Profile 2016 in which an attempt has been made to measure the situation at national level and in the state. The publication 'Disabled persons in India – A statistical profile 2016 presents the findings of the Census 2011 in detail at national level. According to Census 2011, of the total disabled population nearly 55% are literate, and out of the male disabled population 62% are literate and among the female disabled 45% are literates. This figure of 55% demonstrate that there are still many such disabled children in the country who are illiterate, and the facilities provided by government are not accessible for them or they are not aware about that facilities. The data also shows that there is a greater number of disabled girls than disabled boys who are deprived of education. Therefore, there is also a need to focus on the education of differently-abled girls for full development so as to promote women empowerment along with education.

Only by creating better plans and programmes, the country's disabled population cannot be able, to ensure their development, their access to these facilities is necessary. Especially in rural areas, the situation is very pathetic as there is neither education nor enough awareness. So there is need to focus more on differently-abled people in rural areas.

As we saw above, Current policies and programmes in the field of disability are very effective, and more and more efforts are being made for disabled persons day to day. The development of the country is certain if all these efforts are implemented effectively throughout the country. In this direction, together with the government, NGOs and common citizens should also make concerted efforts to establish a better tomorrow.

We are in the era of 4.0 industrial revolution, we are becoming more powerful by economically, socially, politically and digitally also. So in this era we need to bring all the vulnerable sections of society together, if anyone section of society is left behind in the development process, our nation will be backward somewhere even after the world's 6th largest economy.

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