




SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE HOSHIARPUR

3.3.2: Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

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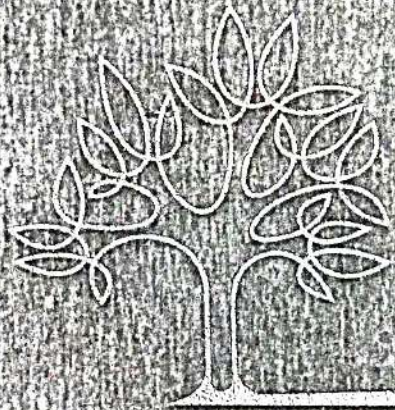
YEAR 2022-23

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Education, Health and Social Change

Walking Through The Road Of Transformation




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Paramveer Singh, Harjyot Kaur & Isha



Mr. Paranyeer Singh is working as an Assistant Professor, Department of Management, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur and also as a Research Scholar at University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. He has completed his MBA, B. Tech and has qualified UGC-NET. He has 3 years of industry experience, 3 years of research experience as Project Fellow for UGC major project and 3 years of teaching experience. He has presented a number of research publications in various National and International Conferences & Seminars. His area of interest is Marketing Management, Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare.



Ms. Harjot Kaur is working as an Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur and also as a Research Scholar at University Business School, GNDU, Amritsar, Punjab. She has completed her M.Com and has qualified UGC-NET. She has a teaching experience of 5 years. She has presented a number of papers in various National and International Conferences, Seminars, Webinars and Workshops. In addition, she has a number of research papers published in National/International journals. She has specialised in subjects like Accounting, Finance, International Business and E-Commerce.



Mrs. Isha Tiwari is working as an Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce in S.D. College, Hoshiarpur. She has completed M.Com. (Major in Finance and Accounts) and has qualified UGC-NET. She has an experience of 14 years of teaching graduate and post graduate classes of Commerce. She is also a gold medalist of Guru Nanak Dev University in B.Com. She has more than 25 publications in National and International Seminars along with UGC care journals. She has also authored 8 books. Currently, she is pursuing a Ph.D. in the field of Finance.



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CHAPTER XV

THE PROBLEM OF BRAIN DRAIN IN INDIA

Dr. Palwinder Kaur

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India

Abstract

Brain drain from India is at rise and is a cause of concern for the country. Over the years, millions of young talented Indians from various disciplines have left the country in search of better opportunities. For a long time, the idea of people moving to a different country was seen as a badge of honour, a feather in the cap as it were. The most singularly pursued dream. And this was primarily because India was unable to offer those prospects to its citizens. It is not that India is adequately able to, right now as well. There may be several reasons of brain drain. Studies have found that 23,000 Indian millionaires have left India since 2014 and that nearly 7,000 millionaires left in 2019 alone, costing the country billions in tax revenue. Since 2015, nearly 9 Lakh Indians have given up their citizenship. 'Non-residential' Indians are becoming 'not-returning' Indians, and even the 'reverse brain drain' has stopped. So is India's brain drain problem getting worse? The present paper is an endeavour to assess the problem of brain drain in India.

Keywords: Brain Drain, Overseas Education, Professionals, Technocrats.

Introduction

Brain Drain is actually the shifting of highly skilled and qualified people to a country where they can enjoy a better work culture and earn more. It can also be named as 'human capital flight' because it is similar to the case of capital flight, in which mass migration of financial capital is involved. Indian Diaspora is a geographically diversified Diaspora, which is spread in as many as 110 countries. The Government of India estimated that there are 30 million Indian Diaspora spread across the world. The 30 million Indian human resources who are working for the developed countries are highly skilled. We are generating valuable human capital with our valuable money which is collected from the tax payers. But the tragedy is we are sending our skilled human resource for the development of developed countries. India is becoming a major supplier of human capital for the advanced economies. India is sending large numbers of these specialists compared to other important origin countries. Brain drain is the current socio-economic problem of our country.

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CHAPTER XXIV

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY - A DECENTRALIZED APPLICATION

Manjit Kaur

Assistant Professor and Head, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Blockchain Technology having a powerful backbone and holding a potential to transform the modest economic market, can be regarded as one of the biggest technological milestones of the century. Starting from energy sector, financial services, logistics and even healthcare also the Blockchain technology is all set to reshape the E-Commerce industry itself.

Due to vast range of products available on various e-commerce platforms, a number of problems are also arising related to data security and storage, management, transparency and customer satisfaction. In such scenarios, Blockchain technology seems to emerge as one of the best solution to resolve such hurdles. Clearly Blockchain technology holds the maximum potential to be an effective and efficient game changer in the e-commerce sector and its financial services. In nearest future most of the emphasis will be given on the payment gateways, logistics and supply chain management, transparent market sphere, data storage and security.

Firstly, e-commerce projects like Request Network and E-Commerce may create business model accompanied with fast and secure transactions. Hence it may ultimately help in establishing the high standards with increased consumer satisfaction and lower transaction cost. Besides data safety and security can be easily achieved as Blockchain based technology coupled with artificial intelligence that support in creating an amazing user experience along with facilitating the seamless services in industry. Therefore, Blockchain technology will ultimately help in aiding the increased customer satisfaction with overall improvement of the e-commerce industry.

Keywords- Blockchain, Nodes, Cryptocurrency, Distributed ledgers, Notary.


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CHAPTER XVI

ASSESSMENT OF VALUE EDUCATION IN INDIA

Ms. Jyoti Bala

Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Management, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Introduction

Education is an eye-opener to human beings. Education paves a way for social and economic development. As pointed out by the greatest thinker of the world Socrates, raise the question of why and for what? If you get the proper reply, you will not be dominated by anybody. To ask these two questions you need a proper education. Education should impart not only knowledge and at the same time inculcate the values of life also. Mere education will produce only graduate missions without any needy output for the well-being of the country. Value education may seem a vague term to many of us even though we may be hearing about it frequently. While beginning this foundation course in value education, let us understand what we are talking about and what its need is, particularly in the context of professional education. In this course, we are going to clarify certain fundamental issues which are important to all of us in our life-issues which directly relate to our happiness, welfare, our aspirations, goals and success in life. In a sense, value education deals with what is universally valuable to all of us, what is conducive to our individual and collective happiness and prosperity in a sustainable way. It enables us to be in harmony within ourselves, with other human beings and with the rest of nature at large. Such an understanding will be vital for the successful conduct of our profession as well.

Basic Guidelines For Value Education

Now that we have identified the need for value education, let us also visualize certain effective and widely acceptable guidelines which will enable the introduction of value education in the present system. Given below are broad guidelines to decide on what would qualify as an appropriate input in value education:

Universal

Whatever we study as value education has to be universally applicable to all human beings and be

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CHAPTER XXIII

THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND FINANCIAL LITERACY OF HOUSEHOLDS - AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Ms. Harjyot Kaur

Research Scholar, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Ms. Neha

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Ms. Manisha

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Financial stability and wellbeing of a particular family depend on the level of awareness and literacy about the financial products. It also depends upon the usage of skills of individuals in the family to manage the expenditure according to the income. If a family spends the finances according to the income which they collectively earn, then there is a possibility of emergence of any saving pattern. The situation is getting more complicated due to new technological innovations. In the Covid times, government is also focussing more on digitising the financial system, therefore financial institutions emphasised in introduction of internet banking, plastic cards, no touch payments, wave technology in the cards etc. Hence, parent's education, background, usage of financial institutions, products, income and expenditure of a family become utmost important to study whether families are enough capable or not to deal with the changes of the financial system. This paper is an attempt to study the financial pattern and socio-economic factors such as qualification, background, income and expenditure of families of college going students. The study found that most of the families are spending according to their income levels and respondents are relatively aware about the savings. High percentage of usage of financial services was

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CHAPTER XXII

NEW EDUCATION POLICY - EFFECTS ON INDIA'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

Ms. Renuka

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

rrenuka068@gmail.com , 8686717101

Ms. Mehak

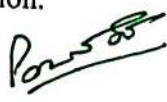
Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

mehakarora746@gmail.com , 8437807257

Abstract

In 1986 and 1992, the National Policy on Education underwent revisions. Since then, a number of adjustments have been made, necessitating a modification of the Policy. Large numbers of youngsters in India skipped school at the beginning of the 1990s. India was a crucial example for funders because of global aspirations to achieve education for all (EFA). The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, which had been in effect for 34 years, was replaced with the NEP 2020, the first education policy of the twenty-first century. This policy, which is based on the fundamental pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability, is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and seeks to transform India into a thriving knowledge society and a global knowledge superpower by making school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, appropriate for the needs of the 21st century, and focused on bringing out each student's individual talents. NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on ensuring that everyone has access to education at every level, from pre-school to secondary. India under pressure to accept funding for basic education, reluctantly complied. Understanding the New Educational Policy of 2020's awareness, perception, and effects, as well as learning about the current state of the Educational Policy, are the paper's main goals. These objectives will help readers understand the practical ramifications of providing sufficient trained staff and resources for education.

Keywords: Education, NEP 2020, Sustainable Development, Quality.


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CHAPTER XXI

QUALITY OF CANCER CARE - A STUDY TO MAKE IT MORE ACCESSIBLE AND AFFORDABLE

Dr. Kanwar Dhaliwal

Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, S D College, Hoshiarpur

Ms. Anu

Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Biotechnology, S D College, Hoshiarpur

Introduction

Estimates indicate India's reported cancer incidence in 2022 to be 19 to 20 Lakh, whereas real incidence is 1.5 to 3 times higher than the reported cases.

India faces significant challenge of a sizeable cancer incidence burden, which continues to grow further.

The 2020 WHO ranking on cancer burden in terms of new yearly cases being reported, ranked India at the third position after China and the US, respectively.

. Of the reported cases in India, head and neck, gastrointestinal and lung contribute to 50% of incidence among males and breast, cervix uteri and gastrointestinal organs contribute to 50% of incidence in case of females.

Among these, cancer of the head and neck are found to be progressing at a CAGR of 23%, prostate cancer at 19%, ovarian cancer at 11% and breast cancer at 8% which is faster than the overall growth rate of incidence.


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CHAPTER XIX

ROLE OF BANKING AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Dr. Lalita K. Sharma

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce

Guru Nanak Khalsa Girls College, Sang Dhesian, Goraya, Jalandhar, Punjab

Ms. Prabhkiran Kaur

Assistant Professor, Department of History

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

Abstract

Growth of bank represents growth of economy. Banking is the pillar of Indian Economy. Without adequate Banking facilities, financial sector will collapse. The more the safe, secure and progressive is Banking system more is the stable financial sector. Banking also becomes important for women. For women independence, financial independence is necessary. For financial independence, banking by women is imperative. Women who have bank accounts, do financial transactions are more likely to be independent and active. It also means they are active contributor to the economy and thus are empowered. This is the co relation of banking and women empowerment and its importance is obvious. If women need to be empowered, they should have more access to banking facilities in the country. Banks certainly do play an important role in women empowerment.

Keywords: Women, Banking, Finance, Empowerment

Introduction

Banking is the pillar of Indian Economy. Without adequate banking facilities, financial sector will collapse. Growth of bank represents growth of economy. The more the safe, secure and progressive is Banking system more is the stable financial sector. Banking also becomes important for women. For women independence, financial independence is necessary. For financial independence, banking by women is imperative. Women who have bank accounts, do financial transactions are more likely to be

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Megha Dua

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Education has always a vital role in building as well as moulding the character of an individual. The rapid industrialization as well coupled with the increasing urbanization has led to the need of the change in the scenarios in order to enable one to cope with the changes. Mechanization has left no sector untouched and comes to play a crucial role in the sector of education as well. The root cause of the social and cultural changes which lie within a society take place due to education. Since ages education has been playing a major role in the socialization and in the present era mainly for the youngsters in order to enable them to reach the society. Education can go a long way to bring about a change in the attitude of people and thus leading to phenomenal changes in each and every aspect of life. A major transformation in the thought process of individual thinking is brought about by way of social change which has left its impact on global economy as well. The important role of education as an instrument or an agent of social change takes place in the true sense when human beings need a change. The present paper seeks to study the role of education as being an instrument of social change while focussing its attention on the various dimensions of education and its key role in certain areas.

Keywords: Education, Social Change, Mechanization, Globalization

Introduction

The role of education in empowering the individuals cannot be ignored. Education has been effective enough to pave the way for the development of science and technology (Patil.P.,2012). Education is a major instrument in bringing about the social revolution for all, at all levels and has been accepted as one of the major agencies for socialization as social agents. The exact relationship between education and social change is that it comes in a dual form of education being the instrument in some cases whereas it being the end product in some. The historical experience of the advanced countries has shown that education is a pre-condition for any kind of social revolution.

CHAPTER II

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL MEDIA DURING THE FARMER'S AGITATION

Mr. Paramveer Singh

Research Scholar, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

pvsdalli@gmail.com, 9217204000

Ms. Dimple

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur


Dr. Amarjit S. Sidhu

Professor (Re-employed), University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University

Abstract

In our nation, there are many different media outlets, including print, electronic, outdoor, electronic, etc. Additionally, it could be separated into mainstream and alternative media. The narrative that is demanded by the government is primarily set by mainstream media. Alternative media, as opposed to mainstream mass media, frequently consists of 'non-commercial projects that defend the interests of those excluded from the mainstream', such as the underprivileged, racial and ethnic minorities, and labour unions. It was evident during the farmers' protest that the mainstream media specifically attacked the farmers by defaming them with terms like 'Khalistani' and 'anti-social'. Farmers used social media platforms to defend their reputation during demonstrations whenever the mainstream media failed to do so by allowing them to tell their side of the story to a larger audience. This paper is all about the part played by social media platforms which have also brought the change in perception of people that reversed the war models between government and the farmers.

Keywords: Social Media, Mainstream Media, Change, Farmer's Agitation.


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CHAPTER III

PRIVATE SCHOOLS VS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

Isha Tiwari

Assistant Professor in Commerce, S D College, Hoshiarpur

E Mail ID: isha@sdcollegehsp.net, Contact No: 9876064491

Sachin Kumar

Assistant Professor in Commerce, S D College, Hoshiarpur

E Mail ID: sachinkatira@yahoo.com, Contact No: 9779715124

Cheesta Bharadwaj

Assistant Professor, Department of Management, S D College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

The comparison of private versus public educational institutions will be a point of contention for all of eternity. Both have unique importance in their specialized domains. Both types of institutions have a significant role to play in developing and producing India's future champions. Is the growth of the students just the responsibility of the schools? If so, would private or governmental ones be preferable? Many people believe that private institutions are superior than public schools, while others believe the contrary. There has been a fall in the number of children attending government schools in recent years as private schools have grown more prevalent in India. Does this imply that public schools are not superior? Which is better, private schools or government schools, has long been the subject of discussion. In this paper an attempt has been made to compare the private and government schools.

Keywords: Education, Quality, Private, Government

Introduction

Private or independent schools are run by the private sector and are not subsidised by the local, state, or

CHAPTER VI

SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION GOALS - INDIA'S JOURNEY

Saurabh Thakur

Department of Management, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Contact: s.thakur1511@gmail.com, 7696566608

Abstract

United Nations has set Sustainable Development Goals 2030 where education has been emphasised as a tool for attaining these lofty Goals. India is striving hard to achieve the said goals by 2030. Education has received impetus in India and Higher Education is being revamped with introduction of new policies like NEP 2020. This paper focuses on shedding light on various challenges faced by INDIA in past and present. Currently, India is facing issues like low Literacy rates in poor and Gender Inequalities. This paper outlines a pathway for overcoming them with education. Education plays an important role shaping up the future. India has invested in HEI's by increasing their number and capacities. India has introduced New HEI's like IITs, IIMs, universities and other infrastructures. Policy changes like NEP 2020 has been duly introduced. India is on road to achieve these sustainable education goals set for ourselves but there is many a sip between the cups and the lips.

Introduction

A sustainable society is one that is far-seeing enough, flexible enough, and wise enough not to undermine either its physical or its social systems of support. – Donella Meadows

The Challenge

The world today has more knowledge than ever before, but not everyone can benefit from it. Globally, countries have made major strides in increasing access to education at all levels and increasing enrolment rates in schools, and basic literacy skills have improved tremendously. Among youth aged 15-24, the literacy rate improved globally between 1990 and 2016, increasing from 83.2% to 91.4%. Completion rates in primary school were 89.6% by 2016, and has witnessed a decline in recent years

CHAPTER VII

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION SYSTEM WITH HAPPINESS CURRICULUM

Mehak


Assistant Professor in the PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

mehakarora746@gmail.com, 8437807257

Abstract

In the context of India, the article examines the education of children representing marginalized communities, with a spotlight on children with disabilities. It delves into the Indian government's efforts to build special schools, along with its integration initiatives and more contemporary concentration on inclusive education. The core idea of inclusive education revolves around providing education to all people, regardless of caste, creed, or handicap, so that they may learn to live and prosper in society with empathy and equality. The current curriculum aims to enhance cognition, language, literacy, numeracy, and the arts. With a child-centered pedagogy that prioritizes children's experiences and active engagement, with the objective of providing a stimulating atmosphere for learners. This curriculum is based on the idea that assisting students in developing important skills linked with happiness would improve their academic and life outcomes. The importance of sentiments in training has long been recognized, yet they are frequently disregarded. The impact of one emotion, happiness, on learning and the school curriculum is examined in this article. Simultaneously, growing data from psychology and neuroscience suggests that happy moments are connected to human growth, health, and development. We appear to be more responsive to outside cues when we are joyful than when we are unhappy or worried. Happiness also makes us more inclined to engage in creative endeavors, which is a source of fulfillment in and of itself. Recent media stories regarding new school-based 'happy courses' suggest a positive interest in children's happiness. However, the presuppositions of the rhetoric in which many of these suggestions are constructed, as well as their orientation towards specific strands of positive psychology, include anti-educational views about human life.

Keywords: Disability, Education for all, Inclusive Education, Handicap, Health, Happiness.


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CHAPTER VIII

ROLE OF DATA MINING FOR IMPROVING STUDENT PERFORMANCE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Ms. Pooja

Assistant Professor in Computer Science and Application, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

pooja@sdcollegehsp.net

Abstract

In recent years, educational data mining has attracted a lot of attention. The main goal of educational institutions is to give students a high-quality education in order to improve their academic performance. Students' success is influenced by a variety of factors, including their behavioural, academic, and personal characteristics. Before establishing a performance development program, it is necessary to map out the student's current situation. Predicting a student's success is a major challenge for higher education administrators. To determine the students' choice of higher education, predictive tools and techniques will be created to forecast student behaviour, attitudes, and performance. It is easier to increase student achievement when performance predictions are made early. In order to meet a criterion for quality education, there have been several attempts to forecast student performance; unfortunately, the prediction accuracy is not satisfactory. The goal of this work is to address every facet of educational data mining. Furthermore, a paradigm for forecasting student success is offered and evaluated.

Keywords: Educational Data mining, Academic Performance, Social Change

Introduction

Students and alumni in higher education encounter significant hurdles. Institutions want to determine, for example, which students will enroll in specific course programs and which students will require support to graduate. Is it true that certain students are more likely to transfer than others? Which alumni groups are most likely to make pledges? Aside from these problems, conventional difficulties like enrollment management and time-to-degree continue to inspire higher education institutions to seek better solutions. One efficient approach to solving these student and alumni concerns is data analysis and

CHAPTER XI

VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT - CONCEPT, ELEMENTS, POPULAR VIRTUAL SYSTEMS AVAILABLE AND THEIR USAGE

Dr. Deepika Thalia

Assistant Professor, S.D. College Hoshiarpur

Introduction

Many innovative instructors at institutions world-wide are discovering the potential of the online environment to deliver instruction of the highest quality to people who would otherwise have limited access to higher education. This is an exciting and challenging time in education. Online education is bringing collaborative learning to the forefront and is affecting the way traditional courses are taught as well. Simply defined, online education refers to courses offered via the Internet. The minimum requirement for students to participate in an online course is access to a computer, the Internet, and motivation to succeed in a non-traditional classroom. Online courses provide an excellent method of course delivery unbound by time or location, allowing for accessibility to instruction at anytime from anywhere. Adult learners in particular find the online environment a convenient way to fit education into their busy lives. The ability to access a course from a home computer via the Internet, 24 hours a day, seven days a week is a tremendous incentive for this group to reach their academic and career goals.

Virtual Learning is usually associated with online courses or online environments, but it has much broader dimensions. In this article we will discuss its definition, characteristics, and benefits. We have also made for you a list of the most common forms of virtual learning, which describe the different aspects of learning and teaching process.

Virtual Learning – Meaning

Virtual learning is a learning experience that is enhanced through utilizing computers and/or the internet both outside and inside the facilities of the educational organization. The instruction most commonly takes place in an online environment. The teaching activities are carried out online whereby the teacher and learners are physically separated (in terms of place, time, or both).

● Ease of Doing Business: A Passage for 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' And Inclusive Growth



EASE OF DOING
BUSINESS

Mrs. Alka Sharma

Dr. (Mrs.) Kuljeet Kaur

Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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Pastor

THE ROLE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH: A STUDY AMONG HOUSEHOLD OF GRADUATES

Paramveer Singh²¹

Harjyot Kaur²²

ABSTRACT

The financial stability and wellbeing of a particular family depend on the level of awareness and literacy about financial products, which in turn lead to new ventures and inclusive growth in society. It also depends upon the skills of individuals in the family to manage the expenditure according to the income. If a family spends the finances according to the income that they collectively earn, then there is a possibility of the emergence of any saving pattern. The situation is getting more complicated due to new technological innovations. In these contemporary times, the government is also focusing more on digitising the financial system. Therefore, financial institutions emphasise the introduction of internet banking, plastic cards, no-touch payments, wave technology in cards etc. Hence, parents' education, background, usage of financial institutions, products, income, and expenditure of a family become of utmost importance to study whether families are sufficiently capable or not to deal with the changes in the financial system. This paper is an attempt to study the financial patterns and socio-economic factors such as qualifications, background, income, and expenditure of families of college-going students. The study found that most families are spending according to their income levels, and respondents are relatively aware of the savings. A high percentage of usage of financial services was also observed. This may be due to the high literacy rate among parents of students, who also have more savings to invest in different financial plans.

KEYWORDS

Financial Literacy, Financial Knowledge, Saving Pattern, College Students, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

INTRODUCTION

Financial education is fundamental for the financial contentment of individuals as well as the financial steadiness of a nation. Nowadays, financial market places are becoming risky as both present and potential consumers are confronted with a wide range of financial products and financial services. Perplexing choices and astute advertising often confuse consumers and lead them to make wrong decisions. Emerging technological innovations make the situation more complicated for consumers. All these factors increase the liability and risk of household consumers in making financial decisions. It is much needed to inculcate the basic financial understanding, knowledge and skills in all individuals so that they can enable themselves to manoeuvre the different financial products and services and selecting products which are best suited to their resources and needs.

The shifting of defined pension scheme to contributory pension plans reallocates the investment risk from the government and employers to the individuals. Consequently, individuals are made

²¹ Department of Management, SD College, Hoshiarpur (Panjab University) paramveer@sdcollegehsp.net.

²² PG Department of Commerce, SD College, Hoshiarpur (Panjab University) harjot@sdcollegehsp.net.

START UP IN INDIA: PROGRESS

Isha Tiwari¹⁵

ABSTRACT

Start-up businesses are recently established businesses or entrepreneurial endeavours that are in the early stages of development. They are most frequently linked to high-tech initiatives, the creation and manufacture of novel goods and services, and their distribution. On April 1, 2015, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry published a notification defining a start-up. The campaign was first announced by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, during his speech on August 15, 2015. Prior to the recent start-up mania, India was largely known as an IT outsourcing location that offered cheap and simple labour to multinational corporations for carrying out numerous back-end tasks. Indian technology firms have been around for almost three decades.

KEYWORDS Start-up, Growth, Unicorn, etc.

INTRODUCTION

The government of India's flagship programme, Start-up India, aims to create a robust ecosystem for fostering start-ups and innovation in the nation, which will foster long-term economic growth and create significant employment possibilities.

This initiative's action plan focuses on three areas:

- Simplifying and supporting.
- Funding, Encouragement and Rewards.
- Partnerships and Incubation between Industry and Academia.

Progress of Start-ups

The dotcom era, the advent of product start-ups, the rise of the start-up ecosystem, and the compilation of the industry's important landmarks led Microsoft Accelerator in India to identify four distinct phases of growth and maturity that have thus far been crossed. Some of the landmarks include the establishment of the infamous accounting programme Tally in 1986 and the choice by US-based Texas Instruments to open an R&D facility in Bengaluru in 1985, which also served as an incubator for many of the present entrepreneurs.

With an estimated 26,000 start-ups, 26 "unicorns" (start-ups valued at over US\$1 billion), and US\$36 billion in combined investments between 2017 and 2019, India is the third-largest start-up ecosystem in the world. The ecosystem has grown quickly, primarily due to private investments such as seed, angel, venture and private equity as well as technical help from incubators, accelerators, and governmental initiatives. Through its flagship start-up India project, the government has made an effort to foster a climate that is favourable to business.

According to research, the start-up environment is primarily concentrated in big (Tier 1) cities and

¹⁵ Assistant Professor in Commerce S D College, Hoshiarpur, isha@sdcollegehsp.net

and finance. Despite the progress made thus far, there are still many obstacles for Indian start-ups to overcome, including the unorganised and fragmented nature of the consumer and business markets; the lack of clear and transparent policy initiatives; the lack of infrastructure and access to government incentives (such as tax breaks); a lack of knowledge and exposure; and the difficulties of conducting business.

State Rankings 2018

The Department of Industry and Internal Trade released its first-ever start-up state rating in December 2018 based on the following criteria: policy, incubation centres, seeding innovation, scaling innovation, regulatory reform, procurement, communication, North-Eastern states, and hill states.

Best performer: Gujarat

Top performers: Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, and Rajasthan.

Leader: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Telangana.

Aspiring leaders: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal

Emerging states: Assam, Delhi, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand.

Beginners: Chandigarh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, and Tripura

State Rankings 2019

22 states and 3 Union Territories actively participated in the second iteration of the exercise, which was initiated in 2019 and is already over.

On September 11, 2020, at a ceremony held at the National Media Centre in New Delhi, Shri Piyush Goyal, the Hon'ble Minister of Railways and Commerce & Industry, announced the outcomes of the 2nd edition of the States' Start-up Ranking.

Best performer: Gujarat, Andaman & Nicobar Island **Top performers:** Karnataka, Kerala

Leader: Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chandigarh,

Aspiring leaders: Telangana, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Jharkhand, Punjab, Nagaland

Emerging Start-up ecosystems: Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Mizoram, Sikkim.

As of August 29, 2022, there were approximately 77,000 DPIIT-recognized start-ups in 656 districts around India, making it the third-largest start-up ecosystem in the world. Among middle-income economies, India comes in second for innovation quality and first for the calibre of its universities and scientific publications. India's innovation is not restricted to a few industries. The nation has recognised start-ups working to solve issues in 56 different industrial sectors, with 13% coming from the IT services sector, 9% from healthcare and life sciences, 7% from education, 5% from professional and commercial services, 5% from agriculture, and 5% from the food and beverage industry.

A start-up business valued at over \$1 billion that is privately held is referred to as a unicorn in the

the capital sector. In today's fast-paced and dynamic market, Indian unicorns are thriving. In addition to creating cutting-edge products and technologies, these businesses also create a significant number of jobs. Up until the fiscal year 2016-17, about one unicorn was added every year. This number has been rising rapidly for the past four years (from FY 2017-18), with an astounding 66% year-on-year growth in the number of new unicorns introduced each year. India is home to 107 unicorns as of September 7, 2022, with a total worth of \$ 340.79 billion. Out of the total, 44 unicorns worth a combined \$93.00 billion were born in 2021, while 21 unicorns worth a combined \$26.99 billion were created in 2022.

THE START-UPS ENTERED UNICORN CLUB UPTO 2020

No.	Company	Sector	Valuation (\$B)	Entry	Location
1	Nykaa	E-Commerce	1.2	2020	Mumbai
2	BigBasket	Groceries	1	2019	Bangalore
3	Rivigo	Logistics Services	1	2019	Delhi NCR
4	Delhivery	Logistics Services	1.6	2019	Delhi NCR
5	Dream11	Gaming	1.1	2019	Mumbai
6	Druva Software	Enterprise Tech	1	2019	Pune
7	Ola Electric	Mobility	1.1	2019	Bangalore
8	Lenskart	E-Commerce	1.5	2019	Bangalore
9	Icertis	Enterprise Tech	1	2019	Pune
10	Citius Tech	Healthcare	1	2019	Mumbai
11	Paytm Mall	E-Commerce	3	2017	Delhi NCR
12	Swiggy	Foodtech	3.5	2018	Bangalore
13	Byju's	Edtech	8.2	2018	Bangalore
14	Zoho	Enterprise Tech	2.23	2018	Chennai
15	PhonePe	Fintech	7	2018	Bangalore
16	Freshworks	Enterprise Tech	3.5	2018	Chennai
17	BillDesk	Fintech	1.5	2018	Mumbai
18	Udaan	E-Commerce	2.8	2018	Bangalore
19	PolicyBazaar	Fintech	1	2018	Delhi NCR
20	Oyo Rooms	Traveltech	10	2018	Delhi NCR
21	Renew Power	Cleantech	2	2017	Delhi NCR
22	Makemytrip	Traveltech	2.69	2016	Delhi NCR
23	Hike	Messaging	1.4	2016	Delhi NCR

24	Shopclues	E-Commerce			
25	Ola	Mobility	1.1	2016	Delhi NCR
26	Zomato	Foodtech	6	2014	Bangalore
27	Quikr	Classifieds	3	2015	Delhi NCR
28	Paytm	Fintech	1.6	2015	Bangalore
29	Snapdeal	E-Commerce	16	2015	Delhi NCR
30	Info Edge	Classifieds	6.5	2014	Delhi NCR
31	Mu Sigma	Enterprise Tech	5	2014	Delhi NCR
32	Flipkart	E-Commerce	1.5	2013	Bangalore
33	InMobi	Adtech	21	2012	Bangalore
34	Pine Labs	Fintech	1	2014	Bangalore
			1.6	2018	Delhi NCR

Source: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/harshit3172/indian-start-ups-funding-weekly-dataset-20162020?resource=download>

THE TOP 10 START-UPS IN INDIA, 2022

TOP 10 START-UPS	FOUNDER	HEADQUARTERS
CRED	Kunal Shah	Bangalore
Vernacular.ai	Sourabh Gupta, Akshay Deshraj, Prateek Gupta and Manoj Sarda	Bangalore
PharmEasy	Siddharth Shah	Mumbai
Digit Insurance	Kamesh Goyal	Bangalore
Meesho	Vidit Atreya, Sanjeev Barnwal	Bangalore
Groww	Lalit Keshre	Bangalore
Nykaa	Falguni Nayar	Mumbai
Udaan	Vaibhav Gupta	Bangalore
Dream11	Harsh Jain	Mumbai
Swiggy	Sriharsha Majety, Nandan Reddy, Rahul Jaimini	Bangalore

Source: <https://www.mygreatlearning.com/blog/top-startups-in-india/#top-startups-in-india>


CONCLUSION

Opportunities for start-ups in India could be improved by raising public awareness of gov

atives and incentives, allocating credit to priority industries, promoting outreach and network benefits to Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, and streamlining investment opportunities and taxation rules for both domestic and foreign investors.

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- <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/harshit3172/indian-start-ups-funding-weekly-dataset>
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S.D. College, Hoshlarpur

EXAMINATION OF EASE OF RISK HEDGING BETWEEN NIFTY AND BULLION INDEX

Dr. Sachin Kumar²³

ABSTRACT

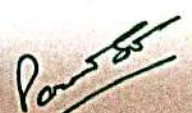
In the past decade, the commodity market has emerged as a new asset class in the portfolios of Indian investors, and investors have tried to add the commodities to their portfolios to hedge against other asset classes. This paper studies the relationship between the returns of the bullion index of MCX and nifty returns. EGARCH is deployed to examine the interdependence of these two segments of the market. The relationship was tested with the Bullion index as a dependent variable, and the results show that there is volatility clustering and persistence of volatility. Positive shocks have more impact than negative shocks. The relationship was again tested when Nifty was the dependent variable. Again, volatility clustering and volatility persistence were proved, but negative news has more impact than positive news. DCC GARCH was applied to find out the spillover effect. The combined DCC Alpha and Beta values were less than 1. DCC alpha was not significant but DCC beta was significant, which indicates a long-term spillover effect between the bullion market and equity market. The bullion market can be used to hedge the risk of the equity market. Bullion can be included in the portfolio to hedge the risk of the equity market.

KEYWORDS Volatility, Bullion, NIFTY, Equity

INTRODUCTION

The derivative commodity exchanges started in India in 2003. Since then, the commodity market has witnessed exceptional growth. Investors in the commodity market consider commodities as a separate asset class to be added to the portfolio. Portfolio managers and investors include gold and energy commodities along with equity to gain risk-adjusted returns. Investors and portfolio managers consider bullion as a safe investment and switch their portfolios to bullion whenever some negative event happens in the economy. (Baur and Lucey, 2010; Jain and Biswal, 2016) and this could be the reason for the rise in the gold price during the COVID period. Gold is a safe heaven in investment. It can act as a financial system stabiliser by reducing the losses caused by negative market shocks (Baur and McDermott, 2010). The price fluctuation between the bullion market and equity market during the pre and post covid period might have changed the dynamics between these two market segment which can result into a change in behaviors of investors and portfolio managers. India is a major importer of gold, and gold and silver price fluctuations can have a significant impact on the currency rate and equity market also. Indians have a tradition of buying gold and silver on auspicious occasions like the marriage of a daughter, Dhan Teras, and Akshaya Tritiya. Post liberalization, the Indian equity market has had a significant contribution from foreign portfolio investment. Whenever Indian markets' returns are positive, the flow of foreign investment increases, which strengthens the Indian currency and vice versa is witnessed when the market is down. Large imports of gold hurt the Indian currency and economy. So it is very important to study the dynamic behaviors of the bullion market and equity market for not

²³ Assistant Professor, S.D.College, Hoshiarpur


[91] Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

investments in equity or managers has also been a puzzle. This paper is an attempt to study the dynamic linkage between the bullion market and equity market during the post-crisis period. The FEAR-GARCH and BEV-GARCH methods are used to capture the dynamic linkage between the equity market and the bullionmarket.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A plethora of research has been conducted by researchers on the relationship between gold and the equity market (Khan et al., 2017; Haid et al., 2015; Beckmann et al., 2015). Lucey and Li (2014) included different precious metals (i.e., platinum, and palladium) along with gold to test the relationship between precious metals and equity. They concluded that precious metals have hedge properties against equity markets and other precious metals perform the functions when gold is not able to perform the hedge function. Also, gold is considered a hedge against various equity markets in times of recession (Goudon and Raymond, 2011). Choudhry et al. (2015) examined the relationship between gold and the equity market during the time of the financial crisis. They examined the relationship through a nonlinear causality test and also examined the volatility of gold and equity markets. They inferred that gold can be used to hedge the equity portfolio and that volatility is stable for both the financial products. Kumar (2014) also expressed the opinion that gold performs as an effective hedge against equity in the period of turbulence, and they compared the returns and volatility through GARCH. They concluded that gold can effectively be added to the portfolio to hedge the risk from the equity market. Gürgün and Ünalmis (2014) conducted research to test whether gold performs a hedge function for both domestic investors and foreign investors in various emerging markets. They inferred that gold is a safe haven against the equity market for both domestic as well as foreign investors. They further concluded that gold performs as a hedge against equity in the post-crisis period of 2008. When Khan et al. (2016) tested the relationship between the gold, oil, and equity markets, they applied the wavelet approach and proved that heterogeneity in correlations exists in the different time scale.

They further proved that gold and equity can be combined in the portfolio for short-term equity hedge. Li (2017) examined the hedging potential of gold against stocks and inferred that gold is hedging potential in India and Pakistan, but in the U.S., gold has hedging potential in bearish market. Wang and Wang (2015) examined whether gold can be used for diversification in the market. They used a large dataset from 1949 to 2012 and concluded that in the majority of the time, gold can be considered as an asset for diversification of the portfolio in equities, but gold is not a hedge for the stock market. Nguyen et al. (2016) studied the nexus between the gold and equity markets. They tested the nexus among different markets and concluded gold has hedge potential in the U.S., U.S. Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand equity markets. Contradictory results are reported in the case of the Indian, Japanese, and Philippine markets. Mensi et al. (2014) tested the gold hedging properties in different stock markets of BRICS countries. They said that gold has not been consistent with BRICS stocks, so gold can be added to the portfolio to hedge risk. Magalister et al. (2017) have given a contradictory view by testing the stock return of gold and stock returns. They applied DCC GARCH to explore the relationship and concluded that no spillover effect was witnessed between gold and the equity market. Akram et al. (2017) considered a weak hedge against the equity market. Akram et al. (2017) tested the relationship between gold and the equity market during the COVID-19 period and concluded that gold is a hedge against equity in the initial phase of COVID-19.

which led to an increase in hedging costs. Gold was not a safe haven in the period of COVID-19. The researchers examined the hedging effectiveness of gold and silver in the markets of different countries with data from the pre-COVID period. The novelty was the novelty that instead of individual gold or silver contracts, the researchers tested through the bullion index of MCX with the equity index of Nifty during the period of COVID-19.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study examines the relationship between the bullion index and the Nifty returns. The bullion index includes different contracts for gold and silver traded on MCX. The data includes the pre-COVID period and the post-COVID period. The data was collected from January 2014 to September 2021. Data of daily closing price The Bullion Index was collected from the MCX and the data for the Nifty was collected from the official website of the NSE. The data were collected from both the exchanges as on a few days one exchange was not operational due to which the closing price of last day was carried forward. The series must be stationary for time series analysis. The Stationarity was checked by applying the ADF unit root test and both the series were stationary at the first difference. The EGARCH was applied on the series where Bullion was the dependent variable and again EGARCH was applied where NIFTY was the dependent variable. DCC GARCH was applied to test the spillover effect between NIFTY and MCX BULLDEX.

RESULTS

Dependant Variable: MCX BULLDEX

		P Value
ARCH Term	0.041782	0.0643
GARCH Term	0.997463	0.0000
EGARCH	0.050517	0.000000

The ARCH term is 0.041782 and is significant at 10%, which indicates that the NIFTY returns have a volatility clustering effect on the BULLDEX of MCX. GARCH term 0.997463 is significant with a

p-value of 0.0000. This indicated the persistence of volatility from the NIFTY to the BULLDEX of MCX. EGARCH term 0.050517 is also significant with a p-value of 0.000000. EGARCH term is positive and significant which shows that BULLDEX volatility and nifty volatility have a positive and significant. Positive news from the NIFTY has more impact on the BULLDEX than negative news.

Dependant Variable: NIFTY

ARCH Term	0.156688
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P Value

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GARCH Term	0.985633	
EGARCH	-0.074784	0.0000
		0.0012

GARCH term of 0.985633 is significant at 5%, which shows that BULLDEX returns have a volatility clustering effect on Nifty. The EGARCH term of -0.074784 is also significant with a p-value of 0.0000, which indicates the past volatility of the BULLDEX has an impact on the volatility of the Nifty.

EGARCH term -0.074784 is also significant with a p-value of 0.00000. EGARCH term is negative and significant, which shows that BULLDEX volatility and NIFTY volatility have a negative and significant relationship. Negative news from the BULLDEX has more impact on NIFTY than positive news.

DCC GARCH

		P value
DCC Alpha	-0.074784	0.123653
DCC Beta	0.984869	0.0000

The combined value of DCC alpha and DCC beta is less than 1, so the stability condition is fulfilled. DCC Alpha is not significant, but DCC beta of 0.984869 is significant, which implies that the long-term spillover effect is there in BULLDEX and NIFTY. Bullions can be used to hedge against the equity market.

CONCLUSION

This paper attempts to study the relationship between the bullion index of MCX and NIFTY. EGARCH is applied to test the relationship. The relationship was tested with the Bullion index as a dependent variable, and the results show that there is volatility clustering and persistence in volatility. Positive shocks have more impact than negative shocks. The relationship was also tested when Nifty was the dependent variable. Again, volatility clustering and volatility persistence were proved, but negative news had more impact than positive news. DCC GARCH was applied to find out the spillover effect. The combined DCC Alpha and Beta values were less than 1. DCC Alpha was not significant but DCC Beta was significant, which indicates a long-term spillover effect between the bullion market and equity market. The bullion market can be used to hedge the risk of the equity market. Bullion can be included in the portfolio to hedge the risk of the equity market. The finding is significant for investors and portfolio managers. The limitation of the paper is that limited period data of BULLDEX and NIFTY is used for the research. Results can differ with a longer period of data.

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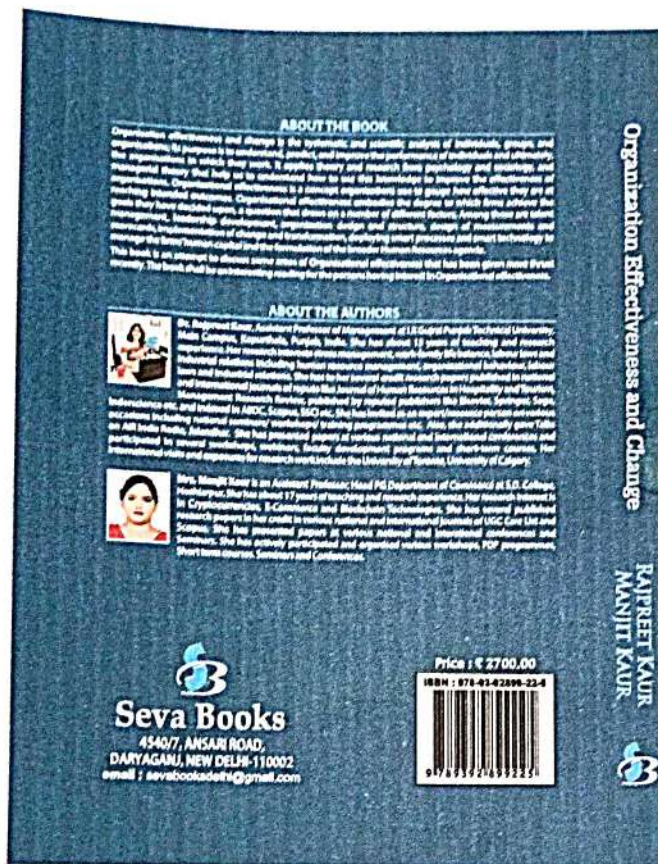
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Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur



Organization Effectiveness and Change

RAJPREET KAUR
MANJIT KAUR



Organization Effectiveness and Change



Rajpreet Kaur
Manjit Kaur

INDIAN ECONOMY PROBLEMS & PROSPECTUS



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CHAPTER 16

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020: A STEP TOWARDS CHANGE AND PROGRESS

Paramveer Singh

Sanatan Dharam College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

ABSTRACT

National Education Policy 2020 has brought many productive changes. It will not only foster interest in studies but will also change the ways of study. By introducing multidisciplinary study, play based and discovery based learning, ethics, logical thinking and problem solving, flexibility in study, new academic structure of 5+3+3+4 which is emphasized more on foundational learning and reduction of the exam pressure in children by conducting exams after 2nd grade (class), the NEP 2020 has focused many areas in education system which will give positive results in future.

Keywords: quality education, policy, limitations, reforms and resolutions


1.0 INTRODUCTION

It was 90's, I don't remember school's first day but still remember some faces of teachers and class mates of preschool. I remember the school building, surrounding, first stage performance, the poems like "johnny johnny yes papa" but I don't remember the chapters and poems of middle school and I ask to myself why? Why I don't remember? Was the syllabus of middle school more than sufficient to memories or it was because of by-hearting instead of learning? At my time in 5th standard, in which we faced board-examination for the first time, suddenly the new subjects such as history, geography, and civics were taught. It was tough to memories the long stuffs and thus scores gone little down unfortunately. But after a year some of the history chapters were introduced through educational television shows which made it interesting and easy to remember the events and characters for long time.



YEAR 2021-22

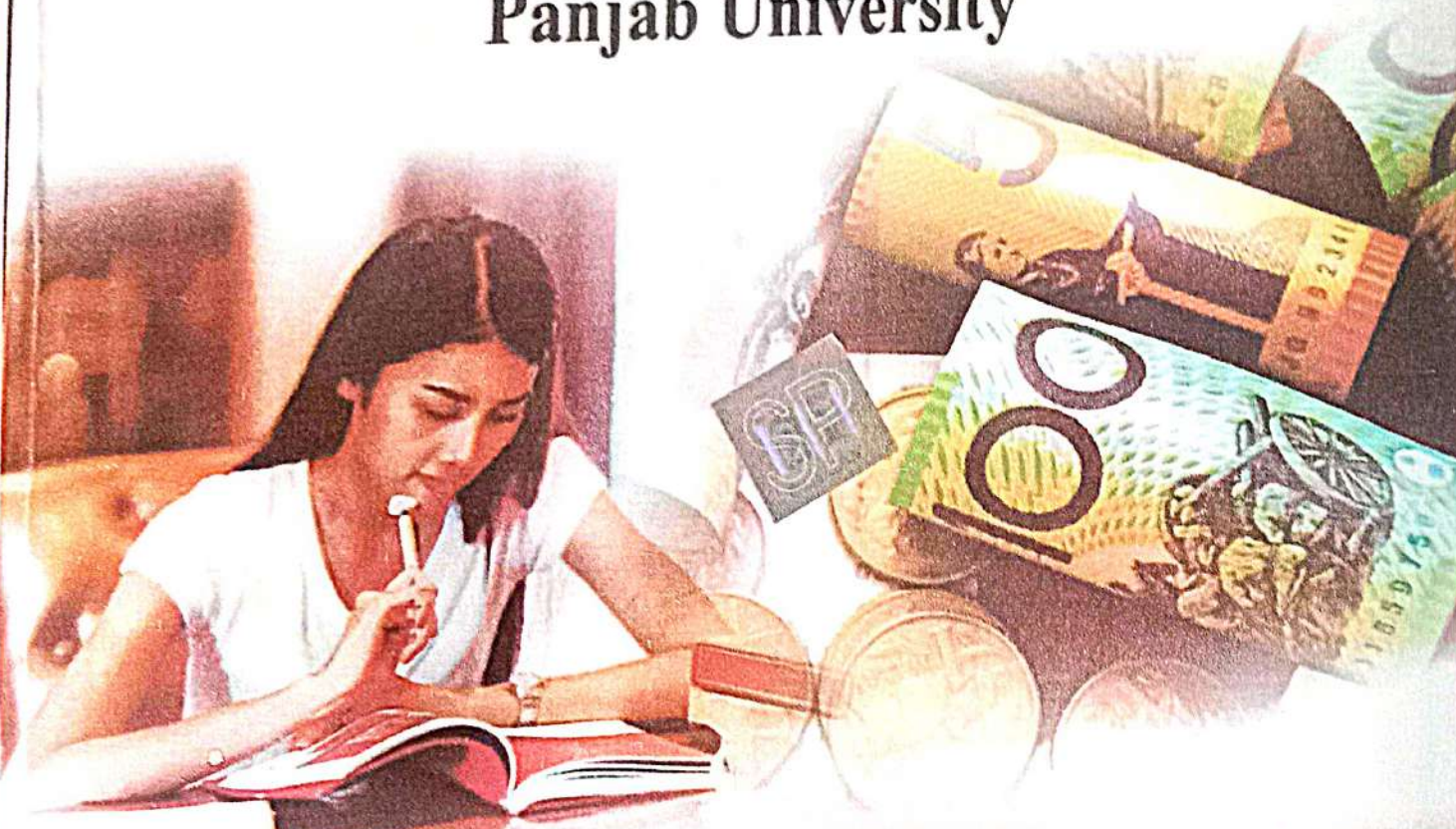
3.3.2: Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years


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Dr. T.R. SIKKA
M.Com., Ph.D., ACS

Dr. SUKH RAJ SINGH
*B.Com. (Hons.), M.Com., ICWA (Inter),
PGDCA, Ph.D.*
Assistant Professor
P.G. Deptt. of Commerce,
Sri Guru Gobind Singh College,
CHANDIGARH.

MANJIT KAUR
*M.Com., M.Phil (Finance), UGC-NET, SLET (J & K),
HOD, P.G. Deptt. of Commerce,
S.D. College,
HOSHIARPUR.*



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B.Com. SEMESTER-IV
Panjab University

BY

Dr. SUKH RAJ SINGH

*B.Com. (Hons.), M.Com., ICWA (Inter),
PGDCA, Ph.D.,
P.G. Deptt. Of Commerce,
Sri Guru Gobind Singh College,
CHANDIGARH.*

Dr. SONIA DEVI

*M.Com. M.Phil., Ph.D., NET, SLET,
Head, P.G. Deptt. of Commerce
and Management,
Dasmesh Girls College,
MUKERIAN.*

Dr. K.K. SHARMA

*M.Com. M.Phil., Ph.D., ICWA (Int.),
Associate Professor,
A.S. College,
KHANNA.*

MANJIT KAUR

*M.Com. M. Phil. (Finance), UGC-NET, SLET (J & K),
H.O.D., P.G. Deptt. of Commerce
S.D. College,
HOSHIARPUR.*

Dr. SHASHI SHARMA

*M.Com. Ph.D.,
Assistant Professor,
A.S. College,
KHANNA.*



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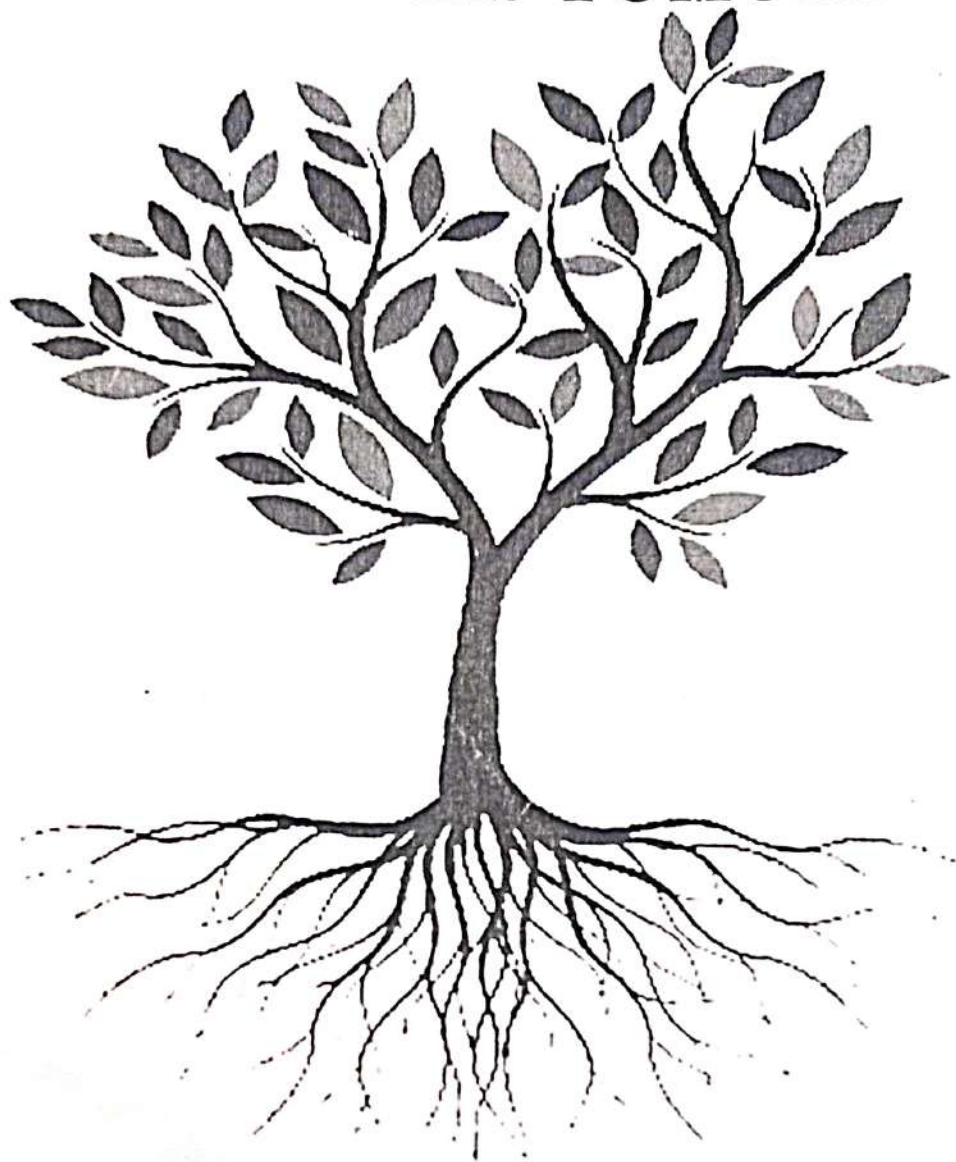
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S.D. College, Tarn Taran

MANAGING THE CHANGE FOR BETTER TOMORROW



HARJYOT KAUR
PARAMVEER SINGH


Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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Dr. Palwinder Kaur
B.E. College, Bikaner



Ms. Harjyot Kaur is working as Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur. She is M.Com., UGC-NET qualified. She has a teaching experience of 4 years. She has presented a number of papers in various national and international conferences, Seminars, webinars and workshops. In addition, she has a number of research papers published in national/international journals. The area of her specialisation is Accounting Finance, International Business and E-Commerce.



Mr. Paramveer Singh is working as Assistant Professor, Department of Management, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur and also Research Scholar at University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. He is an MBA, B. Tech and UGC-NET qualified. He has 3 years of industry experience, 3 years of research experience as Project Fellow for UGC major project and 2 years of teaching experience. He has presented a number of research publications in various National and International Conferences & Seminars. His area of interest is Marketing Management, Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare.

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S.D. College, Hoshiarpur



ISBN: 978-93-92288-18-0



MRP ₹500/-

CHAPTER 10

EVOLUTION AND THE FUTURE OF CRYPTO COMMODITIES

Manjit Kaur

Assistant Professor & Head, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

A crypto-currency is a virtual currency created and managed through advanced encryption techniques known as cryptography. Cryptography constitutes complex algorithms for various processes to secure the Crypto-transactions and to control the generation of new codes (generally known as crypto-coins). The first ever crypto-currency developed and evolved in 2009 was Bitcoin and developer named Satoshi Nakamoto is the father of Bitcoin. Bitcoin uses sophisticated algorithms like SHA-256, which is a set of cryptographic hash functions designed by the United States National Security Agency. Bitcoin is considered as a medium of exchange of base currencies of country and these exchanges are performed in the form of exchanging digital information, electricity transformed into lines of code with monetary value through a process made possible by certain principles, protocols and complex coding structures of cryptography. Since from the progression phase of Bitcoin in the crypto-currency world, the concept not remained buried and expands its horizon to other hundreds of crypto-currencies in existence today, often referred to as Altcoins and they have their corresponding monetary values in the economy of cyber world with reference to the base currency as Bitcoin [8]. This paper covers the evolution of crypto currency, its acceptance by the crypto community and the reasons for tremendous raise in its value over the couple of past years. The paper also covers the present and future derivatives of crypto market space including crypto farming / mining and crypto trading. An attempt has been made in providing overview impacts of social coercion and government policies on crypto society.

Keywords: *Crypto currency, Future Tradings, Crypto Minings, Security threats, Bitcoin, Crypto Farming and Crypto Trading*

Introduction

Virtual or crypto currency is decentralized digital form of an encrypted code transferred between peers but confirmed in overall public ledger through the process known as mining. The ever first such virtual currency developed and evolved in 2009 was Bitcoin and developer Satoshi Nakamoto. Such currency system(s) based on a reusable proof of concept was later generated by Hal Finney who followed the work of Dai and Szabo. Bitcoin uses

CHAPTER 15

ETHICAL PRACTICE IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Jyoti Bala

*Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Management
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur*

ABSTARCT

In today's competitive world organization are under pressure to act ethically along with running their organization in most efficient way and to increase the performance of the business. Customers have also full knowledge of the market and they keep in their mind the reputation of the organization. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have certain issues regarding ethical practices because they have less fund to exorcise and implementation of ethical practices. Ethics refers to a system of moral principles or rules of behaviour which involves doing the right thing in the right manner. This article aims at evaluating the aspects of business ethics, significance of business ethics to SMEs, ethical dilemmas and challenges of SMEs, particularly in developing countries, and suggests strategies to address ethical dilemmas and challenges.

Keywords: - SMEs, ethics, strategy etc.

INTRODUCTION

In today's competitive world organization are under pressure to act ethically along with running their organization in most efficient way and to increase the performance of the business. In this changing competitive environment business have make a new policy to meet the competition along with offering a new product or offering good product with lesser price. Now a days business houses employee a person from different background because due to globalization labour can move easily from one place to another. In one organization there are employees from different religion, cultural, nationality and education. Employees from different background create ethical challenge for organization and manager as well. Businesses have realised that ethical misconduct can be very costly not only for the organisation but also to society as a whole. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have certain issues regarding ethical practices because they have less fund to exorcise and implementation of ethical practices.as SMEs play and important role in boosting any economy globally, due to this ethical approach is become important for these enterprises also. SMEs and their managers are forced to act ethically to save their own business interest. There

CHAPTER 18

INNOVATIVE HR PRACTICES: CASE STUDY OF ZOHO CORPORATION

Dr. Sachin Kumar
Assistant Professor, S.D. College (Panjab University)
Email: sachinkatira@yahoo.com

Abstract

Zoho Corporation is a leading IT company founded by Sridhar Vembu and is in direct competition with tech giants Microsoft, Google, etc. Mr. Sridhar adopted innovative human resources practices like Zoho University Initiative and Go rural initiative. Zoho university-trained the rural youth in software development and was able to employ rural youth. They proved that degrees are secondary and valued talent. Go rural mission helped to stop migration to cities and opportunities are provided to rural youth near to their hometown. These practices improved not only the profitability of the company but also improved the work-life balance of employees. Zoho model proved that rural and small talent need not come to large cities they can provide world-class services to MNC while working near to their hometown.

Keywords: Case study, Zoho, Migration

Introduction

Migration from rural areas to urban cities is a global phenomenon. The rural youth moves to metro cities in search of better opportunities. Villagers or small town residents move to urban cities for better education and employment opportunities available (Hoffmann et al. 2019). Urban cities have more employment opportunities and better education and medical facilities which motivate people to migrate (Kundu 2012). Migration causes various problems. Migration leads to unplanned growth of cities, an increase in slum areas, etc. Migrated people live away from their families which creates a social vacuum and many times due to loneliness and despondency change their behaviors and they fall prey to drugs and crimes (Khullar 2014). Migration also causes geographical imbalances. The government had taken several steps to stop this migration from rural areas to urban areas. MANREGA was an attempt to stop this migration. The rural employment guarantee schemes were able to reduce urban migration. Few Private sectors companies had also taken the initiative to increase rural employment and

CHAPTER 6

LIFE STYLE CHANGES AND HEALTH: DISEASES AFTER DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Mrs. Isha Tiwari

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Mrs. Megha Dua

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Lifestyle may be defined as a way of living which reflects the attitudes, values, likes, dislikes and manners etc. Lifestyle may also be characterised in terms of the interests, judgements, behaviours, patterns of living and behavioural orientations of an individual or a group. A lifestyle typically reflects an individual's or a group's attitudes and values. Therefore, a lifestyle is a means of building a sense of self and to create cultural symbols that match with personal identity.

Key words: Lifestyle, individuals, group.

ORIGIN OF TERM "LIFE STYLE"

The term "life style" was firstly introduced by Austrian psychologist Alfred Adler in his book, in the year 1929 "The Case of Miss R" in which it was used as "a person's basic character as established early in childhood". Lifestyle is a combination of both intangible and tangible factors. Tangible factors are related to demographic features such as an individual's age, sex, occupation, income, whereas intangible factors are concerned with the psychological aspects of an individual such as personal values, opinions, preferences, likes, dislikes and outlooks.

DEFINITIONS

TYPES OF LIFE STYLE

Lifestyle is the combination of physical, social, mental, economical, psychological factors along with values, interests, opinions, and behaviours of a certain individual, group or community. It is how people live their life. People all around the world have different kinds

CHAPTER 20

AUGMENTED REALITY: A TECHNOLOGY ORIENTED APPROACH TO INTENSIFY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

Amandeep Kaur
Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications
amandeep@sdccollegehsp.net

Abstract

Augmented reality (AR) is a technology that has swept the globe in recent decades. Its applications are now found in almost every field imaginable. A computer technology stores graphics, images, and other computer data. It is use of computer-generated information to augment real-world. It is constructing a new environment where actual and virtual items are combined at various levels. The customer experience environment is developing into new sorts of hybrid experiences as a result of the development of portable and embodied technologies, as well as highly interactive, physical-virtual linkages. Augmented reality is changing how companies interact with customers. It has the potential to widen consumers' product consideration set while also reducing their options. Augmented Reality (AR) is developing as a strategic experience design tool across a variety of customer engagements. This research adds to a growing body of knowledge about the usage of augmented reality (AR) in the early phases of client buying experiences.

Keywords: - AR, IOT, Purchase journey, Customer engagement, Customer experience

Introduction

Many businesses have begun to use augmented reality (AR) as a frontline technology to provide customers with a more engaging experience. This dynamic was especially important in the context of social distancing mandates issued in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. AR enables a distinct form of product or service visualization that reduces intangibility, enhances inspiration and promises to enable creativity in customers' purchase decisions by seamlessly projecting virtual content into the customer's view of the real world. Customers interact with companies at several touch points during various stages of their decision-making (before, during, and after consumption), and these sensory, affective, behavioral, and cognitive sub-experiences make up the fundamental customer purchasing experience (Brakus, Schmitt, & Zarantonello, 2009). For businesses, managing the client experience is critical (Accenture, 2015; Raw, 2015). In augmented reality, people are placed in their physical surroundings, and

CHAPTER 21

COMPUTER VISION APPLICATIONS AND ITS FUTURE

Mr. Keshav
Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Application
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Image processing is playing very important role in Computer Vision. In starting, Past computers had only computational capability, but in last few years computer can see and analyze the things by using the image processing and deep learning. Digital images stores in matrix form and each cell are known as pixel. Computer vision use each pixel value of determine the type of object and analyze deeply. In this paper various applications of computer vision are discussed with some challenges and future scope. Machines work automatically by this technology and getting smarter day by day.

Keywords: *computer vision, image, pixel, deep learning, image processing.*

Introduction

Computer vision have very vast area of applications. The main aim of these applications to work automatically and provides facility to the humans in particular field. The steps which are involved in computer vision are, namely, capture image, convert the RGB image to grayscale, blur the image, if required, identifying the edges in an image, apply the operation to be performed on image. These are the common steps but these steps can change from problem to problem.

Computer vision in Object Detection

In this technology, various data sets of hand written images digits and characters images are used to detect the digits and character at a given input. Detection of handwritten text is done by using the large image data sets and its labels to classify the digit and character. Each pixel of image analyzed and compare against the data set images to produce the result. The same technique also applies detect the objects inside the images and videos.

Computer vision in Agriculture

The Camera and Computer can be use instead of Human eyes to identify growth of fruits and vegetables. To counting the number of fruits on particular tree and feature obtaining from the fruits and vegetables. By using the computer vision crop monitoring can do remotely.

CHAPTER 3

THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY ON HEALTH

Dr. Amarjit S. Sidhu

Professor (Reappointed), University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University
sidhu_amarjit@yahoo.com

Paramveer Singh

Research Scholar, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University
pvsdalli@gmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3061-6140

Dr. Parampal Singh

Assistant Professor, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University

Dr. Yadvinder Parmar

Assistant Professor, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University

Abstract

Laptop use, touchpad checking, two-thumb texting, and smart phone listening all impact your back, eyes, ears, and brains in subtle ways. From obsessive texting to checking emails more frequently than a stockbroker scans the Dow, technology has infiltrated every aspect of our lives. According to University of California academics, we now consume three times more information per day than we did 50 years ago. At home, we spend 12 hours in front of the television and computers. Is all this technological toiling, then, unhealthy for us? Medical experts believe it depends on the devices you use and how often you use them. Nobody expects you to put down your phone and live like our forefathers and mothers. However, scientists are divided on whether the effects of media are beneficial or harmful to our brains. They do agree that it is affecting how we think, which isn't worrying in and of itself.

Keywords: Health, Mental illness, technology, future work, 21st century.

Introduction

Many people are said to suffer from mental disease symptoms such as insomnia and exhaustion. While these symptoms do not match the diagnostic criteria for a mental illness, they do have an influence on people's ability to perform efficiently (Lelliott et al., 2008). Poor mental health has major personal, societal, and economic implications, and it is currently the primary cause of decreased work performance, sickness absence, and long-term work incapacity in developed countries (Black, 2008; Harvey et al., 2009; Whiteford et al., 2013). These expenditures are increasing at worrisome rates (Harvey et al., 2017), thus it's critical to consider whether technology-driven workplace changes are contributing to the problem or solving it.

CHAPTER 8

ROLE OF AN EDUCATOR IN CHANGING SCENARIO

Mrs. Prabhkiran Kaur

Assistant Professor, P U Chandigarh

Contact- prabhkirankaur71@gmail.com, 7986536274

ABSTRACT

You can't deny the role of Teacher in anyone's life. In a country like India Teacher was worshiped like GOD but in present scenario, Society is improving rapidly with the method of westernization. It's another impact of modernization. Now the role of teacher is modified for the sake of higher adjustment and understanding and that they are forced to perform several duties beside the normal activities. Present education system is predicated on child centric and the teacher has paid his full attention towards the demand of his students. The teacher should arrange a democratic classroom environment where they will share their knowledge freely to construct new knowledge. Teacher must be involved in taking a positive role in school room management also as school management. This is the necessity of the hour that teacher should adapt and change himself within the changing scenario to perform his duty successfully and take the responsibility of his students for his or her better future.

Keywords: teachers, present scenario, better adjustment, school management

Introduction

consistent with the UN, "Education may be a process which pulls out the simplest in man with the aim of manufacturing a well-balanced personality". So, education played a really significant role in developing the general personality of a private to the extent of perfection and outcome the simplest citizen from him. Within the opinion of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the previous president of India, "the whole purpose of education during a country is to develop and enhance the potential of human resource and progressively transform it into a knowledge society". For this purpose of education, teacher features a very significant role. In our Indian Society, the prime purpose of education was to transmit the knowledge to subsequent generation and teach them the facts, and standards of ethical and social conduct which they concede to be necessary for subsequent generation's material and social success. During this way the role of teacher was as important that he was worshiped like GOD. His role is taken into account as a giver of data, which he gives to students on a specific subject.

CHAPTER 22

MOBILE PHONE USAGE: BOON OR BANE FOR SOCIETY

Dr. Palwinder Kaur

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab (India)

Contact Number: 98763-69026, Email Id: palwinder.khaira21@gmail.com

Abstract

Mobile phones are indispensable these days of digitalized era. It appears as if the survival of the society is possible only through this gadget. Whether a person is working or non-working, younger or older, they all are mobile phone users. Life is unimaginable without a mobile phone. It is because of a mobile phone that we are able to access a wide range of data at our finger tips. Mobile phone has certain implications for the society. On one hand mobile phone is a handy gadget, on the other, it is bad as well. The present paper is an attempt to highlight the merits and demerits of mobile phone usage for the society and suggest some measures to get rid of excessive use of mobile phone.

Key Words: *Mobile Phone Usage, Nomophobia, Cyberbullying, Gadget, Discovery, Innovations.*

Introduction

Science and technology have come a long way to help us by useful innovations and discoveries in the form of time saving, physical and mental labor-saving devices. Mobile phone is a vital discovery of science to facilitate and make the day-to-day life easier. Life is unimaginable without a mobile phone. A mobile phone is not mere a phone but also a tool of calculation, recreation, a camera, a computer, a music system, an emailing device and a store house of data. Due to its multi-functionality, its usage is increasing day by day in number as well as in per hour per person too (Singh, Gupta and Garg, 2013) The latest innovations in mobile phones have led to a massive increase in the sale of mobile phones. A person having more than one mobile phone is very common these days. The love for mobile phone usage in India has been shown by a recent report by App Annie. As per the report, Indian Smartphone users stand third in the list of 'Maximum time spent on devices' after Indonesia and Brazil. People of Indonesia spend an average of 5.2 hours a day on their Smart phones, after Brazil which is at 4.8 hours a day. Third on the list is India, with an average smart phone usage time of 4.6 hours a day, which is close to a 40 per cent year-on-year rise. (www.republicworld.com)

CHAPTER 17

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH SARS-COV-1/ MERS-COV/ INFLUENZA VIRUSES

Dr. Kanwardeep S. Dhaliwal
Assistant Professor

Introduction

By July 15, 2021, the pandemic of COVID-19 had already infected 189,139,378 humans worldwide causing death of 4,074,083 individuals and 172,776,835 individuals recovered. (*Coronavirus Cases: Worldometer, 2021*). India has been struck devastatingly by this pandemic with the 2nd highest caseload being recorded here. In India, 30,986,803 patients have been found infected with COVID-19 since Dec 2019. (*India: Worldometer, 2021*); (*Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India. MoHFW. (2021)*); (*Coronavirus in India: Latest Map and Case Count. Coronavirus Outbreak in India. (2021)*). On July 15, 2021, there were 4,29,946 active cases of COVID-19 infection. (*Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India. MoHFW. (2021)*). 30,104,472 individuals discharged after defeating COVID-19 infection which is 97.28% of total caseload in India (*Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India. MoHFW. (2021)*). 4,11,404 patients succumbed to COVID-19 in India. (*Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India. MoHFW. (2021)*).

Coronaviruses (CoVs) are single-stranded RNA viruses with a positive sense that cause illnesses in humans and animals. Human coronaviruses (HCoVs) were discovered as causes of acute upper respiratory infection (URI) for the first time in 1962. HCoVs have been reported to be increasingly frequently linked with severe upper and lower respiratory tract infection in recent years (RTI). They have been identified as a main cause of pneumonia in older adults and immunocompromised patients (El-Sahly, 2000). Two extremely deadly human coronaviruses have been found in the recent two decades, including coronaviruses linked with severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV-2) and the Middle East respiratory sickness (MERS-CoV), which arose in various parts of the world (Drosten, 2003). On December 31, 2019, a new strain of coronavirus was isolated and named as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-Cov-2) by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) from patients with pneumonia of unknown etiology in Wuhan city, China (Phelan, 2020). On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO)

CHAPTER 16

JOURNEY OF INDIAN RUPEE AND CAUSES OF DEVALUATION OF INDIAN RUPEE

Dimple

*Assistant Professor, S.D college Hoshiarpur
dimple@sdcollegehsp.net, Mobile – 8427106607*

Abstract

Currency of any country is a key pillar of its growth and development. All financial aspects can be managed by a country effectively only if its currency is properly developed, managed and valued. This paper will help the others to know the about the interesting development journey of Indian rupee and also help in further research to find out the way to save Indian rupee from devaluation in normal as well as in adverse situations. Main causes of devaluation of Indian rupee were also discussed and current position of Indian rupee during pandemic covid19 has also considered in the study as whole world has faced a great lockdown period.

Key words - Indian, currency, rupee, devaluation, coin

Introduction

Currency is a kind of payment that may be used to buy and sell products and services. In a nutshell, its money, usually in the form of paper or coins, issued by a government and widely recognized as a means of payment at face value. Currency is the primary medium of exchange in the modern world, having long ago replaced bartering as a means of trading goods and services. In the 21st century, a new form of currency has entered the vocabulary, the virtual currency. Virtual currencies such as bitcoins have no physical existence or government backing and are traded and stored in electronic form.

Methodology

This paper has been written on the basis of secondary information only which has been taken from internet resources, published papers of other researchers and books.

History

Indian rupee's history can be traced back to ancient times. Ancient India was one of the earlier issuers of coins in the world in circa 6th century BC, along with Chinese 'Wen' and Lydia's staters. The word 'Rupiya' has been claimed to derived from a Dravidian word which means wrought silver that is a coin of silver.

CHAPTER 14

ROLE OF THE PEDAGOGUE FOR THE BETTER TOMORROW

Mrs Pooja
Assistant Professor in Computer Science and Application, SD College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Within the system of education at all levels, educators are arguably the foremost vital members of our society. They are those, who are vested with important job duties and responsibilities. They are vested with numerous responsibilities, which are primarily associated with promoting effective growth and development of students, facilitating the achievement of academic goals and up-grading the overall system of education. Once the educators are recruited, there are certain aspects that require to be taken into thought. These include, academic qualifications, experience, competencies and temperament traits. Furthermore, the educators should possess the abilities to work under stress and deal with various issues and challenges in an acceptable manner. With these traits, they will be ready to perform their job duties satisfactorily and incur job satisfaction. In order to retain their jobs, it is important for the educators to spot their roles and responsibilities. Within the period of time, it is necessary to get awareness in terms of usage of technologies and different modern and innovative methods that will facilitate within the successful implementation of tasks and activities. To carry out one's job duties satisfactorily, they need to hone their skills and abilities. The main concepts that have been taken into account in this research paper include, significance of roles and responsibilities of educators, roles of educators and responsibilities of educators.

Keywords: Academic Concepts, Education, Educators, Responsibilities, Roles

Introduction

India has one of the largest networks of educational institutions in the world. During the past decades, there has been immense improvements within the system of education. In order to boost the system of education, it is indispensable to demand new knowledge and skills from educators in addition because the principals, directors and heads. They are those, who render an effective or good contribution in formulating measures, procedures and policies that render a significant contribution in enhancing the overall system of education. With the

CHAPTER 11

SWOT ANALYSIS OF VIRTUAL COMMUNICATION

Manpreet Kaur
Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur (Panjab University)

Abstract

In a globalized world, the all information in the organization is not only transferred through face-to-face communication but also through Virtual Communication. The importance of Virtual Communication is arisen when our friends, relatives, colleagues are from all corners of the world. Business organizations meet their goal through effective implementation of Virtual Communication. The meaning of Virtual Communication is transferring information through internet by way audio and video conference.

Keywords: *virtual communication, future techniques, SWOT*

Introduction

The word "communication" derived from the Latin word "communicare" that means to make common. The word "communication" used in common talk, normally, to man speaking or writing or sending a message to another person. In communication process, it involves receive, understand, interpret, and respond to messages that are sent to you.

Passing of information is called communication. Communication is essential for improve the performance of job. A manager should communicate the policies, plans, programmes of management to the workers so then they co-operate with others. Communication process ends with reaches the destination. Communication is also important part of the function of management. So, the meaning of communication to inform, to tell, to show or to spread information. Communication is that a process in which an information idea or opinion is transferred to a greater number of persons. When information is communicated to only one person, that will also be called as communication. According to oxford dictionary the meaning of Virtual means to Carried out, accessed, or stored by means of a computer, especially over a network.

Virtual Communication means that mode of communication that include the use of technology –audio and video to communicate with people who are not physically present. People can communicate anywhere in the world. The virtual communication started from invention of telephone later on the advent of webcams, video conferencing and instant

CHAPTER 5

VALUE CREATION THROUGH FUTURE SERVICE TECHNOLOGIES

Dr. Supreet Kaur

Assistant Professor, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University

Baljinder Kaur

Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur (Panjab University)

Harjyot Kaur

Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur (Panjab University)

harjot@sdcollegehsp.net

Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to propose a framework for understanding, predicting and analyzing how future service technologies can lead to value co-creation at different stages of a value chain.

Design/methodology/approach – For organizations, future service technologies are growing in importance and will become a crucial means to survival. It is clear that future service technologies will increase the opportunity to reduce costs and create efficiency, but it is not equally clear how future service technologies enable value creation for customers and users. On this premise, the study proposes a conceptual framework.

Findings – The framework illustrates how future service technologies can lead to value creation for customers. The paper also portrays opportunities and potential pitfalls with future service technologies for organizations.

Originality/value – Several researchers are focusing on innovative technologies. Many business companies are talking about how to implement them and increase their profit. However, less attention is devoted to the ways in which future service technologies will lead to benefits and the experience of service for customers and users using them. This paper represents an original attempt to illustrate that.

Keywords: *Customer value, Innovation, Service co-creation, Service dominant logic (SDL)*

Introduction

The standpoint for the commentary to this special issue is how customer and user value can potentially be improved by future service technologies. The commentary proposes the key message that future service technologies is not so much about the technology itself as it is

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P2P (Peer to Peer) lending is the process of extending credit to unknown individuals through digital platforms. Trust is an imperative component for P2P lending. Blockchain and smart contracts have the potential to accelerate the growth of Peer-to-Peer lending as trust-inducement and decentralization are the two prominent features of blockchain. Lending on social platform is particularly unsecured because they are not backed up by collateral. In this paper, a token generation mechanism is proposed in lieu of the submission of digital assets and virtual currency as collateral. The paper also deploys the self executing smart contracts to allow investors to lend money to borrowers on pre-determined terms and conditions. In addition, a smart compensation management contract has been deployed to repay the outstanding amount to lender if the borrower has charged off.

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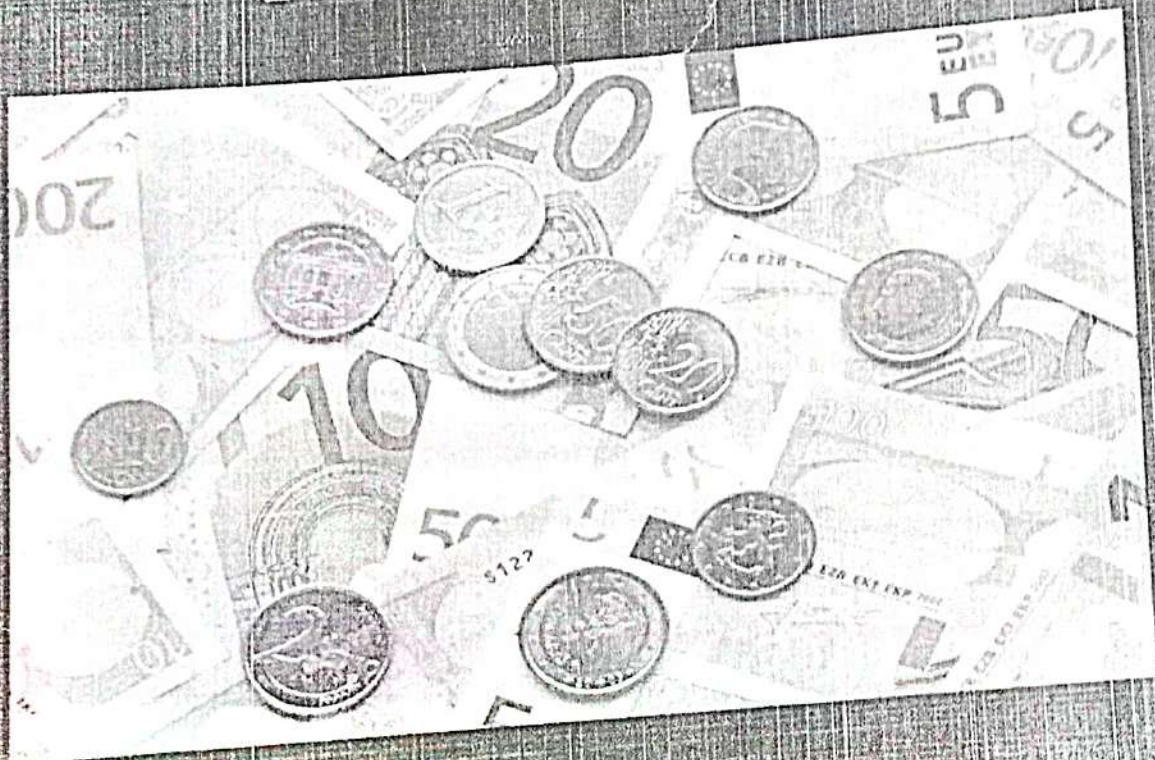
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Poonam Sharma


Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

CHAPTER 13

USING THE CREDIT LIMIT WISELY & RESPONSIBLY: METHODS OF USING THE CREDIT CARD

Harjyot Kaur

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Commerce and Management

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Paramveer Singh

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Commerce and Management

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

ABSTRACT

A Credit Card is one of the most convenient ways to pay. If you use it right, you can enjoy interest-free credit, many rewards and freedom from cash. We often see people getting trapped in this credit system as they lack the proper knowledge of using the credit cards. They often confuse themselves between the Minimum Amount Due and Total Amount Due. This trend is more dangerous among the millennials and university students as they run into debts due to extra spending. This paper aims at creating the awareness among masses about the right and effective usage of credit cards. The main factors which are essential to understand the credit system are management of income and expenditure, payment of debt on time, timing of the purchases, use of card at trusted merchants, offers from different credit card companies, their charges and availability of rewards/benefits.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Credit cards are a popular medium of payment for consumers today. In the USA, it has been identified as the second most popular non-cash instrument (Chakravorti, 2003). The

CHAPTER 20

BANCASSURANCE: ENTRY OF BANKS IN INSURANCE BUSINESS

Paramveer Singh

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Commerce and Management

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Harjyot Kaur

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Commerce and Management

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur


ABSTRACT

The Insurance Companies are using the banking channels for selling their insurance products effectively and making Bancassurance a viable source of additional fee-based income for Commercial Banks. The emergence of this concept has also been one of the best developments in the financial sector of India. It provides the insurance companies a well-established broad distribution network with a huge client base of commercial banks for selling their insurance products. The concept of providing all financial services under one roof by commercial banks can also be achieved through this channel in India. This paper makes a modest attempt to find out the models and future of bancassurance. The study highlighted that bancassurance primarily rests on the relationship that customer has developed over a period of time with the bank. Pushing risk products through banks is a much more cost-effective affair for an insurance company compared to the agent route, while, for banks, considering the falling interest rates, fees income coming in at a minimum cost is more than welcome.



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B. S. S.

Principal
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First edition published in 2020 by

TWENTYFIRST CENTURY PUBLICATIONS

79, Sheikhpura, P.O. Punjabi University, Patiala (PB) - 147002

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by

Dr. Nand Kishor, Mr. Parshant Sethi, Ms. Monika Kanwar, Mr. Vipin Kumar &
Dr. Gurcharan Singh

ISBN : 978-93-89673-74-6

Price : 550/-

Laser Type Setting

Roshan Dhindsa & Manpreet Singh

Printed in India at

Twentyfirst Century Printing Press Patiala

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SOCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE : AN INSTITUTION STRENGTHENING IMPACT INVESTMENT TO CURB SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN INDIA

Manisha Thakur*

The irony of the present-day society is that on a one side we are having a constitution framed which ensure equality to all but on the other side we are having Rudist those who do not consider a human to be human rather a person is judged on the basis of his financial position. This paper is in regard to a study which check the possibility of concept of social stock exchange to act as a solution to the social exclusion and to make impact investment more viable and effective.

Keywords: Social exclusion, Social Stock exchange, Impact Investment.

Introduction

The preamble of the Indian constitution has the objectives to secure to all its citizens:

Justice: social, economic and political

Liberty: of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Equality: of status and opportunity

The irony of the present-day society is that on a one side we are having a constitution framed which ensure equality to all but on the other side we are having Rudist those who do not consider a human to be a human.

Objective of the Study

- To check the possibility of social stock exchange in curbing the social exclusion in the country.

Research Methodology

This research paper is a kind of exploratory research with a view to see the possibility of the proposed social stock exchange in eradicating the marginalism in the country and to ensure social exclusion

Social Exclusion

Social exclusion is a social system in which certain people on the basis of their economic conditions, caste, religion, ethnicity and gender are treated unequal.

Assistant Professor, P.G. Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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MOTIVATION BEHIND MIGRATION : A STUDY OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS IN PUNJAB

Paramveer Singh*

Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factor but many others like social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education etc. It generally takes place from the area of less economic opportunities and retarded social development towards developed and fast developing areas. Punjab is among the smallest states of the Indian Union but it has achieved great heights in many fields like agricultural sector, industrial sector and so on. To cater the needs of agricultural and the industrial sector large scale migration has taken place from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Very little has been done at micro level to inquiries into the characteristics of individual migrants and the factors influencing individual's propensity to migrate. The present study is based on secondary literature review and attempts to explore the push factors which are those that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place and pull factors which are those factors which attract the migrants to an area, such as, opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and amenities etc.

Key Words: Migrants, Push and Pull factors, Labour Migration, Internal migration

Introduction

Migration is a movement from one place to another, permanent or semi-permanent. When a person leaves his native place or village, comes to an urban/rural area, takes up a job and starts living there, he is known as a migrant and his move is referred as a migration. It is a response of human organisms to economic, social, political and demographic forces in the environment. Migration plays an important role in the distribution of the population of any country and determines the growth of labour force in any area. Migration is thus an important symptom of social change in a society. In recent times, migration is being accepted as a global phenomenon. It is interesting to know why some people migrate while others do not. The important factors which motivate people to move may broadly be classified into five group: economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors and miscellaneous factors. Despite the relevance of non-economic factors most of the studies indicate that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. This is true in both internal as well as international migration. Two basic economic factors which motivate migration may be termed as 'push factors' and 'pull factors'. In other words it is to see whether people migrate due to compelling circumstances which push them out of the place of origin or they are lured by the

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EDUCATION AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS: INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

Harpreet Kaur*

Marginalization is the common phenomena of all the societies in the world. In every society, there is inequality in any form. However, the core basis of marginalization differ from society to society. In Indian society, division of population on the basis of birth as per the preambles of Varna system became core base marginalization. Marginalization is a multidimensional process that denies opportunities and outcomes those 'living on the margins', while enhancing the opportunities and outcomes for those who are 'at the core'. Caste and class prejudices, in many societies across the globe, exclude many communities and hinder their effective participation in economic and social development. The present paper discussed the role of marginalization in Indian society, role of education for the empowerment of various marginalized or tribal groups and communities, challenges in the way of spreading education, Constitutional provisions promote equity through Education in India and also highlighted, about the implementation of various programmes, policies and schemes launched by the government of India for educational development of all and every child from Marginalized groups.

Keywords: Marginalization, education, constitutional rights, marginalized groups

Introduction

People groups located in the mainstream are equipped with better resources and have better access to power and privilege, as opposed to the marginalized. The latter are vulnerable and have remained exploited, degraded and deprived of access to the existing socio-economic resources. Women, for instance, form a universal category of the marginalized. Literacy is the stepping stone for social and economic empowerment, something India's marginalized communities need desperately. With education, they can only access the many essential services and rights they are entitled to, but enhance their standard of living with more opportunities.

Meaning of Deprived Marginalized Groups

The concept of Deprived Marginalized Groups is generally used to analyse socioeconomic, political, and cultural spheres, where disadvantaged people struggle to gain access to resources and participation in social life. In other words, marginalized people might be socially, economically, politically and legally ignored, excluded, or neglected, and, therefore vulnerable. Marginality' is

* Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN CORPORATE WORLD

Jagtar Singh*

Anyone who has attended any corporate function where all staffs are together will agree with this is still men dominated industry. However, LifeSci Advisors have confirmed that their current survey shows that the number of women in the corporate world is increasing as firms emphasis on gender balance. Women do have a role to play in the business industry, and more of them should join to make it better it is. This publication will highlight their role and the historical incidence which are responsible for present position of women in society and corporate world. In this paper the various implications of important studies are discussed in relation to the empowerment of women in present globalized society.

Key words: Leadership, gender inequality, skills, communication etc.

Globally women at leadership position are very less and only 4.9 per cent of Fortune 500 companies have women at leadership position. India has one of the lowest labour force participation by women, when compared to countries across the globe, just under 18 per cent in 2017 compared to 82 per cent for men (ILO, India Labour Market Update, July 2017 (August 8, 2017). A study by Deloitte identified Indian women as holding 12.4 per cent of board seats and just 3.1 per cent of board chairs in 2017 (Deloitte, Women in the Boardroom: A Global Perspective – 2017 Edition). This study surveyed large Indian publically listed organizations that had a turnover of more than one billion or more.

In addition to the male-female split in the distribution of positions of power, many other factors play a role in who has power. Race, class, sexuality, age, and other factors all play a significant role in who is in control. These factors play in especially when coupled with the gender difference. Research from the Journal of the National Association of Social Workers has found that the “burden of racism and sexism exacts a toll on their mental health and restricts their opportunities”. Additionally, according to another study, “the degree to which a system successfully includes women can indicate a propensity for the system to include other disenfranchised minorities”.

Traditional Roles and Stereotypes

Traditional roles for men and women in most cultures have relegated women to working at home primarily. This traditional role of fostering and nurturing others ensued from various sources but the results are a decrease in the value of work done by women and a decreased ability to work outside the home. This is paired with the societal expectation of the woman to take care of the home.

* Assistant Professor, SD College, Hoshiarpur.

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SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS TRANSFORMER OF LIFE OF MARGINALIZED

Dr. Sachin Kumar* Dr. Nishi Bala**

A social entrepreneur is a person who pursues novel applications that have the potential to solve community-based problems. The goal of Social Entrepreneurship is to make the society a better place and much needed in under developed countries where government policies are not so effective. The concept of social marginalization refers to 'social isolation and/or inability to be able to fully participate in the standards and way of life of society. This paper discusses the three summarized case studies of social entrepreneur who transformed the life of marginalized segment of society. Rang De is building bridges between India's credit-starved communities and ordinary citizens who contribute to meet the education, health and enterprise needs of resource-poor populations. Aajeevika Bureau is a specialized institutional initiative for providing services, support and security to rural seasonal migrant workers., Rural migrant workers remain excluded from opportunities, services and protection Despite their major contribution to the economy. BASIX is the first micro finance institute India and among the first in the world to attract commercial equity investments internationally and within India working under guidance of Mr. Vijay Mahajan.

Keywords: Social Entrepreneur, Marginalized, Micro Finance,

Introduction

A social entrepreneur is a person who pursues novel applications that have the potential to solve community-based problems. These individuals are willing to take on the risk and effort to create positive changes in society through their initiatives. Social entrepreneurship is attracting growing amounts of talent, money, and attention. Social entrepreneurship signals the imperative to drive social change, and it is that potential payoff, with its lasting, transformational benefit to society. Social entrepreneurship is an approach by start-up companies and entrepreneurs, in which they develop, fund and implement solutions to social, cultural, or environmental issues. This concept may be applied to a wide range of organizations, which vary in size, aims, and beliefs.

The goal of Social Entrepreneurship is to make the society a better place and much needed in under developed countries where government policies are not so effective. People leave the societal needs to the government or the business sectors. The social entrepreneur, however, neither anticipates nor organizes to create substantial financial profit for his or her investors – philanthropic and

* Assistant Professor, S.D College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab India, Email: Sachinkatira@yahoo.com

** Principal & Professor, Ludhiana Group of Colleges, Chaukiman, Ludhiana, Punjab, India, Nishibala2009@rediffmail.com

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** Principal & Professor, Ludhiana Group of Colleges, Chaukiman, Ludhiana, Punjab, India, Nishibala2009@rediffmail.com

ECONOMIC STATUS OF MARGINAL AND SMALL FARMERS IN PUNJAB

Dr. Palwinder Kaur*

India has adopted the path of globalisation since 1991. Though globalization has proved beneficial for the growth of corporate sector, yet it has failed in balanced growth of all the sectors of Indian Economy. This is due to globalisation that Indian agriculture is on the receiving end. All the governments since 1991 till today have been paying attention to the manufacturing sectors, service sector and real estate. Special economic zones have been set up at the expense of thousands of farmers. Governments and the corporate sector have exploited farmers by appropriating their land without providing adequate compensation to them. Farmers were caught up in a situation of being a poor landless peasant. Their indebtedness led them to commit suicides. Furthermore, India could not adequately develop industries, particularly the household/agro-based small and medium industries to generate adequate employment opportunities to absorb the surplus agricultural workers. Consequently, there has been an excessive pressure of population on land which has accelerated the process of marginalization of agricultural land holdings. In the State of Punjab, agriculture is the main occupation for livelihood. And it represents the same picture of over pressure of population and marginalization as India. The present paper is a study of the marginal and small farmers of Punjab with an objective to know their economic status.

Keywords: *Marginalization, marginal farmers, small farmers, globalization, economic status.*

Introduction

In an agrarian economy size of land holding is an important determinant of the economic condition of the family. Indian agriculture is characterized by the pre-dominance of small and marginal farmers. These farmers face economic hardships due to poor resources position which has caused unemployment. Along with this the rapid increase of population has put tremendous pressure on land. The ever increasing number of marginal holdings is a matter of great concern (Singh, 2012). However, Punjab has been witnessing a trend in the opposite direction—more and more land is becoming consolidated. Increasingly, marginal, small and medium land holders, owning less than 4 hectares of land, are either selling out or (mostly) leasing-out their farms to large farmers who can afford the cost of capital-intensive agriculture, including costly machines, and are better placed to handle price and weather shocks (Bera, 2015).

But in Punjab agricultural land is also a status symbol. Therefore, farmers are reluctant to sell it all off. It is considered as a matter of pride. There are still a large number of small and marginal

* Assistant Professor, Department of Economics S.D. College, Hoshiarpur-146001, palwinder.khaira21@gmail.com

WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN INDIA : A STUDY

Dr. Deepika Thalia*

The status of women is measured by the participation of women in politics. In this respect women's increasing political participation is both a source and a sign of social change. As a global trend, rising numbers of women in politics will indicate that human beings are making progress towards a more human world.

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse the position of women in political life. The research paper uses the descriptive method of study. According to the statistics on women participation in politics is gradually increasing but not drastically as we see women participation in politics from 1952 to 2019 in India but still awareness should be created among women to participate in politics with courage. Their participation in politics will solve many problems of society.

Keywords: Women, political participation, India, Historical background, Hurdles.

Introduction

"The only way to measuring the development and progress of a community in a country would be only the progress and growth of women in that community which is actually the real progress of country."

— Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

In this respect women's increasing political participation is both a source and a sign of social change. As a global trend, rising numbers of women in politics will indicate that human beings are making progress towards a more human world - not because women are necessarily more human than man, but because any society that categorically excludes half its members from the process by which it rules itself will be ruled in a way that is less than fully human.

Some leaders have made powerful statements in support of greater female participation in the government. In 2015, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau gave his country its first cabinet with an equal number of men and women. His Spanish counterpart Pedro Sanchez has gone a step further, appointing a cabinet where women outnumber men.

Historical Background

Women's participation in politics and administration was possibly a pinnacle in pre-historic times which is reflected in tradition of Devi-puja in India. Although women's political status diminished in subsequent times but still we find many shining examples of women administrators and politicians in

* HOD, Political Science Department, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, dipikathalia@gmail.com

ਦਲਿਤ ਤੇ ਦਮਿਤ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਾਥਾ : ਮਰਨ ਰੁੱਤ

ਡਾ. ਨੰਦ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ*

ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਨਿੱਤ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਤੇ ਹੁੰਗਾਰਾ ਵੀ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਪੇਸ 'ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਲ ਦੇਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਰੋਲ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਭਗਵੰਤ ਰਸੂਲਪੁਰੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਥਾਕਾਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਥਾ ਜਗਤ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਦਲਿਤ ਤੇ ਦਮਿਤ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਥਾਕਾਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਡੇ ਕੈਨਵਸ 'ਤੇ ਫੈਲਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਹੋਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਸ਼ਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਥਾ ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨ ਵਿਚ ਢਾਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਭਗਵੰਤ ਰਸੂਲਪੁਰੀ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਚਾਨਣ ਦੀ ਲੀਕ (ਦੇਸ ਰਾਜ ਕਾਲੀ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝੀ), 1992, ਮੈਂ ਸੈਤਾਨ ਤੇ ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ 1997, ਤੀਜਾ ਨੇਤਰ 2005 ਕਥਾ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜਗਤ ਦੀ ਝੋਲੀ ਪਾ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ। ਮਰਨ ਰੁੱਤ ਉਸਦਾ ਚੌਥਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਸੀਏ 'ਤੇ ਧੱਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਚੇਤਨਤਾ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਦਲ ਰਹੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਦੰਰਭਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਦੇਹੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਸ ਵਰਗ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਨੇਕ ਪਰਤਾਂ ਉਭਰ ਕੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਠ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸੱਤ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਦਲਿਤ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੁਸ਼ਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਕਿਧਰ ਗਈ ਹਮੀਦਾ ਵੰਡ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਉਧਾਲੀ ਗਈ ਔਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਅਵਚੇਤਨ ਦੀ ਬਾਤ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਕਥਾ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਰਹਿਮਤ ਮਸੀਹ ਮੱਟੂ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਦਲਿਤ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਉਂਦੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੁਖਾਂਤਕ ਹੋਣੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਨਕਸ਼ ਉਭਾਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਉਸ ਵਰਗ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰ-ਵਿਰੋਧਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਤਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਤ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਧਰਮ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜਾਤੀ ਜਮਾਤੀ ਸਿਸਟਮ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਤ ਉਸਦਾ ਪਿੱਛਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡਦੀ। ਸਾਧਨ ਸਪੰਨ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਗਜ਼ਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਾਤੀਗਤ-ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਉਸਦੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਅਵਚੇਤਨ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਾਤੀਤੰਤਰ ਇਸ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਖਹਿੜਾ ਨੂੰ ਛੁਡਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਿਮਨ ਜਾਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਅਮਾਨਵੀ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਤੇ ਸੱਤਾ ਇਸ ਧਿਰ ਕੋਲ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਧਿਰ ਵੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਦਲਾ ਲਊ ਇਸ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਾਤੀ ਤੇ ਜਮਾਤੀ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਰ ਗੁੰਝਲਦਾਰ ਰੂਪ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਦਲਿਤ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਉਂਦੀ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ। ਦਲਿਤ ਵਰਗ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ

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REPRESENTATION OF DALITS IN ROHINTON MISTRY'S A FINE BALANCE

Vipin Kumar*

Since ancient times, untouchability has been a curse for the people belonging to the lower strata of society. Despite making continuous efforts to make their lives better, the untouchables have to face humiliation, inhuman punishments, and exploitation.

India has been suffering from so many unnecessary concerns of the exploitation of untouchables. The upper caste mindset has always treated the lower caste people with inevitable dishonor. The political harmony has failed to grant Dalits with the appropriate equal place in the society as upper castes. Mahatma Gandhi provided lower caste people with the name of "Harijans" and further referred themselves as Dalits which means underprivileged people.

The novel *Fine Balance* written by Rohinton Mistry depicts the conditions of Dalit minorities among the majority and influence of upper-castes. In this novel, Mistry portrays the miserable conditions of Dalits or untouchables. Actually, Mistry in his novel focuses sarcastically and politically on the universal problem of caste struggle in India. It is the novel from the viewpoint of Dalits and lower castes during the emergency announced by Indira Gandhi government between 1975 and 1977. The novelist explains in his work the heinousness and bitterness towards the Dalits and lower castes provided by the government of India. The Dalits and lower castes had to suffer so many oppressions brought to them by upper castes which caused damage to their private independence lives, their fundamental rights. The developing policies of government bring about the destruction of the daily life of these people and dissatisfied them a lot. The novelist tried to make the corrupted upper-class people think friendly with the lower class Dalits through. Politics and mass anxiety of 1970 and 1980 were based on the distinctions of language, identity, religion, and region and there was nothing pleasing or saving the rights of the minorities of the nation. The movement brought into action by the government did not do much for the working class and peasants. The setting of the novel is in Bombay from 1945 to 1984. The story consists of four major characters, i.e. Dina Dalal, a Parsi widow who is struggling for her individuality, Maneck Kohlah who is fighting with the complications of his life, and two Chamars who have become tailors, Om and Ishvar Darji. The novelist throws light on the difficult lives of these people. The notion of indifference between lower and upper castes, wherein the people of Dalit tribes are being exploited by the power-owners, has been well settled by

ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤਕਾਰੀ : ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ

ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ ਵੰਡ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਿਤ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸਿਨੇ-ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਵੈ-ਗੀਰਵ ਹਿੱਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਕਤਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਲਗਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਵੈ-ਗੀਰਵ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਦੇ ਮਰਦਾਵੀ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਮੁੱਦਾ ਹੈ। ਧਰਮ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਭੁਗਤਦੇ ਹਨ। ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ 'ਚ ਵੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਵੈ-ਗੀਰਵੀ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਬਰ ਹੋਣੀ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਤੀਹ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੀ ਵਸਤੂ-ਸਥਿਤੀ 'ਚੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਤੀਹ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੰਡ ਸਮੇਂ ਵੀਡੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਅਣਖ ਦੀ ਖਾਤਰ ਮਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਅਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਫੌਜ ਨਿਕਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵੰਡ ਦੇਰਾਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਨਾਬਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਉਹੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਵਸਤੂ-ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਤੀਹ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਮੁੜ ਪੈਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਕੰਟਰੋਲਰਵਾਦੀ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਬਰਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਆਤਮ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤ ਕੰਟਰ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰਵਾਦੀ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਆ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਸਭ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਘੋਰ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਤੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵੰਡ ਸਮੇਂ ਜਿਸ ਮੂਹ ਵਿਚ ਛਾਲ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਮਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਨਾਬਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਅੱਤ ਉਸੇ ਮੂਹ ਵਿਚ ਛਾਲ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਮਰਦੀ। ਇਹ ਪੇਸ਼ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਇਸੇ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

14 ਔਰਤ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਐਵਾਰਡਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪੁਰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਇਹ ਸਿਨੇ-ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਵੰਡ ਦੇ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਕਲਾ-ਕਿਰਤ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਨਿਰਦੋਸ਼ਤਾ ਹੇਠ ਇਹ 2003 ਵਿਚ ਰਿਲੀਜ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।¹ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੇਰਾਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੇ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਾਪਰੀ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਸਤੂ-ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਨੇੜਿਓਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਲਮਿਟ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਉਹ ਔਰਤ ਸੀ। ਔਰਤ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਹੋਣੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋਈ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਲਾਤਕਾਰ, ਜਿਸਮਾਨੀ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ, ਸਲੇ-ਸਲੇਪੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੂਲ ਧਰਮ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਅਲੱਗਤਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ।² ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਖੇਡ ਨੇ ਔਰਤ ਖੀਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਹਿਸ-ਨਹਿਸ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਵੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਕਈ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਵੰਡ ਦੇ ਸੋਕ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਾਰਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ। ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ ਵਾਪਰੀ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤੀ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਾਪਰ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਖਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੜ ਤੋਂ ਉਖੇਡਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ ਸੰਕਟ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪਾਠ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ 'ਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤੀ ਤਸ਼ੱਦਦ ਦੀ ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਲ ਦੇਣਾ ਇਸ ਸਿਨੇ-ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸੂਤਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸੂਤਰ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਫਿਲਮੀ ਪਾਠ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਤ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੈ।

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਪਾਤਰਾਂ ਅਧਰਤ ਉਮਰ ਦੀ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਔਰਤ ਆਇਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਜਵਾਨ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸਲੀਮ ਨਾਲ ਡਾ-ਵਾਸਤਾ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਚਰਖੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਾਵੀ-ਪੱਧਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

* ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ), ਸਨਾਤਨ ਧਰਮ ਕਾਲਜ, ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ।

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RECONSTRUCTING THE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE IN MAHASWETA DEVI'S 'DRAUPADI'

Monika Kanwar*

This paper explores the plight of the Naxalites, specifically the rebellious tribals, who were unnoticed in the nationalist discourse, first by suppression and then their elimination from the history of resistance. In a bid to unify the nation, the government failed to analyse the reasons behind the rise of Naxalite insurgency in post-colonial India during late 1960s and tried to contain the uprising using violent and repressive means which has been effectively portrayed in Mahasweta Devi's short story 'Draupadi'. The story, set against the backdrop of the Naxalite movement, examines the role of the state's repressive and ideological apparatuses in the suppression of the marginalised communities, have been critically analysed by explaining their role in the marginalisation of the tribals. The circumstances leading to the chase, apprehension and torture of a runaway tribal woman named Dopdi by the representatives of state's hegemony have been examined from the perspective of colonial experience. An attempt has also been made to analyse the role of sexual violence in the subjugation of female subaltern and the unusual form of resistance as exhibited by Dopdi.

Key Words: Post-colonial, Colonial, Imperialist, Marginalised, Repressive Force, Ideology.

Mahasweta Devi, a prolific Bengali author and social activist, championed the rights of the marginalised sections of the society including women, Dalits, tribals, landless farmers and bonded labourers. She is well-known as a crusader for the rights of the tribal communities and her writing is deeply rooted in her familiarity with the Santal, Kheria, Sabar, Lodha and Munda tribes. She has spent great pains to explore the woeful plight of these tribes in wake of state's apathy. She not only advocated for their rights but also actively fought legal battles apart from setting up voluntary organisations for their upliftment. She vehemently gave voice to the disempowered and oppressed through her novels and short stories characterized by a stark realism. Her noted works like 'HajarChura Ma' (Mother of 1084), 'AranyerAdhikar' (Right to the Forest), 'Jhansir Rani' (The Queen of Jhansi), 'Agni Garbha' (Womb of Fire), 'Rudali', 'Sidhu Kanhur Daakey' are a powerful commentary on the life of the marginalised class. Her literary excellence won her a number of accolades including Padma Vibhushan, Ramon Magsaysay Award, SahityaAkademi and Jnanpith Award.

The Naxalite insurgency in the late 1960s exerted a tremendous influence on Mahasweta Devi's writing. In an interview she stated:

Once I became a professional writer I felt increasingly that a writer should document his own time and history. The socio-economic history of human

* Assistant Professor, Dept. of English, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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THE WORLD OF THE MARGINALIZED AS SEEN IN THE NOVEL UNTOUCHABLE

Parshant Sethi*

Indian society as is known from the relics and accounts of writers was divided into four categories based on the convenience of the society. The people chose the works as per their liking and comfort. They were involved in different jobs and served the society from their respective positions. However, over a passage of time, the fourth rung of the society was led adrift from the mainstream of social life and considered lowly and untouchable. They were shooed away from the center of activity of society to the outer edge of the societal superstructure. They were pushed to the outer margin of society and termed as not worthy of any contact with them. Over a period of time, the caste system came into vogue and the lowest class was considered as untouchable and fit for cleaning lavatories. The marginalized form the central concern in many of the novels of Indo Anglican writers like Munshi Prem Chand, Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan, Manohar Malgaonkar. They have, in their novels, sincerely portrayed the frustration, qualm, despair and pain experienced by these human beings subjected to mental torment by their fellow beings. The paper is humbly prepared to find the glimpses of the marginalized world in the novel of Mulk Raj Anand-Untouchable.

Mulk Raj Anand in his novels has shown stern consistency of purpose. His creative work is of sufficient bulk and has quality to merit serious study. Born from a traditional coppersmith who resorted to army job for a living, Anand imbibed the clever and resourceful nature of his father. His mother was a peasant lady who taught Anand values of humanity, kindness and empathy for fellow human beings. The era of Thirties was a period of intense political activity and upheaval. All Indians for that matter, collectively took part in the struggle to free the nation from the clutches of the British. Anand corresponded with the mood of the times on literary plane. In the words of K. Srinivasayengar "It may be said that these early novels reveal an aim and a sense of direction much as an avalanche or a flood shows a fury of momentum, a surge of force, a heady rush towards the goal." (1)

His novel Untouchable invariably follows the direction its title gives it. The novel, though short is revealing and rewarding in the real sense of the term. The novel encompasses the events of a single day in the life of a low caste boy named Bakha-the pivot of the novel, in the small town of Bulashah. We are suddenly reminded of another novel where events of a single day are recorded, albeit in a different set up and background. Mrs. Dalloway by Virginia Woolf is another novel with the local of action limited to a city, London and time of action limited to a single day around the World War I. A child of the 20th century, Bakha is rightly influenced by the changes coming about in India and around

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ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਨਾਰੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਣ: ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ

ਡਾ. ਕਮਲਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ*

‘ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ’ ਵਰਗ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ, ਮਿਥਿਹਾਸ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ ‘ਤੇ ਲੁਪਤ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਧਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਵੈਮਾਣ ਦੀ ਅਣਹੋਂਦ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਫੀਦੀਆਂ, ਨਿਗੂਣਾ, ਦੁਜੈਲਾ, ਲਿਤਾੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ, ਦੱਬਿਆ, ਕੁਚਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਨਿਮਾਣਤਾ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚਨਾਰੀ ਜਾਤ, ਦੱਲਿਤ, ਕੰਮੀ-ਜਾਤ, ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬੰਦੂਆਂ, ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ, ਕਿੰਨਰ, ਅੰਗਹੀਣ ਤੇ ਨਿਮਨ-ਕਿਰਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਸ਼ਬਦ: ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ, ਨਾਰੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਣ, ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ, ਦੱਲਿਤ ਨਾਰੀ, ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਸਤਰੀ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਮੂਹ ‘ਹਾਸੀਏ’ ਤੋਂ ਧੱਕੇ-ਹੋਏ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਡਾ ਸਮੂਹ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਦੱਲਿਤ ਨਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਪੱਖੋਂ, ਹਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲਤਾੜਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਅੰਦਰ ਬਿਗਾਨਾ ਧਨ, ਪਰਾਈ ਔਰਤ, ਅਬਲਾ ਨਾਰੀ ਜਿਹੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਵਿਭੰਵਨਾ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ, ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੀ ਕੋਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਧਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ, ਮੱਧਕਾਲ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਮੁਕਤਾ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੱਲ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਮਰਦ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਰਚੇ ਗਏ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ, ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਉਸਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਔਰਤ’ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਵ ਚੰਗੇ ਗੁਣ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਆਪਣੇ ‘ਪਤੀ’ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਝਾਉਣਾ ਹੀ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ‘ਮਰਦ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ’ ਸਮਾਜ ਅੰਦਰ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ। ‘ਔਰਤ’ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਮਰਦ’ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਜਦੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਵਾਨੀ ਤੱਕ ਬਾਪ ਦੇ, ਵਿਆਹ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਬੁਢਾਪੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ‘ਸਬਾਲਟਰਨ’ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ Sub+altern ਦੇ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਤੋਂ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ ਨੇ ‘ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ’ ਸਮੂਹ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ:-

“ਸਬਾਲਟਰਨ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰਗਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਸਮੂਹ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਤ-ਪਾਤ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ‘ਤੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਕਬੀਲੇ, ਔਰਤਾਂ, ਨਿਮਨ ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਉਹ ਲੋਕ ਜਾਂ ਸਮੂਹ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਅੰਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਵੰਚਿਤ ਹਨ। ਆਰਥਿਕ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਸੱਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਅਧੀਨਗੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਰਗ ਬਸਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।”

‘ਦੱਲਿਤ’ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਦਬਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਤਰਸਯੋਗ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ। ‘ਨਾਥ-ਜੋਗੀਆਂ’ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਕਿੱਸਾਕਾਰਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਦਮਿਤ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਭੰਡੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ‘ਔਰਤ’ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ‘ਪਤੀ’ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਝਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਮ ਮਨੁੱਖਵਾਦੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ

A REVIEW: ROLE OF WOMEN LIBRARIANS IN MODERN ERA

Sunita Devi*

"There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of woman is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing." (Swami Vivekananda)

The Libraries of tomorrow will be information centers of a new type relying on IT for almost every aspect of library activities. The skills needed to handle the future library services will be different from what they are at present. In this new world of information technology the woman librarians of tomorrow will also have to be equally skilled to have the status which they deserve. The advancement of the Digital Technology helps effective participation of women in the decision making and implementation process related to science and technology including planning and setting priorities for research and development and the choice, acquisition, adoption, innovation and application of science and technology for the development. This paper is written on the basis of articles that's already published in this field by different stalwarts since 1952 to till date in newspapers and different journals. This paper includes librarianship as a profession for women, why women choose librarianship and skills required for women librarians, the information revolution offers both opportunities and challenges to women in digital era.

Keywords: Woman Librarian, IT, Librarianship, technology

Introduction

"Women's are the real architect of the society."

Women are playing vital role in the society and the development of their country and family yet they receive less respect what they expect, especially in developing countries as these are considered male dominant societies. Librarianship is considered a decent job for the female and numbers of females are increasing every year that are joining this profession. We need to understand whether a professional life of female librarian is comfortable. "Librarianship as a profession in India was for the scholar librarians till the early part of the 20th century. Mostly men of letters only were custodians of libraries and the written cultural heritage. However, the first woman credited with occupying the key-post in India as library professional was Anandibai Prabhudesai, who was the superintendent at the Children's library in Baroda in the 1930s".^[1]

Literature Review

According to Arlene Fink (2005, Sage Pub.), Literature Review is "a systematic, explicit, and

* Librarian, SD College, Hoshiarpur

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ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ ਸਥਿਤੀ

ਮਨੀ*

ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਧੀਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਚੀਨ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਮਾਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ 776 ਈਸਾਪੂਰਵ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਪੂਰਣ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਲਗਾਈਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਖੇਡ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਤਰਸਯੋਗ ਸੀ। ਫਿਰ ਸਮਾਂ ਬੀਤਣ ਨਾਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੌਲੀ-ਹੌਲੀ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਈ ਕਾਰਣਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਮਾਂ ਬਦਲਣ ਨਾਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੇਡ ਖੇਡਣ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਡ ਦੇਖਣ ਦੀ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਪ੍ਰਚੀਨ ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਹੋਇਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਾਂ ਬੀਤਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵੀ ਖੇਡ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ 1896 ਈਸਵੀਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣ ਦਾ ਹੱਕ ਮਿਲ ਗਿਆ।

ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਖੇਡ ਜੀਵਨ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਹੋਣਾ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ ਵਿਕਸਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਆਮ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਵੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਦੇ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਹਲਾਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਔਰਤ ਆਪਣੀ ਖੇਡ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਬਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਨਮਾਨਜਨਕ ਸਥਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਹੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕੁਝ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਜਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਭ ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਿਖਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਜਜ਼ਬਾ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਜਜ਼ਬੇ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਫੀ ਮੱਲਾਂ ਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵੀ ਤਰਸਯੋਗ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਫ ਘਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਲਈ ਕਾਰਜਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਹੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ

* ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਸਰੀਰਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਸਨਾਤਨ ਧਰਮ ਕਾਲਜ, ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ

WEAVING THE THREADS OF SUSTENANCE IN UPLIFTING THE MARGINALIZED HANDICRAFT SECTOR: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Megha Dua* & Dr. Suresh Kumar Kashyap**

The phenomenon of social exclusion or marginalization leading to the relegation to the fringes of society due to the lack of ability to have access to rights and opportunities leading to vulnerability. Marginality may be defined as an experience which has its effect on millions of people across the globe resulting in making them handicapped in terms of their contributions towards the community. This review paper tries to examine the handicraft sector of India as being one of the sectors having a great potential for employment and income generation and various contributions that have been made for the upliftment of this sector along with the challenges being faced by it.

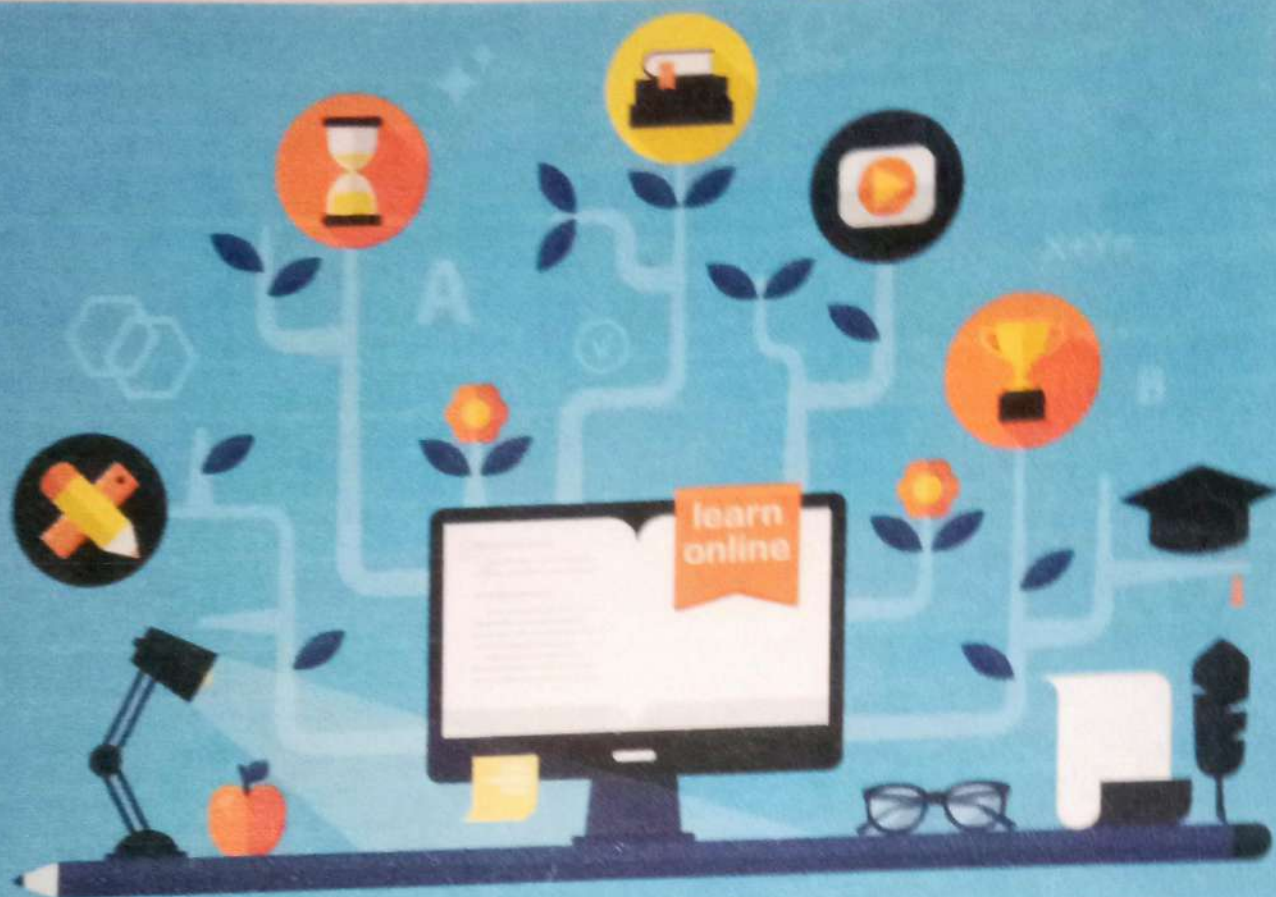
Keywords: Marginality, Handicrafts sector, employment.

Introduction

The process of development aims at creating an environment which leads to mass participation. However, equally known is the fact that Marginalization deprives a large majority of people across the globe from participating in the development. India has a rich history of diverse culture and tradition. The legacy of the Indian handicrafts occupies a special space owing to its beauty, dignity, form and aesthetics. The royal and the aristocratic patronage of the Indian Handicrafts owe its existence to the Artisans whose unmatched labor, skills and craftsmanship has brought the royalty and luxury to India. These handicrafts have been honored by other communities as well. The Handicraft sector occupies a very important place in the economy of the country. Its contribution in terms of employment generation and earnings from exports cannot be ignored. Most of the workers who live in the villages are working as part time but the importance of their work, their crafts has been increasing in the present times. Handicraft sector is the second largest unorganized sector after agriculture in India. The Development Commissioner of Handicrafts defines Handicrafts as, The Handicrafts are the products produced with a manual labour with minimal or no input from machines, a substantial level of skill or expertise, a significant element of tradition and its history of survival. India was considered to be the chief workshop of the world during the Mughal Rule and was the main supplier of textile fabric and other industrial goods. The splendid period of indigenous handicraft industries came to an end with the political influence of the East India Company. The decline of the

* Asst. Prof. Economics, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur.

** Professor and Associate Dean, Mittal School of Business, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara.



Teaching and Learning with ICT

Principal *Pooja*
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Chief Editor : Dr. Nand Kishor

Editor: Ms. Nisha Arora • Co-Editor: Ms. Pooja

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First edition published in 2020 by
TWENTYFIRST CENTURY PUBLICATIONS
79, Sheikhpura, P.O. Punjabi University, Patiala (PB) - 147002
Ph. 99153-98354, 92167-53888
e-mail : rinku_randhawa77@yahoo.com
tfcpublications11@gmail.com

In Association with

BOOKMAN

B-41, Sawan Park
Ashok Vihar, Phase - 3
Delhi - 110052

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TEACHING AND LEARNING WITH ICT

by

Dr. Nand Kishor, Ms. Nisha Arora & Ms. Pooja

ISBN : 979-93-89673-69-2

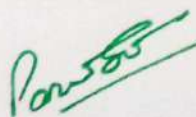
Price : 550/-

Laser Type Setting

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Printed in India at

Twentyfirst Century Printing Press Patiala


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FACTORS CREATING HINDRANCES IN USE OF ICT IN EDUCATION

Isha Tiwari*

This study investigates teachers' attitudes, beliefs about using ICT in education along with various factors influencing use of ICT among them. ICT is an acronym that stands for "Information Communication Technologies". Information and communication technologies are an umbrella term that includes all technologies for the manipulation and communication of information. Education is often viewed as a way to move the nations into the information age. It is also frequently contended that there is a need to transform education to meet the new challenges facing society. Digital technology is often presented as the driving force for the transformation of education but the personal characteristics of individual teachers such as age and gender influence the use of ICT in education. In this paper I have tried to make an attempt to study the various factors creating hindrances in use of ICT by teachers in education.

Key Words: Education, Technology and factors etc.

Globalisation and the widespread of ICT in all spheres of life have created such a system which is driven by knowledge and powered by technology. ICT has begun to have a presence but unfortunately we are lacking to achieve desired result. The education is a socially oriented activity and it also plays a vital role in building the society. The quality education traditionally is associated with strong teachers having high degrees and qualification but now by using ICTs in education we have moved to more student – centred learning as compared to traditional teacher centred learning. As world is moving rapidly towards digital information, the role of ICTs in education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21st century.

The prominence of ICT has also put the various education systems under pressure to use ICT in teaching- learning process as a need of hour. But there are a lot of factors that influence the use of ICT in teaching and learning such as: insufficient number of computers and lack of application programs, teacher generation gap, inadequate teacher training, lack of ICT skill and lack of confidence, teachers' beliefs, poor leadership and lack of public support.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Eze and Olusola (2013) state that in Botswana, lack of electricity in rural schools and the high cost of computers is a stumbling block to the integration of ICT. Internet connectivity is still impossible where there are no telephones and electricity.

* Assistant Professor in Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, isha.aggarwal22@gmail.com

IMPORTANCE OF ICT IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

Jyoti Bala*

The quality of education depends upon the quality of teachers. In the modern education scenario teacher education plays very important role in developing quality education. Teachers are the pillars of nation. So the teacher should be well verse with the current knowledge in their subject. The teacher should undergo with orientation ,refresher course, seminars and workshop to enhance their knowledge. The technology has penetrated into all areas including higher education. ICT is a part of our lives for the last few decades affecting our society as well as individual life. It is now broadly used in educational world. Teacher, Student, administrator and every people related to education are popularly used ICT. It enables self paced learning through various tools such as assignment, computer and internet etc. which result teaching learning process has become more productive and meaningful. ICT helps in fostering a live contact between the teacher and students through e-mail, e-learning. The introduction of ICT in the education has profound implication for whole education process. It is a force that has changed many aspect of our life. In modern science and technological societies education demands more knowledge of teacher regarding ICT and skills to use ICT in teaching –learning process.

Keywords: ICT, student teacher, quality learning, computer etc.

INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technologies consist of the hardware, software, networks, and media for collection, storage, processing, transmission and presentation of information (voice, data, text, images), as well as related services. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can contribute to universal access to Education, equity in education, the delivery of quality learning and reaching, teachers' professional development and more efficient education management, governance and administration. Researches indicate that with the emergence and expansion of ICT in education, the most basic changes in terms of quality have been achieved with regards to teachers' performance and classroom interactions. ICT, as an industrial revolution, has brought about a new era of Information and Communications followed by information society, where ICT is among its main elements. The duty of the Educational system is to plan training of ICT while considering acquaintance with information skills and the necessity with which a framework is laid to deal with IT.

Asstt. Professor in Commerce, S.D. College Hoshiarpur


Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

LEARNING WITH ICT AT PRIMARY EDUCATION LEVEL: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE FROM THE PERIOD 2011-2020

Paramveer Singh*

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a vehicle to enhance the quality of the education. As the world is moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more important in the 21st century. This study used secondary data available from the year 2011 onwards and reports of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India were also examined along with prominent papers published in various journals. The study further revealed major barriers and challenges for the community and government for the adoption of the new technology into the education at primary education level. Key findings were proposed which were the significant enablers to overcome the barriers and challenges.

Keywords: ICT, primary education, teaching and learning, primary schools, India.

INTRODUCTION

About 20 years ago, I'd have said probably nothing. But as the years have gone by and technology has advanced, the role of ICT in education has become a major player in the delivery of teaching and learning and has transformed the education system as we once knew it. Let's rewind 20/25 years, back to when I was a little one at primary school. Handwriting and sums were done in our school books, teachers wrote on actual whiteboards or blackboards with chalk, the register was taken on paper and handed in at reception and being allowed to write with a pen instead of a pencil was a real achievement! Technology was sparse.

Now, don't get me wrong I'm not saying there wasn't a single PC in that building, but the point I'm trying to make is back then, ICT wasn't seen as anything but a rarity. Fast forward 20 years and the spectrum have totally changed. In today's educational landscape there's an abundance of digital and networked technologies in place. From the widespread use of interactive whiteboards and virtual learning environments, to educational computer games and an increasing reliance on the use of cloud-based technologies such as the internet, email and e-learning platforms. ICT and computing today is huge, so much so that it's even become part of the curriculum.

The Government of India has also announced this decade as a decade of innovation. Inference and critical thinking are needed for innovation. The basis of this technology can only be achieved at the primary level. Students who enter the school are very curious, creative and can learn a lot. At this level, the statement 'photos are worth more than a thousand words' is very true in the course of

* Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

BIG DATA MARKET TRENDS IN E-COMMERCE INDUSTRY

Manjit Kaur*

Modern era is flooded with a lot of development in the size of information as increased amount of data is produced & stored. Information development has experienced a tremendous growth, impacted basically by less expensive registering power and the pervasiveness of the web. This has prompted a change in perspective in the E-trade part; as information is never again observed as the result of their business exercises, however as their greatest resource giving: key experiences to the requirements of their clients, anticipating patterns in client's conduct, democratizing of commercial to suits buyers fluctuated needs, just as giving a presentation metric to survey the adequacy in addressing clients' needs. In this paper, the utilization of enormous information examination in the E-trade and the different advancements that make investigation of buyer information conceivable is talked about. Further this paper will exhibit some contextual investigations of how driving Ecommerce have applied Big Data Analytics (BDA) in their business techniques/exercises to improve their performances. The paper explains future difficulties and hence, various opportunities and deeper knowledge about big data analytics' role in e-commerce applications. In conclusion we recognize a few difficulties these E-business merchants face while implementing big data analytics in their business practices.

Keywords: Big Data Analytics, E-Commerce, Predictive Analytics, Customer-Behaviour, Online Advertising, Online-Shopping, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN).

INTRODUCTION

There is no bound together definition to express "Big Data", whereas, in any case, the most broadly acknowledged meaning of Big Data is with its three attributes, volume, velocity and variety, also called as 3Vs. Variety means that big data possesses both organized and unstructured datasets, Velocity delineates the speed at which information is caught, and Volume alludes to the size of information which is generally expressed in terms of Petabytes, Exabyte and Terabytes. Because of these qualities, it is difficult to viably oversee and analyse enormous information utilizing customary databases. In any case, utilizing exceptional tools, for example, Hadoop, Big Data can be adequately managed in real-time. Furthermore, when uncommon information mining calculations, (for example, AI and grouping calculation) are acquainted with the huge information diagnostic system, one can get understanding from information^[1]. Indian web based business organizations are effectively giving more prominent help to its clients. They can give recommendations over upcoming rebate offers if in the event that a client chooses not to purchase a specific item since he may have consumed his

* HOD Commerce Department, SD College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

1

UBIQUITOUS LEARNING : A CONTEXT AWARE BASED LEARNING FOR ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE ANYTIME AND ANYWHERE

Dr. Pankajdeep Kaur* & Ms. Nisha Arora**

After the initial impact of computers and their applications in education, the introduction of e-learning and m-learning epitomised the constant transformations that were occurring in education. Now, the assimilation of ubiquitous computing in education marks another great step forward, with Ubiquitous Learning (u-learning) emerging through the concept of ubiquitous computing. It is reported to be both pervasive and persistent, allowing students to access education flexibly, calmly and seamlessly. Ubiquitous learning tools allow improving context-aware as well as learning experiences by offering seamless availability regardless of location all the time. They also help in establishing effortless interaction between authentic and digital learning resources and at the same time offering personalised learning opportunities as well.

Keywords: U-Learning, M-learning, E-learning, Context Aware learning.

INTRODUCTION

Ubiquitous Learning is derived from the term "Ubiquitous Computing". ubiquitous computing is computing done using any device, in any location, and in any format. U-Learning provide learners with content and interaction anytime and anywhere. In other words, Ubiquitous learning allow improving context-aware as well as learning experiences by offering seamless availability of information all the time irrespective of location. They also help in establishing effortless interaction between authentic and digital learning resources and at the same time offers personalised learning opportunities as well. According to Hwang et al. [1], u-learning represents: "Anywhere and anytime learning, where the learning environment allows students to access content in any location at any time, no matter whether wireless communications or mobile devices are employed or not". Inclusive, such a paradigm demands that, the u-learning system is able to understand the learners' behavior and real world parameters (e.g. time and location). U-Learning can be defined as:

Ubiquitous = pervasive, omnipresent, ever present, everywhere
Learning = educational, instructive, didactic, pedagogical

The features of U-learning are outlined below:

* Assistant Professor, Guru Nanak Dev University Regional Campus, Jalandhar

** Research Scholar, Guru Nanak Dev University Regional Campus, Jalandhar

3

NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING WITH ICT

Er. (Mrs.) Pooja*

The application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is already changing the organization and delivery of higher education. The pedagogical and socio-economic forces that have driven the higher learning institutions to adopt and incorporate ICTs in teaching and learning include greater information access; greater communication; synchronous and asynchronous learning; increased cooperation and collaboration, cost-effectiveness and pedagogical improvement. However, ICTs have not permeated to a great extent in many higher learning institutions in most developing countries due to many socio-economic and technological circumstances. This paper discusses new learning and training technologies considering their pedagogical, cost and technical implications. It also discusses challenges for integrating these technologies in higher learning institutions with examples from Tanzania, and gives best practice approaches for addressing each of the challenges.

Keywords: E-learning, Information and Communication Technology, teaching and learning technologies

INTRODUCTION

Developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have impacted all sectors of society, including the education sector. In higher education, application of ICTs in form of e-learning is already changing teaching and learning processes. There are many pedagogical and socio-economic factors that have driven higher learning institutions to adopt e-learning. These include greater information access; greater communication via electronic facilities; synchronous learning; increased cooperation and collaboration, cost-effectiveness (e.g. by reaching different students and in greater numbers) and pedagogical improvement through simulations, virtual experiences, and graphic representations. Both trainers and learners can choose more appropriate applications which are flexible in time, in place, personalized, reusable, adapted to specific domains and more cost efficient.

On the other hand, there are a number of challenges that face universities in developing countries as they seek to implement the e-learning systems. AAU (2001) asserts that African universities which should be in the forefront of ensuring Africa's participation in the ICT revolution, they find themselves unable and ill-prepared to play such a leadership role. This is because of the information infrastructure of African universities which is poorly developed and inequitably distributed.

* Asst. Prof in Computer Sc. And Applications, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Pooja@sdcollegehsp.net

ROLE OF ICT IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT : A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

Amandeep*

Today, technology is becoming very important in our daily lives. It affects individuals, communities, businesses and the nation. Highly technological impact in the business world. It has helped in terms of management, manufacturing, marketing of communication products and modular type more easily. ICT includes all digital technology that assists individuals, businesses and organizations in using information. It covers all electronic products that deal with information in a digital form. Therefore, ICT is concerned with digital data storage, retrieval and transmission. ICT makes a business more efficient, effective and promptly respond to customers' needs. ICT can assist business activities including design, manufacturing, R&D, distribution and sales and feedback. This theme includes a deep analysis of the impact of the information and communication technologies on different aspects of development and growth. It covers topics related to the financial, economic and technological aspects and stress on the importance of ICT their role in facilitating a wide range of services and transactions such as online banking and online services provided by companies. The role of ICT in business is seen in how it can help your company become more productive, increase performance, save money, improve the customer experience, streamline communications and enhance managerial decision-making. It also play a role in helping companies expand globally and in providing staff access to company information wherever and whenever they need.

Keywords: Information, Technology, communication, Management, Business Environment

INTRODUCTION

The use of ICT technologies and application has started since 1990's. Information and Communication Technology system include computers, laptops and tablets, fixed and mobile telephone systems, communication network software-even wearable's. Your business can use ICT system to benefit from improvement such as reducing cost, increasing efficiency, improving decision making and increasing your competitiveness in the marketplace. Information technology has become very important in the business world. no matter small or big business, IT has helped the organization, manager, and workers in a more efficient management, to inquire about a particular problem, conceive its complexity, and generate new products and services; thereby, improving their productivity and output. Technology also gave us greater efficiency for conducting business.

Some of the areas in which technology is crucial to business include point of sales systems, the use of ICT in management, accounting systems, and other complex aspects of everyday business

* Assistant Professor in PG Department of Commerce, DAV College, Hoshiarpur, amanthakur93@gmail.com

ROLE OF ICT IN BIOSCIENCES AND BIOINFORMATICS

Anu*

The information technology has been making remarkable changes in every aspect of life and its importance cannot be underestimated. Biosciences are not an exception in the profit from information technology. This article explains the importance of information technology in biological sciences. IT makes a great revolution in the teaching and learning processes, leads to remarkable improvement in biological simulations and modeling. The best tools from information and communication technologies (ICTs) have been produced and developed for the various studies in different fields of life sciences using bioinformatics. It has become possible to manage vast amount of data from research with the help of IT in the form of different databases and anybody can retrieve this data from any region of the world.

Keywords: ICT, Bioinformatics, computational biology

INTRODUCTION

Information technology has been used in biosciences for a long time but the biosciences were initially relatively modest users of IT. In a survey by National Academy of Sciences in 1966-67 found that a lower percentage of life scientists use computing tools as compared to others. (National Academy of Sciences, 1970). In recent years, the use of IT in biological sciences has increased. The growth in importance of information technology can be exemplified by the growth of several new interdisciplinary subfields of biology. 1) First one is Bioinformatics which is defined by the application of computers, databases and computational methods for the management of biological information and its analysis. Bioinformatics has become essential for every aspect of data management in modern biology (Kaminski, 2000). 2) Another one is computational biology which uses mathematical and computational approaches to address and resolve the theoretical and experimental questions in biology. It also helps in the various other subfields such as genomics, proteomics, transcriptomics, metabolomics, pharmacogenomics and physiomics. There are systems that are too difficult to study without advanced computational tools for managing and intrincating the data into models (Department of Energy, 2001). 3) System biology which aims to model and simulate various systems and visualize the results to have better understand living processes. This type of research in biological systems can be characterized as "model driven" (Yao, 2002). The rapidly growing biological information from experimental and clinical studies requires the use of mathematical and computational modeling (Mehra, 2001). For analysis of the behavior of thousands of genes at a time, computer-aided algorithms

* Assistant Professor in Biotechnology, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, anu84298@gmail.com

ICT : REVOLUTIONIZING EDUCATION, REVOLUTIONIZING LIVES

Megha Dua*

In the last few years there has been a debate among the computer scientists and educators regarding the ability of the programming techniques to enhance the levels of education. A question often emerges on the use of technology in the field of education as the improved technology has managed to revolutionize many areas of our life so education cannot be untouched. The increased inventions, hopes and predictions have necessitated to bring about a change in the pattern of education. The present paper seeks to analyze the role of Information and Communication Technology in revolutionizing the present system of education.

Key words: ICT, Education, Revolution, Teaching-learning.

INTRODUCTION

Maintainence of information is linked with the amount of effort which is invested by us in learning. Having no or little effort is going to have a result of less or no amount of outcome. The role of a teacher is no doubt concerned with the transfer of information to students .Internet nowadays plays a very strong role in motivating the students to have information for instance You Tube offers millions of videos which are uploaded by experts in different fields. However, the role of a teacher as being an inspirer, a learner, a facilitator cannot be ignored. The fascination of technology seems unmatchable. Though this technology cannot surpass the human teacher yet it is also not ignorable that ICT has managed to cause a revolution in the field of education. The use of ICT in teaching learning process is a relatively new phenomenon and has also been the focus of researchers. A large number of innovations being introduced by ICT include E-learning, e-communication, quick access to information, the online teaching learning process, online advertisement, student online registrations and many more which have no doubt led to the increase in the chance of excellent integration of ICT in the teaching learning process. The whole world is in every aspect of human activity involves in one way or the other the use of information technologies. The role of emerging technologies in the field of education and training has enhanced as well as challenged the conventional education system.

OBJECTIVES

To study the use of ICT in education.

To study the benefits of ICT in Education and its usage in India.

* Assistant Professor in Economics, SD College, Hoshiarpur

2

ROLE OF ICT IN PROMOTING PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENT OF TEACHERS

Monika Abrol* & Dr. Nand Kishor**

The new technologies in the digitalized world has gained momentum in all spheres of life as technology related skills are a key factor in professional settings. In the changing scenario of the world, everything needs change especially in the domain of education. Education is the essential foundation of a thriving and innovative society. Through educational paradigms and modern ICT, a variety of tools, technologies, content and resources aim at improving the quality and efficiency of the teaching learning process. Students learn from the invisible curriculum of the lives of the teachers, principals and institution that form the visible curriculum. The most effective way to improve students learning outcomes is the quality of teaching through new technology and innovations. In this way, teachers play a key role with their competencies in using new technologies. As models of school development and school effectiveness, professional commitment of teachers lay emphasis on use of computers more frequently in the classrooms and teaching ICT skills in the classrooms.

Keywords: Professional Commitment, ICT

INTRODUCTION

New technologies have come to play an important role in the individual's participation in society thereby providing access to information. The exchange of information in this world have come to effect all spheres of life, making the skills necessary for today generation. Teachers are facing challenges of imparting these skills to future generations of professionals. Imparting these skills require competence on part of teachers or instructors who are a backbone of the society. Their continuous professional commitment includes dynamic and integrated approach, new methodologies and integration of new technologies. Technology has revolutionized our present society. In the classroom, we present our knowledge to our pupils in a linear and didactic way that differs from the previous experience of students. The result is the mismatch between the teacher and the student. The divergence between our children and educational practices needs a drastic reform that will bring the classroom into line with the society and close the gap and reunite our schools and rest of the society.

OBJECTIVES OF ICT IN EDUCATION

- To develop and promote openness for critical thinking in innovative atmosphere.

* Research Scholar, Department of Education, Punjab University, Chandigarh

** Principal, SD College, Hoshiarpur.

RECENT TRENDS OF ICT IN CLASS ROOM TEACHING

Mr. Parshant Sethi*

Gone are the days of Gurukuls and open air classrooms. The field of teaching like all other fields is witnessing absolute changes in content and effectiveness, Academic pursuits of all the knowledge seekers and changing their modus operandi for the final outcome of their efforts. The shape and direction of a classroom teaching is now changing ends from being text centric to ICT centric to a large extent. Many techniques are being applied to the scholastic ways in schools and colleges. Tablets, mobile phones cloud computing and similar such sources help the educationists in taking a classroom to an altogether next level of academic pursuit. The chapter is an effort to count such techniques and sources and make their value count in modern times. Their use not only makes teaching interesting and more result oriented but makes students participative listeners and contributors.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

In the present highly modernized and techno savvy world, the **Information Communication Technology** has enhanced its usage and trends simultaneously. There are huge numbers of significant parts of education. Both teaching and schooling has seen changes with the new context. ICT offers some of the variations which are integral to our day-to-day life.

The introduction of latest **ICT trends and technologies** has brought holocaustic changes in the method of living, working and communication for a large number of people. This leads to the educational approach that inched the society and school in close proximity. In the 21st century, the education system must follow the set up that positively contributes to the growth of critical citizens and improved society.

GROWTH IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD

In the previous days, the world has witnessed an extraordinary growth in computer networking, communication technology, and **information technology**. The introduction and growth of new broadband communication services has catered in innumerable possibilities to use a variety of new technological tools for teaching and learning system alike.

Communication and **computer integration** offers unprecedented opportunities for education systems. It has a capacity to integrate, commingle and interact with each other over a vast geographic distance to attain the objectives of education. The multiplicity of these systems along with their easy maneuvering and the power and diversity of information sharing enables students and teachers to

Role of ICT in Teaching and Learning

Chief Editor

Dr. Nand Kishor

Editor

Ms. Nisha Arora

Co-Editor

Ms. Pooja


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 Principal
 S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

First edition published in 2020 by

TWENTYFIRST CENTURY PUBLICATIONS

79, Sheikhpura, P.O. Punjabi University, Patiala (PB) - 147002

Ph. 99153-98354, 92167-53888

e-mail : rinku_randhawa77@yahoo.com

tfcpublications11@gmail.com

In Association with

BOOKMAN

B-41, Sawan Park

Ashok Vihar, Phase - 3

Delhi - 110052

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ROLE OF ICT IN TEACHING AND LEARNING

by

Dr. Nand Kishor, Ms. Nisha Arora & Ms. Pooja

ISBN : 979-93-89673-70-8

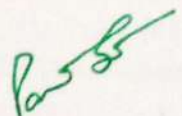
Price : 550/-

Laser Type Setting

Roshan Dhindsa & Manpreet Singh

Printed in India at

Twentyfirst Century Printing Press Patiala


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S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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ROLE OF ICT ON ENHANCING QUALITY EDUCATION

Baljinder Kaur*

Quality education depends on the development of information technology in several provision such as enlarging the motivation of learner, enrichment of basic skills and increasing teacher training in technology. Information communication technology serving as curriculum/subject transformation tool. It used properly to create a environment with learner centered. Information and communication technologies are used by the teachers to instruct the students to know and access the new pedagogy. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is increasingly becoming indispensable part of the education system. It has changed many aspects of the lives. Those changes have leads to educational institutions, administrators, teachers to rethink their roles, teaching and vision for the future. ICT has witnessed newest challenges for quality education among learners. In the past twenty five years, the use of ICT has fundamentally changed the practices and procedures of nearly all forms of endeavor within the all forms of educational institutions for providing quality education. ICT has become commonplace entities in all aspects of life. Especially ICT have a greater place in the field of Education in the forthcoming years. Therefore, it is adoptable for every situation in the classroom environment to creating the motivation among the learners. In considering the above merits the present article represents importance of ICT reserve the major place in improving the educational system such as increasing motivation among the learners, obtaining attention among the learner and creating in depth understanding in their subject. In considering the above importance ICT merged as an important part in the field of education at present and near features.

Keywords: Information and communication technologies, teaching and learning processes, educational innovation, quality.

INTRODUCTION

The education has vital role in building the society. Education determines standard of society. The quality education is basic need of the society. In recent years, several studies and reports have highlighted the opportunities and the potential benefits of information and communication technologies for improving the quality of education. The quality education helps to empowering the nation in all aspects by providing new thoughts, the ways of implementation of various teaching & learning methodologies. This research focuses on the need to develop appropriate strategies to face this new teaching role and in addition to the students' role when integrating ICT in the teaching and learning processes. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) can impact student learning when

* Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, baljinderkaurk80@gmail.com

M-LEARNING IN INDIA

Manpreet Kaur*

The purpose of the present study is to explore the strength, limitation and also discuss the initiative regarding M-Learning in India. This paper presents a synthesis of the research in the field of mobile learning initiative and policies. It presents the case of India, which has immense potential due to its increasing mobile market size and internet user base. The paper begins with discussing how mobile learning can aid in learning, its strengths and current challenges. It then progresses to analyse the current policy catering to mobile learning in the Indian education system. The focus of Indian education system has been to build basic infrastructure and provide basic literacy for all.

INTRODUCTION

Mobile technology has been developed rapidly in almost every sector nowadays. One of the sectors that show development is education. Especially due to the mobile phones and handheld computers, it is very easy to reach the information. Mobile learning, also known as m-learning, is a new way to access learning content using mobiles. Mobile learning supports, with the help of mobile devices, continuous access to the learning process. This can be done using devices like your phone, laptop or tablet. You can learn wherever and whenever you want! With the advent of mobile learning, educational systems are changing. Mobile learning (M-learning) is an umbrella term usually used to describe learning that happens through the interaction with content in devices like mobile phones, tablets, palmtops, Personal digital assistants (PDA). McQuiggan et al. (2015) talked about mobile learning being less about physical devices themselves and more about the experience and opportunity afforded by the evolution of education technologies. They described it as "an anywhere, anytime learning enabled by instant, on demand access to a personalized world filled with the tools and resources we prefer for creating our own knowledge, satisfying our curiosities, collaborating with others, and cultivating experiences otherwise unattainable".

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Derakhshan (2009, 77-83)'s study aimed to explore how university students and faculty use handheld devices in their learning and teaching. According to the results, students indicated higher levels of interest in using mobile devices than faculty members. It may be thought that, students are more familiar with the digital language of computers, handheld devices, and the Internet than instructors. Content was a feature in which students showed higher interest than faculty. It may

* Department of Commerce, S.D.College, Hoshiarpur

DIGITIZED REVOLUTION IN MARKETING - ITS UPCOMING TRENDS, CAREER CHALLENGES AND RESOLUTIONS

Manjit Kaur* & Er. Raghubir Singh**

Advanced advertising is ascending with quick pace. Several organizations are utilizing digital marketing trends for upper hand. Accomplishment of advertising effort cannot be exclusively achieved by computerized marketing as it was or may be for achievement of any promoting effort. It ought to completely addle the abilities of different advertising methods accessible inside both the conventional and marketing trends. New businesses who utilize advanced digital and electronic marketing services and features commonly are flourishing expedite [1]. This paper will be covering the new upcoming trends in the epoch of digital marketing, various challenges associated with it and their possible solutions. Digital marketing is one of the most sophisticated and growing industry at the moment and is providing global platform to the millions of business owners to widen the horizons of their respective businesses and to generate multifold return on their investments.

Keywords: Digital marketing, search engine optimization, artificial intelligence, programmatic approach, chat-bots, conversational marketing, electronic multimedia marketing.

INTRODUCTION

Digital marketing is the marketing of items/services utilizing advanced technologies over the electronic communication networks on the Internet, through cell phone applications and some other computerized mediums. Digital advertising channels are frameworks dependent on the internet that can make fasten and transmit orders with incentive from maker to a purchaser terminal, through innovative systems.

The advancement of digital marketing, during the 1990s and 2000s, changed the manner in which brands and organizations use earlier originated marketing [4]. As advanced stages turned out to be progressively fused into promoting plans and regular life [5], and as individuals progressively utilize computerized gadgets they opposed to visit physically to shops [6] [7]. Digital and Electronic advertising efforts have gotten pervasive, utilizing mixes of site improvement (SEO), web crawler advertising (SEM), content promoting, influencer marketing, content robotization, campaigning, information driven marketing [8], online business driving, internet based promotions, web based streamlining, email direct marketing, digital publicizing, electronic books and games have gotten typical. Computerized advertising even broader out to non-Internet stations that give advanced

* Assistance Professor, Department of Commerce SD College, Hoshiarpur
 ** Software Consultant and Coach, Automation - Quality Control, Jalandhar

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GREEN ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Nisha Arora*

Green ICT is an innovative way of utilizing ICT equipments in such a manner that environment protection and sustainability goals are achieved. This paper reviews the practices of Green ICT in educational institutions, discusses the benefits of adopting green computing in educational institutions and also the barriers in the Green ICT. The study identified that the Green ICT is essential for institutions for cost effectiveness and environment sustainability.

Keywords: Green ICT; ICT Sustainability; Green ICT Practices.

INTRODUCTION

Green ICT, or ICT sustainability is the study and practice of environmentally sustainable computing. Now a days Green technology and sustainability are the most widespread concerns. Tremendous climate change in recent years is one of the obvious pointers that the earth is getting harmed. It is very much necessary to save the environment and ultimately the world. In spite of the benefits that ICTs provide, they also create environmental problems, consuming incredible amounts of electricity and creating carbon dioxide emissions. By adopting Green ICT, TCT infrastructure will be deployed in an energy-efficient manner, services will be delivered digitally and this will reduce our carbon footprint and ICT operations should minimize their effect on the environment both in terms of energy usage and emissions now a day's higher education institutions and universities are under high pressure to adopt more sustainable approaches to ICT use. This force has initiated from government, from stakeholders and general society. Over the years, there has been a significant increase in number of colleges and students enrolled in Higher Education across the nation, with more than a hundred colleges and institutes affiliated to some universities. With the increase in the number of institutions offering higher education, green ICT practices at institution has ended up key factor to attain cost effective results and corporate social obligation. Hence green ICT implementation at institute has developed as key factor to attain the cost effective solutions and sustenance of ICT. Green ICT has been a dynamic research area which ponders a productive utilization of IT equipment's. It is basic need to teach all stakeholders of education institutions to think green for sustenance of ICT, society and globe. The green ICT practices are lessening greenhouse gas emanations however by keeping utilization of ICT as it is in our everyday life.

* HOD, Computer Deptt., SD College, Hoshiarpur

E-LEARNING IN EDUCATION IN INDIA – CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE SCENARIO

Ms. Monika* & Dr. Jatinder Pal**

E-Learning is the latest and emerging mode of modern education in India as well as in the entire world. For last two decades in almost in all the sectors and especially in the education sector the use of ICT is growing very rapidly. All the universities, colleges and schools have started offering online courses to satisfy the student needs, and to improve employee effectiveness. E-Learning can deliver more value at very less cost than any other traditional mode of education. E-Learning is more users friendly even though there are many issues that remain to be resolved including problems with assessment, and plagiarism etc. This study is based on the current trends of E-Learning and its future scenario towards the research process on educational technology. The scope of the E-learning has spread its root wide and depth in all educational institutions varies from schools to colleges and even in organizations for training and development for their employees.

Keywords: *E-Learning, Educational Technology, Educational Psychology, E-Learning Management, E-Learner Satisfaction, Higher Education Policy.*

INTRODUCTION

E-Learning is fast and easy way of teaching and learning through network technologies which gains most powerful response in the present education trend. It is used worldwide in schools, colleges, universities and various sectors of corporate world. The current work forces expected to be highly knowledgeable and skilled. It also expects that the learning process should take place continuously and acquire new skills by engaging in lifelong learning. E-Learning takes place in two ways for which involvement of the candidate with self discipline and self-motivation at higher degree is required. Synchronous method allows more number of candidates to learn, to exchange ideas and views at the sometime. Asynchronous is independent learning method. Growth of e-learning not only depended on infrastructure but also on few intangible things like perception of students, teachers, etc. Current research focuses on growth and challenges faced by e-learning industry.

The e-learning has undergone many changes and the growth and development is tremendous in the short duration of time. Technology enhancement has made the e-learning simpler and provides more choice to the users. Multimedia learning as the name suggests offered the learning with the combination of two or more media such as audio, video, images and music etc. So the traditional

* Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur.

** Assistant Professor, P.G. Department of Economics, Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jalandhar.

GOOGLE CLASSROOM AS AN E-LEARNING TOOL

Dr. Palwinder Kaur*

Acknowledging education as a tool for social change makes it pertinent to incorporate changes in the methods of dissemination of knowledge to keep up with the emerging trends in all sectors of life. According to a report by the World Bank, disparities in the levels of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) readiness and use could translate into disparities in level of productivities and hence could influence a country's rate of economic growth. Understanding and leveraging ICT is therefore critical for the countries striving for sustained social and economic progress. Hence, Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-based resources if used in educational institutions can facilitate students to be acquainted, familiarised and skilled in such tools and environments. Such kind of methods enhances use of ICT in education, and creates an easy to manage learning environment where the dissemination of knowledge is smooth and easy. The present paper gives an overview of e-learning through Google Classroom. The main focus of this paper is to analyse the pros and cons of Google Classroom as a tool of e-learning.

Keywords: Google Classroom, e-learning, Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is universally acknowledged as an important catalyst for social transformation and national progress. However, disparities in the levels of ICT readiness and use could translate into disparities in level of productivities and hence could influence a country's rate of economic growth. Understanding and leveraging ICT is therefore critical for countries striving for continued social and economic progress.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education can be defined as "diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information." These technologies include computers, the Internet, broadcasting technologies (radio and television), and telephone communication (Thamarana, 2015). It should be understood that information and communication or ICT singularly does not generate learning. Rather, it is a tool that can be effectively utilised to enhance, improve and complement learning-skills already in use that is the conventional methods of pedagogy that have been used so long (Das, 2012).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives are:

1. to give an overview of Google Classroom as an e-learning tool

* Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, palwinder.khaira21@gmail.com

ECO-FRIENDLY COMPUTING : GREEN COMPUTING

Dr. Dipika Thalia*

Green computing is a very emerging topic these days, not only because of rising energy costs and potential savings, but also due to the impact on the environment. Green computing is the study and practice of using computing resources efficiently. Green technology plays a very important role in terms of computing. Hence Green computing, the study and practice of efficient and Eco-friendly computing resources, is now under the attention of not only environmental organizations, but also businesses from other industries. Despite the huge surge in computing power demands, there are many existing technologies and methods by which significant savings can be made. This term generally relates to the use of computing resources in conjunction with minimizing environmental impact, maximizing economic viability and ensuring social duties.

Keywords: *Green computing, Green energy*

INTRODUCTION

Green Computing means to environmentally sustainable computing. It is the study and practice of designing, manufacturing, using, and disposing of computers, servers, and associated subsystems—such as monitors, printers, storage devices, and networking and communications systems—efficiently and effectively with minimal or no impact on the environment. Green IT also strives to achieve economic viability and improved system performance and use, while abiding by our social and ethical responsibilities. Thus, green IT includes the dimensions of environmental sustainability, the economics of energy efficiency, and the total cost of ownership, which includes the cost of disposal and recycling. It is the study and practice of using computing resources efficiently. Research continues into key areas such as making the use of computers as energy-efficient as possible, and designing algorithms and systems for efficiency-related computer technologies. Modern IT systems rely upon a complicated mix of people, networks and hardware; as such, a green computing initiative must be systemic in nature, and address increasingly sophisticated problems. Elements of such as solution may comprise items such as end user satisfaction, management restructuring, regulatory compliance, disposal of electronic waste, telecommuting, virtualization of server resources, energy use, thin client solutions, and return on investment (ROI).

MEANING OF GREEN COMPUTING

Green computing is the study and practice of using computing resources efficiently. The primary

* Asstt. Prof. in Pol Sc., S D College, Hoshiarpur

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E-LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. Puneet Kumar & Dr. Nand Kishor***

The nature of e-learning in Higher Education with respect to the introduction and growth of e-learning. While the ostensible aim is to use e-learning to improve the quality of the learning experience for students, the drivers of change are numerous, and learning quality ranks poorly in relation to most of them. Those of us working to improve student learning, and seeking to exploit e-learning to do so, have to ride each new wave of technological innovation in an attempt to divert it from its more natural course of techno-hype, and drive it towards the quality agenda. We have to build the means for e-learning to evolve and mature as part of the educational change process, so that it achieves its promise of an improved system of higher education.

WHY IS E-LEARNING IMPORTANT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION?

A student who is learning in a way that uses information and communication technologies (ICTs) is using e-learning. These interactive technologies support many different types of capability like:

- internet access to digital versions of materials unavailable locally
- internet access to search, and transactional services
- interactive diagnostic or adaptive tutorials
- interactive educational games
- remote control access to local physical devices
- personalised information and guidance for learning support
- simulations or models of scientific systems
- communications tools for collaboration with other students and teachers
- tools for creativity and design
- virtual reality environments for development and manipulation
- data analysis, modelling or organisation tools and applications
- electronic devices to assist disabled learners

For each of these, there is a learning application that could be exploited within Higher Education. Each one encompasses a wide range of different types of interaction – internet access to services, for example, includes news services, blogs, online auctions, self-testing sites, etc. Moreover, the list above could be extended further by considering combinations of applications. Imagine, for example,

* Assistant Professor, Baba Banda Bahadur College of Education, Faridkot

** Principal, SD College, Hoshiarpur

A REVIEW : ROLE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT TOWARDS E-LEARNING

Sunita Devi*

"Learning is more effective when it is active rather than a passive process", Kurt Lewin said. The rapid advancement of technology has greatly affected various aspects of society including e-learning. E-learning is an umbrella term that is used to describe a wide variety of electronic ways of teaching and learning viz., virtual classrooms, web-based learning, computer-based learning, digital collaboration, video and audio recordings, interactive TV and many more. Basically, video conferencing based, web based online program, self learning e-program/e-courses are three types of e-information service provider programs. E-learning (e-learning/e-learning/electronic learning) is a technology supported learning/education. E-learning is suitable for distance education as well as for professionals. e-learning provides opportunity to professionals to enhance their skills. This paper proposes to answer two related questions. How do educational institutions within India structure their institutional provision of e-learning professional development? What training or other development opportunities are provided by Government of India to educationists? This paper is written on the basis of report of Press Information Bureau, Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) The study includes Government of India's initiatives being run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development towards e-learning such as NDL(National Digital Library), SWAYAM (study webs of active learning for Young Aspiring Minds), SWYAM PRABHA, e-pathshala, Shagun portal, NROER (National Repository of Open Educational Resources), ICT in education curricula for school system, e-Pgpathshala, E-BASTA etc. The benefit of this technology has to reach the rural masses of India because e-learning technologies have great potential to spread learning. In future it will be the reason of digital divide in India.

Keywords: e-learning, virtual classrooms, web based learning,

INTRODUCTION

"Nothing is constant in this world other than the change" human kind has also undergone several changes since the old stone age. Of many factors contributing to this change, most prominent is advent of computers. It made our life simple. After that internet was conceived. With advent of this technology the whole world converted into a smaller village. Modern form of learning that is e-learning provides various opportunities to students as well as professional to access education through electronic media. Electronic learning is a method of learning which include text, media, voice, etc. It can be easily accessed from any place irrespectively of time. E-learning is an online teaching and

PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY UNORGANISED SECTOR WORKERS

Editor

Dr. Lalita K. Sharma

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce

Guru Nanak Khalsa Girls College

Sang Dhesian, Goraya, Jalandhar, Punjab

Mob. No./WhatsApp-62804-40947

Mail id: lalita099@yahoo.com



[Signature]

Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

CHAPTER 9

HEALTH STATUS OF SELECTED MARGINALISED GROUPS IN INDIA

Paramveer Singh

Assistant Professor

Post Graduate Department of Commerce

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Harjyot Kaur

Assistant Professor

Post Graduate Department of Commerce

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

ABSTRACT

Marginalization is a symbol that refers to processes by which individuals or groups are kept at or pushed beyond the edges of society. The term outsiders may be used to refer to those individuals or groups who are marginalized. This research paper is an endeavour to study the health status of marginalised groups and communities - women, children, persons with disabilities, migrants and also the health status of aged in India. The paper also aims to highlight the discrimination and exploitation of these marginalised groups especially in terms of their health. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. Some of the prominent factors on the basis of which individuals belonging to marginalised groups are discriminated in India, i.e., structural factors, age, disability, mobility and stigma that act as barriers to health and healthcare. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. Some of the prominent factors on the basis of which individuals belonging to marginalised groups are discriminated in India, i.e., structural factors, age, disability, mobility and stigma that act as barriers to health and healthcare. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities.

Key words: Woman, children, person with disabilities, migrants and older population

Palamveer Singh

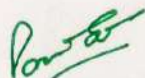
THE CHANGING INDIA AMIDST COVID-19 CATASTROPHE

DR. KULWINDER KAUR

DR. LALITA KUMARI

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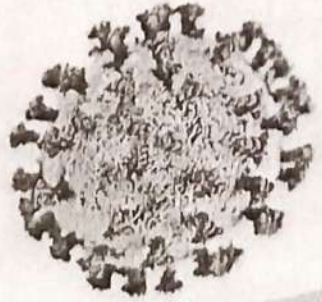
POSTURE 1

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LIFESTYLE

Paramveer Singh

Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Impact of COVID-19 on Lifestyle



Social Impact



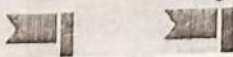
- Social distancing with our peers and family members
- Closure of the hotels, restaurants and religious places
- Closure of places for entertainment such as movie and play theaters, sports clubs, gymnasiums, swimming pools etc.
- Disruption of celebration of cultural, religious and festive events
- Cancellation of national and international travelling plans
- Rescheduling of sports and tournaments

- Challenges in the diagnosis, quarantine and treatment of suspected or confirmed cases
- Overload on doctors and other healthcare professionals, who are at a very high risk
- Requirement for high protection PPE kits
- Disruption of medical supply chain
- Patients with other disease and health problems are getting neglected



Healthcare

Economy



- Slowing of the manufacturing of essential goods
- Disrupt the supply chain of products
- Losses in national and international business
- Poor cash flow in the market
- Significant slowing down in the revenue growth

Harjot Kaur

The Psychology of Marketing

Dr. Lalita K. Sharma

Parth

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S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

CHAPTER 8

IMPACT OF DISSIMILAR FACTORS ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR

Harjyot Kaur

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Commerce & Management

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Paramveer Singh

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Commerce & Management

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

ABSTRACT

Consumer behaviour is the study of individuals, groups, or organizations and the processes they use to select, secure, and dispose of products, services, experiences, or ideas to satisfy needs and the impacts that these processes have on the consumer and society. It blends elements from psychology, sociology, social anthropology and economics. It attempts to understand the decision-making process of buyers, both individually and in groups. It studies characteristics of individual consumers such as demographics and behavioural variables in an attempt to understand people's wants. It also tries to assess influences on the consumer from groups such as family, friends, reference groups, and society in general. The research paper is a literature review and an empirical study that contributes to a vital comprehension of the impact of dissimilar factors on consumer buying behaviours. At the end recommendations for the further research in this area will be suggested.

Keywords: Consumer, buying behaviour, decision making, products, marketing

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Consumer behaviour studies individuals and groups when they select, purchase, use and dispose products, ideas, services or experiences. There is a huge variety of consumers from a small child asking mum to buy a new game to an international corporation executive making a huge investment deal. Consumers seek items to satisfy their basic needs and desires. Consumer

Pareemee Singh



ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Lalita K. Sharma

Dr. Vikas Chandra

2020-21

Pooja
Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA: AN INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINING LIFE

Dr. Rupinder Sampla

*Assistant Professor, KCL Institute of Management and Technology
Grand Trunk Rd, Defence Colony, Jalandhar, Punjab 144004*

Paramveer Singh

*Assistant Professor, Post Graduate Department of Commerce
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Public Distribution System and Food Security go hand in hand. Both are justifying their presence on each other. PDS ensures food security in the country. Food security includes two aspects. Firstly, having enough purchasing power or income of beneficiaries to buy food and secondly, is the access to food. The significance of food security has recently gained both global and domestic centre of attention because the idea and its implementation cover strategies going away from food crop production. Food security will only be accessed when the poor, vulnerable and marginal worker, chiefly women, under nourished children and those existing in the marginal areas have safe and sound access to the food they want.

1.1 Public Distribution System- An Overview

The nature has provided sufficient required food for all organisms. But the challenge and reality is wide- spread hunger in many parts of the world. The published data highlights one billion people suffer from hunger and around 800 million malnourished. The Red Cross Society has highlighted the data for children dying under the age of 5 due to malnutrition were 6 million worldwide Bhattacharya et al. (1991). After independence since 1947, the food security was shifted from individual households to state and central government Ahluwalia (1993). World Development Report (1986) defined food security as "access by all the people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life". Food and Agriculture Organization FAO (1983) defined food security as "ensuring that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food they need".


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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Pooja

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S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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S.D. College, Hoshik...

FIRST DENIAL, THEN PANIC & FEAR OF SURVIVAL: A BATTLE OF THOUGHTS AFTER TESTED POSITIVE FOR COVID-19

Paramveer Singh

Assistant Professor, S.D. College

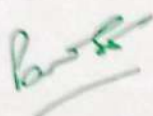
Hoshiarpur, Punjab (India)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since the start of the year 2020, world has been facing tough time due to the pandemic known as COVID-19 or Coronavirus Disease-2019, which has shaken almost every country's economy, activities, routines and livelihood of people. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also expressed its concern over the impact of the global pandemic on the mental health of the people. When this crisis unfolds, we straight way went for National lockdown in the country and fear for the virus was at the height but our thinking about it changed when government started opening up the country in the form of unlocking. As the cases in India increased, fear for the virus decreased. There is often a debate of unplanned lockdown which created so much panic in the minds of migrant labourers and they were initially the most stressed group.

Though, psychiatrists say there is a universal presence of mental stress due to coronavirus, but certain categories of people are highly vulnerable. The first category involves those dealing with poverty and unemployment and the second category include those with psycho-social issues such as domestic violence, sexual abuse, etc. There is also a small minority of people who have COVID-19 infection, or have a family member who has tested positive, who have reported heightened anxiety. Many frontline workers, such as ASHA workers, nurses, doctors, police etc. are also extremely vulnerable to stress. If any of these sets of people had a prior illness, then their condition is likely to worsen because of stress. Experts also warn that the relationship between the COVID-19 and mental health problems are "bi-directional", i.e. such illnesses are not merely consequences of the pandemic but an inability to deal with them can lead to the more spread of COVID-19 infection. Experts were also worried whether pandemics increase suicides, but for the economic crisis that will follow you may get increase in suicide rates.

The lockdowns around the world have also led to an increase in domestic violence cases as



Principal
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1

Pamves Singh

PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY UNORGANISED SECTOR WORKERS

Editor

Dr. Lalita K. Sharma

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce

Guru Nanak Khalsa Girls College

Sang Dhesian, Goraya, Jalandhar, Punjab

Mob. No./WhatsApp-62804-40947

Mail id: lalita099@yahoo.com



2020-21

Pamves Singh

Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

CHAPTER 9

HEALTH STATUS OF SELECTED MARGINALISED GROUPS IN INDIA

Paramveer Singh

Assistant Professor

Post Graduate Department of Commerce

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Harjyot Kaur

Assistant Professor

Post Graduate Department of Commerce

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

ABSTRACT

Marginalization is a symbol that refers to processes by which individuals or groups are kept at or pushed beyond the edges of society. The term outsiders may be used to refer to those individuals or groups who are marginalized. This research paper is an endeavour to study the health status of marginalised groups and communities - women, children, persons with disabilities, migrants and also the health status of aged in India. The paper also aims to highlight the discrimination and exploitation of these marginalised groups especially in terms of their health. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. Some of the prominent factors on the basis of which individuals belonging to marginalised groups are discriminated in India, i.e., structural factors, age, disability, mobility and stigma that act as barriers to health and healthcare. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. Some of the prominent factors on the basis of which individuals belonging to marginalised groups are discriminated in India, i.e., structural factors, age, disability, mobility and stigma that act as barriers to health and healthcare. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities.

Key words: Woman, children, person with disabilities, migrants and older population



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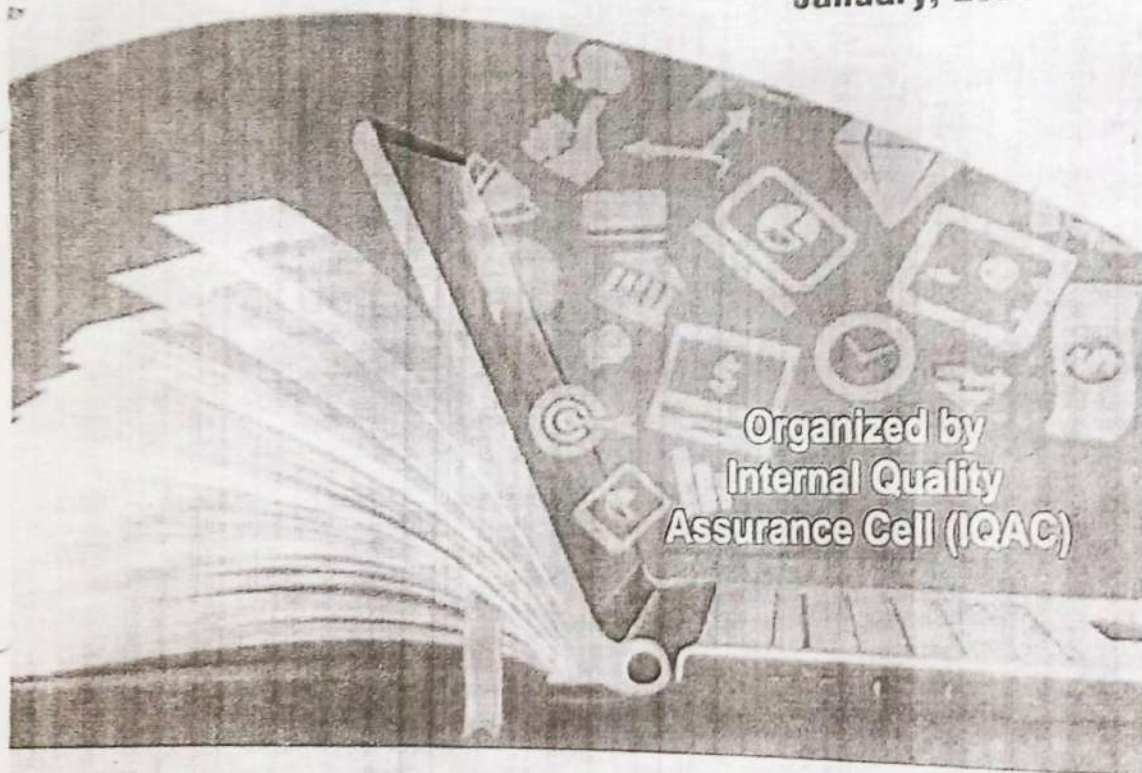
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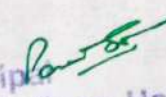
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S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Analysis of Innovations in Teaching

Mrs. Isha Tiwari

Assistant Professor in Commerce

SD college, Hoshiarpur

Email: isha.aggarwal22@gmail.com

Abstract

The traditional method of "chalk and talk" that's persisted for hundreds of years is now giving inferior results as compare to the more modern teaching methods. For teachers, it's necessary to be able to teach the class in such a way so that entire class remain engaged. All the students in the class are not alike. They belong to different belief groups, they have different mind-sets, different needs. They are also not alike as far as their capacities and capabilities are concerned. Therefore, now a day's Greater student interaction is encouraged, the boundaries of authority are being broken down, and a focus on enjoyment over grades is emphasized so that students can get what they actually want from class. Good teachers love to implement the best strategies, the best technology and the best techniques to become the most effective teacher they can be. In this paper I have tried to make an attempt to study various latest innovative techniques that can be used in the class to make them interesting and knowledge enhancing at the same time.

Keywords: technology, enjoyment and interest.

Introduction


Great education is entirely teacher dependent. A teaching method comprises the principles and methods used by teachers to enable student learning. These strategies are determined partly on subject matter to be taught and partly by the nature of the learner. For a particular teaching method to be appropriate and efficient it has to be in relation with the characteristic of the learner and the type of learning it is supposed to bring about. The approaches for teaching in the classes can be either teacher centred or student centred. A teaching method where the teacher is actively involved in teaching while the learners are in a passive, receptive mode listening as the teacher teaches is known as teacher centred approach and The term student-centred learning refers to a wide variety of educational programs, learning experiences, instructional approaches, and academic-support strategies that are intended to address the distinct learning needs, interests, aspirations, or cultural backgrounds of individual students and groups of students.

Student-centred learning has broad implications, and this term encompasses a wide variety of potential instructional strategies



YEAR 2019-20

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Women Empowerment and Gender Sensitization in India in 21st Century



EDITORS

Dr. Nand Kishor

Prof. Monika • Prof. Megha Dua • Prof. Palwinder Kaur

Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Women Empowerment and Gender Sensitization in India in 21st Century

by

Editor-in-chief :

Dr. Nand Kishor

Editors :

- **Prof. Monika**
- **Prof. Megha Dua**
- **Prof. Palwinder Kaur**

ISBN : 978-81-940410-2-3

Price : 500/-

Published by

AASHNA PUBLICATIONS

Jalandhar Road, Piplanwala, Hoshiarpur

Ph.: 01882-256200

Type Setting, Design & Printed

Kamal Creationz

Hoshiarpur

Produced and Bound in India

© 2019

Printed by 
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION

Dr. Nand Kishor

Principal, S. D. College Hoshairpur

drnkchoudhary20@gmail.com

"You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its Women"- First Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

"Women is an incarnation of 'Shakti' the Goddess of power. If she is bestowed with education, India's strength will double. Let the campaign of 'KanyaKulavani' be spread in every home; let the lamp of educating daughters be lit up in every heart.- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

INTRODUCTION

India is a complex country where women encounter challenges every day due to domination and discrimination done by men over women; women are the suppressed lot. This includes verbal, physical and sexual violence. They are the target of varied types of violence and discriminatory practices done by men. We have, through centuries, developed various types of customs, traditions and practices. These customs and traditions, good as well as bad, have become a part of our society's collective consciousness. We worship female goddesses; we also give great importance to our mothers, daughters, sisters, wives and other female relatives or friends. They are famous for treating their women badly both inside and outside their homes. The reasons for such behavior against women are many but the most important one are the male superiority complex and patriarchal system of society. Though to eliminate these ill practices and discrimination against women various constitutional and legal rights are there but in reality there are a lot to be done. Several self-help groups and NGOs are working in this direction; also women themselves are breaking the societal barriers and achieving great heights in all dimensions: political, social and economic. But society as a whole has still not accepted women as being equal to men and crimes or abuses against women are still on the rise. For that to change, the society's age-old deep-rooted mind set needs to be changed through social conditioning and sensitization programmes. Yet women possess the collective power to change their lives, their communities and the world to live in. Just as they face daily challenges, women are continually developing innovative, effective ways to improve their lives. By bringing together their wisdom and creativity, young women are leading change.

EMPOWERMENT

According to Sharma (1991-92) "The term empowerment refers to a range of activities, from individual self-assessment to collective resistance, protest and mobilization that challenge basic power relations, for individuals and groups where class, caste, ethnicity and gender determine their access to resources and power, their empowerment begins when they not only recognize the systematic forces that oppress them, but act to change existing power relationship."

Empowerment means the process of building capacities, creating an atmosphere which enables people to fully utilize their creative potential in pursuance of quality of life. Empowerment is the term widely used in the context of "development", particularly in the development of women. It implies a state of mind and attitude of a person.

According to Batliwala (1994) "Empowerment is both a process and a goal. She states that :the goals of women's empowerment are to challenge patriarchal ideology (male domination and women's subordination); transform the structures and institutions that reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination and social inequality (the family, caste, class, religion, educational processes and institutions ,the media ,the health practices and systems ,laws and civil codes, political processes ,development models, and government institutions); and enables women to gain access to ,and control of, both material and informational resources."

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women's empowerment is a process in which women gain greater share of control over resources material, human and intellectual like knowledge, information, ideas and financial resources like money and access to money and control over decision-making in the home, community, society and nation, and to gain 'power'. Gender discrimination is a part of gender sensitization. Gender Sensitization is a movement through which the people with stereotype & traditional thinking, assures equal participation of women and men in decision-making. It also facilitates equality; to get equal opportunities in employment; economic, political, cultural & social issues; to equally access & control on the resources; to acquire alike benefits of development; and can get equivalent regard in all other aspects of their life and livelihood so that both genders can enjoy their

Women Empowerment- Shield or A Weapon

Manjit Kaur

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce, SD College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Dr. Tejinder Kaur, BDS

Industrial Area, Jalandhar, Punjab

Abstract

Crime against women have become rampant in India from past few decades and plethora of initiatives have been taken from time to time by the government and as well as Non Profitable Organisations (NGOs) to ensure the dignity, security and protection of women from cruelty. On the other side of the coin, somehow the women empowerment is achieved through repressing the men's rights, which is purely the violation of Section 21 of Indian Constitution, dealing with life and liberty of an individual, irrespective of their cast, religion, culture and most importantly, the gender. Unfortunately, the rarest voices stood by abused men and their families to protect them against injustice in most of the family disputes. In majority of the countries, the family issues are taken care under civil procedure law of the respective lands and are gender neutral, whereas in India, the laws are placed under criminal procedure and are heavily gender biased. Therefore, to keep the real balance about gender equality within the society, the fact that feminism is also used as a weapon, cannot be ignored. To overcome such challenges, a lawful environment, creating noble intentions for all is an utmost requirement of the modest lifestyle to prevent innocent men and their families, who are implicated in false cases under the heading "women empowerment". Presently, social stigma is quite resistant to take a stand for prohibiting this type of "legal terrorism"^[1]. Similarly, it is equally important to discuss the initiatives and voice raised by one of the most famous Non Governmental Organisation- Save Indian Family, which is working for men's rights and providing moral support to the families of such victims. It is to be mentioned explicitly here that even the organisations working for women protection against crime are receiving almost 24% of the overall calls from aggrieved men, who are victims of these laws and hence firmly giving the evidence that such laws are also used as a weapon instead of a shield by the women. Surprisingly, 53.2% of the rape cases from April 2013 to July 2014 were found false^[1]. Unfortunately, even after the acquittal in such cases, the families struggle for establishing their prestige in the society again. Therefore, protecting men should not be regarded as a step-back from women protection laws. Instead, it is a fight against injustice, so that men and women should have equal rights, with a vision of equal justice for all, regardless of their gender.

KEYWORDS: Men Rights, Misuse of Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act, Molestation and Sexual Harassment at Workplace Laws, NCBR Data

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT- HISTORY AND NEED

Women Empowerment describes the overall growth of an individual woman or women communities in the area of politics, education, economy and many more. Numerous approaches and policies are opted nationally as well as on global level through which women are motivated to work and rise freely according to their own choice and that's too without any fear/ discrimination in the society on the basis of gender. But unfortunately in some countries due to lack of awareness, paradoxical situations and on the name of customs, tradition & culture, females are facing gender based discrimination. Status of women in India has changed periodically from ancient time period to the independent India. In early Vedic period, women enjoyed equal status with men, however even after the abolishment of 'Sati Practice' during British rule in 1829, which was an obsolete funeral custom where the widow was burnt alive after the death of her husband. But around 40 cases of Sati were reported since India became an independent country^[2]. Also with the progression of time, a number of crimes like acid throwing, child marriage, domestic violence, dowry, female foeticide, honour killing, rape, trafficking and sexual harassment etc were reported against women. In India, every minute witness crime against women. A recent report reveals that a sharp increase is occurring in the rate of crime against women and thereby positioning the India at low rank on the Safety Index^[3]. Furthermore the report also cites that murder and rape cases have contributed majorly in this. Global peace index in 2017 has claimed that India is fourth most dangerous country for women travellers. Similarly, according to an analysis conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2013, it was estimated that 35% (one in three) women experienced sexual harassment and/ or physical violence across the globe. Therefore, WHO has also collaborated with some International Organisations and other agencies in order to eliminate violence against women globally^[4]. In addition to this, different laws are very well established in western countries and are having a legal framework which is not only protecting the women but also human right at the same time, without gender-based and/ or any other discrimination. But surprisingly, women safety laws in India seem to be gender biased. Therefore, at present, there is a heated debate over different laws that were

Education: Key to Women Empowerment

Ms. Monika

Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur.

Abstract

While women have made many advances, their inferior status to men continues to be a global phenomenon. At this time of unprecedented economic growth, India is experiencing a dramatic intensification of violence against women and the majority of girls are still not getting equal educational opportunity. In one of the most important steps for the empowerment of women, the Indian government gave constitutional status to village-level councils or Panchayati Raj institutions and reserved 33% of the seats in Panchayats for women. In addition, women were organized into Self-help Groups to mark the beginning of a major process of empowering women, although not much attention was paid to women's formal education. In general, we found that affirmative action does ensure that larger numbers of women enter politics but it does not ensure that the women participate in politics and function as elected representatives, because of lack of education. Empowerment needs to be seen as a holistic outcome of processes of critical education that enables women to lead autonomous lives and the freedom to act. Both affirmative action and education are necessary to empower women who have suffered discrimination and lack of power always.

Keywords

Education, empowerment, panchayat, self-help groups, millennium development goals (MDGs)

Introduction

Gender inequality has been identified as the classic "inequality trap" (World Bank, 2005) that produces further inequalities in societies with negative consequences not only for women, their families and communities, but also for nation states, their economies and ultimately the well being of their people. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represents the strong belief that women's empowerment and gender equality are channels to attain other developmental challenges, such as universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria and ensuring environmental sustainability. Women Empowerment is the process of enhancing the capacity women to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Empowered women have freedom of choice and the ability for action. This in turn enables them to better influence the course of their lives and the decisions that affect them. Empowerment is a process of internal change, or power within, augmentation of capabilities, or power to do something (Linda Mayoux, 2006). Empowerment signifies increased participation in decision-making and it is this process through which women feel themselves to be capable of making decisions and the right to do so. Further, the notion of empowerment is radical and political.

Although the issue of gender equality and women's empowerment have long been debated and demanded worldwide, the declaration of the MDGs in 2002 provided a new urgency to education and women's issues.

Globally, India is one of the fastest growing economies and a knowledge super-power, yet it has the largest number of illiterate women in the world and is ranked 142nd out of among 149 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index as per Global Gender Gap Report 2018. Within India, literacy figures show a significant gender gap: 82.14% of men as compared to 65.46% women are literate (Census, 2011).

The task and objective of women empowerment in India is very challenging as crimes against women are increasing. This has become a greater challenge towards women empowerment in spite of various measures that is been taken by the government to impress condition of women in the field of education, health and finance etc. Various statistics related to gender discrimination proves that there are greater obstacles in India towards women empowerment. Though poverty eradication is a national agenda but a larger section of women are exploited due to poverty only. Sometimes it is felt that women are meant for domestic help and can be utilized for men's pleasure only. Besides this health of Indian woman is in miserable state. Malnutrition, maternal health care and health hazards are some of the major health problem in Indian women which deprives her to be empowered.. House hold work, child care, menial works, care of the age old of the family members is the duty of women in the family. Sometimes this burden deprives a woman to be empowered like men in the society.

The dismal condition of women does not, however, mean that the Government of India (GOI) has been silent over these issues. The Constitution of India enshrined very progressive rights for women and compulsory education for girls and boys (up to age 14). There is also provision for affirmative action for women and other disadvantaged groups. These steps by the government are aimed at ensuring women's empowerment.

BRIDE TRAFFICKING AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Ms. Palwinder Kaur

Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Introduction

Human trafficking is a global problem with adverse effects on its victims, families and countries. Most of these victims are lured into leaving their homes and countries to chase their dreams and to improve their lives, only to fall prey to exploitation as sex and slave labour. Both men and women may be victims of human trafficking, but the primary victims worldwide are women and girls, the majority of whom are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Traffickers primarily target women because they are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination, factors that impede their access to employment, educational opportunities and other resources. Sex and labour trafficking of women is a complicated phenomenon with many forces that affect women's decisions to work abroad. Perhaps the strongest factor is a desperate economic situation, which impacts the availability of satisfactory employment in many countries for women more severely than men. Women may become victims of trafficking when they seek assistance to obtain employment, work permits, visas and other travel documents.

Most of us are aware of the women and child trafficking but know very little about the bride trafficking. A very common mode of women trafficking these days is bride trafficking. This illegal business of women trafficking goes on unabated as either there are no complaints or if there are a few, the police look the other way. Empowering women from within their societies is just one among the many solutions to solve this menace. But questions arise what measures can be adopted to counter this modern day slave trade? How to empower the women and girls to save them from such type of problems?

Objectives of the paper

The present paper has the following objectives:

1. to study the extent and magnitude of bride trafficking in India
2. to identify the main reasons behind bride trafficking in India
3. to examine the relationship between bride trafficking and women empowerment
4. to suggest the ways to empower women

Research Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature. Some of the stories of trafficked brides have formed the base of the present paper. To be precise, secondary data sources have been used to explore the facts about bride trafficking.

The Extent and Magnitude of Bride Trafficking in India

Bride trafficking is forced sale, purchase and resale of girls and women in the name of marriage. Girls and women are kidnapped or lured into bride trafficking and sold, raped and/or married off without their consent only to end up as a slaves and bonded labourers at the mercy of the men and their families, who have 'bought' them.

Bride trafficking is also commonly called bride buying – a strange term because despite their sale, these 'brides' are not commodities. They are real, living females who are victims of trafficking. They are just as human as any of us. How can anyone truly buy another living being?

According to Global Voices approximately 90 per cent of the 200000 humans trafficked in India every year are victims of inter-state trafficking and are sold within the country. The states of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan are major destinations of trafficked 'brides'. It is hardly surprising that these states also account for the most skewed sex ratios in the country. Although the buying and selling of brides was a well documented historic practice in undivided India, lives of today's trafficked girls and women are cloaked in secrecy because neither do they have a voice, nor do they have the social-mobility or resources to acquire one and raise it.

According to the nation-wide census held in 2011, there are 940 females for every 1000 males in India. In the states like Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Punjab due to skewed sex ratio and entrenched feudalism the trade in women trafficking has flourished. Women are purchased for marriage purpose from the poverty-ridden villages of Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Bride trafficking is prevalent in rich, land-owning communities. As seen in the census of 2011, the top 20 per cent of the population have the worst sex ratio. Wealthy families see baby girls (and the dowries that go with them) as a threat to their wealth. This is why girl children are either eliminated as fetuses or as infants and the absence of eligible girls is made up for by purchasing trafficked brides. It is an unending cycle that neither society nor the government seems to be interested in breaking.

There are no official statistics on trafficked and migrant brides in India, but according to a survey conducted across 1300 villages in Haryana and Rajasthan by Queens University, there has been a 30 per cent increase over the past three years in the numbers of women lured or coerced into marriage. Similarly, the UN Office of Drugs and

GENDER SENSITIZATION: A ROAD TOWARDS SOCIAL REFORM

Ms. Manisha Thakur

Assistant Professor in commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur
manishathakur9894@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world, it has a mission to be one of the most developed nations by 2020. This mission could be achieved only when every citizen of the country be it a male, female & transgenders are provided with equal access to education, health services, equal participation in politics, business & social activities. This study is descriptive in nature & it is based in secondary data. The main aim of this study is to highlight the need for gender sensitization & various policy measures to be adopted to bring reform in a society.

Key Words: Gender, Gender Sensitization, Stereotypes, Perception.

INTRODUCTION

India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world, it has a mission to be one of the most developed nations by 2020. This mission could be achieved only when every citizen of the country be it a male, female & transgenders are provided with equal access to education, health services, equal participation in politics, business & social activities. MAHATAMA GANDHI JI has said "Country can never be developed without the contribution of other halves". This statement though made in 20th century, but still has its relevance in today's world. For any country to develop equal participation of men, women & transgenders is required. Any development without these three would be imbalanced & can never be sustainable. Indian constitution is the largest written constitution in the world which includes the Preamble, Directive principles of state & Fundamental rights for its citizens. One such a right is Right To Equality. Right to Equality means equality of status & opportunity. It means there should be no discrimination among the citizens of the country in any front be it a Social, Political, Economical & Educational. But it is impeding that even after completing 70 years of its independence this Right to Equality is not applicable in its true sense. In theory women enjoy a status of equality but in reality, they are confined to the four walls of a home. Thus no country could progress until its citizens are Economically, Politically & Socially Empowered.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. This study aims to identify the need of Gender Sensitization in India.
2. This study also highlights the various reforms taken by Indian government to support this concept.
3. This study provides knowledge about the various Non- governmental organizations working in the country to promote Gender Sensitization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Study is basically descriptive in nature. In this study an attempt is made to identify the measures taken in India to promote Gender Sensitization. The data used in it is from secondary sources according to the requirement of the study.

GENDER SENSITIZATION

Gender Sensitization is a process of changing the stereotype mindset of the society that believes men, women & transgenders are unequal entities & separates them by different economic & social spheres. Gender is a socially learned behavior based on social expectations from men, women & transgenders, which is different from biological aspects. This socially learned behavior creates a stereotype about the men & women and which become the basis of discrimination. Some of the common Stereotypes about Men & Women which will highlight the problem are:

TABLE :STEREOTYPES REGARDING GENDER

MEN	WOMEN
Men are tough and powerful	Women are helpless and childish.
Men are unfeeling and insensitive.	Women are sensitive and intuitive.
Men are logical, sensible and rational.	Women are scatterbrained, unstable and irrational.
Men are afraid to commit in a relationship and form an attachment.	Women can easily form deep emotional attachments.
Men are primarily interested in their careers or vocations.	Women do not have a primary interest in their careers or vocations
Men do not have a primary interest in marriage and	Women are primarily interested in a long term

Women Empowerment in India: Role of Government, NGOs & International Bodies

Harjyot Kaur

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Commerce, S.D College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Abstract

This paper attempts to analyse the meaning and components of women empowerment, ground reality of present situation of women in India, status of women empowerment in the country, need for women empowerment and various schemes adopted by national and international bodies for the upliftment and welfare of women. Today Women empowerment is a very important and crucial issue. In India females do not get equal status with men. Women are deprived from many rights. For the betterment of nation it is very important to better the conditions for women. The study revealed that women are victimized by social evils in day to day life. Indian society is male dominating society which is an obstacle in the way of women empowerment. There are many governmental and non-governmental schemes for the welfare and upliftment of women in social, political educational, economical and legal context.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Education, Employment, Violence, Gender Discrimination, Women Empowerment Programmes.

1. Introduction

Meaning of Empowerment:

Empowerment refers to the increase the strength of individuals and communities in respect to the social, political, educational, spiritual and economic aspects. Empowerment is a multidimensional social process of which is helpful for people to achieve control over their own lives and decisions.

According to the World Bank, "Empowerment is a process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices into desired actions and outcomes."

Meaning of Women Empowerment:

Women Empowerment refers to increasing the strength of individuals and women communities in social, economical, political, spiritual and educational areas. Women empowerment promotes the participation of women in all areas. This aims at improving the social, economic, educational and political conditions of women.

Components of Women Empowerment:

- ✓ Sense of Self Respect and Self Worth.
- ✓ Power to determine own choices.
- ✓ Power to access various opportunities and resources.
- ✓ Right and power to make own decisions and control own lives.
- ✓ Power to influence the society to make it more just and equitable in social and economic aspect.

2. Review of Literature

Review of information has been collected from various secondary sources; available online and offline both. This research paper is purely based on secondary data analysis

H. Subrahmanyam (2011) compares women education in India at present and Past. Author highlighted that there has a good progress in overall enrolment of girl students in schools. The term empower means to give lawful power or authority to act. It is the process of acquiring some activities of women.

Doepke M. Tertilt M. (2011) Does Female Empowerment Promote Economic Development? This study is an empirical analysis suggesting that money in the hands of mothers benefits children. This study developed a series of non cooperative family bargaining models to understand what kind of frictions can give rise to the observed empirical relationship.

Duflo E. (2011) Women's Empowerment and Economic Development, National Bureau of Economic Research Cambridge The study argues that the inter relationships of the Empowerment and Development are probably too weak to be self sustaining and that continuous policy commitment to equality for its own sake may be needed to bring about equality between men and women.

Sethuraman K. (2008) The Role of Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence in child Growth and Under nutrition in a Tribal and Rural Community in South India. This research paper explores the relationship between Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence, maternal nutritional status and the nutritional status and growth

IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATES IN INDIA

Manpreet Kaur

Asst Prof., S.D.College, Hoshiarpur
mannfeb10@gmail.com

Abstract:- Women empowerment means to give power or authority to women. It does not only mean to empower their economic status but social, political and cultural status as well. From centuries women were discriminated and deprived of from their basic facilities like education, health, family matters, etc. Education is considered as a milestone for women empowerment because it enables them to meet out the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their lives. Increasing access to education notwithstanding, gender discrimination still persists in India and lot more needs to be done in the field of women's education in India. Indian population is almost one sixth of the total world population and half of them are women. For the welfare of India in particular and the world in general, it is necessary that Indian women are well educated. This paper deals with a state wise comparative study of the improvement in India of Female literacy and its impact on the social and economic development of Indian society. In this paper also discuss how women's percentage increase in some professions. According to latest Indian census 2011, among the Indian states, Kerala has the highest female literacy rate (92%) whereas, Rajasthan has the lowest (52.7%). It is also observed that the women from Kerala are well employed resulting in higher standard of living and the infant mortality rate is very low depicting proper childcare. This means there is socio-economic balance in the lives of people from Kerala. Whereas, in Rajasthan, people are facing many social and economic problems which could be solved through enhanced women literacy. In this paper, I also discuss about historical background about women education in India. Thus achieving women literacy results in women empowerment leading to reduction in poverty through employment, removal of income inequality and an increased social awareness for the development of life.

Keywords :- India, Women literacy, Empowerment, Milestone

Introduction : Literacy refers to an Person's ability to read and write. It adds value to a person's life and plays a critical role in their overall development and improvement. Literacy also plays an important role in social development. As such literacy rates are included directly as hint of human welfare. "If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered". PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. Empowerment is the process of enabling or authorizing individual to think, take action and control work in an autonomous way. It is the process by which one can gain control over one's destiny and the circumstances of one's lives. Empowerment includes control over resources (physical, human, intellectual and financial) and over ideology (beliefs, values and attitudes). So, Women Empowerment means individual acquiring the power to think and act freely, exercises choice and fulfill their potential as full and equal members of society. Women empowerment as a concept was introduced at the International women Conference in 1985 at Nairobi, which defined it as redistribution of social power and control of resources in favour of women. Empowerment of women is empowerment of family/household and in turn development of a nation. Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. Education means modification of behaviour in every aspect, such as mentality, outlook, attitude etc. Educated women not only tend to promote education of their girl children, but also can provide better guidance to all their children. Ultimately, educated women can also help in the reduction of infant mortality rate, growth and development of the population. Some of the Indian governmental schemes are Mahila Samakhya Programme, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme (KGBV), and National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL). Ministry of human resource department also launched scheme like Samagra Shiksha, Mid Day Meal, Schemes for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), Strengthening for providing quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM), Saakshar Bharat, State Resource Center (SRCs), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs), Assistance to Voluntary Agencies. These literacy scheme helps female empowerment.

History of Female's Education in India : During Vedic period the women were considered as complementary of man. She has the equal status as man. They had full rights for their education but, maximum education was done at their homes. This was the earlier condition of education of women in Vedic Period. Afterwards the women education was neglected. In the beginning of Buddhist Period the women education was neglected. During Buddhist Period the women education was available to the high caste women. The general and low caste women have zero education. During Muslim Period the women education did not flourish because of Parda System. The low age girls could go to

Women empowerment: The Key to achieve Social and Economic Development

Ms. Dimple

Asst. Professor in P.G Department of Commerce, S.D College , Hoshiarpur.
dimplebawa84@gmail.com

Abstract

As women are that pillar of our society without which we can not expect the world and its future and women empowerment is the key to achieve social and economic development. so those nations who want get economic and social development should recognise the importance of women empowerment and should give all the rights to the women to improve their strength and to achieve both the goals , by utilizing the talent and capability of women equally. Contribution of women can improve their families' position, society and nation if they are empowered which is only possible when every nation, every society give them freedom, power and recognition in every community and make them economically strong. This paper looks towards the need and importance of empowering the women and way to achieve social as well as economic growth through women empowerment. To begin with historical attitude of society towards women and after this main facts that shows pivotal role of women empowerment for the development of the country.

Key words: women empowerment , economic, social, population , society women

Introduction

Women empowerment is most burnable issue nowadays .although 50% of total world's population are women and majority of them are economically weak and unemployed so to reduce poverty it is necessary to make them empowered socially as well as economically. In general "women empowerment" for all of us means creation of a stimulate in which women can make their own decision for their own benefits and also for the benefit of their society. But its exact meaning is to increase and improve the strength of women in all spheres whether it is social, economic , political or legal aspect, so that women can fetch equal rights and gain more confidence and awareness to get their rights like:

1. Full freedom to live their life according to their choice with full respect and dignity.
2. Equal right to participate in public , religious and social activities.
3. Complete control and freedom of their inside as well as outside the home life even at work place.
4. Most importantly equal right of education .
5. Necessarily they should have safety and security at workplace .
6. Equal employment opportunities.

Historical attitudes towards women:

Women are very vital part of our population and contributing directly or indirectly in every sphere of life .Without women we can not expect the world and its future .But in past , from centuries they were considered as subordinates of their counterpart (male) and they were only part of the family whom main contribution during early 1800's, was to perform domestic chaos and duties and society had given the roles of home makers, house wives to bear children, take care of the young ones as well as to the husbands. However during 1800's, movements of women became so effective that women began to challenge the social, traditional, economical as well as the political issues that had restricted their recognition from a long time. However at the end of 19th century most of women had the rights to vote and had more chances to get education and profession but it was still limited to rich families and the only subject that was taught to girls was language ; reading and writing .other courses included the same wisely responsibilities. There are lot of examples of women who had played great role during this time with these all such barriers

Like Ahilyabai Holkar, Anasuya Sarabhai, Chand Bibi, Chandermukhi Basu , Rani laxmi Bai and many more. In 1945, first official change appeared with the which all the members agreed on actions to empower women and get their rights. But the landmark step was taken in 1974 when an international organisation established on the recommendation of UN Deputy Director for social development and Humanitarian Affairs to perform research and set forth plans of action with women empowerment as the key focus. 1975 is known as international women's year and UN called all countries of the world to take significant steps to equate the women with men economically, socially and politically. education and healthcare are interrelated issues if women become educated then they can take more care of their families' health.fertility rates also be decreased because due to long time in education women are in the position to marry in later age and have less children. Moreover, mortality rates also decreases, participation in will workforce

GENDER INEQUALITY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: HURDLE FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Isha

Assistant Professor in Commerce

SD College, Hoshiarpur

E mail id- ishaaggarwal01@yahoo.co.in

Unless women fully enjoy their human rights, to which freedom from violence is inextricably bound, progress toward development will continue to fall short." **USAID**

ABSTRACT

Women empowerment means granting women the freedom to make life choices. Women Empowerment says equal Social Rights, Political Rights, Economic stability, judicial strength and all other rights to women. There should be no discrimination between men and woman. There is no denying the fact that women in India have made a considerable progress in almost seven decades of Independence, but they still have to struggle against many handicaps and social evils in the male-dominated society. Violence against women significantly undermines women's educational and employment opportunities, income earning capability, and advancement in the workplace. The Constitution of India grants equality to women in all fields of life. But it is still only on paper. Yet a large number of women are either ill-equipped or not in a position to push themselves out of their traditionally unsatisfactory and unequal socio-economic conditions.

Keywords: Empowerment, Violence, gender inequality.

INTRODUCTION

Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. Women become victimized by various social evils in daily life. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices.

The issue of women's empowerment and gender equality is at the top of agendas across the world, as gender inequality is widespread in all cultures. In developing countries, gender disparity is highly rampant compared to the developed countries. Gender equality is understood to mean that the "rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Low empowerment of women and high gender gap still impede the development process of the country.

Tulsidas' verse from Ramayana 'Dhor, janwar, shudra, pashu, nari ye sub taden ke adhikari' although it was written in different context, highlights the discrimination and deep-rooted gender bias which still exists in all sectors of society on the basis of gender, caste, religious affiliation and class. It is necessary to sensitize the other sex towards women. It is important to usher in changes in societal attitudes and perceptions with regard to the role of women in different spheres of life. Empowerment would become more relevant if women are educated, better informed and can take rational decisions.

At the same time reflecting into the "Vedas Purana" of Indian culture, women is being worshiped such as LAXMI MAA, goddess of wealth; SARSWATI MAA, for wisdom; DURGA MAA for power. The status of women in India particularly in rural areas needs to address the issue of empowering women. About 66% of the female population in rural area is unutilized. This is mainly due to existing social customs.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Domestic Violence is a phenomenon affecting many societies directly and indirectly around the world; and somehow, after many years of research not a single definition describes this phenomenon adequately yet. Defining domestic violence can be very difficult, as it is a broad term used to describe a range of behaviors and has a multiplicity of meanings to different people in different contexts (Burton, 2008). Various studies have been conducted from time to time to study the state of domestic violence.

Men are frequently victims of domestic violence - anywhere from 80,000 to 800,000 men report on being physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate partner every year (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000; US Census Bureau, 2007). However, for the purposes of this review; only data from domestic violence against women will be examined.

TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) BILL 2016: A STEP TOWARDS GENDER SENSITISATION IN INDIA

Neha

Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

ABSTRACT: This paper studies the effectiveness of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 which is still pending in Lok Sabha after various recommendations from Standing Committee of the Social Justice Ministry. This paper is descriptive in nature and based on secondary data. This bill is a good step towards protection of rights of transgenders but even after these recommendations of standing committee, this bill is still suffering from various loopholes because of its requirement of screening committee; absence of reservations and right courts for transgenders; and its exclusionary definition.

INTRODUCTION: When we look back in the history of our country, it appears that transgender community always had an important and special status. In Hindu mythology, Vedic and Puranic literatures transgender are always recognized with great respect but British rule in India brought the downfall of TG community to the miserable level. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 criminalized the entire community as innately criminal. Although the repeal of this act has caused a marginal improvement in conditions of the TGs but their condition is not less than pathetic. There is strong need of upliftment of this community and improvement of their social status.

EVOLUTION OF TRANSGENDER LEGISLATION:

National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India

In February 2014, the supreme court passed "National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India" landmark judgment making it as the path for formation of rights for transgenders. The court concluded that the individuals have right to the self identification of their sexual orientation. It ruled that all constitutional rights are applicable to transgenders who constitute the 'third gender'. The judgement also ruled for the affirmative action in education, primary health care for the social welfare of transgenders. Transgender right legislation gets the blue print from courts directives.

The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014:

The first attempt to frame legislation for the same was made in December 2014 by Tiruchi Siva a Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) Rajya Sabha MP. This was introduced as a Private Member bill in Rajya Sabha. It was unanimously passed in Rajya Sabha but never made a path to be debated in Lok Sabha. (The Hindu, 2017)

TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) BILL 2016:

Instead, the government decided to get its own Bill — The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2015 — drafted, which was put up for public comments in December. The 2015 Bill was largely based on the 2014 Bill, but it did away with provisions on Transgender Rights Courts and the National and State Commissions. The Ministry also consulted civil society and activists. In April 2016, the 2015 draft Bill was sent to the Law Ministry, in July the Cabinet approved it, and in August it was introduced in the Lok Sabha. As the 2016 Bill faced opposition from several quarters, the Lok Sabha Speaker referred it to a Standing Committee of the Social Justice Ministry, seeking a report within three months. (The Hindu, 2017)

Bill Summary:

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 was Introduced in Lok Sabha on August 2, 2016 by the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Mr. Thaawarchand Gehlot.

- **Definition of a transgender person:** The Bill defines a transgender person as one who is (i) neither wholly female or male; (ii) a combination of female and male; or (iii) neither female nor male. Such a person's gender does not match the gender assigned at birth, and includes trans-men and trans-women, persons with intersex variations and gender-queers.
- **Prohibition against discrimination:** The Bill prohibits the discrimination against a transgender person, including denial of service or unfair treatment in relation to: (i) education; (ii) employment; (iii) healthcare; (iv) access to, or enjoyment of goods, facilities, opportunities available to the public; (v) right to movement; (vi) right to reside, rent, own or otherwise occupy property; (vii) opportunity to hold public or private office; and (viii) access to a government or private establishment in whose care or custody a transgender person is.

Empowering the Girl Child :NGOs and Their Developmental Role

Megha Dua

Asst Prof., Economics, SD College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract : Empowerment can be defined as a process of making one stronger and more confident especially in having a control over one's life in claiming the rights. Girls of today are the women of tomorrow. To provide them empowerment it is very essential to reduce the gender gaps so that they may turn to strong women leaders of tomorrow. Empowering the girl child means empowerment in all the terms of identity. Nurturing the girl child means to enable them to take their own decisions and showing them a path of great future. There is no surprise to the fact that women experience a lower socio economic status than men and they are denied to many basic amenities and opportunities to learn. NGOs play a very active role in promoting the girl child and prepare out of school girls to reach the schools. The present study seeks to highlight the active role of NGOs in empowering the girl child.

Key words: girl, empowerment, NGOs, women.

Introduction: There is no denial to the fact that girls are expected to help in the household work and also take care of the younger siblings. The rural gender gap in males and females becomes more prominent as the performance of girls is low as compared to boys. Providing quality education to the girls in India can help them to become skilled workers and employees. They can prove to be valuable assets for the nation as a whole. Very often we hear that girls are not inferior to boys but the truth which cannot be denied is that they never get what they deserve. Gender bias, malpractices, child marriage, poor health and sanitation are some of the most common problems which are faced by the girls in the society. A large number of attempts have been made by the government to fight the evils against the girl child by starting a large number of schemes for the survival, safety and education of the girl child. The United Nations, as well as a majority of nations and different organizations across the globe, have developed and organized programs which aim to ameliorate gender inequalities, various programs that are geared towards aiding young girls and women have a voice in the society and achieve their full potential have also been set up.

Gender gaps in education: The gender gap has its roots in the rural India when it assumes that the basic role of women is that of the homemakers and nothing else. Girls are mostly seen as having no capacity to earn and support the family. By providing the girls with lots of educational opportunities this gender gap can be reduced to a great extent. It then becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy – villagers can 'naturally' assume that girls are not capable of doing anything, simply because they have not been given these opportunities.

Challenges in providing girl child education

Civic bodies support for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

Constant civic body support must be engaged in addressing issues like female foeticide, education, and welfare services for females

Regressive mindsets compromising the safety of NGO workers

India's poorer communities are not used to see women officials, ogled and make unwanted advances.

Obsession with marriage

Indian society, across cities and villages, are obsessed with getting girls married as soon as possible, preferably to people in their own castes and sects. A woman's role is therefore not being a career-oriented person, but being a housewife.

Role of NGOs in promoting the girl child:

The active role of NGOs goes a long way in the empowerment of the girl child in a large number of ways:

Uneducated girls are more informed: There is no surprise to the fact that women have low economic-status in their communities particularly because they are denied of a large number of opportunities to learn. NGOs like Save the Girl Child are working in several Indian states to empower the girl child.

Uneducated girls make great contributions to the communities: The impact of socio-economic discrimination of girls makes women believe that they are inferior. The girls who are educated and capable can make great contributions to the society. They make decisions that further the health, prosperity of the society depends on them.

Education leads to the development of the entire family: The facts that are taught in school regarding the society and the ill effects of early marriages may help the girls as well as their families to raise their standards of beliefs.

Trafficking in Women – A global Issue

Dr. Deepika Thalia

Assistant Professor, Department Of Political Science, S.D.College Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, impacts nearly every country. The problem has increased in recent years. Because of its hidden nature, it is difficult to determine the precise magnitude of the problem of trafficking in women. As is the case with other forms of violence against women, victims are often reluctant to report or make the fact of the violence known publicly. On the other hand, media reports frequently give estimates of numbers of women trafficked into the commercial sex industry for various regions and countries. Such statistics vary widely and are frequently unreliable or inaccurate. Furthermore, the methods by which such statistical data are gathered are seldom included, and statistics are generally not disaggregated by the sex of the victim. The United States Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report for 2003 estimates that 800,000 to 900,000 people are trafficked across international borders annually. According to the report, millions of people around the world live in situations of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. The United Nations Population Fund states that statistics about trafficking are unreliable for a number of reasons, including the clandestine nature of the activity. Adding domestic trafficking would bring the total much higher. The problem of trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is particularly significant in the countries of the CEE/FSU region. Poverty, the lack of opportunities for women and the opening of borders are the primary factors contributing to the growth of trafficking in women from these countries to Western Europe. The present paper throws light on nature, causes, prevalence and methods to combat trafficking in women.


Introduction:

Trafficking in persons is an increasing problem that involves both sexual exploitation and labor exploitation of its victims. Trafficking affects all regions and the majority of countries in the world. Both men and women may be victims of trafficking, but the primary victims worldwide are women and girls, the majority of whom are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Traffickers primarily target women because they are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination, factors that impede their access to employment, educational opportunities and other resources. Sex and labor trafficking of women is a complicated phenomenon with many forces that affect women's decisions to work abroad. Perhaps the strongest factor is a desperate economic situation, which impacts the availability of satisfactory employment in many countries for women more severely than men. Women may become victims of trafficking when they seek assistance to obtain employment, work permits, visas and other travel documents. Traffickers prey on women's vulnerable circumstances and may lure them into crime networks through deceit and false promises of decent working conditions and fair pay. Women may go abroad knowingly that they will work in the sex industry, but without awareness of the terrible work conditions and violence that accompany the trafficking business. Other women answer job advertisements for positions abroad such as dancers, waitresses, and nannies, only to find themselves held against their will and forced into prostitution and sexual slavery. In the destination countries, women are subjected to physical violence, sexual assault, rape, imprisonment, threats and other forms of coercion.

Concept of Trafficking

The problem of trafficking can be traced back to the times of Greeks some 2500 years ago. The Abolitionist Movement that set in at the end of 19th century brought with it a system of state regulation of prostitution. It was the spread of venereal diseases that the demand of its total abolition started to be heard. Apart from this the inquiries conducted by various social organizations revealed that the women were mostly forced into prostitution. The government sought to introduce severe legislation and also aimed at its strict implementation. The elusive nature of trafficking was because of the fact that the crime constituted various acts and these acts were not committed in one country. It involved inciting away the girls from one country on some deceitful pretext to another country for their complete exploitation.

Initially the term traffic was used for so called 'white slave trade' in women around 1900. The trafficking and voluntary migration of white women from Europe to Arab and eastern States as prostitutes was of particular concern to European middle class men, women and government. The result was the suppression of white slave trade in 1904. At this time traffic meant the movement of women for an immoral purpose. Initially the definition required the crossing of country borders but by 1910 it changed to the acknowledged traffic in women could occur within national boundaries. The trafficking in women was seen not only related to slavery but also to be closely linked to prostitution.


Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Jyoti Bala

Assistant Professor, PG Department Of Commerce, S.D. College Hoshiarpur
Mob.-9417377398

ABSTRACT

Women's empowerment and gender equality is a modern phenomenon that continues to develop around the world. Empowerment of women is the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women. It involves the building up of a society wherein women can live without fear of exploitation, discrimination and general feeling of persecution which goes with being a women in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women empowerment has been an issue of discussion and contemplation over the last few decades worldwide. This as an agenda has been on the top list of most government plans and programs. Efforts have been made on a regular basis across nation to address this issue and enhance the socio economic status of women. This paper attempts to analyze the status of women empowerment in India and highlight issues and challenges of women empowerment in present scenario.

INTRODUCTION

Delivering multiple roles effortlessly every single day women are undoubtedly the backbone of any society. Daughter, caring mother, competent colleagues and many other roles are played by women. However they have also been an ignored fraction of the society in many parts of the world. This in turn has cause women at large to bear the inequality and financial dependability.

Empowerment is process, which helps people to gain control over their lives through raising awareness, taking actions and working in order to exercise greater control. Empowerment is the feeling that activates the psychological energy to accomplish one's goal. Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Women's empowerment in India is dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban and rural) educational status, social status and age. Policies on Women's empowerment exist at the national, state and Panchayat levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, domestic violence and political participation. However there is significant gap between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level.

NEED

Women constitute half of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all respects. There are different Acts and Schemes of the central Government as well as state Government to empower the women of India. But in India women are discriminated at every level of the society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation and access to education. Women are found to be economically very poor all over the India. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need economic power to stand on their own legs at par with men. It has also noticed that some of women are too weak to work. They consume less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women are weaker as compared to men. Another problem is of workplace harassment of women. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment. For these reasons, they need empowerment of all kinds in order to protect themselves. There is a need to make women economically independent by promoting education and health facility so that the violence against women can be eliminated.

CHALLENGES

There are many challenges that still need to be overcome to address the issue of women's right in India. A few of these challenges are presented below. Targeting these challenges will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India.

EDUCATION

Education is one of the most important indicator of measuring the status of women. Education give the knowledge to women for their every day decisions and to gain bargaining power. Education as means of empowerment of women can bring positive attitude change.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION, GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND ENACTMENTS TO ACHIEVE WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Baljinder Kaur

Asst. Prof. in PG Dept. of Commerce, SD College, Hoshiarpur

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to uncover the role of empowering women and achieving gender equality in the sustainable development in society. The use of women's labour force in the economical development of country is minimal. The political sphere of the country is, by and large, reserved for men alone. The place of the women in the society is relegated to contributing minimally to the social development of the country. In addition women's rights are not properly being protected in order for women to participate in various issues of their country but are subjected to abysmal violations. As an individual, if you've always wanted to make a difference to the alarming scenario of women's safety in India, (but did not know how to)-for this you have to know your basic rights, denounce victim blaming, have talk with your family, demand actual solutions and don't forward that crime joke. Entire nations, businesses, communities and groups can benefit from the implementation of programs and policies that adopt the notion of women empowerment. Empowerment of women is a necessity for the development of a society, since it enhances both the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.

KEYWORDS: Legislation, sustainable development, redressed, violence, discrimination, atrocities.

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is about being given priority and power to do something, becoming stronger, confident, become aware of one's rights and privileges, ability to control one's life in a more meaningful and fulfilling way. The most famous saying said by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is "To awaken the people, it is the women who must be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves."

Women empowerment is to empower the women by promoting their participation in all areas and sectors to build stronger economies, improve their equality of life and bring gender equality. It is giving rights to women in personal, social, political, economic and all judicial fields. Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to building stronger economies, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improve the quality of life for women, men, families, and communities. In our country there is superior evil called patriarchal behavior. This system harms us and our nation in several ways. Women are born with equal rights as men. God has not made any one superior and inferior on the basis of gender. We people make this difference and discriminations on the ground of gender. Females are always the second priority in India for every task. From birth to death women face many discriminations and atrocities. For abolishing this system women should be empowered.

Washington: March 7, 2018 on the eve of International Women's day, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has announced a \$ 170 million project aimed at advancing women's economic empowerment in India, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda will target four key priorities -advancing gender equality, spreading digital financial inclusion, increasing job opportunities and supporting the agricultural sector and women's support groups. "One of the most preferred ways a woman can make life better for herself and her family is to take control of her economic future" said Melinda Gates, co-chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. "When women have money in their hands and the authority to choose how to spend it, they grow in confidence and power. They change the unwritten rules that say women are lesser than men" she said in a statement.

THE VARIOUS LAWS THAT PROTECT WOMEN AND THEIR RIGHTS

1. Prohibition of child marriage act, 2006: The Act 2006 came into force on 1st Nov. 2007 in India. Unicef defines child marriage as marriage before 18 years of age and considers this practice as violation of human rights. Child marriage has been an issue in India for a long time. According to 2001 census there are 1.5 millions of girls under the age of 15 already married. Women have to face many problems like sexual exploitation, early pregnancy, health issues, domestic violence, higher infant mortality rate, low weight babies, premature birth etc. After early marriage. The Act consists of 21 sections. It extends all over India except Jammu and Kashmir. Section 2 of Act contains definition of child, contracting party and child marriage.
2. Special marriage Act, 1954: Special marriage act, 1954 is an act of Parliament of India enacted to provide special form of marriage for the people of India and all Indian nationals in foreign countries, irrespective of their

Women Empowerment and Gender Sensitization in India in 21st Century

Education as a Tool to women's Empowerment

Ms. Prabhkiran Kaur

Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Now Indian women became totally changed and played a very important role in the development of the country. Education enables them to respond to the challenges, took important decisions of her life independently and change their way of life. This could be possible due to the education, so that we cannot neglect the importance of education in the empowerment of women. Education of women is the most powerful tool to change her position in society and has a major preoccupation of both the government and civil society. Education is helpful to reduce the inequalities, provide equal opportunities for women and develop the concept of participation. That's why women education in India has been a need of hour, without that we could not achieved her empowerment. It is a milestone in the empowerment of women.

Keywords: Education, empowerment, participation, milestone, preoccupation.

Introduction : In a country, which have 5000 years old history, which have multiplicity of languages, customs and cultural practices, an hierarchy based on caste and class and have a varieties of religions and sects, is not easy to explain the role or history of women. The saga of women empowerment in India presents a complicated scenario, because in our ancient literature women's duties as good daughter, good wives and good mothers are well defined. Even wifehood and motherhood are accepted as pivotal roles for women. By implication these roles complete in themselves and she need not pursue any specialized discipline of knowledge, art or professions. The good woman is sweet, gentle, loving, caring and even sacrificing. She has also been synonymous with goddess, power, poetry and virtue. Historical researches have proved that in ancient times the women enjoyed equal status with men in all fields of life. Works by ancient Indian grammarians such as Patanjali and Katayana suggest that women were educated during the early vedic period even she was free to select her husband. Gargi and Maitreyi were the two famous women of this time, who displayed talent and intelligency in participating in metaphysical discussions, provide us with measure of the intellectual attainments reached by the women of the age. Even in the Ramayana, Kaushalya and Tara addressed as mantravid, well versed in Vedas and the Mahabharata provide us with Sulbha. A virgin scholar and Draupadi the learned pandita. Sangamitra, the sister of great emperor, Ashoka, went to Ceylon to spread Buddhism. On the basis of these facts, Alketa remarks that a fair amount of education was given to the girls of well to do families till 500 B.C. One which asks for special attention is that marriage in early vedic period was not compulsory for girl. The reference in the Rig Vedic to the life of widow are few. Remarriage of widow was allowed. Even sati did not prevail at that time. According to vedic hymns, both husband and wives were joint owners of property. It can be concluded that women held on honoured place during early vedic age. But the condition of women began to decline with the smritis and with the origin of caste system. In Manu smritis a hymn is indicated her deteriorate condition is as :

‘Pashu shudra or narri

Yhe teeno tadan ke adhikari’

Under the light of this command as a wife she was supposed to worship her husband. Manu wants women to be under the surveillance of her father in the childhood, her husband in the youth and her sons after the death of her husband. During this period we find many restrictions on her status. One reason of this was that sons were valued more than daughters due to warfare. People desired sons who would participate in wars and save their lands. Later, marriage was replaced by early marriages, female infanticide and purdah system. Widows were confined into the four walls and later on sati system was developed. These all social evils contributed in the degradation of the status of women. The coming of the Muslims also played a great role in the decline of women's position. But start with the 19th cen. Women's question came to forefront. The women question was not a question of what do women want? But rather how can they be modernized? The main fad of this modernization means women's empowerment. The empowerment is a process by which women gain power and control over their own lives and acquire the ability to make her own decisions. Before going into the details of the paper, it is very important to know Indian women's journey towards gender equality with special reference to the role of education. The advent of the British in India had brought not only a new form of government, but also new knowledge, new ideas and new technology. The members of the newly educated class discovered that Indian society had many evils such as discrimination against women. Social reformers found that on the one hand, there was the Indian society, basically hierarchical and accepting norms of discrimination based on caste and gender, on the other hand there was the west, with its dazzling ideas of equality and liberty, offering new technology for a better society. So reformers were tempted to harmonise the traditional and progressive. On the other hand colonial rulers critiqued Indian society due to their social evils and attempted to improve it. That's

Role of Information Technology in Women Empowerment

Nisha Arora

Assistant Professor, Computer Department, SD College, Hoshiarpur
nishaarora326@gmail.com

Abstract: Women Empowerment refers to improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equality in community, society and workplaces. Women empowerment can be achieved through provision of adequate education facilities, political support, and effective legislation system and employment generation for women. Here, NGO'S and the self-help groups (SHIG) play a very pivotal role in women empowerment by providing basic education, vocational training, training for self-employment, legal aid, protection for women and self-awareness programme. IT enabled services like E-commerce, E-learning can open a door of opportunities to women, and hence empowering them with new dimensions.

This study highlights various IT enabled issues that can be done in field of women Empowerment.

Keywords: ICT, IT, Women Empowerment, Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment, Political Empowerment

1.1 Introduction:

Information technology consists of various hardware, software, internet other communication networks and media used for collection, storage, processing of the data and transmit information in the form of data, voice, text, images etc. information technology offers time and space, valuable resources for women especially in developing countries who suffer from limited availability of the time, social isolation and lack of access of knowledge and productive resources.

It is universally accepted truth that information technology offer immense opportunities for development of economic, social, educational development of the people. IT can act as an instrument for enhancing women's capabilities. IT training for unemployed women can provide women not only with a tool to enhance their capabilities, but also with the means to develop new work and business opportunities. IT can help women in achieving social, economic, political, legal, educational development. This paper discusses various women empowerment parameters with respect to Information Technology.

1.2 Objectives of the study:

As Information Technology has influenced almost every field and has become a medium of advancement. It has great impact on Empowering Women too. As women can use IT as a tool in enhancing not only educational perspective but also social, economic, political, psychological and many more. This study focuses on various Women Empowerment angles and the use of IT in them.

1.3 Discussion:

1.3.1 Importance of ICT in Social Empowerment of Women:

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can sustain or deepen the power imbalance between men and women, rich and poor, the North and South. ICT has become a true representation of social change.

- IT is becoming more popular among women to get recognition
- Small groups working on various social stigmas can easily use the ICT techniques to reach masses, like discrimination against women or inequalities between men and women.
- IT is playing an important role in changing the attitude and perspective of society towards women. It is enhancing comfort level of women at their work place by providing them additional knowledge and skills.
- IT is acting as a medium of Support, friendship and inspiration, for women.

1.3.2 Importance of IT in Economic Empowerment of Women:

- Due to the implementation of ICTs, the creation of better and more qualified jobs becomes possible.
- Relative contribution of the income of Women to family support. GSMA's 2010 gender gap study suggests that mobile phones in particular are helping women save time, and money, improve productivity, increase returns on investment and maximize household resources.
- It is predicted that web-enabled ICTs have the potential to alleviate some of the barriers faced by women such as illiteracy, poverty, time scarcity, lack of mobility, cultural and religious taboos

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IS KEY TO ACHIEVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Miss Neena

Assistant Professor, S.D.College Hoshiarpur

Email: - neenabhala@gmail.com

Abstract:-

Empowerment of women has emerged as an important issue in recent times. The empowerment of the women is a highly significant issue of our times. There are so many saints and statesmen who have struggled for the empowerment of women in India. Several international conferences were organized to design rules for the empowerment of women. Education among women is the most powerful tool of attaining power in the society. It helps in reducing inequalities and functions as a means for improving their status within the family.

Series of Constitutional protective and promotional measures are designed and implemented in India to achieve the goal of empowerment of women. In the present times women studies has become an important branch of academic mainstream in India. Recently series of innovative approaches are adopted to ensure equality of opportunity and empowerment of women in all respects. Gender justice is considered as a vital necessity in India. Educational empowerment includes training, orientation and academic progress of women.. The social empowerment of women includes better status in the family, freedom for marriage, right to property, social mobility, social freedom, family welfare, social transformation and gender equity. The economic empowerment of women includes ownership and control of research right to property, employability, and improvement in the standard of living, fulfilment of basic needs, entrepreneurship development and improvement of bargaining power of women. The legal empowerment of women includes constitutional protection, fundamental rights, protection against gender based discrimination, women specific laws, women courts and other safety measures. The political empowerment includes political reservation, political participation and political leadership development of women. The present study explores the role of education, social, economic, legal, political in women empowerment in India. It shows that the role of education, social, economic, legal, political in women empowerment in India are most important part in the life of every woman.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Education, Social, Economic, Legal, Political, Health

Introduction:

Women empowerment has been an ongoing saga form many years. Historically we have seen that the role of a women have been conflicting. In India once they were worshipped as Sita or Durga and as time passed they are also subjected to social evils like Sati, Child marriage etc., Further women are even deprived of few basic facilities like food, nutrition, elementary freedom, freedom of education etc.,

The topic on "Women Empowerment" is a burning issue all over the world. "Women empowerment" and "women equality with men" is a universal issue. **Women Empowerment** refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society. **Women Empowerment** refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights, such as:

- freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
- have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace,
- to make their own choices and decisions,
- have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
- have equal social status in the society,
- have equal rights for social and economic justice,
- determine financial and economic choices,
- get equal opportunity for education,
- get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias,
- Get safe and comfortable working environment.

The 4 aspects of empowerment.

ASSETS (power to)

This concept refers to greater economic power in terms of material assets such as income, land, tools or technology. This being said, such economic power is not restricted to the possession of resources and wealth, but also includes better health, more time, access to certain services such as loans, information and training, health centres and markets etc.

KNOWLEDGE AND KNOW-HOW (power to)

Effect of Domestic Violence on Women Empowerment

Mrs. Pooja

Asst. Professor, Computer Sc. And Applications
S. D. College, Hoshiarpur (Punjab).
pawankgori@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT:

Violence against women and girls continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures and maims-physically, psychologically, sexually, and economically. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations. Violence is the intentional and extreme form of aggression such as use of physical force or power, threatened against individual, group, or community that causes injury, psychological and emotional harm, rape or death. Now a days, violence affects the lives of women and girls in all socio-economics classes around the world. It cuts across the cultural and religious barriers and takes a variety of forms. The present study tries to find out the various forms of domestic violence, its causes and consequences and to study the effect of domestic violence on women empowerment.

KEYWORD: Violence, Empowerment.

INTRODUCTION:

Women Empowerment is the new phrase in the vocabulary of gender literature. The phrase is used in two broad senses i.e. general and specific. In a general sense, it refers to empowering women to be self-dependent by providing them access to all the freedoms and opportunities, which they were denied in the past only, because of their being 'Women'. In a specific sense, women empowerment refers to enhancing their position in the power structure of the society.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Violence against women within the family is global phenomenon. However its ramifications are more complex & its intensity much greater in India.

The steady decline in the sex ratio noted for over a century in India from 972 females for 1000 males in the population in 1901 to 927 females in 1991 & prevalence of female feticide in at least 10 states of India are critical indicators of violence against women. UNICEF reports that 40-50 million women are missing for the Indian population due to feticides (1991).

The National family health survey, 2000 (NFHS-2) reports about the inequality and violence pervading in our country, 68% of women under the survey reported that they needed permission from husbands or in-laws to go to the market & 76% had to seek consent of their husbands before they could visit friends or relatives. Only 60% could use money the way they wished. In addition, one in every five women experienced domestic violence from the age of 15 onwards. Very often, women used to suffer violence against them in silence for fear of adverse repercussions.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide immediate access to safety and services
- To study the various forms of domestic violence, its causes and consequences.
- To study the effect of domestic violence on women empowerments.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is secondary data based and the empirical one. It is only a basic research which provides a systematic and deep insight into a problem and facilitates extraction of scientific and logical explanation and conclusion on it.

EXPLANATION:

The word women empowerment essentially means that women have the power or capacity to regulate their day-to-day lives in the social, political and economic terms- a power which enables them to move from the periphery to the Centre stage.

Domestic Violence, domestic abuse occurs when a family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. Domestic violence often refers to violence between spouses, or spousal abuse, but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ISSUES

Sunil Kumar

Assistant Professor, S.D.College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract:

Moderate under nutrition continues to affect 50 percent of children under 5 years of age and 50 percent of rural women in India. Women's lack of empowerment is believed to be an important factor in the strict prevalence underfeeding. In India women's empowerment often varies by community, with tribes sometimes being the most progressive. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still popular in the society. More than half of the women believe wife beating to be worthwhile for one reason or the other. Fewer women have final say on how to put their makings. Control over cash earnings growth with age, education and with place of domicile. Women's divestment to media is also less relative to men. Rural women are more inclined to domestic violence than that of urban women. A large gender gap exists in political partaking too. The study concludes by an observation that access to education and work are only the enabling factor to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends on large scale on the attitude of the people towards gender equality.

Keywords: child growth, domestic violence, women's empowerment, maternal nutritional status.

Introduction:

The present paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment in India using various indicators based on data from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by government. Gender gap exists regarding access to education and employment. Household decision making power and freedom of movement of women vary considerably with their age, education and employment status. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. More than half of the women believe wife beating to be justified for one reason or the other. Fewer women have final say on how to spend their earnings. Control over cash earnings increases with age, education and with place of residence. Women's exposure to media is also less relative to men. Rural women are more prone to domestic violence than that of urban women. A large gender gap exists in political participation too. The study concludes by an observation that access to education and employment are only the enabling factors to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends largely on the attitude of the people towards gender equality. Childhood undernutrition remains highly popular in India; 46 percent of all children under the age of 5 years are stunted (International Institute for Population Sciences 2001). Growth faltering often begins in infancy, as early as three to four months of age (Allen 1993; Neumann and Harrison 1994; Shrimpton et al. 2001). The rate of weight gain and linear growth begins to decline, with the rate of linear growth declining more sharply (Allen 1993; Neumann and Harrison 1994; Shrimpton et al. 2001). Linear growth retardation or stunting is ordinarily complete by two years of age, and while after this time the growth rate is comparable to that in normal children, there is little catch-up growth in already stunted children. presents clan regional data on the age range when growth faltering occurs (Shrimpton et al. 2001).

Reasons for The Empowerment of Women: Today we have hinted different Acts and plan of the central Government as well as state Government to empower the women of India. But in India women are mark off and marginalized at every level of the society whether it is social cahoots, political cahoots, economic cahoots, access to education, and also reproductive healthcare. Women are found to be frugally very poor all over the India. A few women are busy in services and other buzz. So, they need economic power to stand on their personal legs on per with men. Other hand, it has been observed that women are found to be less learned than men. According to 2001 census, rate of liter among men in India is found to be 77% where as it is only 55% among women. Thus, raising education among women is of very important in empowering them. It has also hinted that some of women are too feeble to work. They enjoy less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women folk who are to be feeble are to be made stronger. Another problem is that workplace harassment of women. There are so many matter of rape,

ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ

ਖੁਸ਼ਦੀਪ

ਸ਼ਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਐਸ.ਡੀ. ਕਾਲਜ, ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ

ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਇੱਕ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਕੇ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਹਨ। ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਸੰਭਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹਨ, ਬਲਕਿ ਇਸਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇੱਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਦੇ ਅਵਸਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਮਾਣ-ਸਨਮਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲਿੰਗ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ-ਭਾਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ, ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗਲਵੇ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸਵੈ-ਨਿਰਭਰ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਹੀ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਲੈ ਸਕੇ।

ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਮਾਣ-ਸਨਮਾਨ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਉੱਚੀ-ਉੱਚੀ ਮਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਵੀ ਦਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਸੁਣਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਫਲਿਸਫ਼ਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ, ਹੀਣਾ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਦਾ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਕਹਿਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਕਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡੀ। ਔਰਤ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਵੀ ਸੁਖਤ-ਸਿਆਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਤਾਕਤਵਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਰਦ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਂ ਔਰਤ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕੁਆਰੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਹੇ, ਵਿਆਹੀ ਔਰਤ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੱਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਧਵਾ ਔਰਤ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਆਖੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰੇ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਪ-ਤਪ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਮਨਾਹੀ ਸੀ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਗਿਆਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਵੇਦ ਮੰਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਵਾਂਝਾ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ।

ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਦੁਰਦਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਮੌਲੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਠਾਈ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੁਖ ਹੋਇਆ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਲ ਲੋਕਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਮਰਦ ਦੀ ਗੁਲਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਉਹ ਉਸਦੀ ਜਨਮ ਦਾਤਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੇਵੀ ਹੈ:

ਭੰਡਿ ਜੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਨਿੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਮੰਗਣੁ ਵੀਆਹੁ॥

ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੋਵੈ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਭੰਡਹੁ ਚਲੈ ਰਾਹੁ॥

ਭੰਡੁ ਮੁਆ ਭੰਡੁ ਭਾਲੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਬੰਧਾਨੁ॥

ਸੋ ਕਿਉਂ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖਿਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ॥

ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੀ ਭੰਡ ਉਪਜੈ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਝ ਉਡਾਰ ਕੋਇ॥

ਨਾਨਕ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਹਰਾ ਏਕੋ ਸਚਾ ਸੋਇ॥

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ 'ਸਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ' ਦਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜ਼ੋਰਦਾਰ ਖੰਡਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਚਿਖਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੜਕੇ ਮਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਸਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ, ਸਗੋਂ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਯੋਗ ਨੂੰ ਪਲ-ਪਲ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਵਾਲੀ, ਸਬਰ-ਸੰਤੋਖ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਔਰਤ ਹੀ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਤੀ ਅਖਵਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਹੈ:

ਸਤੀਆਂ ਏਹਿ ਨੂੰ ਆਖੀਅਨਿ

ਜੋ ਮੜਿਆ ਲਗਿ ਜਲੰਨਿ॥

ਨਾਨਕ ਸਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣੀਅਨਿ

ਜਿ ਬਿਰਹੇ ਚੋਟਿ ਮਰੰਨਿ

ਭੀ ਸੋਸਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣੀਅਹਿ ਸੀਲ ਸੰਤੋਖਰ ਹੰਨਿ॥

ਸੇਵ ਨਿਸਾਈਂ ਆਪਣਾ

ਨਿਤ ਉਠ ਸੰਮਾਲਨਿ॥

ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਗਵਾਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੂਰਬੀਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਦੇ ਜੌਹਰ ਵਿਖਾਏ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਖਾਏ ਸਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਿਦਰਾਣੇ ਦੀ ਦਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਗਲਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਯੁੱਧ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਾਈ ਭਾਗੋ, ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਬੀਬੀਆਂ, ਜਮਰੌਦ ਦੇ ਜੋਖਮ ਭਰੇ ਰਾਹ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲੰਘਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਬੀਬੀ ਸ਼ਰਨ ਕੌਰ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਜ਼ਕਿਰਯੋਗ ਹਨ।

ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਕਾਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਇੱਕ ਅਹਿਮ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੋਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਕਹਾਵਤ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਕੁੜੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ ਹਨ, ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਰ ਜਿਹੜੀ 1951 ਵਿੱਚ 8.9% ਸੀ, ਉਹ 2011 ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਧ ਕੇ 65.5% ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ-ਤੇੜੇ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਸੀਮਤ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਘੱਟ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਚਾਰਦੀਵਾਰੀ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਸਟਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਤਜ਼ਰਬਾ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂ ਪਿਓ ਦੇ ਸਾਥੇ ਹੋਣ ਪੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ, ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਘਰੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਘਰੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਵੱਧ ਭਰੋਸੇਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਆਤਮ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨਗੀਆਂ।

महिला सशक्तिकरण:- महिलाओं के अधिकार एवं भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई योजनाएं

हरीश बजाज,

सहायक प्राध्यापक हिंदी विभाग, सनातन धर्म कॉलेज होशियारपुर

"महिला सशक्तिकरण" के बारे में जानने से पहले हमें यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि हम सशक्तिकरण से क्या समझते हैं। सशक्तिकरण से तात्पर्य किसी व्यक्ति की क्षमता से है जिससे उसमें योग्यता आ जाती है। जिसमें वह अपनी निजी स्वतंत्रता और अपने जीवन से जुड़े सभी निर्णय स्वयं ले सकती है।

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा कहा गया मशहूर वाक्य "लोगों को जगाने के लिए, महिलाओं का जागृत होना जरूरी है। एक बार जब वह अपना कदम उठा लेती है, परिवार आगे बढ़ता है, गांव आगे बढ़ता है, और राष्ट्रीय विकास की ओर उन्मुख होता है।"

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति सदैव एक समान नहीं रहती है इसमें युगानुरूप परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं उनकी स्थिति में वैदिक युग से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक अनेक उतार-चढ़ाव आते रहते हैं तथा उनके अधिकारों में तदन रूप बदलाव भी होते रहे हैं महिलाओं के अधिकार हेतु सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं महिलाएं अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो रही हैं, परंतु इस सब के बावजूद स्थिति विपरीत बनी हुई है। महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों में लगातार इजाफा हुआ है अतः आवश्यकता है, इस बात की महिलाओं को जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

महिलाओं को मिलने वाले अधिकार

प्रथम स्तर पर उन्हें शिक्षित
किया जाना जरूरी है

चतुर्थ स्तर पर उन्हें सरकार के हर
स्तर पर उपयुक्त स्थान भागीदारी
मिलनी चाहिए

द्वितीय स्तर पर आर्थिक
स्वतंत्रता

तृतीय स्तर पर कानून एवं धर्म के
अधीन महिलाओं के अधिकारों की
जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए

नारी का अपमान मत करना, क्योंकि संसार इन्हीं की बंदौलत चलता है।
आदमी जन्म तो नारी के गर्भ से ही लेता है, और उसी के स्तनपान से पलता है।
नारी का अपमान मत करना, क्योंकि संसार इन्हीं की बंदौलत चलता है।

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Miss Raveena Gupta

Asst. Professor, Department of Commerce, S. D. College, Hoshiarpur (Punjab).

Women's empowerment is the process in which women expand and recreate what it is that they can be, do, and accomplish in a circumstance that they previously were denied.^{[1][2]} Alternatively, it is the process for women to redefine gender roles that allows for them to acquire the ability to choose between known alternatives whom have otherwise been restricted from such an ability.^[3] There are several principles defining women's empowerment such as, for one to be empowered, they must come from a position of disempowerment. Other studies have found that empowerment definitions entail people having the capability to make important decisions in their lives while also being able to act on them. Lastly, empowerment and disempowerment is relative to other at a previous time; therefore, empowerment is a process, not a product.

Swami Vivekananda, one of the greatest sons of India, quoted that, *"There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved, It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing."*

Women in India still suffer from Gender inequality because of the lack of gender sensitization on part of males. Many of us blame that degradation of values and ethics amongst the youth is the root cause of such problems. These problems are directly or indirectly related to the lack of gender sensitivity be it the case of eve-teasing, domestic violence or the case of brutal rape. A major part of the responsibility for developing gender sensitization rests on the shoulders of family members and educators. They are the one who can kindle the feeling of gender equality in young girls and boys and develop the empathy for each other. I strongly believe in what David O'Mckay quotes "Women are created from the rib of man to be beside him, not from his head to top him, nor from his feet to trampled by him but from under his arm to be protected by him, near to his heart to be loved by him"

Empowerment –Literary Meaning

Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights, such as:

- freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
- have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace,
- to make their own choices and decisions,
- have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
- have equal social status in the society,

Women Empowerment – Concept

Women empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process which enables women to realize their potential and powers in all spheres of life. The process should materialize only when there is a conducive environment for the enlightenment which to be ensured first. Empowerment is enlightenment and there is no development without enlightenment; it is the quality of life measured not in terms of rising money incomes or longer life spans alone, rather by the autonomy and security enjoyed by women everywhere.

Women Empowerment itself elaborates that Social Rights , Political Rights , Economic stability , judicial strength and all other rights should be also equal to women. There should be no discrimination between men and woman. Women should now there fundamental and social rights which they get once they born.

- There should be respect and dignity towards Women.
- Have total independences of their own life and lifestyle inside the home and also outside at their work.
- They should make their decision , by their own choice.
- They should have a high social respect in society.
- They have equal rights in society and other judicial works .
- They should not be discriminated while providing any type of education.
- They should select their own economic and financial choices by their own.
- There should not be any discrimination between woman and man while giving jobs and employment.
- They should have safe and secured Working location with proper privacy.

Objective of the study

- To assess the women's work participation & empowerment in perspective of Country.
- To study the current status of women empowerment and transformation socially, politically and economically.

ABOUT THE BOOK

Women empowerment and gender equality is one of the critical issues of the world as gender inequalities are very common in different countries. In developing countries like India, gender disparities are wider than the developed countries. Despite the various policies and plans of the Government and active role of the NGOs and individuals for women empowerment, the issue of women empowerment is still a serious concern for the country. Women are still being tormented. They are continuously facing honor killing, female feticide, sexual harassment, domestic violence, illegal/bride trafficking, prostitution etc. There is an urgent need to empower the women if we want our country to grow exceptionally. Thus, empowering women means empowering the nation. But the question is how to empower women? In recent years, there has been a growing realization that reformation of the Indian society with special reference to women is possible only through gender sensitization. Through gender sensitization, it is possible to modify the human behaviour by raising awareness of gender equality concerns. What can be the ways and means to promote women empowerment through gender sensitization? To find out those ways and means, papers of different scholars, researchers, thinkers and academicians have been collected and have been published in this book entitled 'Women Empowerment and Gender Sensitization in India in 21st Century'. This book has been published with the hope that these papers will help us to understand the value of women empowerment and gender sensitization for the overall development of our country.



Aashna Publications
Jalandhar Road, Piplanwala,
Hoshiarpur. Tel.: 01882-256200

Rs. 500.00



Pawar
Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Emerging Trends in Commerce Management & Economics



Chief Editor : Manjit Kaur

Editors :

Sachin Kumar • Ishu

Principal
Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Emerging Trends in Commerce Management & Economics

by

Manjit Kaur (*Editor-in-chief*)

Sachin Kumar (*Editor*)

Isha (*Editor*)


ISBN : 978-81-940410-1-6

Price : 500/-

Published by
AASHNA PUBLICATIONS
Jalandhar Road, Piplanwala, Hoshiarpur
Ph.: 01882-256200

Type Setting, Design & Printed
Kamal Creationz
Hoshiarpur

Produced and Bound in India
© 2019

Principal 
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

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Recent Economic Slowdown and Role of Banks in India

Ms. Monika* Dr. Jatinder Pal**

*Assistant Professor in Economics, SD College Hoshiarpur

**Assistant Professor in Economics, Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jalandhar

Abstract

The recent slowdown in Indian economy has implications for performance of banking sector. The recent bailout package and excess liquidity with banks due to demonetizations advocates for the continuation of low interest rate regime. But, it has also been argued that the benefits of low interest rates are not being passed on to the borrowers by banks as their lending rates tend to be sticky. In the context the present study tend to evaluate the relationship between lending rates, bank credit and economic growth in India particularly during 2012-2018. The analysis has been carried out within the Vector Auto-regression and Granger causality framework. The study concluded that there was no causality from lending rate to bank credit, growth and inflation. However, growth did drive the movement in lending rates. Further there was also a bi-directional causality between bank credit and economic growth.

1. Introduction

The financial sector and its role in the process of economic development have attracted notable attention over the last decades. A large body of theoretical literature exists on financial system offering important contributions to the understanding of banks as key determinants of economic growth. In particular, the recent global financial crisis has highlighted the importance of the procyclicality of the financial sector. Procyclicality has transformed banks from mitigation mechanisms to amplifiers of changes in economic activity, potentially affecting financial stability and economic growth. The causes of procyclicality can be attributed to many factors, such as deviations from an efficient market hypothesis, Basel-type regulations, accounting standards and leverage. A number of researchers in the early and late 1990's [Diamond and Dybvig(1983), Barro (1991), King and Levine (1993) Levine and Zervos (1998), Pagano (1993), Stiglitz(1996)] and more recent studies [Bossone (2001), Armenta(2007), Allen and Carletti(2008), Taghipour(2009)] concluded that financial development promote economic growth. As Joseph Stiglitz states, well-functioning financial systems, including banks, enable selecting the most productive recipients for these resources and ensure the use of these resources in high return activities. On the other hand, inadequately functioning financial systems tend to transfer capital to low-productivity investments. The differences in terms of growth can be huge [Stiglitz, 1996].

Nevertheless, the relationship between financial economic development and economic growth is highly controversial, as Boon (2005) pointed out. There are two possible directions in defining the relations between the development of financial sector and economic growth: supply leading and demand following (Patrick, 1996). According to 'supply leading' approach the causal relation runs from financial development toward economic growth, whereby the creation and development of financial institutions and market enhance the offer of financial services, thus leading to the growth of economic activities. On the other hand, 'demand following' approach assumes that the growth of real economic activities leads to the increased demand for financial services, which, as a consequence, has the development of financial sector. Furthermore, there are several studies showing a split in the relationship between bank lending and economic growth - the so-called "credit-less recoveries" (Calvo, Izquierdo, Talvi (2006); Takáts and Upper(2013)).

Thus, in this context, the present study aimed at studying the interrelationship between banking sector and economic growth. In particular, attempt has been made to study the relationship between lending rate, bank credit, growth and inflation during recent slowdown in India. The study period also witnessed some important domestic as well as external shocks in the form of policy reforms, change in political setup, demonetization, implementation of GST etc. The economic slowdown has the implication for the working of monetary policy viz a viz performance of banking sector. It will be interesting to see how the real sector has reacted to the era of low interest rates. Broadly, it was hypothesized that there will causal relationship from bank lending rate to bank credit and real output.

2. Database and Methodology

2.1 Database

In order to analyse the underlined relationship the study utilized the monthly data on lending rates, bank credit, IIP and Inflation for a period of six years from 2012:4 to 2018:6. The choice of 2012 as initial year of study period lies in fact that consistent time series for IIP is available from this year. The data for lending rate was collected from International Financial Statistics, IMF (2018) and data for IIP, BC and Inflation was collected from Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy RBI(2018). The BC was deflated using whole sale price index on 2011-12 prices. Thus, using these four variables, LR-BC-IIP-INF was formulated to analyse the role of banks in growth of Indian economy especially during period of recession in world economy.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Co-integration Analysis

Ergonomics: Domain and applications in India

Ms Megha Dua

Assistant professor in Economics, SD college, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Ergonomics is the science of work and its main concern is about fitting a worker to the work environment. Also known as human factor engineering ergonomics studies the behavior and activities of people in relation to the work environment. There is a great deal of similarity which is found between the work structures of different people. The growing importance of the concept leaves no country untouched. In India modern offices which are to be newly constructed are giving more and more importance to the concept of ergonomics. The present paper seeks to present a conceptual idea of ergonomics and its increasing importance in India with reference to the domain and applications.

Keywords: Ergonomics, India, work, environment

Introduction

There has been a considerable use of the term 'ergonomics' for the last 50 years along with the human factors but with the passage of time it has involved as a separate discipline. It focuses on the various aspects of science, design, technology and management of human compatible systems.

Ergonomics is basically concerned with the understanding of the interactions among human beings and other elements of a system. It applies theory, principles, methods and designs which are meant to be concerned with the human well-being and also with the overall performance of the system. There are a large number of factors at the work place related to the placement of the machines and also to the human body requirements which are termed as anatomical factors. Apart from this there are many other factors which rely on the institutional and practical aspects of the field concerned. The most effective application of ergonomics is in work systems design as to how they can achieve a balance between the characteristics of work and the demands which are made by a particular task under consideration. Many research studies have been made from time to time as a result of which many guidelines have come into light related to industrial applications. Ergonomics applied to human factors basically lays stress on the two related outcomes which are related to performance and well being. By focusing on these two factors many other targets such as productivity, efficiency, effectiveness, innovation can be achieved. One of the most widely used concepts in relation to ergonomics is mental workload. The concept gained importance in 1980s and its importance increased multiple times in the next few years. It exposes the system designers and managers to expose themselves to the questions such as which are concerned with involvement of the operator, the complexity of the tasks being performed by him. The features of economic designs, are quite familiar but the acceptance level is quite low especially in case of the industries of less developed countries and more specifically in case of developing countries. This results in inefficiency as well as low productivity among the workers and the work suffers. An efficiently designed workplace can where at one hand will lead to the reduction in the emotional and physical stress and on the other hand can improve the productivity and reduce the fatigue.

Main Domains of Ergonomics

- **Physical Ergonomics:** Physical ergonomics is mainly concerned with the anatomical, anthropometric, physiological and biomechanical characteristics in a way they relate to the physical activity. The main areas of study include postures while working, handling of materials, layout of the workplace etc.
- **Cognitive Ergonomics:** Cognitive ergonomics is concerned with the mental processes which may be related to memory, perceptions among humans. The main areas include the decision making process, interaction between human beings and computers. Also, sometimes known as human factor engineering cognitive ergonomics is concerned with the psychological aspects of work and how mind is affected by work.
- **Organizational Ergonomics:** This is concerned with the socio technical systems which includes their organizational structures. The main areas include teamwork, cooperation in work, and quality management.

Methods of Ergonomics


Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

IL & FS CRISIS: A WARNING SIGNAL

Ms. Manisha Thakur

*assistant professor department of commerce S.D. College hoshiarpur, manishathakur9894@gmail.com

Abstract

At a time when an Indian economy is already struggling from various banking sector frauds, Infrastructure leasing & financial services co. Ltd crisis comes out to be a new blow for the economy, especially to the stock market & the banking sector. IL& FS group which has assets of 1.15 lakh crore is facing tremendous debt pressure and struggling to service around 91000 crore in debt, an outcome of its "mismanaged borrowings." It is the one of the biggest NBFC'S crisis in India. This paper is an empirical study of the IL & FS Crisis with a motive to get the insight of the whole scenario and its immediate impact on the stock market

Keywords NBFC'S, Crisis, IL& FS

Introduction

NON- BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANY:

A NON-Banking Financial Company(NBFC) is a company registered under the companies act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/ stocks /bonds/debentures/ securities issued by the government or local authority or other marketable securities of alike nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agricultural activity, Industrial activity, purchase or sale of goods (other than securities)or providing any services & sale / purchase / construction of immovable property.

b.) A non-banking financial institution which is a company and has a principal business of receiving deposits under any scheme or arrangement in one lump sum or in installments by way of contributions or in any other manner, is also a non-banking financial company.

HOW NBFC'S ARE DIFFERENT FROM BANKS?

- NBFC cannot accept demand deposits.
- NBFC'S do not form part of payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself.
- Deposit Insurance facility of deposit insurance & credit guarantee corporation is not available to depositors of NBFC's, unlike in case of banks.

REGISTRATION WITH RBI?

As per section 45-I A of the RBI act, 1934, no Non-Banking Financial company can commence or carry on business of a non-banking financial institution without

- ☐ Obtaining a certificate of registration from the bank & without having a net owned funds of ₹2 crore since April 1999.
- ☐ However in terms of the powers given to the bank to obviate dual regulation, certain categories of NBFC's which are regulated by other regulators are exempted from the requirement of registration with RBI viz. venture capital fund / merchant banking companies/ stock broking companies registered with SEBI, insurance company holding a valid certificate of registration issued by IRDA, Nidhi companies as notified under section 620 a of the companies act, 1956, chit companies defined in clause (b) of section 2 of the chit funds act, 1982, housing finance companies regulated by national housing bank, stock exchange or a mutual benefit company.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- ☐ ACCORDING TO DELOTTE INDIA BANKING FRAUD SURVEY REPORT (EDITION II 2015), " Common causes of frauds in banking include diversion & siphoning of funds, whereas fraudulent documentation and absence, or overvaluation of collaterals were the main reasons for fraud in retail banking."
- ☐ PASRICHA & MALHROTRA (2014) observed that one of the most challenging aspects in the Indian banking sector is to make banking transactions free from electronic crime.
- ☐ ACCORDING TO K.C. CHAKRABARTY (26 JULY 2013) DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF THE RBI " There are considerable delays in reporting frauds to appropriate authorities conducting investigation & fixing of accountability which in effect leads to shielding of the main culprit while the blame is shifted to the junior level officials. Close liaison must be maintained with investigating agencies & courts to ensure timely completion of investigations & closure of cases."

IFRS and its Covergence with Indian Accounting Standards

Jyoti Bala*

* Assistant professor of commerce, S.D. College Hoshiarpur Mobile.-9417377398

Abstract

The business environment has changed drastically in a very short span of time. This is happening because the world is quickly becoming more interconnected with the spread of technology. Accounting is the language of business so the investors at the international level demand transparent, comparable and consistent financial information to make optimal investment decisions in a global market. Wide variety of accounting standards and methods are used by different countries of the world and so there should be need of one standard set of rules and accounting principles to reduce the variations in financial statements. IASB and different accounting bodies of the world make efforts to bring harmony in accounting practices. In modern system of accounting transparency and disclosure have become the key factor for the success of accounting system. Although there are many issues in the way of harmonization of accounting standards but finally India has announced its convergence with IFRS. Adoption of IFRSs require strong commitment from the accounting professions and academicians. The institute of chartered accountant of India, India's standards setting body is attempting to provide transparency in accounting standards, which helps to bring India line with IFRS. The objective of this paper is to study the significance of IFRS and trend of IFRS in India.

Keywords: Harmonization, IFRS and IASB.

Introduction

IFRSs are set of international accounting standards stating how particular types of transactions and other events should be reported in the financial statements. They are the guidelines and rules set by IASB which the companies can follow while compiling financial statements.

IASB is the independent accounting standards setting body of the IFRS foundation. The IASB was founded on april1, 2001 as the successor to the international accounting standards committee (IASC).It is responsible for developing international financial reporting standards and promoting the use and application of these standards. IASB is established in London, England. The objective of IFRS is to develop in the public interest a single set of high quality standards and to bring about the convergence of national accounting standards and IFRS to high quality solutions.

Journey From IAS To IFRS (Old Wine In New Bottle)

International accounting standards started in mid 1960s by England, USA and Canada. In 1967 accounts international study group was founded (AISG).

In mid 1973 IASC, international accounting standards committee was established with an agreement between professional accounting bodies of nine countries of the world for releasing new international standards.

IASC lasted for 27 years and in 2001 fundamental changes were made to strengthen the independent and quality of international accounting standards setting process so IASC replaced by IASB.

Need

The growth of trade at the international level and of MNCs necessitated the comparison of accounting data across national boundaries. Each country has its own set of rules and regulations for accounting and financial reporting. Therefore when an enterprise decide to raise capital from the market other than the country in which it is located the rules and regulations of that other country will apply. E.g. the companies which would like to register with New York stock exchange have to prepare in addition to their national financial statements, a financial statement in accordance with the US-GAAP. This thing result in extra cost for the companies and also create confusion in the mind of investors about which accounting standards are right and more credible. Financial reporting system of global standards is a prerequisite for attracting foreign as well as present and prospective investors at home alike that should be achieved through convergence of accounting standards. According to K.S. Vikasmeey former president of ICAI people who invest overseas naturally want to be able to keep track of the financial health of the securities issues. Convergence of accounting standards is the only means to achieve this. Only by talking the same language they can understand each other across border. Another Important need of convergence of accounting standards relates to cross boarder merger and acquisition facilitation.

Challenges of Adopting of IFRS

IFRSs are very much different from the present accounting policies. Accounting standards have been developed in different countries under different legal, economic, social and cultural environment and environment of other countries can not be

Pour...
Hoshiarpur,

IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY AND DIFFERENT SECTOR OF ECONOMY

Asst Prof. Manpreet Kaur
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, mannfeb10@gmail.com

Abstract:- The research paper is regarding Concept of GST, impact of GST on Indian Economy and also discuss GST impacts on different sector of economy. The aim this research paper is to explain the mechanism of GST and its effects on Indian economy. It is a comprehensive tax system that will subsume all indirect taxes of State and central Governments and whole economy into seamless nation in national market. GST is an Indirect Tax which has replaced many Indirect Taxes in India. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017. The Act came into effect on 1st July 2017; Goods & Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. The idea of GST in India was proposed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1999 and a committee was set up under the leadership of Asim Das Gupta the then finance minister of West Bengal. It has replaced 17 indirect taxes and 22 cesses. GST was first introduced in 1954 in France. Only Canada has a dual model like India. After France, Japan, South Korea, UK, Australia has adopted GST. More than 150 countries have implemented GST. Four laws have been passed regarding GST- GST, CGST (Central GST), SGST (State GST) and UTGST (Union Territories GST). GST, which embodies the principle of "one nation, one tax, one market" is aimed at unifying the country's \$2 trillion economy and 1.3 billion people into a common market. Under GST, goods and services fall under five tax categories: 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent. For corporates, the elimination of multiple taxes will improve the ease of doing business.

Keywords:- GST, Indian economy, evolution, sectors

Introduction:- Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect tax (or consumption tax) levied in India on the supply of goods and services. GST is levied at every step in the production process, but is meant to be refunded to all parties in the various stages of production other than the final consumer. Goods and services are divided into five tax slabs for collection of tax - 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. However, Petroleum products, alcoholic drinks, electricity, are not taxed under GST and instead are taxed separately by the individual state governments, as per the previous tax regime. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. In addition a cess of 22% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on few items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products. Pre-GST, the statutory tax rate for most goods was about 26.5%. Post-GST, most goods are expected to be in the 18% tax range.

The tax came into effect from July 1, 2017 through the implementation of One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India by the Indian government. The tax replaced existing multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments.

GST is meant to replace a slew of indirect taxes with a unified tax and is therefore expected to reshape the country's 2.4 trillion dollar economy, but not without criticism.

Review of Literature :-

1. Monika Sehrawat, Upasana Dhanda (2015) in their paper "GST in India: A key tax reform" presented an overview of GST concept, explains its features along with its timeline of implementation in India. The paper was more focused on advantages of GST and challenges faced by India in execution.
2. Rajwinder Kaur (2017) in her paper "GST: Its Impact on Services Availed by Consumers" cleared that overall impact on GST. This paper will highlight the concept, features, timeline and effect of GST on services utilised by consumers. And also discuss Input tax credit has made GST beneficial for consumers. She also discussed the impact of GST on different sector.
3. Subhamoy Banik, Advocate Arundhuti Das (2017) in their paper "GST in India: Impact and challenges" presented an overview of GST concept, advantages and explains its features along with focused in challenges faced by India in execution.
4. Dr. Anitha.M.N (2016) in her paper "Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Logistics Sector in India" this paper is an analysis of what the impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) will be on Logistics Sector in India primarily in Transportation, Warehousing and Logistics Service Providers.
5. Milandeep Kour, Kajal Chaudhary, Surjan Singh, Baljinder Kaur (2016) "A Study on impact of GST after its implementation". This paper would help to show that, what would be the impact of GST after its implementation, difference between present Indirect Taxes and GST and what would be the benefits and challenges of GST after implementation.
6. Prof. Vinayak R Gramopadhye, Prof. Milind M Samudre (2018) "Impact of GST on Service Sector of India" This paper was an attempt to study the impact of levying of GST on service sector.

Evolution, Acceptance and Future of Crypto Commodities

Manjit Kaur* Dr. Kavita Aggarwal**

*Asst. Professor, Head PG Department of Commerce S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

**Rayat Bahra Institute of Management, Mohali

Abstract

A crypto-currency is a virtual currency created and managed through advanced encryption techniques known as cryptography. Cryptography constitutes complex algorithms for various processes to secure the Crypto-transactions and to control the generation of new codes (generally known as crypto-coins). The first ever crypto-currency developed and evolved in 2009 was Bitcoin and developer named Satoshi Nakamoto is the father of Bitcoin. Bitcoin uses sophisticated algorithms like SHA-256, which is a set of cryptographic hash functions designed by the United States National Security Agency. Bitcoin is considered as a medium of exchange of base currencies of country and these exchanges are performed in the form of exchanging digital information, electricity transformed into lines of code with monetary value through a process made possible by certain principles, protocols and complex coding structures of cryptography. Since from the progression phase of Bitcoin in the crypto-currency world, the concept not remained buried and expands its horizon to other hundreds of crypto-currencies in existence today, often referred to as Altcoins and they have their corresponding monetary values in the economy of cyber world with reference to the base currency as Bitcoin^[6]. This paper covers the evolution of crypto currency, its acceptance by the crypto community and the reasons for tremendous raise in its value over the couple of past years. The paper also covers the present and future derivatives of crypto market space including crypto farming / mining and crypto trading. An attempt has been made in providing overview impacts of social coercion and government policies on crypto society.

Keywords: Crypto currency, Cyber law, Social threats, Security threats, Bitcoin, Crypto Farming and Crypto Trading

Introduction

Virtual or crypto currency is decentralized digital form of an encrypted code transferred between peers but confirmed in overall public ledger through the process known as mining. The ever first such virtual currency developed and evolved in 2009 was Bitcoin and developer Satoshi Nakamoto. Such currency system(s) based on a reusable proof of concept was later generated by Hal Finney who followed the work of Dai and Szabo. Bitcoin uses sophisticated and complex crypto algorithms like SHA-256, which is a set of cryptographic hash functions designed by the United States National Security Agency. During the month of Sep 2015, United States Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) while settling the charges against already defunct operation in San Francisco called Coinflip, actually marketed Bitcoin derivatives. Through the process, the CFTC asserted for the first time that Bitcoin as a "commodity" and it leaves the principal impact of the enforcement battle itself to be felt by companies like Coinflip, which offer Bitcoin derivatives to users in the States later^[9].

Presently taking the scenario of Indian economy due demonetization in India, people are tend to be attracted towards cashless economy and forcing the overall course pushing in the support of cashless transactions. Taking into consideration, the benefits of crypto-currency analytical over the traditional cash transactions and other commodities like nominal or no transaction fee, instant and secure transactions, accessible by anyone anywhere round the clock and no interference or governance of any centralized or reserve governing authority has created a huge cyber crypto space.

The Indian government's is still working over the legalization or otherwise procedure for crypto space which survives over the Block-chain framework (peer-to-peer networks) and in view to mounted consciousness of Bitcoin in the world's next most populous country which could push it to an inclining point. The trend of obtaining and collecting Bitcoins and other crypto currencies generally known as Altcoins are so popular among the society that people acquired and installed the mining systems at their places with the use heavy graphics cards in series while the trend of crypto trading is also mushrooming promptly without any hitches.

Crypto Farming and Its Future

Mining is the basic process of cryptocurrency generation and its propagation which involves transaction validation to make sure safe and secure peer to peer transfer. Cryptocurrency mining is performed by people called miners, who validate the transactions and in this process, new currency is generated. Each cryptocurrency transaction is stored on a digital ledger called blockchain, where transactions occurred in a particular time period are stored forever in blocks. Miners carefully keep an eye over transactions to verify the errorless transfers from source to destination. Therefore, mining enables the generation and release of new cryptocurrency coins in the digital economy. Mining is performed with mining tools which may range from traditionally used CPUs (Central Processing Unit) to modern privately owned ASICs (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) and other machines^[1]. Traditional mining tools required large power to operate but it was not sufficient to meet the rapidly

Customer Perception Regarding Digital Payment

Isha* Suparna mehti**

* Assistant professor of commerce, SD College, Hoshlarpur, email- ishaaggarwal01@yahoo.co.in

** Student, SD College, Hoshlarpur

Abstract

The last decade has seen tremendous growth in use of internet and mobile phone in India. Increasing use of internet, mobile penetration and government initiative such as Digital India. Electronic consumer transaction made at point of sale for services and product either through internet bank. The consumer perception of digital payment has a significant and position impact on adopting of digital payment. The structured questionnaire was used as research tool for understanding consumer perception of digital payment. Primary data was collected from 50 respondents.

Keywords: Demonetisation, USSD, AEPS, Paytm, Mobikwik, Freecharge, PhonePe, Airtel money,

Introduction

Demonetisation encouraged cashless payment system. On 8 November 2016, PM Narendra Modi announced the Demonetisation of 500 and 1000. He said "Notes of rupees 500 and 1000 will not be the legal tender midnight". And from 9th November 2016, these notes will be just a piece of paper totally worthless. It results into an introduction of digital payment system. Digital payment system was introduced in February 1995 as a means to replace cash for small transactions. This system was retired in December 31, 2014. But PM Narendra Modi again started the digital payment system. And he encouraged the paperless and cashless India under Digital India Program.

What do you mean by Digital Payment?

Digital Payment is a way by which the payment is made through digital modes instead of cash. It is also known as electronic payment. In the digital payment, payer and payee both are use digital mode. No hard cash is involved in it. With the digital payment we can do transaction in anywhere, anytime. It reduce the time gap to settled the transaction. Now there is no need to go bank for withdrawal the money than give to payee. It save time and it is easy to handle.

Different modes of Digital Payment?

Banking cards: Cards are the most widely used payments methods such as debit card, credit card. The main advantage of debit and credit cards are easy to pay the bills and convenient. Some of the most reputed and well-known card payment systems are visa card, rupay card, master card.



Digital wallet / mobile wallet: The Digital or mobile wallet stores bank account or debit / credit card information or bank account information in an encoded format to allow secure payments. One can also add money to a mobile wallet and use the same to make payments and purchase goods and service. This eliminate the need to use credit / debit cards or 4 - digit pin. Some of the mobile wallet apps in the market are paytm, mobikwik, freecharge, mobomoney etc.

USSD: It stands for unstructured supplementary service data based mobile banking. It is linked to merchant's bank account and used via mobile phone on GSM network for payments up to rupees 5000 per day per customer.

AEPS: The Aadhaar Enabled payment system uses the 12 - digit unique Aadhaar identification number to allow bank to bank transactions at POS. AEPS services include balance enquiry, cash withdrawal, cash deposit and Aadhaar to Aadhaar fund

Internet Broadband: A New Generation

Isha* Arleen Kaur**

* Assistant professor of commerce, SD College, Hoshiarpur, email- ishaaggarwal01@yahoo.co.in
** Student, SD College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

As the people are nowadays fond of internet surfing they are very much in touch with using internet in their daily working as well as in leisure time. Keeping in mind the present scenario of the world government took an initiative of SMART CITIES which are provided with the wireless internet facilities on the roads too. SMART SCHOOLS are the one of the most best example that government has taken initiative to make students learn by the modes of internet. In this paper I have made an attempt to study the trend of internet broadband.

Keywords: Internet Broadband, new generation.

Introduction

Internet broadband simply means the use of wide range of frequencies that are used for getting the internet facilities to our rooms, colleges, offices, campus etc. Simply speaking internet broadband is the system of connecting computers or other devices with internet in order to receive information in the form of texts and graphics. Types of Broadband Digital Subscriber Line which transmits the data through copper telephone wires. Cable Modem facilitates net as well as telephone with the help of twisted pair. Fiber optic converts electric signals into light signals. Wireless frequencies are used in homes, offices, campuses etc. Satellite are useful in serving internet in remote areas. Broadband on Power line exists the broadband on low and medium voltage electric current.

Objectives of the Study

To know what type of broadband is being used by the people
What is the trend of internet broadband nearby?

Working of Internet Broadband

ADSL: Asymmetrical digital subscriber line.

SDSL: Symmetrical digital subscriber line.

Literature Review

This paper is very helpful in simplifying the trends of broadband. Data has been collected about the providers like Airtel, BSNL, Hathway keeping in mind the speed, area, charges, plans. After getting the information a questionnaire was prepared. Before this study Leslie D'Monte in his article evolving internet in India tells about how internet has got rooted in India. Enrique De Arguez in internet broadband business told how the business trend of India is shifting to broadband. John B. Horrigan showed the major difference between the broadband providers. Lee Rainie told about the behavior of people on broadband. All these researchers covered all over India but in this study perspective of Punjab is taken into consideration.

Research Methodology

This study is carried out to know the impact and need of internet services in various localities. This study focuses on secondary data collected from magazine articles, internet the main aim of study is to know the trend of internet broadband in nearby locations.

Research Tool

I carried out the study with the help of questionnaire prepared.

Sample Design

I took the questionnaire and distributed it in my locality and got it filled by the people in my presence.

Research Limitations

Many people were unaware about the connections being used?
Many respondents were not ready to answer.

Findings

Large amount of people are still not using internet they are dependent on cybercafés.
Airtel is India's largest broadband providers and is very much popular in Hoshiarpur too. It offers 4G prepaid recharges.
Ratings 4.6 out of 5.

CORPORATES AND ENVIRONMENT DEGRADATION: A CASE STUDY INVOLVING STERLITE LIMITED ACCUSED OF NATURAL AND HUMAN DISASTER:

Neha
S.D college Hoshiarpur

Abstract: corporate environment responsibility is recent topic in these days which makes business houses abstain from damaging natural resources and using them in most sustainable way. This paper aims at explaining a case study involving recent protest by people of industrial area in Thoothukundi District in Tamilnadu against Sterlite Limited which shows the wrath of people against reactive and slow legal system and corporate culture in India which was damaging citizen's health badly.

INTRODUCTION :

An industrial unit becomes the focal point of agitations in Thoothukudi against pollution. The May 22 agitation and firing on anti-Sterlite protesters will go down in Tamil Nadu's history as one of the most violent incidents of people-government interface. The protestors wanted Sterlite's copper smelting unit in Thoothukudi shut down as it was causing environmental damage to the area. The company has been accused of being lax regarding environmental regulations, causing detriment to the health of the locals in and around Thoothukudi.

WHAT DOES STERLITE DO :

Sterlite Copper is a copper smelting unit and is a subsidiary of the London-based Vedanta Group. Sterlite produces non-ferrous metals like copper, aluminium and zinc, along with chemicals such as sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid. The plant in Thoothukudi is one of two copper plants in the country, the other one being in Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

What is an Issue:

In the last few months, the slogan, "Copper for Sterlite, cancer for people" has been heard in villages around the SIPCOT industrial complex in Thoothukudi. There was, activists allege, much pent-up anger and frustration of the people over their inability to stop the opening of new units or expansion of existing ones (Sterlite Copper, in this instance) that, in their perception, would pollute the environment further. The agitation slowly attracted people from South Veerapandiapuram, Pandarampatti, Silverpuram, Madathur, Meelavittan, Ayyanadaippu, Sankaraperi and Mappillaiyoorani. This wave of protests began on March 24, 2018 with people gathering to protest the expansion of the plant. Sterlite had applied for clearance, but the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) rejected their application. The protesters claim that the company has continued construction despite not receiving approval to do so.

J. Veerapandi, a postgraduate in chemistry, and a local, claims: "These villages situated close to Sterlite Copper have been witnessing deaths caused by cancer and respiratory diseases, birth of children with congenital disorders and increased instances of miscarriage. The villagers suspect that these are caused by liquid and gaseous effluents discharged from the copper-manufacturing unit. And this anxiety, fear and anger brought the people together against the mega project."

Is this issue new?~

Ever since the AIADMK government, led by former Chief Minister Jayalalithaa, gave its consent for establishing the copper anode manufacturing unit in 1993, Sterlite Copper has faced resistance from the locals. Local fishermen's groups backed by the MDMK [expand] began agitating against the plant. Sterlite Copper tried to recruit people from the community to quell the agitations, but it could not stop the protests. This too was short-lived as the plant began functioning in 1997. The earliest of the notable protests happened, on March 20, 1996, when about 500 fishermen laid siege to cargo ship MV Reesa that was carrying raw materials for Sterlite.

Mr. Prem says that for more than two decades, Sterlite Copper has been a major polluter — a description acknowledged by the Supreme Court. Over the years, the toxic waste from the industry has polluted the air, water and land of Thoothukudi and its surroundings. A document authored in 2010 by Mark Chernaik of the Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide categorically states that "...copper smelting facilities have adverse environmental impacts that can extend for several tens of kilometres."

The document demonstrates how the smelting complex in Thoothukudi "is endangering human health and the environment and contaminating water supplies." K. Kanagaraj of the CPI (M) says the initial euphoria of having a factory nearby wore off

Management Information System And Its Role In Decision Making

Neena*

* Assistant professor of computer Application & Science, S.D. College Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Information has become an essential resource for managing modern organizations. Data are the lifeblood of today's organizations, and the effective and efficient management of data is considered an integral part of organizational strategy. In today's business world, there are varieties of information systems such as TPS, OAS, KWS, MIS, DSS, ES, CSCWS, GDSS and ESS. Each plays a different role in organizational hierarchy and decision making process. Decision support system is powerful tool that assist corporate executives, administrators and other senior officials in making decision regarding the problem. Management Information Systems is a useful tool that provided organized and summarized information in a proper time to decision makers and enable making accurate decision for managers in organizations. Management Information System is flow-processing procedures based on computer data, and integrated with other management functions. DSS is an interactive, flexible, and adaptive computer based information system. DSS supports complex decision making and increases its effectiveness. The objective of this study is to understand the meaning of MIS and DSS and to know the various factors where they differ and helps to the society.

Keywords: Management information system, Decision support system, Benefits of MIS, limitation of MIS, Type of DSS, comparison Between MIS & DSS

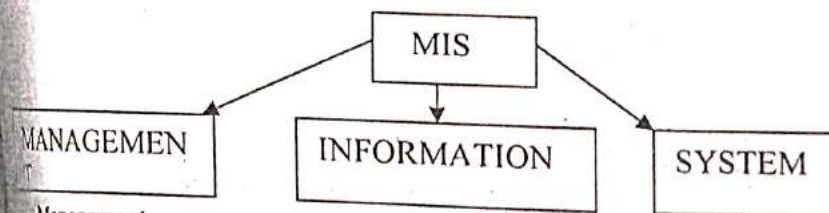
Introduction

For the last twenty years, different kinds of information systems are developed for different purposes, depending on the need of the business. Transaction Process Systems (TPS) function in operational level to process large amount of data for routine business transactions of the organization, Office Automation Systems (OAS) support data workers and Knowledge Work Systems (KWS) support professional workers. Higher-level systems include Management Information Systems (MIS) and Decision Support Systems (DSS). Expert System (ES) applies the expertise of decision makers to solve specific, unstructured problems. At the strategic level of management, there is Executive Support Systems (ESS). Group Decision Support Systems (GDSS) and the more generally described Computer Supported Collaborative Work (CSCW) systems aid group level decision making of a semistructured or unstructured decision.

The concept of Management Information System (MIS) has evolved over a period of time comprising many different facets of the organizational function. MIS is a necessity of all the organizations. MIS is a product of a multi-disciplinary approach to the business management. Management Information system is an organized diverse and automated information system that is concerned with the process of gathering, storing and transferring relevant information to support the management operations in an organization. Management information systems combine hardware, software and network products in an integrated solution that provides managers with data in a format suitable for analysis, monitoring, decision-making and reporting. The system collects data, stores it in a database and makes it available to users over a secure network. Managers need rapid access to information to make decisions about strategic, financial, marketing and operational issues. Companies collect vast amounts of information, including customer records, sales data, market research, financial records, manufacturing and inventory data, and human resource records. However, much of that information is held in separate departmental databases, making it difficult for decision makers to access data quickly. A management information system simplifies and speeds up information retrieval by storing data in a central location that is accessible via a network. The result is decisions that are quicker and more accurate.

The Meaning of Management Information Systems

The term of management information systems consists of three parts, to understand the meaning of this term must understand what the meaning of management, information, and systems. It is better to understand each part of the term.



Management

Pooja
Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur,

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND GLOBALISATION

BALJINDER KAUR

ASST. PROF. IN PG DEPT. OF COMMERCE, SD COLLEGE, HOSHIARPUR.

E-MAIL ID: baljinderkaurk80@gmail.com

Abstract

Connecting with people over the world is now much easier than it was a few years ago. Satellites, fiber-optic cables and the internet make it much easy to share information with those in different time zones and locations in the world. It has converted the whole world into a global village. Global communication is directly affected by the process of globalization. It helps to increase business opportunities, remove cultural barriers and develop a global village. Both globalization and global communication have changed the political, cultural, economic and environmental elements of the world. It has increased many business opportunities. Many companies today hire employees that are located in other countries. Imagine not being able to talk to them instantly. Using communication vehicles such as video calling make it simple to converse with colleagues across the globe, almost making it feel as if they are in the same room. With this kind of communication technology, many businesses are able to take advantage of opportunities in different countries or cities, improving the economic outlook on a global level. Many people perceive culture to be the root of communication challenges. When people from two different cultures try to exchange information, the way they speak, their body language or their mannerisms can be interpreted differently by the other person. The way people approach problems and how they participate in communities is all influenced by culture. With television and movies, cultural barriers are becoming less prevalent. Being able to communicate effectively and frequently with colleagues or friends across the planet helps people understand each other's cultures a little better.

KEYWORDS: Global village, cultural barriers, business opportunities, strategy.

Meaning of globalization

Globalization describes a process by which national and regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through the global network of trade, communication, immigration and transportation. This is the integration of economies, industries, markets, cultures and policy-making around the world. In the more recent past, globalization was often primarily focused on the economic side of the world, such as trade, foreign direct investment and international capital flows, more recently the term has been expanded to include a broader range of areas and activities such as culture, media, technology, socio-cultural, political, and even biological factors, e.g. climate change. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, some talked about the rise of a "one world way" of doing business and living, but more recent events have suggested that those thoughts were misplaced as we see the success of a number of varying economic and national systems.

Globalization is defined as the increasing process of interdependence and interconnected between different political, social and economic components of the world. It is the way in which the world is seen as the global village.

Globalization becomes a worldwide system because it integrate people across their national borders making the world operate as a village and therefore making free movements of goods, capital and information.

The process of globalization has speeded up dramatically in the last few decades as technological advances make it easier for people to travel, communicate, and do business internationally. Two major recent driving forces are advances in telecommunications infrastructure and the growth of the internet. In general, as economies become more connected to other economies, they have increased opportunity but also increased competition. For e.g. in the last twenty years the breadth and depth of links between nations and between regions has grown enormously. Communications costs have declined dramatically allowing easy daily contact via the web and telephone, enabling the outsourcing of IT and other services, to India for example, and the rise in global work teams. Other critical links are immigration and transportation, particularly airlines. The International Organization for Migration estimates that there are two hundred million migrants around the world today; they have largely immigrated from the world to developed countries, particularly to the U.S., Canada, Australia, the U.K. and Continental Europe. Though there are tensions at times in Europe and elsewhere this immigration has changed the face of these regions and increased the personal links across borders very considerably.

Communication in global world

Global or international communication is the development and sharing of information, through verbal and non-verbal messages, in international settings and contexts. It is a broad field that incorporates multiple disciplines of communication, including intercultural, political, health, media, crisis, social advocacy, and integrated marketing communications, to name just a few. Individuals with a degree in global communication might find employment in advertising and marketing, public relations, international journalism, foreign service, politics and lobbying, publishing, online media, entertainment, or any other industry with an international focus.

Objectives of global communication

Communication objectives are goals for messages or programs of communication. They are used to identify your audience, craft messages and evaluate results. Communication objectives is a broad term that can apply to areas such as marketing, sales, knowledge work, creative works, public speaking, governance, management and leadership. The following are illustrative examples of communication objectives.

ILFS Fiasco: A warning bell

Mr. Arun Kumar* Mr. Sachin Kumar**

*Assistant Professor, Department commerce, S.C.D Government College, Ludhiana, Punjab

**Research Scholar, IKG PTU, Jalandhar & Assistant Professor, S.D College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab email-sachinkatira@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper attempts to study the recent Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) debt fiasco. The objective of the paper is to study in details the IL&FS fiasco along with reasons and shortcoming of the system. First part of paper gives the brief history of the company and subsequently details of debt crisis is discussed in the detail. The spill over effect of debt crisis along with government steps to control the situation are analysed in this paper. IL&FS case should be a warning bell for the government precisely for the reason that it reached a stage of collapse and all the mechanism failed to detect the problem at early stage. The gaps in the system due to which the fiasco happened which needs to be filled up by the regulators are discussed in detail.

Keywords: IL&FS Fiasco, Debt Market, Debt crisis

IL&FS History

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) is an infrastructure development and finance company. IL&FS was formed in 1987 as an "RBI registered Core Investment Company" by three financial institutions central bank of india(CBI), Housing development finance corporation (HDFC) and Unit Trust of India(UTI). The objective of ILFS was to provide finance and loans for major infrastructure projects. Currently, its institutional stakeholders include LIC, ORIX Corporation and Abu Dhabi investment authority and small shareholding from few Indian banks.

Major Shareholder	% Share
LIC	25%
ORIX Corporation	23%
Abu Dhabi investment authority	12 %
HDFC	9%
CBI	7%
State Bank of India	6%

IL&FS has 256 group companies as of 2018, including subsidiaries, joint venture companies and associate entities. Though on the surface, the company appears to have 23 direct subsidiaries, 141 indirect subsidiaries (including special purpose vehicles for different projects), 6 joint ventures and 4 associate companies, each of them is further subdivided into additional legal entities, with much cross ownership as well as ownership by investment vehicles of various governments. While some of its subsidiaries (such as IL&FS Transport) ran into high losses in 2018 and found it difficult to repay their loans, others (such as IL&FS investment managers) posted profits.

Objective of Study

1. IL & FS Fiasco in detail
2. Find out reason for Debt crisis
3. Find out spill over effect
4. Shortcoming in the system

IL & FS Fiasco

10 years after collapse of Lehman brothers which triggered the global financial crisis in 2008, IL&FS defaulted on payment to lenders which triggered the panic in the Indian market. The debt market in India started to dwindle. In early September 2018 one of IL & FS's subsidiaries had been unable to repay a Rs. 1000 crore short term loan taken from Small industrial development bank of India (SIDBI). SIDBI asked one of its officers to resign. Subsequently, one of the IL & FS group companies called IL & FS Financial services limited had defaulted on its commercial paper payments. IL&FS Financial Services Ltd., one of the group's many financial subsidiaries had defaulted on repaying about Rs. 450 crore worth of inter-corporate deposits to SIDBI. The company reported to stock exchange that it had received notices for delays and defaults in servicing some of the inter corporate deposits accepted by it. Consequent to defaults, rating agency ICRA downgraded the ratings of its short-term and long-term borrowing programmes. The default sparked panic in the debt as well as equity market. IL&FS has several projects in different sectors including Transportation, Area Development, e-Governance, Health

Technology In Business Management

Pooja*

* Assistant professor of computer Application & Science, S.D. College Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Internet has evolved into universal standards for connecting (networking), computers, communication devices, variety of communication mediums, operating systems, wide variety of application software, mobile devices and so on. Any entity complying with such standard get connected to Internet(WWW). Information technology should be deployed to gain competitive edge in the market place. In this paper, the users would easily understand and appreciate the immense benefits. Information Technology offers to management functions, understanding of how I.T. support these management functions viz. planning, organizing, staffing, co-ordination and collaboration, communication etc.

Keywords: Information technology (IT), KMS, DSS and MIS.

Introduction

Businesses, whether in the public or private sector, are living, breathing and operating in environments where the ground beneath their feet is constantly moving. Technology and its availability have changed the landscape as we know it. Traditional operating frameworks and models are not able to support technology-driven business need and capability management. Uncertainty, reduced development cycles, disruptive use cases and increased market competition have altered the role of technology in the business. Business executives struggle to forecast the future of their competitive environments, markets and value chains.

Harnessing the potential of technology to create value for the business has become a necessity which, in turn, has led to requirements for the information technology (IT) organisation to become transformational rather than operational. In other words, technology has transitioned from the back office to the forefront – into the hands of customers, employees and society. The IT function needs to become a dynamic and fluid organisation, ready to shift focus and repurpose resources at a moment's notice.

The business expectations and requirements towards the IT function have undergone a radical shift within a relatively short time. The IT function needs to become a dynamic and fluid organisation, ready to shift focus and repurpose resources at a moment's notice. There is an ever-growing need for more flexible and agile ways to adapt the rate of change, and this has created new challenges for the IT functions who need to do that in a way that does not require a complete revamp of their management model. If the IT functions reject the need for change and stick to the old, established methodologies, they risk losing their credibility in the eyes of the business.

Modern Business has 3 dimensions:

1. Efficient business operations which are highly responsive to customer expectations and fast in reaching the market.
2. Effective management relying on right business knowledge that leads to optimal utilization of its resources and opportunities.
3. Information Technology applications that bring competitive edge to the business.

These three dimensions are being dynamically altered by the markets, retailers, customers, supply chains, governments, competitors, innovations and newer technologies.

Information Technology is an essential partner in management of your business, regardless of the kind of expertise you operate. Whether you need computers for storing, transfer, retrieval or transmission of information, you can manage your business with greater accuracy and efficiency with the assistance of information technology and computer applications.

- **Storage:** you may already use a computer for data storage for your business, Inventory, sales, receivables and payables stored in Excel, open office or a similar program keeps these figures at your fingertips. Accounting software stores your payroll information, tax records and specialized data for your business. Once you are acquainted with a program, you won't know how you functioned without it. You can eliminate much of the physical storage at the office by using information technology to scan and store old personnel and payroll files, tax files or client files. User may need less square footage with Information Technology.
- **Marketing:** Large and small businesses are on a level playing field on the Internet. You can have a web presence, take orders, buy merchandise, sell excess or even operate some businesses entirely online. A marketing tool that uses information technology is the Quick Response or QR Code that look like a barcode but is square. A scan advertises your website address and includes any text you choose. You can use your business management skills to direct employees or contractors to do your skills in Information Technology.
- **Information:** Whether you learned business management by the book, or by practical experience, you'll need updates all of your life. The internet is a wealth of Information to keep you current with trends, techniques, software and human resources. You can draw or online databases and websites to locate potential employees, compare insurance proposals, tackle employee issues or check out the competition. Managing your business with information gleaned

Empirical evidences of efficiency of derivative contract of Gold

Dr. Nishi Bala* Sachin Kumar**

*Principal, Ludhiana Group of Colleges, Chaukiman, Ludhiana

**Assistant Professor, Sanatan Dharma College, Hoshiarpur Email- sachinkatira@yahoo.com

Abstract

Gold is most coveted yellow metal in India. India has become the largest importer of Gold. From country's economic perspective Gold import increases the current account deficit. Government of India is taking several steps to reduce the import of Gold. The Government of India had allowed trading in gold in Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX). The future market is efficient if cointegration exist between the spot prices and future market prices. The study empirically test the two future contract of gold. Near month gold contract and next contract of gold future are tested for efficiency. The study concludes that future contract of near month gold and next contract gold are cointegrated with spot prices of gold. Since both the markets are integrated, any policy impact on one of segment of market will have impact other segment of market also in long run.

Keywords: Derivatives, Gold, Cointegration

Introduction

Gold is most coveted yellow metal in India. Gold can be named as world currency as it can be easily bought, sold and traded on daily basis across the world. India has become the largest importer of Gold and much more than ninety per cent of it is for conversion to jewellery as it has malleable character and can be shaped easily. Gold functions as accessory for ladies from all strata of society. Ornaments are made from gold practically for every component of the entire body, for beautification. Yellow metal is equally sought by a wealthy urban businessman, a middle class family or a poor farmer in a village. Indians consider gold as a symbol of purity, prosperity and good fortune. Although Gold is acquired continuously over the years still Indian Hindu calendar has auspicious days to purchase gold for festivals, like Dhanteras and Akhay Tritya. India is largest importer of the Gold and most of it is consumed in shape of jewellery. Indian investors were keen in investing gold after global meltdown of 2008 as they consider other financial asset became non lucrative at that time. From country's economic perspective Gold import increases the current account deficit. Gold import has cascading impact on inflation as import weakens the currency which results in paying for more amounts for importing necessary items like oil. Higher oil prices increases the prices of almost all the commodities. Government of India is taking several steps to reduce the import of Gold. The Government of India had allowed trading in gold in Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX). There are two main objective of commodity market price discovery and risk transfer. Risk transfer refers to activity whereby hedgers transfer their risk to speculators. Price discovery is process through which the spot prices are determined with the help of derivative market. The price of a commodity is determined by demand and supply forces in the market. Price discovery and risk transfer can be done if the future contract is efficient.

Review of Literature

Baillie and Myers (1991) examine the long run relationship between futures and spot markets by using cointegration for six US commodities and conclude that the hypothesis of no cointegration between cash and futures prices cannot be rejected for the all the commodities. McKenzie and Holt (2002) study the long run and short run market efficiency for four US commodities using cointegration and GQARCH-M-ECM. The results show that live cattle, hogs, corn and soybean meal futures markets are both efficient and unbiased in the long run, however, inefficiencies and pricing biases in the form of a dynamic lag structure exist in the short run. Raizada and Sahi (2006) show that wheat futures market is even weak form inefficient and fails to play the role of price discovery. Spot market has found to capture the market information faster and therefore expected to play the leading role. Ali and Gupta (2011) examine the efficiency of the futures market for 12 agricultural commodities by using Johansen's cointegration. Results show that cointegration exists significantly in futures and spot prices for all the selected agricultural commodities except in case of two commodities.

Problem formation

Market efficiency implies cointegration because the same factors that determine the future spot price are reflected in the current futures price, so the two should not drift apart (Beck S 1994). The research in Indian commodity market is scarce. Diverse finding were put forward by different researchers with regard to cointegration between spot and future contract. The previous studies test efficiency of only near month future contract. This paper study the efficiency of gold contract not only in near month contract but also in next contract.

Objective of study:

- To test the efficiency of near month future contract of gold traded on MCX
- To test the efficiency of next contract future contract of gold traded on MCX

Data and Methodology

Causality test of spot and future contract of Gold

Sachin Kumar

Research Scholar IKG PTU Jalandhar & Assistant Professor S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Gold always was and still is, much more than just a precious metal for Indians. Indian believe that within whirlpool of chaotic adjustments and fluctuating market condition, gold stays constant and provides adequate and constant return. From country's economic perspective Gold import increases the current account deficit. The futures market discovers the likely prices of a commodity at future points of time depending on the expectation of supply and demand. If spot causes future then it is proved that spot helps in price discovery. If future causes spot prices then it is proved that future helps in price discovery of spot. Objective of this paper is to find out causality relationship between spot prices of gold and near month future prices of gold and next contract of future gold contract. Empirical analysis of spot and future market data was done through Granger Causality test to fulfill the objective. This paper concludes bidirectional relationship exist between spot price of gold and near month future contract of gold. Unidirectional relationship exists between the spot prices of gold and next contract of gold. Next contract leads in price discovery of Gold.

Introduction

From the past many decades, India has become the largest importer of in the world-wide context and much more than nine per cent of it is converted to Gold. The gold granted to a bride on her wedding have become tradition in India. The family average means start saving soon after their children are born. In India, yellow metal gold always was and still is, much more than just a precious metal. Rural as well as city residents invest in Gold as financial asset for its unique feature like liquidity, convertibility and acceptability. Indian believe that within whirlpool of chaotic adjustments and fluctuating market condition, gold stays constant and provides adequate and constant return. From country's economic perspective Gold import increases the current account deficit. Gold import has cascading impact on inflation as import weakens the currency which results in paying for more amounts for importing necessary items like oil. Higher oil prices increase the prices of almost all the commodities. Government of India is taking several steps to reduce the import of Gold. The Government of India had all trading in gold in Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX). There are two main objectives of commodity market price discovery and risk transfer. Risk transfer refers to activity whereby hedgers transfer their risk to speculators. Price discovery is the process through which the spot prices are determined with the help of derivative market. The price of a commodity is determined by demand and supply forces in the market. The futures market discovers the likely prices of a commodity at future points of time depending on the expectation of supply and demand. If spot causes future then it is proved that spot helps in price discovery. If future causes spot prices then it is proved that future helps in price discovery of spot.

Review of literature

Causality test results show that causality flow from future market to spot market which indicates flow of information from future to spot market and there is unidirectional relationship [Biswat (2009); Joshep et al. (2014)] bi-directional Granger causality relationship between spot and future is discovered in spot and future contract [Gupta and Singh (2006) Sehgal et al. (2012) Ghosh (2010).]

Research Gap

The research in the Indian Commodity market is scarce. The most of the papers tested causality relationship between spot market and near month future price series.

Objective of the Study

1. To find out causality relationship between spot prices of gold and near month future prices of gold
2. To find out causality relationship between the spot prices of gold and next contract of gold future.

Data and Methodology

This empirical study is conducted on the secondary data collected from the official website of MCX for spot and near month future price of cotton contract from January 2010 to December 2016. MCX is leading commodity exchange in India with a market share of 84.06% in terms of value of future commodity traded (Source FMC data 2015). The data analysis is carried through following statistical and econometric techniques.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

Augmented Dickey fuller Test can be used to determine whether the time series is stationary or not. Testing procedure for Augmented Dickey Fuller test

$$\Delta X_t = \alpha + \beta t + \gamma X_{t-1} + \delta \Delta X_{t-1} + \dots + \delta_{p-1} \Delta X_{t-p+1} + \varepsilon_t$$



A REVIEW PAPER ON DIGITAL MARKETING

Ms. Amandeep Kaur

*Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science and Applications, S.D. College Hoshiarpur, Punjab email-gidwaalsandeep123@gmail.com

Abstract

The use of the Internet and other digital media and technology to support 'modern marketing' has given rise to a bewildering range of labels and jargon created by both academics and professionals. Digital Marketing is one of the most important application of internet. It is the new form, new usage marketing methodology that leverages Internet as a medium to unleash marketing of products, services, solutions and brands offered by various industries, sectors and verticals across multiple domains. It is the process of promoting brands using internet. Digital marketing means using digital technologies to help sell your goods and services. Very simple put, Digital marketing refers to applications of marketing principles and technologies via electronic media and more specially the internet.

KEYWORDS : Marketing tactics, SERP, PPC, Bewildering, Inbound marketing, Info graphics

Introduction

Digital marketing is the marketing of products or services using digital technologies, mainly on internet, but also including mobile phones, display advertising, and many other Digital medium to reach consumers. It can be understood as a well-targeted, conversion-oriented, quantifiable, and interactive marketing of products or services by utilizing digital innovation to achieve the customers, and transform them into clients in a sustainable fashion. The key objective is to promote brands through various forms of Digital media. It targets a specific segment of customer's base and is interactive. It incorporate marketing with customer feedback or a two way interaction between the company and customers. It enables an organization to analyze marketing campaigns and what is not typically in real time.



The 5DS of Digital Marketing

To understand the importance of digital marketing to the future of marketing in any business, it's helpful to think about what audience interactions we need to understand and manage. Digital marketing today is about many more types of audience interaction than website or email. The 5Ds define the opportunities for consumers to interact with brands and for businesses to reach and learn from their audiences in different ways:

Data Mining and E-commerce- To Study its Application, Architecture and Approaches

Harjyot Kaur *

* Assistant professor of PG Department of commerce, S.D. College Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Electronic commerce has significantly transformed with the application of data mining and big data analytics in its various operations. It helped in redefining the business strategies to enrich business revenues. The advent of digitalization and its progressively increasing usage among consumers has further widened the horizons of e-commerce. Internet provides an opportunity to both the customers and e-commerce vendors to directly interact with each other, circumventing the barriers of time and space. Presently, e-commerce is not only considered as a platform to buy or sell items online, instead, big companies have now realised its importance and efficiency to improve their market behaviour. Also, web is the best mode of communication in modern business practices. This paper elaborates the relationship of e-commerce and data mining, implementation of data mining in e-commerce, recent approaches and data mining architecture in electronic commerce. Data mining has become a highly effective tool in various sectors such as e-commerce, health-care science, games, business and engineering. At present, huge amount of data collected through various resources by the companies related to user's behaviour & transactions assist them to determine their futuristic scope and give a competitive edge to competitors in business market. Therefore, data mining provides highly useful information having great commercial value. Data mining architecture varies depending upon the type of e-commerce system(s). This paper also explains certain challenges which are yet to overcome so as to improve e-commerce services in future. Hence, rapid technological advancements and internet has inevitably pushed the e-commerce growth towards scintillating future.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Data mining, Web Mining, Cloud Computing, Data Mining Architecture, Big Data

Objectives of Research

1. To study the basics of data mining and its importance in e-commerce.
2. To explore the data mining applications, architecture and potential approaches in context to big data.

Research Methodology

This study is based upon Exploratory Research Technique on existing information from a number of credited sources like Internet white paper(s), international journals, published articles, reports and surveys.

Introduction to Data Mining and E-Commerce

Data mining is said to be a good promoter of e-commerce. Data mining in e-commerce mainly involves assimilating data, databases, computer graphics and machine intelligence to form a fresh incorporated technology for effective decision making. Data mining can be described as a computerized process that comprises extraction of non-obvious and valuable statistics from large databanks and then converting it into a logical structure for future use. Therefore, such type of powerful technologies enable companies to keep an eye on their sophisticated planning for maintaining a recognised position in marketplace. Data mining has been a research topic for the statisticians, the database engineers and the artificial intelligence research intellectuals. E-commerce accompanied with data mining is continuously reshaping the corporate functions in ambitious enterprises. Web technologies have efficiently streamlined the customer-relationship and supply-chain management. Data mining includes several techniques for data generation. Moreover, efficacious data mining application is influenced by various factors like accessibility and reliability of large data with high degree of descriptions.

In the same fashion, data mining in cloud computing can be referred as a method to dig out the organised statistics from unstructured or semi-structured data sources. The fundamental idea of cloud computing is to extract computing assets in the form of amenities to the users. The final product of data mining helps the firms in effective decision making through tracking their demand tendencies and purchasing patterns. All this aids in maintaining the balance between merchandise cost and overall profit of companies. Although data mining execution in e-commerce has been a game changer for various business operations, yet there is a room for improvement in effective cost management. Therefore data mining may be used to handle e-commerce services by utilising the patterns of customer behaviour to escalate the profit revenues. For this purpose, different delivery models of cloud computing can also be taken into consideration, such as Infrastructure as a Service, Platform as a Service and Software as the Service [2]. Nowadays, many digital commerce companies prefer to store their data in cloud data centres. Correspondingly, cloud computing offers numerous advantages by eliminating security related issues. Data mining in electronic commerce commonly depends on the organizer for generating the data to mine on. Undoubtedly, data mining is benefitting the e-commerce sector in many ways but still it requires an approach to resolve challenges related to spider

MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS – INDIAN SCENARIO

Bhavya Nagpal

ABSTRACT

The Purpose of this Paper Is to Examine the Effects of Mergers and Acquisitions and How It will Impact the Indian Economy. Mergers and acquisitions, or M&A for short, involves the process of combining two companies into one. The goal of combining two or more businesses is to try and achieve synergy – where the whole (new company) is greater than the sum of its parts (the former two separate entities).

Mergers occur when two companies join forces. Such transactions typically happen between two businesses that are about the same size and which recognize advantages the other offers in terms of increasing sales, efficiencies, and capabilities. The terms of the merger are often fairly friendly and mutually agreed to and the two companies become equal partners in the new venture.

Acquisitions occur when one company buys another company and folds it into its operations. Sometimes the purchase is friendly and sometimes it is hostile, depending on whether the company being acquired believes it is better off as an operating unit of a larger venture.

The end result of both processes is the same, but the relationship between the two companies differs based on whether a merger or acquisition occurred.

INTRODUCTION

Mergers and Acquisitions in India – Mergers and acquisitions as we know imply alliance of two or more companies future. Where a merger leads to formation of a new company, acquisition leads to purchase of a company by other and no new company is formed.

India in recent past has seen great potential in case of Merger and Acquisition (M&A) deals. It is being played vigorously in many industrial sectors of the economy. Many Indian companies have been growing the inorganic way to gain access to new markets and many foreign companies are targeting Indian companies for their growth and expansion. It has been spreading far and wide through various verticals on all business platforms.

The volume of M&A deals has been trending upwards particularly in the fields of pharmaceuticals, FMCG, finance, telecom, automotive and metals. Various factors which lead to this robust growth of mergers and acquisitions in India were liberalization, favourable government policies, economic reforms, need for investment, and dynamic attitude of Indian corporations. Almost all sectors have been opened up for the foreign investors in different degrees which has attracted this market and enabled industries to grow.

RECENT TRENDS OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN INDIA

There are various factors that facilitate mergers and acquisitions in India. Government policies, resilience in economy, liquidity in the corporate sector, and vigorous attitudes of the Indian businessmen are the key factors behind the fluctuating trends of mergers and acquisitions in India.

Considering the trends in previous years, Year 2012 saw a slowdown in mergers and acquisitions in India. It hit a three year low down by almost 61% from its preceding year. This was majorly caused by the tough macro-economic climate created due to euro zone crisis and other domestic reasons such as inflation, fiscal deficit, and currency depreciation. However that year also saw a key trend that emerged and it was the increase in domestic deals compared to cross border M&As. The domestic agreement value stood at USD 9.7 billion, up by almost 50.9% in comparison with 2011.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides a review of the past theoretical and empirical research related to the study. The literature explores existing literatures covered by other researchers on the effects of partnerships on community based projects sustainability. It includes the influence of Mergers and acquisitions on Indian economy.

The process of mergers and acquisitions in India is court driven, long drawn and hence problematic. The process may be initiated through common agreements between the two parties, but that is not sufficient to provide a legal cover to it. The sanction of the High Court is required for bringing it into effect. The Companies Act, 1956 consolidates provisions relating to mergers and acquisitions and other related issues of compromises, arrangements and reconstructions, however other provisions of the Companies Act get attracted at different times and in each case of merger and acquisition and the procedure remains far from simple. The Central Government has a role to play in this process and it acts through an Official Liquidator (OL) or the Regional Director of the Ministry of Company Affairs. The entire process has to be to the satisfaction of the Court. This sometimes results in delays.

Needless to say, in the context of increasing competitiveness in the market, speed is of the essence, especially in an expanding and vibrant economy like ours. A sign of corporate readiness, skill and stratagem is the ability to do such mergers and

INDO-PAK TRADE RELATIONS

Palwinder Kaur
Assistant Professor, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur.

ABSTRACT

India and Pakistan are two major economies of South Asian region. Though both the countries share common history, culture and language, bilateral trade relations between them are not very impressive. Trade between India and Pakistan has undergone very restrictive trade regimes in the past. India and Pakistan had been amongst the most restrictive trade regimes, but their barriers to trade are different. Bilateral trade had, quite often, been made hostage to political conflicts. Bilateral barriers to trade are very complex in nature and appeared to be 'thick' at the land border. Disturbance and chaos at border worsen the trade relations. Such problems have resulted in restrictive trade policies and transport bottlenecks that augment informal trade. Both the countries need to have congenial economic relations to enhance peace and prosperity in their respective locale. The present paper is an attempt to know the extent of India's trade balance with Pakistan; to assess the major issues of Indo-Pak bilateral Trade; to examine trade potential between India and Pakistan. Attempt has also been made to give some suggestions to improve Indo-Pak bilateral trade relations.

INTRODUCTION

India and Pakistan are the two most populous and largest economies of South Asia. Before 1947, both the countries had been part of a large and well-integrated economy and share a common border, culture and history. The Partition of 1947 resulted in recognizing India and Pakistan as neighborhood countries rather as a single economy.

Trade relations between India and Pakistan have been difficult in the past because the two countries have viewed each other through a geopolitical lens, and not as potentially vibrant trading partners. Despite periodic tensions over the years, there have been numerous positive developments between Pakistan and India, including Lahore-Delhi bus service, resumption of Khokhrapar-Munabao rail route, Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Rawalakot-Poonch bus service, formation of Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism, and launching 'Road Trade' through truck service. These developments were viewed as an opportunity to improve and enhance bilateral trade between both the countries.

The signing of South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2004 by SAARC countries marked a new beginning of regional cooperation among the South Asian countries and enhanced the scope of multilateral trade. India and Pakistan being the part of this agreement can reap immense benefits of trade. However, the fact remains that the trade between Pakistan and India is not an easy phenomenon. It involves certain issues, problems, political and economic compulsions that make it more challenging task than merely engaging the two parties in any economic activity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives of the present study are:

1. to know the extent of Bilateral Trade between India and Pakistan;
2. to know the reasons why to enhance Indo-Pak trade relations;
3. to assess the major issues of Indo-Pak bilateral Trade;
4. to examine trade potential between India and Pakistan; and
5. to make recommendations for improvement of Indo-Pak trade relations.

1. BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan and India have been trading with each other since 1947. After partition in 1947, India accounted for about 70 percent of Pakistan's official trade. However, war of 1965 brought a halt to the bilateral official trade between the two countries. The trade came to an end for a period of nine years-1965 to 1974. A protocol on resumption of trading relations was signed in 1974 on a list of mutually agreed items. After establishment of the WTO in 1995, India granted the MFN status to Pakistan in 1996 thereby offering Pakistan the same trading regime as it offers to any other country in the world. But Pakistan did not reciprocate. It continued to allow imports of a limited number of items from India, collectively known as the positive list; although the number of items on the list has increased gradually. The grant of MFN was linked to the resolution on the Kashmir issue. Moreover, India stopped trade via the air and land routes between 2001 and 2004 following the attack on Indian parliament in December 2001. In 2013, for the first time since 2004, cross border trade was altogether stopped following the incidence of cross border firing; with trade resuming within a few days time.

A historical review shows that at the time of independence, India and Pakistan were heavily dependent of each other. In fact, India's share in Pakistan's global exports and imports accounted for 23.6 per cent and 50.6 per cent respectively in 1948-49 which declined to 1.3 per cent and 0.06 respectively in 1975-76. Pakistan's share in India's global exports and imports was 2.2 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively in 1951-52 which gradually went down to 0.7 per cent and 0.13 per cent in 2005-06.

IOT In E-Commerce

Nisha Arora * Pooja**

* Assistant professor of computer, S.D. College Hoshiarpur Moblle.-8699319581

**Assistant professor of computer, S.D. College Hoshiarpur

Abstract

Internet of Things (IoT) is an interconnection between the physical object and digital world. As a result, many e-commerce companies seize the advantages of the IoT to grow their business. The Internet of things (IoT) has been widely recognized by governments and industry because of its huge application prospect. And more and more attention has been paid to the development of E-commerce. This paper mainly from the network technology and E-commerce perspective, through the technology of IoT in the application of E-commerce analysis, to explore how networking technology and E-commerce combine to solve some current problems in electronic commerce, to further accelerate the development of electronic commerce.

Keywords: Internet of things, E-commerce, secure payment.

Introduction

E-commerce generally refers to a new business model, where consumer makes online shopping, online transactions between merchants and online electronic payments and a variety of business activities, trading activities, financial activities and related integrated services activities, buyers and sellers are not met to conduct various business activities based on browser/server application mode.

E-commerce is that the microcomputer technology and network communication technology are used for business activities. E-commerce is not equivalent to business electronically.

Internet of things is a network which is composed with Radio Frequency Identification(RFID), infrared sensors, global positioning system, laser scanners, gas sensors, and other information sensing device, according to the agreed protocol, any goods is connected with the Internet for Information exchange, communication, IOT is used to make intelligent identification, positioning, tracking, monitoring, and management.

With the increasing adoption rate of internet and a large number of online shoppers, e-commerce has witnessed a steady growth. E-commerce is expected to become the future of retail, with most of the growth in retail sector taking place in the digital space. The global retail e-commerce sales was 1.86 trillion US dollars in 2016 and is expected to reach 4.48 trillion US dollars in 2021.

E-commerce sector is undergoing a major technological disruption. As the lifestyle of the consumers is changing and becoming more adaptive to online shopping, it is becoming crucial for the players in this industry to leverage technology to provide services that can lead to customer delight. When it comes to technology, IoT or Internet of Things is the latest buzz. IoT-enabled devices exchange data with each other through the internet, helping retail and e-commerce businesses to carry on their operations efficiently. The retail spend on the Internet of Things is expected to reach \$2.5 billion by 2020! Below are some of the technology trends shaping the retail industry in future showing different areas in which retailers are planning investment in 2021.

IOT Technology function in E-commerce

Current automatic control, information sensing, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology, and industrial development have been basically mature, these are necessary for IOT development, telecom operators and system equipment providers also have reached a higher level, IOT will permeate and expand to all areas, IOT will have a significant role in promoting e-commerce.

IOT leads the list with 70% of the retailers ready to adopt the Internet of Things to improve consumer experiences worldwide. This shows that retail and e-commerce industry need to be on top of this trend to stay competitive and profitable. With the advent of IoT devices like smart mirrors that lets customers try clothes virtually and Amazon dash button that assists users in reordering their desired products, this ingenious technology has completely changed the way consumers shop online. Below are some of the ways in which IoT is influencing the e-commerce businesses and helping them grow fast.

Inventory management/ Stock

With the help of IOT, it becomes easy to keep track of inventory. IOT sensors and RFID tags make management of inventory in real-time possible, streamlining the entire flow. They improve the monitoring and tracking of inventory items, reducing human errors in reordering items. Information like product type, manufacturer's name, the expiry date of the items and their batch IDs can be automatically stored in the system without human intervention. Smart shelves are useful in reducing customer dissatisfaction due to out of the stock products. They can track the number of products that have been sold and can place automatic orders as soon as the stock reaches reorder level.

Warehouse

IOT not only helps in optimizing inventory and reducing shortage but also eliminating over-stock of items in the warehouses. Temperature-monitoring sensors can be used to check the optimum temperature for perishable products and send alerts whenever needed. There can also be sensors that examine the forklifts in the warehouse for predictive maintenance to reduce

Perspective of Sikhism on sustainability in business

Jagtar Singh

Research scholar, department of G.N.N.S., Panjab University Chandigarh, jagtarsk1@gmail.com

Abstract

Business sustainability, also known as corporate sustainability, is the management and coordination of environmental, social and financial demands and concerns to ensure responsible, ethical and ongoing success. In a broader context, social, environmental and economic demands are considered the three pillars of sustainability. As religion and culture have developed prior to modern business practices, the impact of religion on all aspects of business is expected.

In this context, Sikh religion, relatively unknown and being of recent origin, on the other hand it also has an abundant guidance to provide. Sikhism follow a two pronged approach on one hand it guides to practice discipline and positive approach in all walk of life and on another explicitly mention about the various aspects of conduct and business practices. In brief, Sikhism encourages enterprise, workforce participation and economic participation. In holy Guru Granth Sahib there is philosophical guidance on various aspect of sustainable business. Sikh philosophy believe that everything operate in the universe under the principle set by the God. In this paper I will correlate the historical sagacity of Sikh Gurus in relation to sustainable business. With this approach ethical and socially responsibly organization can be shaped by imbibing the Sikh model of sustainability.

Key words: ethics, business, sagacity, participation

Introduction

Over the past two decade sustainability has become more than a trend or just buzz world. Research shows that sustainability has real business benefits when conscientiously integrated into business operation. Today era is the era of globalization. Advantage of the Sustainable business are improve brand image with competitive advantage, increase business ability to comply with regulation, attract employee and investor, and reduce waste and make shareholder happy.

People who are making judicious use of available resources and effectively managing to earn high profits and returns are not sure if it's worth it. They feel defeated in spite of being successful. The reason is that money is being minted through unethical and immoral means. Industrialists today are doing the right things for their ventures but not necessarily doing things the right way. Indian companies are in a state of flux, more bewilderment, conflict and tension persists in its working and less emphasis is on the issues of productivity, motivation, principles, morals, ideals and ethics. The reason for this state of affairs is too much dependence on western models of management.⁴ The management philosophy emanating from the west is based on the lure of materialism and on a perennial thirst for profits, irrespective of the quality of the means adopted to achieve that goal. There is a spurt in corporate scandals since the focus of most business houses is to earn more and more money. Almost every year, it seems, some scandal envelops a Fortune 500 company and causes a new spasm of public distrust of big corporations. Corporate, do not stop to think and contemplate the effect of their greed on the stakeholders. There is insatiable hunger for success at any cost. In their unquenchable desire for number one position, corporate are becoming ruthless, forgetting their duties towards the society at large. The world today is so corruptible, gullible and materialistic that many corporations and nations operate without a soul conscience. The capitalistic bottom-line of maximizing profits has become the benchmark for purported success, pervading international, regional, national and organizational levels. Management has been reduced to a handmaid of profiteering. The maximizing of profits becomes the ultimate goal, to the exclusion of all other considerations.⁴ We are aware that with its axis on privatization and liberalization, national and world economic order is gradually becoming market oriented and globalised. Capital is today's integrating factor. Those who have or can access to resource stand to benefit from this economy while others are being marginalized.⁶ Corporate houses that are becoming aware of their ethical and social responsibilities towards the society are only following the mandatory responsibilities. Contemporary research has found that while around three quarters of major Australian companies believe it is the responsibility of their boards to set an appropriate 'tone from the top' and monitor organizational performance against a formal code of conduct, 84 percent of the companies that has promulgated a code of ethics reported that they did not actually monitor compliance with it (International Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2005, KPMG, Australia). This is also the case of companies in many developed as well as developing economies. There is awakening of moral and ethical responsibilities but much more needs to be done at the local and global level. Lately, however, corporate America seems to be doing more than just paying lip service to standards of management behaviour. For all the controversy surrounding the Firestone/Ford tyre recall, and the questions it raises about the potential for corporate wrongdoing, a growing number of big companies are enacting strict ethical guidelines and backing them up with internal mechanisms to enforce them.⁴ While some consider the changes little more than window dressing, there is no doubt that change is afoot.

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Jalandhar Road, Piplanwala,
Hoshiarpur. Tel.: 01882-256200

Handwritten signature

Rs. 500.00

ISBN 978-81-940410-1-6




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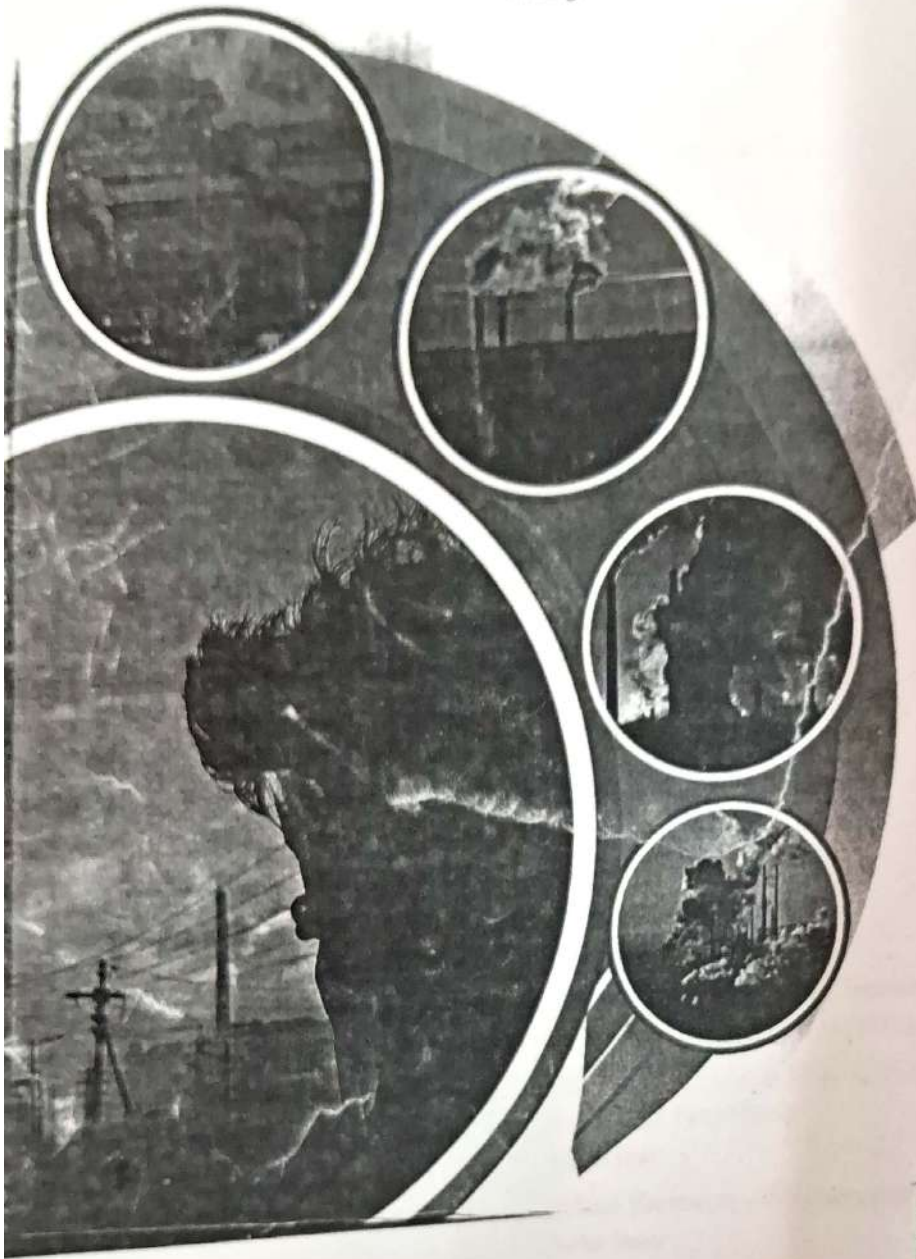
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BREATHE @AT RISK

Smog, Invisibility & Air Inequity

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Pooja
Principal
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

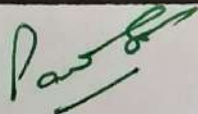


DELHI SMOG CRISIS: A CASE OF TOXIC AIR POLLUTION, ISSUES AND PREVENTION

Megha Dua

Introduction

Delhi is the most polluted city in the world and according to one estimate about 10,500 people in Delhi every year. Environmentalists have criticized Delhi for not making enough efforts to curb air pollution. Delhi, the sixth most populated metropolis in the world is one of the most polluted cities in India. In May 2014, Delhi was announced by WHO as the most polluted cities in the world. The WHO said that air pollution is the largest killer in India, and the death rate in India is due to chronic respiratory problems. Pollutants like PM 10, PM 2.5 & SO₂ mixed with smog and the dust particles increased over 300% and they are destroying Delhi's atmosphere. Cities like Delhi have been facing severe smog due to stubble burning in neighbouring agricultural areas. There is a clear evidence that death rates, emergency room visits, heart attacks and strokes are rising when particulate concentrations are high. With winter approaching the problem seems to be aggravating further. Whenever talked about poor air quality, Beijing has drawn attention historically but now the city stands safe


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