



# KLE SOCIETY'S

Science and Commerce College

Plot No., 29, Sector 1, Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 410218

(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)



## Proceedings Of

ONE-DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY NATIONAL E-CONFERENCE  
ON

"EXPLORING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS IN  
CONTEMPORARY INDIA"

Organized By

Department of Contemporary and  
Environmental Studies(FC EVS)  
in Collaboration with IQAC

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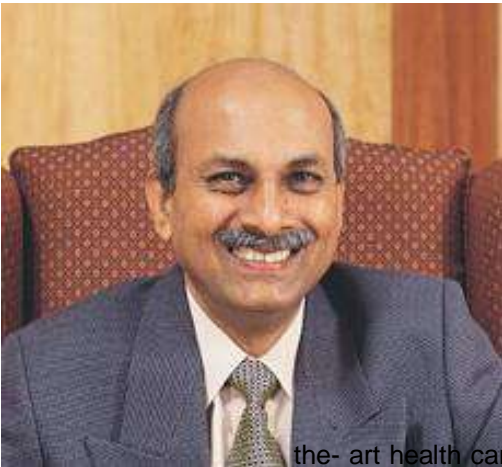
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## About KLE Society

The Foundation of KLE Society was laid on November 13, 1916 by seven young teachers remembered as "Saptarishis" who had a vision to spread the light of education amongst all sections of society. They initiated with an Anglo- Vernacular school in Belagavi which ushered in a new dawn in the realm of education that has at present grown into about 293 institutions in diverse faculties ranging from Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Engineering, Dental, Pharmacy, Architecture, Law, Nursing, Ayurveda, Management, IT and Computer Science catering services from kindergarten to Post graduation and professional research. KLE is a vibrant 107 -year-old Society led by a charismatic Chairman, Dr. Prabhakar Kore who has completely transformed lives through his relentless effort, commitment and contributions through healthcare and education. K.L.E Society's collaborations with Universities in the US, UK and Malaysia have added a whole new dimension making it at par with international educational institutions. Under the unparalleled leadership of Dr. Prabhakar Kore, KLE Institution has reached enviable heights. His spectacular Chairmanship of more than 35 years, with the active support of his team of elected members, embodies the collective efforts of everyone in KLE, 13,000 members of the trust, 1,80,000 students and 18,000 faculty members, in making KLE an international education hub.

## Dr. Prabhakar Kore



### Chairman, KLE Society, Belagavi

A multifaceted personality, Dr. Prabhakar Kore has diverse interests and commitments in various domains that include education, health care, cooperative sector, politics and community building and has left an indelible mark on the State, National and International scenario through this relentless effort, commitment and contribution to transforming lives through health care and education. He is a progressive leader whose missionary zeal and firm commitment have pioneered the march of KLE in health sciences, education and research. This has taken state-of-

the-art health care services to the door step of the common people. He has also ensured cross cultural integration through various academic collaborations and has become a local lore by providing urban infrastructure in the rural areas to harness local talent. He has with his rare visionary redefined and redesigned KLE society for the 21st century and as an accomplished educationist lead the KLE society relentlessly along the path envisioned by the founding 'Saptarishis'..

The KLE Society lauds Dr. Prabhakar Kore for his ceaseless and spectacular chairmanship of a period of more than 35 years.

## About College

KLE College of Science & Commerce, Kalamboli is one of the proud branches of Karnataka Lingayat Education Society Belgavi that emphasizes on the Academic, Medicine and Research horizons for developing a sound mind and a healthy body through spiritual enlightenment and social transformation. KLE, Kalamboli has been emerging into a strong educational institution since the time of its inception in 2013. It is committed to provide excellent educational assistance through the union of Truth, Love, Service and Sacrifice which are the ideals of the KLE society.

## About Conference

Contemporary Indian society is flecked with numerous issues that are labelled as social, economic and environmental problems. Achieving social, economic and Environment friendly development is crucial for any country. The major challenges that India faces revolve around: Poverty, Pollution, Illiteracy, Corruption, Inequality, Gender discrimination, Terrorism, Communalism, Unemployment, Regionalism, Casteism, Alcoholism, Drugs Abuse, Violence against Women, Environment issues and so on.

The themes of the conference explore the various social, economic and environmental issues & concerns India is facing at the moment; and assess the alternative to the sustainable and inclusive development of the nation.

## Objective of the conference

This National online Interdisciplinary Conference provides opportunities to researchers and academicians to exchange views and opinions, address on relevant social, economic and environment issues and generate academic research output on important social, economic and environmental problems.

## Conference Themes

Social Themes	Economic Themes	Environmental Themes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Gender Issues</li><li>•Migration</li><li>•Child Labor</li><li>•Substance Abuse</li><li>•Violence Against Women</li><li>•Caste Issues</li><li>•Education System.</li><li>•Healthcare System</li></ul> <p>(Any Relevant Social Theme)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Globalization</li><li>•Unemployment</li><li>•Poverty</li><li>•Infrastructure</li><li>•Union Budget</li><li>•Inflation</li><li>•Income Inequality.</li><li>•Ease of doing Business</li><li>•Banking Sector</li></ul> <p>(Any Relevant Economic Theme)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Climate Change</li><li>•Global Warming</li><li>•Sustainability</li><li>•Pollution</li><li>•Solid Waste Management</li><li>•Deforestation</li><li>•Overpopulation</li><li>•Renewable Resources</li></ul> <p>(Any Other Environmental Theme)</p>

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## **Changing Values And Lifestyle.**

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➤ **Abstract :**

This article examines how values and lifestyles change over time, how things begin to change as time goes on, and how people employ new technologies and items in their daily lives. Additionally, we look at how individuals began embracing new trends and cultural practices because of societal change and how ancient Indian traditions were affected.

➤ **Introduction :**

The ideals and behaviors of people, particularly the younger generation, have undergone significant shift in the age of globalization. Human values like honesty, tolerance, cooperation, respect for authority figures, patriotism, etc. have fallen by the wayside. More people today are egocentric and materialistic. Many young people do copy the undesirable features of western culture or lifestyles (rather than the desirable aspects). For instance, while the western society encourages people to thrive in their daily endeavors, they may not respect the elders (negative aspect). Thus, it is incorrect to draw the conclusion that Western culture is inferior. Indian culture, like all cultures, contains both positive and negative elements.

The best parts of one's own culture should be emulated, while the best parts of other civilizations should be assimilated. However, in the modern world, we observe that people's morals are eroding and that lifestyles are becoming more hedonistic and fake

➤ **Aims And Objectives :**

Instead of adopting the bad side, individuals should follow the excellent and positive values and culture that does not hurt anyone's feelings or the community and should live in a good lifestyle, according to the goal and objective of this study.

➤ **Review Of Literature :**

➤ **CHANGING VALUES :**

**1) DISHONESTY :**

People are getting less and less honest. To accomplish their goals, they turn to unfair methods. The virtues of honesty and truth are not valued by them. You will find that some or more people in any field or line of work—teaching, learning, business, professionals like physicians and lawyers, law enforcement, and so forth—use dishonest methods to accomplish their objectives. In addition, with materials, profit oriented economy and increasing corruption has all made dishonesty a way of life.

**2) LACK OF GENEROSITY :**

People in today's society are getting ever more self-centered and selfish. They don't care about the social issues that other people experience. They might even make things worse by acting selfishly. In our society, compassion and support are dwindling every day. This could be the result of the current materialism craze, which is the desire to own expensive objects for enjoyment and leisure, etc.

**3) LACK OF GENEROSITY :**

According to Samuel Goldwyn, "getting along with others is ninety percent of the art of living." This sentence effectively captures the value of tolerance and moral behaviour. But make this occur. People today are intolerant of others. They don't appreciate or accept other people's perspectives, beliefs, or customs when they diverge from their own. Political and religious extremists stir up the pot and add gasoline to the fire, resulting in mayhem, confusion, hatred, and violence.

**4) LACK OF PATRIOTISM :**

Patriotism is the devoted and loyal support of one's own nation. Patriotism does not, however, entail advancing one's country's interests at the expense of those of other nations. A true patriot is someone who cherishes and fervently defends his country while also embracing all of humanity worldwide. Do you come across any true patriots in this day of globalization? Even without considering the interests of other countries, many people now oppose the interests of their own country. For instance, some groups in society support criminals, insurgents, and other individuals who fight against the interests of the country.

**5) LACK OF JUSTICE :**

People in today's society lack justice. In every aspect of public life, there is biased justice. Whether it be at employment, in the judicial system, in politics, etc. For instance, many companies at work fail to treat employees fairly, especially serious and devoted ones. They don't

adhere to the social justice or equity principles. Additionally, the staff does not work with dedication and commitment.

**6) LACK OF EXCELLENCE :**

People don't actually strive for excellence; they merely talk about it. They are much more envious of those who succeed. People seek fast success without effort or creativity. People are constantly willing to claim credit that is not theirs. This suggests that people have a bad tendency to get success without putting forth any effort. It may not be inappropriate to point out that a significant portion of students put little or no effort into performing well, but they want success in both their academic endeavours (which they achieve thanks to a subpar test system) and professional endeavours (where they fail miserably). Charles M. Sheldon said the following, so pay attention if you want to succeed:

"Always strive to improve yourself. Every day, put yourself in competition with yourself. Look back on your effort from the previous day each morning, and then aim to outdo it."

**➤ CHANGING LIFESTYLE :**

**1) Craze for Materialism :**

People today are obsessed with materialism. Despite their limited resources, they aspire to own the best technology. They support the idea of doing your shopping today and paying later. More and more people and households are turning to sales on an installment basis. While there is nothing wrong with this, one should be able to pay in the future. There are many instances where consumers don't pay their installments on time, which results in the seller repossessing their goods or applying pressure to them to pay. In order to meet their obligations, buy-on-installment customers could borrow money from their friends, neighbors, and other people, which could later sour their relationships. Shakespeare's famous line, "Neither a borrower, nor a lender be, for you lost the loan and the friend," should be remembered.

**2) Rave Parties :**

Due to the BPO, today's youth—especially those who understand English—get quick and good money. This enables them to plan rave parties and act out crazy with alcohol, drugs, and smoke. Their career and health may suffer as a result of this.

**3) Increase in Crimes :**

Because of globalization, employment rates have fallen. Young people are joining the unemployed club in increasing numbers. They become involved in anti-social actions like robberies, abduction, etc. because they are obsessed with materialistic desires. Additionally, those without jobs are easy targets for illegal activities like drug dealing, smuggling, and terrorist activity. This has an impact on the nation's law and order condition.

4) **Effect of Media** :

A media revolution occurs in tandem with globalization. The media outlets are in fierce competition with one another. The TV networks promote shows that glorify other shows and offensive programmers in order to acquire television-rating points. Young minds are impacted by this, and they engage in violent and sexist social behaviors.

5) **Low Concern for Family Life** :

People's materialistic needs are becoming more and more. They desire a carefree lifestyle in addition to owning pricey possessions like big-screen TVs and vehicles. As a result, there are more and more instances of couples adopting the DINK (Double Income No Kid) Concept, particularly in urban areas. According to Indian culture, a family is incomplete without a kid.

➤ **HYPOTHESES** :

H0 = Changing of values and lifestyle will have a bad impact on youth.

H1 = Changing of values and lifestyle will have a good impact on youth.

➤ **CONCLUSION** :

In this research of shifting values and lifestyles, I have demonstrated that individuals today lack many things in nature and behaviour while not adhering to some traditional cultures and beliefs. Due to numerous new advancements that make tasks easier for people, people have begun to live quite simply. Additionally, we have discovered that many societies and regions are corrupt and dishonest due to a change in values, which has a negative effect on the next generation. And speaking of the younger generation, the majority of them choose to maintain a western way of life, and some of them continue the tradition of fine culture and old Indian lifestyle.

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**Suicide Among Youths: A Challenge to the society**

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**ABSTRACT:**

In 2004, suicide was the third leading cause of death among youths and young adults aged 10-24 years in the United States, accounting for 4,599 deaths. During 1990-2003, the combined suicide rate for persons aged 10-24 years declined 28.5%, from 9.48 to 6.78 per 100,000 persons. However, from 2003 to 2004, the rate increased by 8.0%, from 6.78 to 7.32, the largest single-year increase during 1990-2004. To characterize U.S. trends in suicide among persons aged 10-24 years, CDC data recorded during 1990-2004, the most recent data available. Results of that analysis indicated that, from 2003 to 2004, suicide rates for three sex-age groups (i.e., females aged 10-14 years and 15-19 years and males aged 15-19 years) departed upward significantly from otherwise declining trends. Results further indicated that suicides by both hanging/suffocation and poisoning among females aged 10-14 years and 15-19 years increased from 2003 to 2004 and were significantly in excess of trends in both groups. Where indicated, health authorities and program directors should consider focusing suicide-prevention activities on these groups to help prevent suicide rates from increasing further.

**INFORMATION:**

Suicide is defined as a fatal self-injurious act with some evidence of intent to die. Worldwide, more than 800,000 people die due to suicide each year. It is estimated that about 1.5 million people will die due to suicide by the year 2020. The suicide mortality rate in 2015 was 10.7 per 100,000, which means about one death every 20 s. Suicide accounts for 1.4% of all deaths, and is the 15th leading cause of death globally. Many more men than women die by suicide. The male-to-female ratio varies between 4 to 1 (Europe and Americas) and 1.5 to 1, and is highest in richer countries these suicide figures are probably still an underestimation of the real cases. Registering a suicide is a complicated process, often involving judicial authorities. Suicide deaths may not be recognized or may be misclassified as an accident or another cause of death. Sometimes suicide is not acknowledged or reported, due to its sensitive nature and the taboo that

still surrounds it. Suicide attempts, i.e., non-fatal suicidal, are much more frequent, and are estimated to be about 10–20 times more frequent than actual suicide. The estimated global annual prevalence of self-reported suicide attempts is approximately 3 per 1,000 adults.

Suicide rates vary substantially between regions. About 80% of all suicides occur in low and middle-income countries. Suicide mortality rates vary from 15.6 per 100,000 inhabitants in South-East Asia to 5.6 per 100,000 in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Europe has an average suicide mortality rate of 14.1 per 100,000, way above the global average of 10.7 per 100,000. There is wide variation between the European countries, from about 3.3 per 100,000 in Azerbaijan to tenfold that figure, 32.7 per 100,000, in Lithuania. In general, Eastern and Central European countries have the highest suicide mortality rate, Western and Northern European countries are situated around the European average, and the Mediterranean countries have the lowest rates.

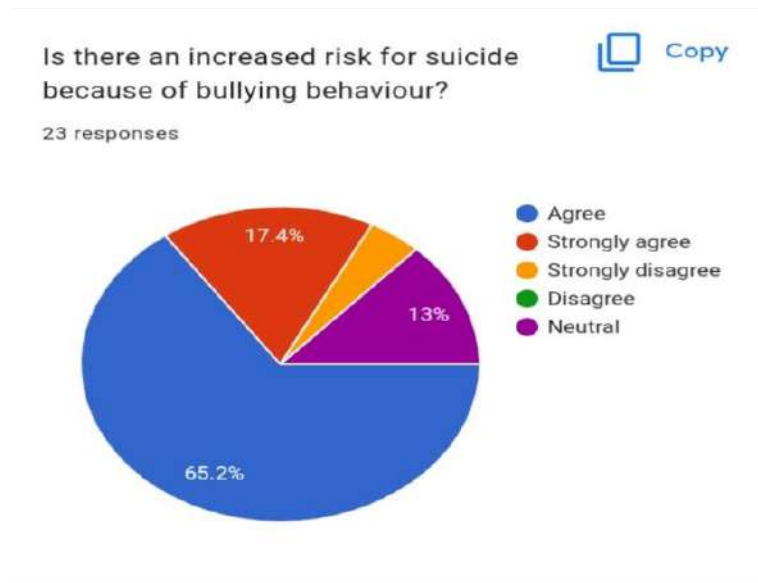
#### OBJECTIVES:

- The objective of this study was to examine the pathologic basis of treatment-resistant suicidality in transgender youth despite favorable environments using the theoretical framework of the IPTS, supported by a literature review and case series.
- To identify risk and protective factors associated with suicide attempts among native male and female adolescents.
- To assess the prevalence of overeating among adolescents and to examine associations between overeating and sociodemographic characteristics, weight status, dieting behaviors, body satisfaction, depressive mood, self-esteem, and suicide.
- We measured psychiatric symptoms, childhood traumas, and cortisol to identify correlates with recurrent suicide attempts.

#### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- Suicide rates in India have been rising over the past five decades. Suicides during 2021 increased by 7.2% in comparison to 2020 with India reporting highest number of suicides in the world.
- India's contribution to global suicide deaths increased from 25.3% in 1990 to 36.6% in 2016 among women, and from 18.7% to 24.3% among men.
- In 2016, suicide was the most common cause of death in both the age groups of 15–29 years and 15–39 years.

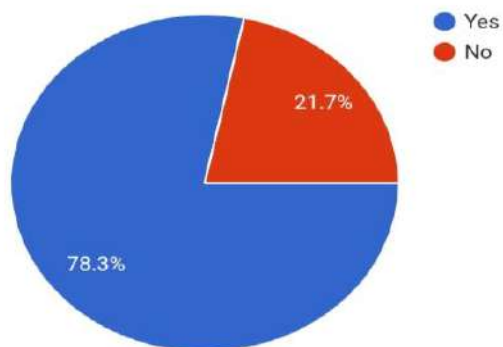
**Data Analysis:**



Does alcohol and other drug abuse increase the risk for suicide?

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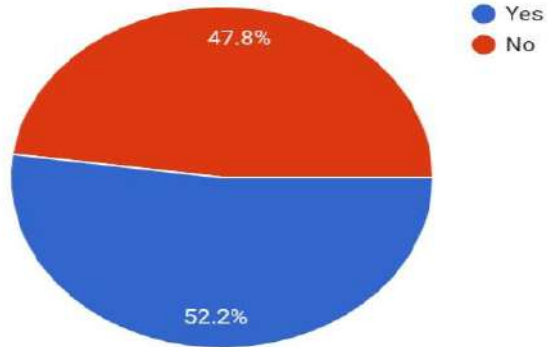
23 responses



Can the risk for suicide be inherited?



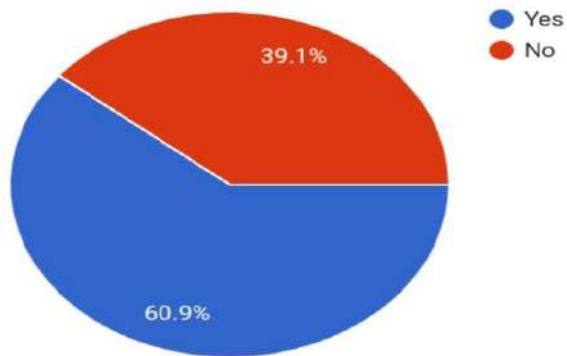
23 responses



Is suicide rates different for males and females?



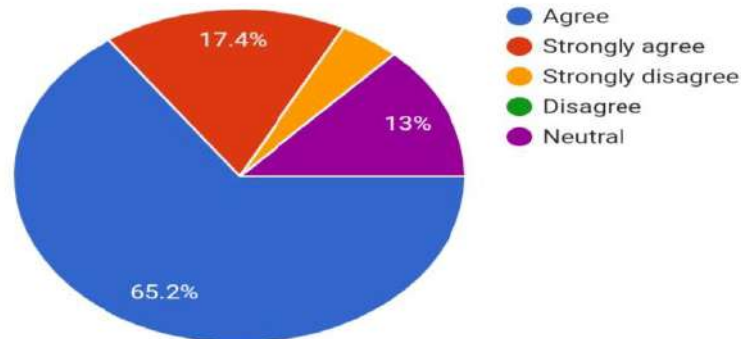
23 responses



Is there an increased risk for suicide because of bullying behaviour?



23 responses



### **Conclusion:**

Among suicide attempters, there is a spectrum of desires, from cries for help to death. Many are ambivalent about ending their lives; they see suicide as the solution to their problems in life, but would rather live if a solution could be found. 36 There is a continuum of self-destructiveness (from subintentional to intentional) that can be measured in adolescents; these behaviors and characteristics relate to premature adult mortality, whether from natural, accidental or suicidal causes. In a recent study, measures of conduct problems and emotional instability were lowest for persons dying from natural causes of death, higher in persons dying from unintentional injuries, and highest among those who committed suicide. 37 Even if adolescents do not make overt suicide attempts, they may still engage in inherently risky and self-destructive behavior that requires counseling.

These are by no means the only risk factors associated with suicidal ideation and attempts. Self-destructive behavior is also strongly linked with a number of other characteristics and life events, many arising in unfavorable home environments.

Some teenagers romanticize suicide, imagining a large funeral that will be attended by those who have been nasty or uncaring and who are now filled with remorse and sadness. They may also believe that they will be reunited with others who have died. Such romanticization can increase the risk of suicide.

A limitation of this study is the inability to identify the minority of students who engage in suicidal behavior but who do not exhibit any behavior or school problems. Instead, these youth, who may even be academic superstars, experience anxiety and may be rigid and perfectionistic. 39 Periods of change or dislocation can precipitate an attempt. 27 Like the

Hispanic student with the 4.00 GPA (whose quote appears to the left), they may excel academically and not appear to be at risk. Recent studies have also shown that suicide has a genetic component, one that is independent of depression

Health care workers, too, have an important role to play in ameliorating this self-destructive behavior. There is strong evidence that adolescents often seek general medical care shortly before their suicidal behavior. 50, 51 Primary health care providers should consider the potential for selfdestructive behavior regardless of the adolescent's presenting complaint.

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## CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR IN MARKETING

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### ABSTRACT

In the closing years, purchaser behaviour and their decision-making system has advanced and has become an essential subject in the advertising society. This paper gives a full-size assessment on the influencing elements on shopper's behavior and their buying decision-making system in marketing. The advertising starts and finish with the purchaser hence, patron buying decision making suggests how well the organizations' advertising approach fits advertising demand. Consumer conduct includes the psychological techniques which buyers journey in understanding their requirements. Discovering patterns to rectify these requirements, taking buying selections for example, whether to purchase goods and offerings and if so, which types of manufacturers and where, interpret tips, making plans, and executing these plans for example, with attractive in contrast shopping or real buying of products, Totally, current and expert advertising staffs attempt to know consumers and their responses, therefore, analyses the indispensable traits of their behavior.

**KEYWORDS:** Consumer Behaviour, perception, Culture, Family, Personalty, Purchasing, Social.

### INTRODUCTION

It is significant for managers to know consumers' behavior, the relationship among consumer behavior and marketing course of actions is emphasized because the success of organizations' marketing course of actions depends upon managers' recognizing consumer behavior. %Upon% the bases of %the% consumers' purchasing behavior, marketing staff's analysis of consumer behavior, consumers play three different roles - such as user, payer, and purchaser. Studies have displayed that consumer behavior is tough to anticipate, even for experts in the area. The marketing starts and finish with the consumer, hence consumer purchasing decision taking shows how well the organizations' marketing strategy suits marketing demand.

### OBJECTIVE

The research about of purchaser behavior recommends that shoppers ride or go by means of 5 steps of decision-taking technique every time choose to make a purchase. This is summarized in the table 1 that model suggests that consumers outing and pass by through 5 steps in every purchase. However, in the movements shopping for decisions, consumers in many cases delete some or reverse some these steps. The buying technique starts with the prefer recognition. At this step, the customers pick out a problem or requirement, or react to a marketing and marketing stimulus. The second step is search for data or how heaps consumers require data (if any) is needed, to take decision. Information can be from inside belongings like reminiscence and experience that customers have or exterior records search from friends, relatives, family, thru social media or from the advertising and marketing staffs that can supply shoppers the required information. If the requirement is sturdy and product and provider which fulfill the requirement is without difficulty available, a purchasing for decision is in all likelihood to be made quickly. If this is now no longer the case, the data search method starts. A client can accumulate facts from one of a kind resources: man or woman sources (family, friends), industrial sources (advertising, packaging, retailers), and public sources (magazines, newspapers, radio, Internet, television). The helpfulness and extent of effect of each of these assets of information will range through merchandise and with the aid of way of customers (Furaiji, et al, 2012). It does no longer produce price if the advertising staffs preserve higher manage over the records that is furnished (or no longer supplied) to buyers, and the patterns that, statistics shows (Kivetz, et al, 2000). In the evaluation step the shoppers are supposed to pick amongst the viable choice's manufacturers and products. A widespread component of the diploma of the assessment is whether or not the buyers fell "involve" into products. A purchaser' diploma of involvement specifies why she/he is encouraged to seem for hints about a particular product or manufacturer even even even though essentially keep away from others. The diploma of involvement, inclusive of extra components, influences a person's resolution from one of three sorts of shoppers purchasing behavior: every day response behavior, confined selection taking, and prolonged decision taking (Pride, et al, 2007). In the Table (2) is showing a contrast of kinds of behaviors. For, merchandise and offerings that consumers purchase frequently they use movements response behavior.

## FACTORS INFLUENCING CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

There are three main social components that determine an individual's behavior: reference groups, household affiliates, and civil roles and status. Each of these components has a significant impact on the way in which consumers behave.

Although reference groups have the most direct influence on an individual's behavior, households and civil roles and status play a role too. Households exert a significant amount of influence over how consumers shop, making it important for marketing personnel to understand who is exerting control in the household and approach marketing efforts accordingly.

### 1-CULTURAL FACTORS

Cultural factors are known to be the most significant influencers on consumers' behaviors. Culture is known as the most essential cause of personal needs and wants, which then affects consumer behavior and decision-taking. These factors are fascinating to marketing staffs and significant indexes of definite consumer behavior trends.

#### A-CULTURE

cultural subgroups and social classes. A-Culture- way of life is recognized as the most fundamental reason of private wishes and wants. consumer behavior is in the main leaned, and which we are visible to quite a number corporations of worth and believes from an adolescence, and this well worth have an effect on their behavior and decision taking. Therefore, these factors are fascinating to advertising staffs and big indexes of precise.

#### B-CULTURE SUBGROUP

establishments with the definite affiliate of individuals in which communicate worth and believes like, origins, system of believes and earthly areas. recognized cultural subgroups are capable of be served as a significant and productive market section that is capable of be marketed (Has slinger, et al, 2007).

#### C-SOCIAL CLASSES

social classes are consisting of a combination of components that collect various kinds of affiliates. few recognized components are such as, earning, period of animate existence, development of knowledge, and property and also civil classes are identified as a class structure (Kotler, et al, 2007)

#### 2.CIVIL ELEMENTS

social additives are divided into 3 numerous categories, which includes reference agencies, family and civil roles and status.

#### A-REFERENCE COMPANIES-

Those organizations have an effect on at the conduct of people in line with the believes that people have on them. Membership organizations have direct have an effect on at the conduct of the clients like family, neighbors, and co-workers. people need to be a part of the Reference businesses, however they're not. Reference agencies at once and in a roundabout way create the character's conduct and mindset. Reference businesses with the aid of using 3 diverse approaches they could affect the person conduct. Reference corporations divulge humans to fresh behaviors and fashion of livings, they effect on an person mind-set and oneself-concept, as well reference organizations expand press of being showed thru others. Opinion chief is Another significance have an impact on, wherein affects humans to pursue his orher believes and attitudes towards unique issues, merchandise and areas

#### B.HOUSEHOLD

At the shopping conduct of customers family associates have excessive volume of effect. The stage of engagement and domination via way of means of the family associates are exclusive, until what extend and wherein pattern. Hence, it's far huge fortheadvertisingandmarketingemployees to understand what position is showed through whom withinside the family, and drawing near the merchandising towards the main affecting a part of the family associate (Hasslinger, et al, 2007).

### C.ROLES AND STATUS

Humans belong to diverse kinds of companies and play distinguish roles at the same time as having unique positions of their agencies. And additionally, roles are the ones sports that agencies individuals anticipate from the others or from the humans to perform.

### 3-PERSONAL FACTORS

These components have approximately more influence on the client behaviors that are described in the following such as:

#### A-AGE AND TECHNIWUES OF LIFEFORM-

Buyers during their lifestyles they experience more than a few phases as they spend existence periods. These more than a few phases additionally display various shifts which the consumers may go via while arriving at a new phase. Hence entrepreneurs determine their market dreams in proviso of more than a few phases in order to improve appropriate advertising and marketing scheme

#### B-OCCUPTION CONSUMER

Occupation has a excellent extent of impact on the purchasing conduct of the consumers the jobs goal to have have an effect on on the products, purchased by using the buyers. this motives to the chance of improving various types of products, which fits keens diagnosed to be above average within an

#### C-ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The buyers merchandise choice will be affected by using the customers 'wealth. Some buyers may also be touchy on the in problem of price of merchandise and offerings or now not count upon on the amount of earnings. quantity of retaining, amount rate of interest, and also the products and services completely

#### D-LIFESTYLE.

It is acknowledged as the way of shoppers living, which identified by the activities, interests, or point of view shoppers have, it also describes how the consumers talk with the world.

conclusion

Consumer behavior refers to a manner in which consumers select, purchase and make use of merchandise and services to meet shopper's desires and needs. Different approaches are conducted in the customer's purchasing behavior. Firstly, the shoppers attempt to discover which products they desire to consume, then they pick purely those products that warrant higher efficacy. After merchandise is being selected, the consumers create a measurement of the accessible finance that they are capable to allocate. Finally, the buyers analyze the dominant expenditures of merchandise and types the decision about the products they consume. During the interval, there are one of a kind factors that influence on the purchases of Consumer like civil components, cultural components, private aspects and psychological elements and also When purchasing any products customers experience these process that consist of five degrees at first stage.

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## THE INFLUENCE OF PRICE ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

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### 1. ABSTRACT :

Retailers have used price ending as a significant pricing tactic over the years. Considering how consumers respond, particularly to goods with strange price endings, the trend appears to be successful. Using the theory of perception, this study aims to explain the psychological effects of price ending on consumers. It examines theories and the body of research on the subject to identify augmentative pricing tactics that merchants can use in consumer marketplaces. In order to determine the prevalence of odd prices in the Czech retail sector, an exploratory research was also carried out. The exploratory research was based on 16 various types of home-dropped promotional items from retail stores in the Zln region, including short magazines and leaflets.

### 2. KEYWORDS

Consumer purchasing patterns, product price, packaging, confirmatory factor analysis, structural equation modelling

### 3. INTRODUCTION :

Product price and informational descriptions on product packaging have a significant impact on customers' purchasing decisions in the competitive market of commodities, products, varieties, consumers, and consumers with different ethnicities and preferences. It is crucial to do research on these marketing facets in order to examine the cumulative effects of product pricing and packaging on the purchasing behaviour of consumers of various ethnicities. It is important to note that consumer pleasure also influences and mediates the formation of consumers' purchasing behaviour (Larsen et al., 2017). It is considered that pricing has a considerable effect on the buying behaviour of since the higher a product is priced, the fewer units are sold

#### **4. LITERATURE'S REVIEW :**

Products' prices and consumer buying habits

Product price appears to be the only direct element that generates income and affects whether a product or service is successful or unsuccessful. As a result, the authors of this study chose to emphasise this component. Manali (2015) looked into the theoretical underpinnings of consumer purchasing behaviour and the factors that influence it. He looked into the relationship between consumer purchasing patterns and the factors affecting customers' decision- and purchase-making processes. His research provides enough evidence to show that both internal and exterior factors have a substantial impact on a consumer's purchasing behaviour.

Consumer feedback after acquiring goods or services is gathered, compared to the customer's expectations, and used to gauge customer satisfaction. The performance standards of goods or services that can satiate customers' wants and desires are used to calculate customer satisfaction. A satisfied customer is one who feels that the goods or services were worthwhile and would be motivated to purchase them again. In contrast, a dissatisfied customer may convince other customers not to purchase the same brand, which finally results in switching to rival products. Customer satisfaction is thought to influence repurchase intentions and behaviours, which in turn affects an organization's potential sales and profitability, according to Tu and Chih (2013).

#### **5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

A study's research methodology describes how science contributes to goals and is a crucial and fundamental aspect of the entire process. Analytical parameters can be used to summarise the behavioural approach of respondents, which includes expectations, evidence, observations, knowledge of reality, and individual point of view.

James and Vinnicombe (2002) assert that it is essential for the scientific method to guarantee objectivity.

In addition, the society believes that a perspective that emphasises social variables is crucial for applications (Blaikie, 2007). Their cutting-edge findings and analyses are driving label research endeavours.

## **6. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS:**

Analyzing consumer behavior Behavioral psychology, specifically Skinner's operant theory, offers an alternative perspective on consumer behavior that stresses the impact of situational factors and direct measures of behaviour (cf. Skinner, 1953, 1969, 1974).

A lengthy history of experimental and applied research has led to the development of a coherent and systematic set of theoretical concepts in the area of behaviour analysis, as it is more commonly known. It has consistently emphasised the importance of contextual factors in determining behaviour, giving close attention to the situations that precede and follow people's responses, and defended the use of direct measures of behaviour with little reference to fictitious constructs in their theories.

The three-term chance (SD, R, SR) is one of the key ideas in operant theory. The study's findings unmistakably demonstrate that product packaging and pricing both have a numerically significant impact on how consumers make purchasing decisions. The addition of satisfaction also results in the observation of complete mediation in the case of product pricing and partial mediation in the case of product packaging. Despite the fact that both variables are statistically associated with customer purchasing patterns, it is crucial to comprehend the managerial implications.

If we were to share and propose these findings with various organisations seeking to reduce their operational costs in any way possible without compromising the quality of their products, we would advise them to concentrate on pricing strategies for a better customer response. an emphasis on the design process for product packaging.

### **7. Discussion :**

Understanding buyer behaviour is crucial for marketers because it enables them to better communicate with customers.

They can close the market gap and pinpoint the products that are required and the products that are no longer in use by knowing how consumers choose a product.

Marketing professionals can show their goods in a way that has the greatest impact on consumers by researching consumer behaviour. Understanding buyer purchasing behaviour is the key

to connecting with, involving, and convincing potential customers to make a purchase from you. Sisodiya and Sharma (2018) assert that the marketing mix significantly affects customers'

purchasing decisions. The primary packaging tenet in this research is to "reach a greater height of opportunity." It has frequently been demonstrated to be a method of increasing market awareness and connecting with customers outside of the product itself and across several changes.

## 8. CONCLUSION :

### Final Thoughts and Suggestions

The study's findings unmistakably demonstrate that product packaging and pricing both have a numerically significant impact on how consumers make purchasing decisions.

The addition of satisfaction also results in the observation of complete mediation in the case of product pricing and partial mediation in the case of product packaging. Despite the fact that both variables are statistically associated with customer purchasing patterns, it is crucial to comprehend the managerial implications.

If we were to share and propose these findings with various organisations seeking to reduce their operational costs in any way possible without compromising the quality of their products, we would advise them to concentrate on pricing strategies for a better customer response. Designing with the product packing in mind.

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### **Youth Suicide: A Population Crying for Help? A System Overloaded. Who Can Help?**

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#### **Abstract**

Suicide is the leading cause of death among young adults (ages 15-2). Many patients in mental health crisis continue to have limited access to mental health services due to a lack of trained psychiatrists and mental health providers. Patients with high risk factors should receive a full comprehensive psychiatric evaluation. Management should focus on preventive strategies, early detection and treatment with appropriate psychopharmacology and psychotherapy.

#### **Introduction**

Suicide was one of the most common causes of death among young people. It was identified as the second leading cause of death among young adults (ages 15–2) between 2011 and 2015.<sup>1</sup> According to National Vital Statistics Reports, suicide was the second leading cause of death in the 10–24 age group. Age corresponds to 16.8 percent of the dead. It was also the fourth leading cause of death among 25- year olds, accounting for 11.2% of deaths.<sup>2</sup> It is interesting to note that although suicide was the 10th leading cause of death among the 5-6 year old group, it has

decreased the eighth most common cause of death.<sup>2</sup> Looking at the data, it is clear that young people are clearly extremely prone to suicide. Even more worryingly, there is still a nationwide shortage of child and adolescent psychiatrists. Because of this shortage, the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry launched a workforce initiative in 2002 to address this issue. The American Medical Association estimated that there were 8,000 child and adolescent psychiatrists in the United States in 2013.<sup>3</sup> The US Department of Health and Human Services estimates that there will be approximately 12,600 mental health needs by 2020., is the 10th leading cause of death in Missouri. According to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, and is eighteenth among other states. By age group, suicide is the second most common cause of death among 15-2 year olds, third among 25-3 year olds, and fourth among 35-5 year olds. Eighth among 55-7 year olds and seventeenth among over 65 year olds. According to that report, "on average one person in the state dies by suicide every eight hours." According to an April 2015 report published by the Missouri Suicide Prevention Project, the suicide rate in Missouri remained stable but was higher than the national average. In 2013, 75 percent were white males between the ages of 18 and 2, of whom 9 percent had used firearms.<sup>5</sup>; many mental health problems among adults have their roots in adolescence, when services are not available during this period.<sup>6</sup> three national studies. found that among 6- to 17-year-olds, only a fifth of the 16-year-olds who passed the mental health screening actually received services.<sup>7, 8</sup> It is also interesting to note that a third of the 16-year-olds. And older ones visited. in the emergency clinic. Until suicide last year.<sup>9</sup>

## **Risk Factors**

Assessment of risk factors for suicide should include a comprehensive psychiatric evaluation of the adolescent, including information from parents, other family members, teachers, caregivers, and friends. Psychopathology, substance abuse<sup>11</sup> and history of suicidal attempts<sup>12</sup> are considered the strongest predictors of future suicidal behavior in young people. Major depressive disorder has the highest risk of suicide attempts, and the severity of depressive symptoms is associated with a greater probability of suicide.<sup>10, 11</sup> Several studies have associated previous suicide attempts with an increased number of future suicide attempts.<sup>13-15</sup> A family history of suicide attempts has been associated with a higher risk of suicide in youth, as shown by studies of monozygotes with twins.<sup>16</sup>

Interpersonal violence or abuse (eg victim of bullying or physical/sexual violence) increases the risk of cessation. suicide According to one study, youth who experienced cyberbullying were 11.5 times more likely to report suicidal thoughts compared to youth who did not experience bullying.<sup>17</sup> A recently published study found that increased weekend screen time is associated with increased childhood suicide and older parents suicide supervision and positive school participation were associated with a decrease in the number of child suicides.<sup>18</sup> Family conflicts and dysfunctions are also associated with an increased risk of suicidal behavior in young people.<sup>18</sup> Other risk factors include a history of adoption<sup>19</sup>. Male gender and physical or sexual violence.<sup>20</sup>

Adolescence is also a time when many young people can try substances that can change their mood. A systematic review and meta-analysis of 23,317 young people and 11 studies published in February 2019 found that adolescent cannabis use was associated with an increased risk of depression and suicidal ideation, even later in life. old people 29 years almost doubled from 10.5% to 21.2% between 2001-2002 and 2012-2013.<sup>22</sup> In August 2019, the US Surgeon General also issued a health advisory on "Marijuana Use and Brain Development" that emphasized youth the importance of protection. People and pregnant women.<sup>23</sup> Program implementation should focus on educating adolescents about the dangers of cannabis and providing resources to teach them skills to resist peer pressure and engage them in other prevention programs. These findings should be considered in the development of public health policies and prevention programs.


### **Treatment and Management**

Prevention is key to managing youth suicide. There are three main categories of public health prevention: primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. In primary prevention, the main goal is general youth before suicidal thoughts, gestures or actions. This can include a variety of measures, one of which is legislative policy restricting access to firearms. <sup>2</sup> Youth suicide by gun kills more than 1,000 children and youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in the United States each year. <sup>25</sup> This article does not necessarily violate the Second Amendment right to bear arms. Missourians have the right to protect themselves, and many Missouri families enjoy hunting. However, it is important that youth caregivers know that the mere presence of firearms in the household increases the risk of suicide for all children living in the home.<sup>26</sup> Caregivers must understand their responsibility to prevent firearms from reaching children, <sup>27</sup> as youth suicide increases. . Are usually more impulsive and have lower levels of intention than adults.<sup>28</sup> another important measure is educating young people about drug addiction and resisting peer pressure. Studies have shown that adolescent cannabis use has been associated with an increased risk of depression and suicidal behavior; even in the absence of a pre-morbid condition.<sup>29</sup>, other primary prevention measures include building barriers to jump over to commit suicide, detoxifying household gases. , restrictions. On limiting the sale of pesticides, less toxic antidepressants, lethal sleeping pills.<sup>30</sup> In general, children and young people must be educated about the seriousness of suicide, suicide, bullying and cyberbullying.

The primary goal of secondary prevention is to identify children and youth at risk of suicide early and then refer them for evaluation and treatment.<sup>2</sup>

See the list of Missouri State resources at the end of this article. Therefore, it is necessary to train people who can contact children and young people belonging to the risk group.<sup>31</sup> For example, school teachers, school counselors, parents, foster parents, employees of residential facilities, employees of the youth system, pediatricians, providers of first aid services. etc., are trained to identify at-risk youth. They are encouraged to ask them directly about suicidal thoughts and intentions <sup>32</sup> and then refer them to mental health professionals.

# Suicide Facts & Figures: Missouri 2019 \*




**On average, one person dies by suicide every eight hours in the state.**

**Over four times as many people die by suicide in Missouri in 2017 than in alcohol related motor vehicle accidents.**

The total deaths to suicide reflect a total of 24,161 years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 65.



Suicide cost Missouri a total of **\$1,016,985,000** combined lifetime medical and work loss cost in 2010, or an average of **\$1,188,066 per suicide death.**

\*Based on most recent 2017 data from CDC. Learn more at [afsp.org/statistics](http://afsp.org/statistics).



## 10th leading cause of death in Missouri

**2nd leading**  
cause of death for ages 15-24

**3rd leading**  
cause of death for ages 25-34

**4th leading**  
cause of death for ages 35-54

**8th leading**  
cause of death for ages 55-64

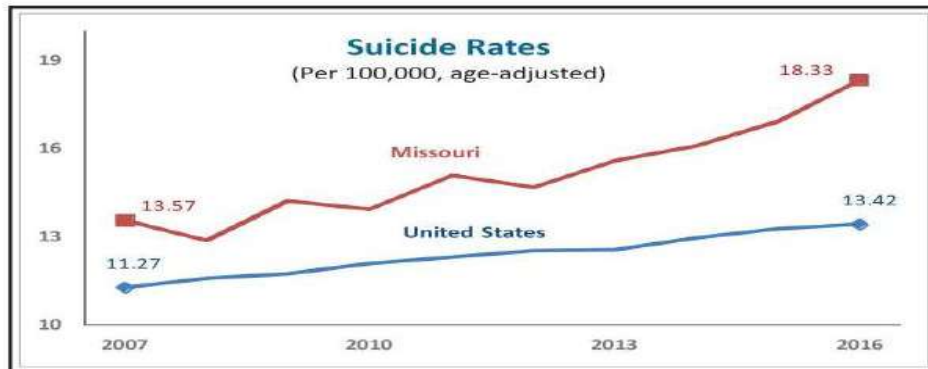
**17th leading**  
cause of death for ages 65 & older

### Suicide Death Rates

	Number of Deaths by Suicide	Rate per 100,000 Population	State Rank
<b>Missouri</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>18.49</b>	<b>18</b>
Nationally	47,173	14.00	

In tertiary prevention, the goal is to prevent suicidal actions. This typically occurs after youth have been identified as a high-risk individual and have been referred to mental health. Numerous randomized clinical trials showed that cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and other psychotherapies are effective in reducing suicidal ideations and attempts. CBT is a form of talk therapy that works on changing cognitive distortions, which are negative perceptions of reality. Dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT) is a subtype of CBT. An evidence-based therapy has also been proven to reduce suicide attempts in adolescents. DBT adds emphasis on emotional regulation, grounding techniques and interpersonal relationships. The combination of psychopharmacology (medication management) with psychotherapy shows improvement of depression and suicidality scales which was found to be similar to those observed in non-suicidal children. Another tertiary preventative strategy is developing a safety plan with the patient. It is a written list of coping strategies and support resources that the patient can use when endorsing suicidal thoughts.

- ◆ Rates have **increased by over 30%** since 1999.
- ◆ In 2016, **76%** of those who died by suicide were **male** and **92%** were **Caucasian**.
- ◆ **57%** of all suicides in 2016 involved **firearms**, followed by suffocation (24%) and poisoning (14%).\*\*



## Resources in Missouri

### Crisis Text Line

Text HELLO to 741741 and speak anonymously to a crisis counselor. FREE, 24/7 support

### National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

800-273-8255

### TLC (Talk, Listen Care) Warmline

4-10 pm 7/365

Local: 573-651-3642

Toll Free: 877-626-0638

### Mental Health Association of the Heartland Compassionate Ear Warmline

Local: 913-281-2251

Toll-free: 866-927-6327

English: 4–10 pm 365

Spanish: 5–8 pm M-F

**Depressive, Manic-Depressive Association of St. Louis Friendship Line**

Toll-free: 866-525-1442

Local: 314-652-6105

**Central Missouri Crisis Hotline**

Toll-free: 800-833-3915

**National Alliance on Mental Illness Missouri Warmline**

Local: 573-624-7727

Toll Free: 800-374-2138

Hours: 9 am–9 pm M–F

**Disclosure**

None reported.

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**Crime Among Youth : A big Challenge before the Nation**

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**Introduction:**

Young people's criminal activity is defined as any criminal activity committed by a person under the age of eighteen. Youth commit a wide variety of crimes. Crimes committed primarily by minors include property crime, drug offences, violent crime, common assault, sex assault, and robbery.

**Most Common Crimes Trending Among Youths Are:**

**Crime against women:** Rape, sex scandals, and verbal, physical, and physical abuse of women increased at an incredibly alarming rate. The shocking statistics show a 60% spike in teenage rape cases and a 70% increase in acts of violence against women.

**Cyber crime:** Primarily used by young adolescents to blackmail relationships and obtain money. The amount of cybercrime increased by 53.5%. 215 of the 324 people detained under the IT Act were between the ages of 18 and 30.

The “easy money” is the main factor contributing to rising teenage crime rates. Today's adolescents commit horrific crimes because of their attention-seeking and greedy behaviour. The more distressing information on the crime sheets is that young, capable teenagers even participate in committing such heinous crimes.

**Juvenile crimes in India:**

Many actions or behaviours are the manifestations of juvenile crimes. Each design has a unique social environment. Child rights activist Yamini Abed claims that the urge to try something new, bold, different, and exciting is one of the main reasons children participate in heinous crimes like rape and murder. Teenagers' increased hostility and sexual activity, as well as their awareness that they will not face criminal charges because they are minors, are additional catalysts in the process of developing a child offender.

**Types of juvenile crimes:**

**1:Individual juvenile crime.**

**2.Circumstantial child labour.**

**3.Organized child crime.**

**4.Group supported child crime.**

**Reasons behind juvenile crime in india.**

Nobody has the ability to become a criminal from birth. Their personalities are the result of their circumstances. One's life and overall personality are greatly influenced by the sociocultural environment, both inside and outside of the home.

Healy and Bronner state that bad company, adolescent instability and impulses, early sex experience, mental conflicts, extreme social suggestibility, a love of adventure, movies, school dissatisfaction, poor recreation, street life, vocational dissatisfaction, sudden impulse, and various physical conditions are the main causes of juvenile crimes.

**Socio economic reasons:**

1.Broken homes: 13.3% of the 140 young people in Uday Shankar's Indian study hailed from dysfunctional families. A family might disintegrate due to the death of one or both parents, persistent illness or insanity, desertion, or divorce. A child's socialisation at home is greatly influenced by family interaction.

**2. Poverty:** Children that are delinquent come from low-income homes in significant numbers. As members of gangs, they continue to commit crimes. Research by Uday Shankar indicates that 83% of children come from low-income families. Both parents must work long hours outside the home due to poverty in order to provide for their children's daily needs. There won't be anyone to watch over the kids. Such children may unknowingly or knowingly associate with gang members and commit crimes.

**3.Friends and companions:** As the youngster becomes older, he or she leaves the house and joins a playgroup or a group of kids his or her own age. If he or she associates with a group or gang that encourages criminal behaviour, they will undoubtedly turn into criminals. Poor friendships among adolescents are another factor in crime. Studies show that delinquent acts are frequently undertaken in groups. In his 1928 Illinois Crime Survey, Shaw looked at 6000 young people who were involved in criminal activity. He found that two or more young people were involved in the crime in 90% of the cases.

**4. Beggary:** Beggars frequently induce juvenile misbehaviour. The vast majority of children who beg come from either extremely poor families or broken parents. These kids are denied the much-needed affection and care from their parents. They understand that acting abnormally is the only way to fulfil their needs and satiate their desires. They thus develop into delinquents.

### **Psychological reasons:**

**1. Mental illness:** Some criminologists believe there is a direct correlation between mental illness and criminal behaviour. Teenage patients have been the subject of some investigations, and it was shown that they suffered from a variety of mental diseases. For a child, treatment is necessary, not punishment. According to some psychiatric therapists, the cause of youth criminality in India is psychopathic personality. A psychopathic child is born into a household devoid of any love, control, or affection.

**2.Personality traits:** Criminal propensity and personality traits have also been shown to be strongly correlated. A person can adapt to their surroundings through their personality. In this adaptation, juvenile offenders carry out illicit activities.

**3.Individualized emotional issues:** Juvenile offences are significantly influenced by emotional maladjustment and mental health problems. Young offenders may experience jealousy and feelings of inferiority. According to a psychological viewpoint, “delinquency is a revolt and an expression of aggression aimed at harming, breaking down, or transforming the environment.” An uprising is mostly sparked by social conditions that restrict people’s fundamental freedoms and access to basic necessities. Delinquents are therefore not born delinquents; rather, they develop this behaviour as a result of cultural factors and character faults.

### **Cases on Juvenile Crimes in India:**

While some notable cases have been highlighted below and garnered media coverage, there are still a great number of juvenile criminal cases in India that have gone unreported.

On December 16, 2012, a youngster and some of his friends kidnapped, raped, and killed a girl on a moving bus in south Delhi.

On November 29, 2013, a group of five kids from Mayur Vihar broke out of a juvenile facility amid rioting and fires, killed a jeweler's wife, and fled with 50 kg of silver jewellery and Rs. 10 lakh in cash.

On October 17, 2015, two young people in Nangloi were charged with rape following the kidnapping of a baby.

A police officer was killed on December 24, 2015, when three armed borderline juveniles opened fire in a room of the Karkardooma court complex.

On February 24, 2016, a 17-year-old kid who had been discharged from a juvenile facility for "good behaviour" murdered a senior citizen in BK Dutt Colony in south Delhi.

On March 24, 2016, it was discovered that four minors were engaged in the killing by beating of a doctor in Vikaspuri.

On April 6, 2016, two young people are accused of shooting an Uber driver in the Mundka neighbourhood, dumped the body, and then took off in the car.

On August 29, 2017, allegations that two Bollywood celebrities' kids had brutally abused a classmate led to an investigation by the police. The son of an actor is one of these kids, and the son of a cameraman is the other.

**Stringent directions provided by judiciary concerning juvenile Offenders:**

In the case of *Bodhisattwa Gautam v. Subhra Chakraborty*, it was determined that the crime of rape violated the Right to Life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution (1995). Fundamental rights have precedence over any other rights that may be protected by other laws, according to the Supreme Court of India. The broad immunity granted to the minors was therefore viewed as violating the Constitution.

In *Ram Prasad Sahu v. State of Bihar* (1979), the Supreme Court decided that a young offender could be found guilty of both rape and attempted rape. Giving a minor blanket exemption when they are capable of committing rape or murder but are not eligible for punishment goes against the fairness and proportionality of punishment principles.

Several recent crimes against women, including rape, acid attacks, violent killings, and sexual harassment have included juveniles. To address this threat, Section 18(3) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 stipulates that if a juvenile is found to have committed a horrific crime and is older than 16, the Juvenile Board may transfer the case to a Children's Court where they may send him to a place of safety after a preliminary evaluation with regard to their mental and physical capacity to commit such an offence, ability to understand the consequences of the offence.

### **Conclusion:**

The Indian government is making efforts to improve the offence.sjuvenile crime issue. Even if juvenile crime has declined recently,there are still certain problems that need to be solved. Pornography and bad movies are prohibited, and the government is taking action to provide kids with enjoyable entertainment options like games and competitions. Additionally, each district has a child guidance centre and offers the necessary training to those who will be impacted. Due to its actual effects on society, which include preserving order without condoning brutality, and on the offender, which include deterring or facilitating their reform, punishment must defend itself. The moral justification for punishment can be found in its effects, as well as in how it helps to reduce crime and reintegrate criminals into society.

It assesses the potential good that youth can provide to society in the future. Collaboration between governmental organisations, educational institutions, police enforcement, the courts, social workers, and non-profit organisations is essential for prevention of juvenile crime.

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## **Drug usage among teenagers: Emerging Problem in the society.**

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### **Introduction**

Teenage is such a time when the children seems to be doing his own things. They do not understand what is right or wrong. At this time, if mind works for someone, they do not like it that the time when they fall for drugs. Who enjoys first but they do not know who they are children of 14 to 16 old age star doing all these things. Before arrived in high school they learned everything about drugs and alcohol. This is a very dangerous habit that children have. We have to stop it somehow; otherwise, it will destroy the whole youth.

### **Fact**

Almost 40% children started taking drugs. Goes to high collage with friends and gest spoiled. More teenagers die from taking drug such as cocaine and heroin combined. Many children start taking drugs and cigarettes due to depression. Where they start thinking a lot and consider it right to take drugs. In addition, gradually they get addicted and it is very difficult to get rid of it. In addition, the parents do not even know that their child is a drug addicted until he gives up his senses completely. After taking alcohol and drugs, teenagers are not able to take the right decision, they do not control themselves. Teenagers should be taught how dangerous it is to take drugs and most important role in this is that of parents and family or we can take help from rehab centre.

### **Relationship between parents and children**

Parents should always be friends of children so that he can share all his thought with you. Be polite and talk to them in the tone they know in the society. You can take help of movies and books that relate to drugs. If someone gives them drugs, they should know how to say no. Pay attention to the teenagers so that you can know if they are in trouble.

### **Drug uses in india**

India too is caught in this vicious circle of drug abuse, and the numbers of drug addicts are increasing day by day. According to a UN report, One million heroin addicts are registered in India, and unofficially there are as many as five million. What started off as casual use among a minuscule population of high-income group youth in the metro has permeated to all sections of society. Inhalation of heroin alone has given way to intravenous drug use, that too in combination with other sedatives and painkillers. This has increased the intensity of the effect, hastened the process of addiction and complicated the process of recovery. Cannabis, heroin, and Indian-produced pharmaceutical drugs are the most frequently abused drugs in India.

Cannabis products, often called charas, bhang, or ganja, are abused throughout the country because it has attained some amount of religious sanctity because of its association with some Hindu deities. The International Narcotics Control Board in its 2002 report released in Vienna pointed out that in India persons addicted to opiates are shifting their drug of choice from opium to heroin. The pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs are also increasingly being abused. The intravenous injections of analgesics like Dextropropoxphene, etc., are also reported from many states, as it is easily available at 1/10th the cost of heroin. The codeine-based cough syrups continue to be diverted from the domestic market for abuse.(1 )

### **Cause of drugs**

- a. Signs of physical deterioration e.g. memory losses, short attention, and difficulty in concentration.
- b. Poor physical coordination, slurred or incoherent speeches unhealthy appearances, bloody or dilated eye.
- c. Change in behaviour pattern like
  - i. Downward performance at schools
  - ii. Changes of friends
  - iii. Increase absence during schools
  - iv. Increase hostility, irritability and secretiveness
  - v. All or part of these symptoms are observed in the drug addict

The summary of this finding shows us the influence of drug abuse among youth, as we have seen on

peer group influence, its about 70% out of hundred 100% as through which peer group influence appears as

target, though interaction, pressing them to do what they don't intend to do.

The second of this is home orientation, 28% of the respondents out of hundred 100% were agreed, lack

of proper checking of the activities of the youth, lack of proper orientation on the youth. These are the some of the roles that parent play in the concept. The third finding is the influence that roles of modern communication system play on this concept. Youth access mobile phone to view indiscriminate use of drugs via pictures, films etc and later experiment it, so parent must keep a regular surveillance on their ward. Vendors & herbalist plays a vital role in influencing youth in drug abuse as seventy one (71%) out of hundred (100%) of the respondents strongly agreed on this view and only 14% and strongly disagreed on their role, as they take part by selling the drug to the youth indiscriminately.

### **The prevalence of drug consumption**

A study was conducted in 2003 on 500 students, from 142 high schools and vocational schools in Zahedan City, using a multi-stage cluster sampling method. In total, from the total of 259 females and 216 males who completed the questionnaire, the following results were obtained. 0.4% of the females and 2.3% of the males would usually smoke cigarette. The first experience of smoking was most often seen at the age of 14 (26.2%). The prevalence of other drugs was not studied in this research.

### **Risk and protective factors**

The present subsection contains a discussion of the association of person-level micro- and macro-level risk factors in substance use and harmful use as sources of vulnerability versus resilience. The consequences of eventual substance use for child and adolescent development and the multiple impacts of caregiver substance use on the development of the child and adolescent are also discussed. Throughout the subsection, the evidence of aetiology (causation) and knowledge regarding the consequences of drug use for the child and adolescent are discussed within the context of an integrated developmental framework.

### **Conclusion**

In this way, the use of drugs is spoiling the whole environment. We have to be very careful that it does not reach to our country and family. We have to root it out, for this, the government will have to make strict rules and regulations on selling drugs and alcohol. The children who have got used to taking drugs, their future are ruined. Teenagers should not fall in wrong company, so parents should pay more attention to them. This is how we can contribute in this dangerous situation by securing the future of the country and the youth.

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## **Gender Discrimination: A Issues in Indian Society.**

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### **Introduction:**

Gender discrimination is when someone is treated unfairly or disadvantageously based on their gender, but not necessarily because of their sexual orientation, this is known as gender discrimination. Race, gender, age, and religion are all possible bases for discrimination against people.

### **GENDER DISCRIMINATION FEDERAL LAWS:**

#### **Federal statutes prohibit gender discrimination,**

Similar to racial discrimination, gender discrimination needs to be addressed in the United States. Women are commonly affected by this kind of discrimination since they typically earn less money and receive promotions less frequently than males. The following federal statutes, for example, have made an effort to level the playing field comprised of the following:

Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination against credit applicants on the basis of their gender in employment.

The Fair Homes Act forbids gender-based discrimination in the purchase, leasing, or financing of housing.

Equal compensation for equal work is mandated by the Equal Pay Act of 1963, regardless of gender.

Employees have the right to take time off of work for medical reasons or to care for a sick family member under the Family and Medical Leave Act.

**Pregnancy Discrimination Act** - Prohibits prejudice against women who are, or who are believed to be, pregnant or who intend to become pregnant. applications with respect Overview of Harassment .

**The two basic categories of sexual harassment are as follows.**

Quid pro quo occurs when someone in a position of authority asks for sexual favours in exchange for an explicit or implicit reward, such as a pay raise or job security.

The second kind of harassment is the kind that creates a "hostile work environment," such when the victim is intimidated by jokes, threats, or other inappropriate behaviour and it interferes with their ability to do their jobs. Gender Discrimination in Education: When a person is treated unfairly because of their sex—their biological sex, whether they are male or female—

sex discrimination has taken place. When a person is treated unfairly because of social conduct, such as deviating from gender norms (which may be connected to someone's sexual orientation), gender discrimination has occurred. In terms of anti-discrimination and civil rights law, the phrases are frequently used synonymously, and this usage is most likely true.

For instance, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has ruled that discrimination based on sex includes gender discrimination, which includes discrimination based on sexual orientation. Title IX violations are enforced by the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) of the U.S. Department of Education, which is still pertinent to this topic because Title IX prohibits gender discrimination in education, which includes sexual harassment and sexual assault. Gender Discrimination in Employment: Despite the passage of time and the introduction of laws like Title VII or the Equal Pay Act to address the issue, gender discrimination in the workplace remains a serious issue gender or sexuality

Anytime a person is treated differently at work because of their gender, it is considered discrimination and can have an impact on everything from hiring practices to promotion opportunities. Relatedly, sexual harassment is a type of gender discrimination that is equally forbidden by federal law and is the subject of Find Law's Sexual Harassment section, which is described in great detail. Information on gender discrimination is provided below, along with an overview of relevant regulations.

Impacts and remedies: It is suggested that discrimination and inequity against women and girls contribute to and maintain poverty and vulnerability in society at large. Household and intra-household knowledge and resources have a significant role in a person's capacity to take advantage of outside chances for a living or react effectively to threats. All home members are more productive and society as a whole is more equitable when all members of the household have high levels of education and social integration. Gender Equity Indices aim to give the resources necessary to illustrate this aspect of poverty.ons, answers to some frequently asked questions, and examples of unlawful interview practices.

The gender pay gap is one of many diverse variables that contribute to poverty.

The salary gap is one of the reasons why women are more likely to live in poverty than men.

The process of coming up with a thorough response is really challenging.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) do not recognize gender inequality as a problem that cuts across all other goals. MDG3 and MDG5 both discuss gender: MDG3 assesses women's representation in national legislatures, wage employment among women, and gender parity in education. Maternal mortality and universal access to reproductive health are the main topics of MDG5. These goals have been considerably misguided.

Gender inequality could be effectively reduced by addressing it through social protection programmes created to improve equity, according to Community daycare to increase employment opportunities for women.

Support parents with the cost of childcare (example: grants for children with disabilities in South Africa)

Girls' education stipend programmes, such as the Girls Education Stipend Program in Bangladesh

Increasing awareness of the global rise in gender-based violence and other preventive measures, such as providing money to help women and children flee harmful circumstances (e.g. NGO pilot initiatives in Ghana)

Participation of programme participants, including men and women, in the creation and assessment of social protection programmes. Training in gender analysis and awareness for programme staff

Gather and disseminate data on coordinated care and service facilities (such as women's access to microcredit and training in microentrepreneurship, for example).

creating methods for monitoring and evaluation that take sex into account.

According to the ODI, society constrains governments' ability to respond to economic incentives.

NGOs frequently defend women from institutional violence and gender injustice.

Training in gender analysis and awareness for programme staff Men are the main targets of combatants during conflict. However, both sexes die from illness, starvation, unintentional crime and violence, as well as the casualties sustained on the battlefield, which primarily impact men. It appears to be difficult to establish whether more men or women die from conflict-related conditions overall, according to a 2009 examination of studies and data on war-related deaths broken down by gender. The ratio also varies depending on the sort of conflict; in the Falklands War, for instance, 904 of the 907 fatalities were men. In contrast, statistics for war-related deaths in 1990, almost all of which were related to civil war, revealed ratios of around 1.3 men to every woman.

Modern information and communication technology provide another chance to address gender disparity. A properly designed study has demonstrated that women use digital technology more

frequently than males. The natural affinity of women with these new communication tools gives women a concrete bootstrapping opportunity to combat social discrimination, especially given that digital information and communication technologies have the potential to provide access to employment, education, income, health services, participation, protection, and safety, among others (ICT4D). To increase the use of enabling technology to support the empowerment of women is one of the goals of international initiatives like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5.

Transforming Gender disparity continues to give men and boys more rights, benefits, and opportunities to hold important leadership positions and have a significant impact on society. But simply because they are female, girls and women are denied opportunity to better themselves and their social situations.

Additionally, girls and women are frequently denied access to basic human rights like education, health care, and protection in low-income nations; this contributes to serious global problems like intergenerational poverty cycles, child marriages that are forced or arranged at a young age, gender-based violence, and high rates of maternal and infant mortality.

By addressing the underlying causes of gender inequality and highlighting the inherent strength and value of women and girls, Plan International is dedicated to transforming unfair gender power relations. Our curriculum aims to elevate women and girls' social status within their communities in addition to enhancing their physical well-being.

Indians' perceptions of gender roles in the home and in society India welcomes women many people favour the conventional gender roles in the home and as political leaders. India was one of the first nations in the world to elect a woman as prime minister more than 50 years ago, and the nation today has a number of extremely effective female politicians, notably Sonia Gandhi, the leader of one of the main national parties. According to a recent Pew Research Center survey of almost 30,000 adults throughout India, the majority of Indians today believe that "women and men make equally competent political lead Only 25% of Indian adults believe that men are better at leading politics than women.

However, Indians generally believe that men should play more important roles in the home than women. Nearly two-thirds of Indians absolutely agree with the idea that a wife must always obey her husband, and about nine out of 10 agree that this is true. According to the survey, which was conducted between late 2019 and early 2020, Indian women are just somewhat less likely than Indian men to say they absolutely agree that wives should always obey their husbands (61% vs. 67%).

Numerous Indians voice egalitarian opinions about certain gender roles in the household. As an example, and more than one-in-ten believe that women normally make better political leaders than males. Adults believe that both men and women should be in charge of raising children. But among sizable portions of the population, conventional gender roles continue to be dominant: Roughly one-third of respondents (34%) believe that women should be primarily in charge of child care. Likewise, a narrow majority (54%) believes that both males are to blame.

and women in households should be in charge of bringing in money, however many Indians (43%) believe that males should primarily be accountable for this. Additionally, a large majority of Indian people believe that men should have more employment rights than women when there is a shortage of jobs, which reflects the continuous dominance of men in the economy.

Eight out of 10 people concur, with the majority (56%) saying they totally concur. Indians place significance on having both daughters and sons: Almost all Indians (94%) and, separately, 90% believe that having at least one daughter is very important for a family. Additionally, the majority of Indians (64%) and 58% of respondents agree that both sons and daughters should be responsible for taking care of their parents as they get older. But survey participants are much more inclined to advocate for sons to have more rights and duties in these areas than daughters. For instance, whereas almost 4 in 10 Indian adults believe that sons should be much more inclined to advocate for sons to have more rights and duties in these areas than daughters. For instance, whereas almost 4 in 10 Indian adults believe that sons should

only 2% of daughters believe they are responsible for providing the majority of care for their ageing parents.

In addition, the majority of Indians (63%) believe that sons, rather than daughters, are primarily in charge of parents' funeral and burial customs.

only 2% of daughters believe they are responsible for providing the majority of care for their ageing parents. Religious funeral customs are usually seen as being of utmost importance, and at least in Hindu tradition, sons are required to execute final rituals for parents in order to guarantee the liberation of the soul in the afterlife. Recently, women have publicly questioned these conventions by igniting the funeral pyres of family members, notably actress Mandira Bedi and the daughters of India's former Chief of Defense Staff.

In addition, the majority of Indians (63%) believe that sons, rather than daughters, are primarily in charge of parents' funeral and burial customs. These conventions are a component of a larger phenomenon in Indian society where, for various historical, social, religious, and economic reasons, families tend to place a higher value on boys than on females - a practice known as "son preference." Sons who are adults typically support their families financially and live with them. family. In the meantime, families may still pay dowries in some weddings between daughters and husbands. Additionally, daughters frequently reside with their husband's parents and fulfill duties to their in-laws. Indian society has focused more on elevating the status of daughters in recent years. For instance, the government's Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao ("Save the female child, Educate the girl child") programme aims to stop sex-selective pregnancy practises and ensure that girls have access to educational opportunities by launching media campaigns to raise public awareness policies. Despite the fact that the practise is forbidden, India has seen an increase in the selective abortion of female foetuses due to son preference and the greater accessibility of ultrasounds in recent years. And for a long time, India had one of the most unbalanced sex ratios at birth. In India, for instance, there were 111 males born for every 100 girls born in 2011, while more recent data indicate that the disparity may be closing.

Many Indians believe that, in some situations, sex-selective abortion is appropriate. A euphemism for sex-selective abortion, four in ten Indians feel it is either "totally okay" or "somewhat acceptable" to "have a checkup using current means to balance the number of girls and boys in the household." 2 A similar percentage (42%) believes that using modern techniques to balance the number of girls and boys in a family is wholly inappropriate, while about one in ten thinks the practise is "somewhat" unacceptable.

There are just minor differences in opinion between men and women and across age groups on this topic and all others in this report. In other words, young Indian adults (ages 18 to 34) are often not significantly more likely than older Indian adults to exhibit egalitarian attitudes on son preference and gender roles (see "In India, men a little more likely than women to have conservative views on gender").

This is the second report based on a face-to-face national survey by the Pew Research Center of 29,999 Indian adults. In "Religion in India: Tolerance and Segregation," which examined religious and national identity, religious beliefs and practises, and attitudes among religious communities, many survey findings were previously published. Numerous questions regarding gender roles in Indian society were also included in the survey; however, these topics were not examined in the previous study and are now being made public for the first time. (Religious Composition of India, a recent Pew Research Center analysis, examined how India's religious makeup has changed since independence using data from the Indian census.)

The survey was conducted locally by interviewers between November 17, 2019, and March 23, 2020, in 17 different languages. Manipur and Sikkim, where the quickly evolving COVID-19 scenario prevented fieldwork from beginning in the spring of 2020, and the outlying regions of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, which are home to around a quarter of 1% of India's population, were not included in the survey. The survey was undertaken in the union territory of Jammu & Kashmir, but no fieldwork was done there because address worries about security.

This study is a component of a larger initiative by the Pew Research Center to comprehend religious change and its effects on civilizations all around the world. It was supported by The Pew Charitable Trusts and the John Templeton Foundation. The Center has conducted surveys with a religious focus in the past in sub-Saharan Africa, Israel, Central and Eastern Europe, Western Europe, the Middle East-North Africa region, as well as many other nations with sizable Muslim populations.

The remaining sections of this Overview discuss perceptions of gender discrimination, how Indian attitudes on gender compare to those of other countries, the strong influence of education and religion on attitudes towards gender, the minimal differences in attitudes towards gender among adults of different ages and between men and women in India, as well as regional and state-level variation in how gender roles are perceived. A somewhat higher percentage of Indians

(23%) than those who think some religious groups or lower castes experience a lot of prejudice claim there is "a lot of discrimination" against women in their nation.

As a result, the vast majority of Indian adults do not perceive much prejudice towards any of these groups. In the 12 months prior to the 2019-2020 survey, about one in six Indian women (16%) reported experiencing personal discrimination on account of their gender. This percentage is comparable to the percentages of women who reported experiencing discrimination on account of their religion (16%) or caste (14%). Similar percentages of Indian men claimed to have recently experienced caste (15%), gender (14%), or religious discrimination. But a lot more adults consider violence against women to be a serious national problem. According to a previous Pew Research Center report, 76% of Indians believe that violence against women is a "very big problem." This percentage is higher than that of those who believe that communal violence is a problem (65%), and is comparable to those who believe that crime and corruption are problems (76% each). Between 2010 and 2019, the number of police cases labelled "crimes against women" roughly doubled, and rape and murder of women have sparked widespread protests across India.

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## **CORRUPTION THE ROOT OF SOCIAL ISSUES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Corruption is rampant in India. No activity in this country is completely free from this disease. A World Economic Forum survey ranked India 45th out of her 49 countries in the honesty of officials. According to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, India has seen an increase of corruption cases in recent years. We have the dubious distinction of being in category of the world's most corrupt countries. Corruption can be broadly divided into two categories. The first case was his robbery, in which those in power obtained hundreds of millions of dollars in bribes in public procurement. The second category consists of what is called petty corruption, where people pay even for fully entitled services. Bureaucrats, customs and excise inspectors, state hospital doctors and recruiters use any pretext to extort money from citizens. Grand Theft is, of course, harder to find. Giver and Recipient Corruption Beneficiaries information about these that has become known in individual cases is mainly from the country of sale. The second category is easier to investigate and quantify. Victims are willing to provide information in the hope that steps will be taken to clean up the system. The research presented in this document was conducted with the support of ORG Marg. An attempt to raise it. covers only 10 public service sectors, so it is not exhaustive. There is ample evidence that corruption slows economic development and poverty reduction. It also affects national security systems. But all is not lost. Standing up to Grand Theft requires political will, the establishment of Lok Pal, and the adoption of his instruments such as the "Integrity Pact" in public procurement. The petty corruption quantified in this study can be addressed through the full use of government sector civic charters and ombudsmen and e-technology. Transparency International India and its state chapters are taking steps to support these initiatives. Broader civil society participation is essential if we want to see tangible improvements in a limited period.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Over 5,000 Indian citizens were polled in door-to-door surveys. The survey was conducted to assess public perceptions of pervasive corruption in 10 sectors. Education, Health, Police (Law and Order), Electricity, Telephones (Communications), Rail (Transportation), Property and Building Administration, Justice, Taxation and Distribution (Public Distribution System). An estimated total of 26,768 kroner of rupees (Rs.) is deducted from citizens interacting with these 10 sectors. Lower-income social classes are more affected by corruption. According to popular perception, the police are the most corrupt department. But the impact of corruption is far greater in the areas of health and education, affecting far more people. Corruption in health and education deprives people of these basic facilities and undermines human development. These are the cousins of human development. Cross-country data from 102 countries show that there is a high rank correlation (0.788) between the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) with a correlation coefficient of (0.766) . Countries with low CPI scores have low HDIs. See Appendix "A". Under the Anti-Corruption Act of 1988, many means of corruption cannot be addressed. In many cases, citizens are not even aware that their actions are classified as corrupt (e.g. , if the patient is referred to a specific pathology laboratory for testing). Citizens are outraged by the existence of corruption and want to speak up about it. Forming civic interest groups in exchange for various sectors can constructively channel civic outrage. Interest groups thus formed can discuss issues with relevant authorities and take corrective action. In these areas, civil society organizations can raise awareness and act as catalysts. The cause of corruption is certainly not the 'low wages' of those who indulge in corruption. Lack of effective deterrence in the form of penalties for corrupters and lack of proper oversight. The fact that they are directly and openly demanding money from corrupt people clearly shows that they trust that they cannot take meaningful action against them. This reflects the fact that a person guilty of corruption will not be prosecuted under. Existing systems for identifying and punishing corrupt people appear ineffective and do nothing to deter those who engage in corrupt practices. At best, perceptions indicate pre-existing discomfort within the system. However, prioritizing issues, formulating policies, and formulating strategies require hard data. Strategies and programs should not be based solely on perceptions

### **Follow-up:**

Investigation is not an end in itself. Opinion poll results must be made public to raise public awareness of the debate and encourage institutional reform. To this end, TI India proposes to take the following steps:

- a) disseminate findings to legislators, central and state governments, sector departments and agencies, NGOs and the general public through print and electronic media; To spread.
- b) Promote civil interest groups and act as catalysts to support their actions.
- c) Encourage the development and effective implementation of civic charters in all government departments and agencies.

d) Call for service charters for private companies and institutions involved in providing services to citizens.

e) Promote the use of information technology to enable quick and easy access and rapid resolution of government cases.

f) Seek transparency in the conduct of government agencies in the performance of their duties.

g) Advocate for accountability of all civil servants.

h) Continuation of moral and ethical education programs already in place, introduction of Lok Pal (Ombudsman), e-readiness and judicial reform.

I) Lobbying for Immediate Legislation of the Right to Information Act.

### **Corruption Perspectives :-**

#### **Global Scenario:**

Transparency International's (TI) 2002 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks 102, countries on the degree to which they perceive corruption among public officials and politicians. It is a composite index derived from 15 different polls and surveys conducted by 9 independent agencies on business people and country analysts.

The CPI defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The index provides an annual snapshot of business and analyst views such as bribery of public officials, kickbacks in government procurement, or misappropriation of public funds.

Of the 102 countries surveyed, scored below 5 out of 10 for 70 countries, including many of the poorest countries. Corruption is recognized as prevalent in countries, including Indonesia, Kenya, Angola, Madagascar, Paraguay, Nigeria and Bangladesh, with scores below 2. Countries with scores above 9 and very low perceptions of corruption of are by far the richest countries. That is, Finland, Denmark, New Zealand, Iceland, Singapore, and Sweden.

#### **Consequences of Corruption:-**

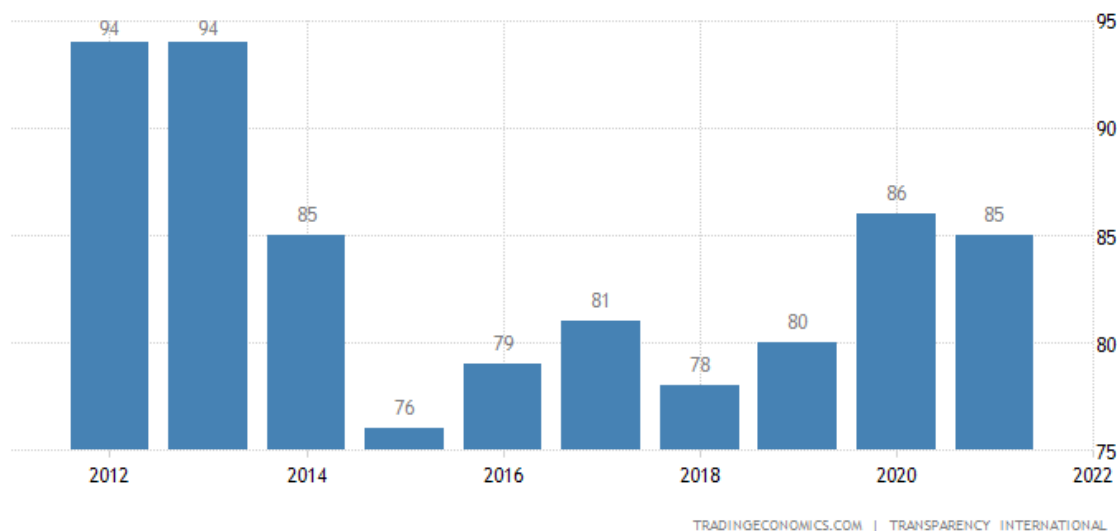
Corruption is considered one of the most harmful consequences of poor governance characterized by a lack of transparency and accountability. Corruption hinders economic growth and human development by reducing investment, limiting access to and increasing the cost of basic social services. It also increases poverty, undermines the financial system, and undermines national legitimacy. Corruption is therefore against poverty, against development, against growth, against investment and against injustice. The cost of corruption to a nation is very high.

The negative impact of corruption on economic growth is statistically confirmed by cross-country data. Based on corruption ranking data collected from companies in 70 countries and

international communities, there is a significant negative correlation between the corruption index and investment rate and economic growth. It was found that there is a correlation of His standard deviation improvement in the Corruption Index is estimated to be associated with an investment rate increase of about percent in Gross Domestic Product (Bardhan: Corruption & Development, Journal of Economic Literature, September 1997).

**Corruption perception index and India's rank :**

India's ranking climbs to 85th out of 180 countries in the 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), according to a new report from Transparency International, raising concerns about India's democratic status . The index, which ranks 180 countries and territories according to their level of public sector corruption as perceived by experts and businessmen, uses a scale of 0 to 100. 0 is very rotten and 100 is very clean. Countries with low scores include the world's most populous countries such as China (45th) and India (40th), as well as Indonesia (38th), Pakistan (28th) and Bangladesh (26th). Includes large economies of A report by Anti-Corruption Watchdog states: According to the index, India's ranking will rise from 86th in 2020 to 85th in 2021, with all of India's neighbours, except Bhutan, ranked below. Pakistan fell 16 places to rank 140th in the index. A report released on Tuesday said of particular concern was the case of India, where the country's score has stagnated over the past decade, while the lack of mechanisms that could help perpetuate corruption. Some said it was weakening. "There are concerns about the country's democratic position as basic freedoms and institutional controls and balances are being eroded. It has been targeted by criminal gangs, corrupt local officials," the index-based report said.



**Corruption Index in other countries**

Country	Updated	Actual	Previous
<a href="#">Afghanistan</a>	2021	16 in. pt.	19

Country	Updated	Actual	Previous
<a href="#">Armenia</a>	2021	49 in. pt.	49
<a href="#">Azerbaijan</a>	2021	30 in. pt.	30
<a href="#">Bahrain</a>	2021	42 in. pt.	42
<a href="#">Bangladesh</a>	2021	26 in. pt.	26
<a href="#">Bhutan</a>	2021	68 in. pt.	68
<a href="#">Brunei</a>	2020	60 in. pt.	60
<a href="#">Cambodia</a>	2021	23 in. pt.	21
<a href="#">China</a>	2021	45 in. pt.	42
<a href="#">Georgia</a>	2021	55 in. pt.	56
<a href="#">Hong Kong</a>	2021	76 in. pt.	77
<a href="#">India</a>	2021	40 in. pt.	40
<a href="#">Indonesia</a>	2021	38 in. pt.	37
<a href="#">Iran</a>	2021	25 in. pt.	25
<a href="#">Iraq</a>	2021	23 in. pt.	21
<a href="#">Israel</a>	2021	59 in. pt.	60
<a href="#">Japan</a>	2021	73 in. pt.	74
<a href="#">Jordan</a>	2021	49 in. pt.	49
<a href="#">Kazakhstan</a>	2021	37 in. pt.	38
<a href="#">Kuwait</a>	2021	43 in. pt.	42

Country	Updated	Actual	Previous
<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan</a>	2021	27 in. pt.	31
<a href="#">Laos</a>	2021	30 in. pt.	29
<a href="#">Lebanon</a>	2021	24 in. pt.	25
<a href="#">Malaysia</a>	2021	48 in. pt.	51
<a href="#">Maldives</a>	2021	40 in. pt.	43
<a href="#">Mauritius</a>	2021	54 in. pt.	53
<a href="#">Mongolia</a>	2021	35 in. pt.	35
<a href="#">Nepal</a>	2021	33 in. pt.	33
<a href="#">North Korea</a>	2021	16 in. pt.	18
<a href="#">Oman</a>	2021	52 in. pt.	54
<a href="#">Pakistan</a>	2021	28 in. pt.	31
<a href="#">Philippines</a>	2021	33 in. pt.	34
<a href="#">Qatar</a>	2021	63 in. pt.	63
<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	2021	53 in. pt.	53
<a href="#">Singapore</a>	2021	85 in. pt.	85
<a href="#">South Korea</a>	2021	62 in. pt.	61
<a href="#">Sri Lanka</a>	2021	37 in. pt.	38
<a href="#">Syria</a>	2021	13 in. pt.	14
<a href="#">Taiwan</a>	2021	68 in. pt.	65

Country	Updated	Actual	Previous
<a href="#">Tajikistan</a>	2021	25 in. pt.	25
<a href="#">Thailand</a>	2021	35 in. pt.	36
<a href="#">Turkmenistan</a>	2021	19 in. pt.	19
<a href="#">United Arab Emirates</a>	2021	69 in. pt.	71
<a href="#">Uzbekistan</a>	2021	28 in. pt.	26
<a href="#">Vietnam</a>	2021	39 in. pt.	36
<a href="#">Yemen</a>	2021	16 in. pt.	15

### **WHO CAN INDULGE INTO CORRUPTION IN INDIA :-**

India is one of the world's most highly regulated economies, with power concentrated in the hands of just few people. It is a resource-poor country where demand always exceeds supply. Here people in public service are mostly poor, ignorant and illiterate. Additionally, there is a lack of transparency and accountability among public officials. There is no reward or punishment system for civil servants. You also have no right to information. The License Permit Quota Inspector regime has permeated India since independence and continues even after liberalization and globalization in 1991. There are also 3000 core laws and 10 times as many states laws as. and auxiliary and administrative laws (most of which are outdated), with some exception clauses and unexplained discretionary powers. All these conditions are a fertile breeding ground for rot. Currently, 19.5 million people hold public office in central and state governments, sub-central and sub-governmental agencies, local and urban municipalities, and over 200,000 agencies and offices across India. is spreading. Armed with these thousands of laws, 19.5 million civil servants are enforcing the laws. Power, control, and regulate the rest of her billion citizens. 90% of these 19 since Five million civil servants are Class III and Class IV employees. Power is concentrated in the hands of his less than two million civil servants who regulate and control the fates of billion people. This minority can indulge in corruption in all its forms and her dimensions, giving India her image of one of the most corrupt nations in the world. The rest of 17.5 million civil servants have limited powers and can only indulge in minor corruption. India could greatly reduce corruption simply by abolishing outdated and archaic laws (most of which are) and

simplifying the remaining laws. This task must be taken seriously and vigorously by civil society, Agencies, dedicated judicial officers and lawyers. The current understanding is that governments can and only have the responsibility to eradicate corruption. However, given the nature of corruption and India's framework, it is clear that government alone cannot eradicate corruption. Corruption will never be eradicated or even reduced if people and civil society institutions remain indifferent and powerless to fight it. Thus, the responsibility and burden of combating corruption rests not only with governments but also with citizens and civil society institutions.

### **Anti-Corruption Act 1988 :-**

Addressing Corruption of Public Officials India has enacted the Anti-Corruption Act 1988 to replace the Anti-Corruption Act 1947. Doing so facilitates them through criminal activity and enables the seizure of their illicit assets obtained through corrupt means. The law also expands the definition of civil servants. Government Official means a Government Employee paid or remunerated by a government through a fee or commission for the performance of an Official Service. Public Service means any duty that the State, public or community has an interest in performing. "State" means any central, state, or state statute, or agency or entity owned, controlled, or controlled by the Government, or any corporation incorporated by a State Enterprise as defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act 1956, ; It is included. In India, in addition to numerous medical and educational institutions, the government also supports many other types of organizations. Accordingly, employees in these positions of hers are also subject to this law. Corruption is usually defined as using public office for private purposes. In his PCA of 1988, the terms "public servant" and "public servant" were defined very broadly to include all persons who actually hold public office and perform official duties for which the state, the public or the community has a role. The entire. Individuals holding various public offices are civil servants, whether appointed by the government or not.

A study released by global civil society Transparency International found that India has the highest rate of bribery and the highest rate in Asia of using personal connections to access public services such as health care and education. It's getting higher. "India has the highest overall bribery rate (39%) and personal ties, with India, Indonesia and China having the second and third highest percentages of people using personal ties at 36%. The highest proportion of citizens to use (46%) use 32% or 32%," the report, titled "Global Corruption Barometer – Asia", states. In India, 50% of those involved in bribery were asked to accept the bribe, and 32% of those using personal connections said they would otherwise be denied services. "42% of those who had contact with police interrogated in India had paid bribes.). It was also used for correspondence (38%).

### **Types of Corruption :-**

Corruption is defined as using public office for private gain. The scale of corruption can be large, medium, or small, and payment of bribes can result from collusion, extortion, or anticipation between the bribe-taker and the bribe-taker. The existence of corruption means that there are corrupt people, there are corrupt practices, and there are corrupt systems. God's Response to

Corruption Plagued by CPI rankings for years, many prime ministers and corrupt presidents of his nations have asked God for help in eliminating corruption. God's answer was that it probably wouldn't happen in their lifetime. It was a shock to them and they all cried bitterly on God's shoulders. The Prime Minister of India also sought God's help and advice so that he could end corruption in India. God's answer was "not mine his lifetime", and God began to shed his tears. But God said that corruption could be eradicated if people were educated and empowered about this evil. A recent study on the relationship between the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and the Human Development Index (HDI) ranked his CPI and HDI in 102 countries and compared the rank correlation with Spearman's 2002 correlation coefficient was estimated. The correlation for rank is estimated to be 0.788, with a correlation coefficient of 0.766. Also, there is a linear relationship between HDI and CPI. relationship is estimated at  $Y = 0$ .

### **SECTOR WISE FINDING :**

#### **Education Sector :-**

Corruption in this sector is the admission process. The study found that 18% of those who interacted with this sector gained admission through the non-formal process, a trend that was strongest in the South (39%) and lowest in the East (6%). The two main forms of corruption in the  $\frac{3}{4}$  admissions process are (a) donation (57%) and (b) use of influential relatives (19%). Acceptance of donations is a custom, which is strongly rooted in the South (70%).

#### **Health sector :-**

The proportion of those affected by corruption in the health sector is approximately 8% of the total population of India

- $\frac{3}{4}$  Payments through hospital staff are the main non-routine processes encountered during hospitalization followed by direct payments. Hospitalization costs for people are higher in the south.
- $\frac{3}{4}$  Predominant spoilage after hospitalization is substandard medicines, food, etc. as well as inadequate care by doctors and nurses
- It is particularly high in the South (38%).
- $\frac{3}{4}$  in many jurisdictions, it is believed that the main actors leading to corruption in this sector are doctors. (77%), followed by hospital staff (67%).

#### **Electricity Sector :-**

The proportion of people affected by corruption in the energy sector is approximately 5.9% of the total population of India

- ¾ Approximately 50% of respondents who interacted with the energy sector in the past years had to pay office staff. For the majority of these 50% (67%) the currency is in direct demand

- ¾ About 1 in 2 of those dealing with the energy sector have had to return to the office times to register or resolve complaints.

The frequency of this experience was much higher in the western region (72%).

¾ The main corrupt actors in this sector are linemen (37%), executives (24%), cashiers (23%) and claims clerks (22%).

### **Land Administration :-**

The proportion of people affected by corruption in the land administration sector is approximately 3% of India's total population of

- ¾ There are two main forms of corruption in this sector. While the former waited long times to receive documents, the latter is a derivative of money involved in different activities such as mutations, services and taxes.  
¾ on average, 36% of respondents talk about asking for money. This prevalence is strongest in the North (58%). In 59% of cases, direct money is requested.  
¾ The main beneficiaries of corruption in this sector are Inspectors (45%), Tax Inspectors (30%) and Tehsildar (23%).

### **Taxation :-**

The percentage of people affected by corruption in the tax sector is about.

66% of the total Indian population

¾ Surprisingly, this sector has a lower “corruption score” compared to the other sectors. In

¾ North and Metro, more than 50% of the people they interacted with claimed that paid income tax. On the other hand, Council Tax (>80%) is very strong at West and South.

¾ Major Corruption Matters “Paying for Cuts or Accurate Assessments”. However, only 11% of people talk about paying money.

¾ Tax officials (44%) and tax department employees (35%) are key actors in corruption in this sector.

### **Police Sector :-**

The percentage of people affected by corruption in the police sector is about 2% of the total population of India. of people admitted to paying. However, it is lower in the West

(36%) and

Metro (39%).

¾ the primary beneficiary is police officers on duty (54%).

Other beneficiaries are

Investigators, Officers, Police Clerks

Judiciary

The proportion of those affected by corruption in the judicial sector is approximately 1.29% of the total population of India

¾ Don

“Judges”. In order to add to the pain of justice, sometimes you have to pay the prosecutor and even the other party's lawyer. 43% said they paid

this way. This figure is somewhat lower in the West (35%).

¾ the main beneficiaries of corruption in this sector are court employees (44%) and court officials, prosecutors/opponent attorneys (approximately 15%).

### **Railways :-**

The proportion of people affected by corruption in the railway sector is about 3.3% of India's total population of

. However, about 15% say that

pays the railroad directly or indirectly for corruption.

¾ The main beneficiaries are cashiers (55%) and clerks (36%).

### **TELECOM :-**

The percentage of people affected by corruption in the telecommunications sector is about three. 12% of the total Indian population of

.

¾ This figure is even higher when you consider the fact that very few of the population of have access to a phone line.

¾ This study did not reveal a dominant type of corruption. When the goes offline, you will have to pay some money to the plumber to install or repair the broken line. About 26% of all interactions say they are getting paid. The prevalence of this form of corruption is somewhat higher in the South (37%).

¾ Approx. 78% of persons interacting with distribution

Percentage of persons affected by corruption in the distribution sector (PDS) is approximately 4.76% of the total population of India

¾ Incidents of corruption such as (a) The requirements for the new card is money and (b) incorrect (low) weights of various items. About 17% of ¾ claim to have paid for corruption.

The average pay out was around

rupees. 274 per year. This means an outflow of (1210 kr. per year) ¾. This outflow was higher in the East (rupee). 710 rupees per year) and lower in the north (54 rupees per year - ).

**Distribution :-**

The proportion of people affected by corruption in the distribution sector (P.D.S) is about four. 76% of the total population of India

¾ (a) demanding money for a new card and (b) inaccurate (under) weighting of various items were cited. About 17% of ¾ claim to have paid for corruption. The average pay out was around rupees. 274 per year. This spill (rub. 1210 cr. ¾ per year) This outflow was higher in the east (710 rupees per year) and lower in the north (54 rupees - per year).

**Conclusion :-**

In conclusion, corruption worsens the lives of commoners. But he is the only one who can raise his voice and make a difference. We must change our mindset from “change” to “become a change,” starting with ourselves. So unite and stand up for the common people, not for corruption. Let us resolve to be loyal and valued citizens of our country.

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## Forms of Drug Abuse and Their Effects

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### Abstract

Drug abuse, additionally referred to as Drug dependency is described as chronic, relapsing mind sickness this is characterised through compulsive drug looking for and use, notwithstanding its dangerous consequences. The preliminary selection of drug taking is voluntary however repeated makes use of results in its dependency. Addiction of any shape is dangerous. What is even greater worse is that commonly younger youngsters and teenagers are hit through this storm. Most illicit use of medicine begins off evolved on the age of 16-17 years of age. It begins off evolved with simply smoking of cigarettes and regularly drowns the individual into the lure of drug abuse. Stress, anxiety, peer pressure, poverty is a number of the primary reasons of drug abuse. As is nicely said-"it's far in no way too late". Therefore, all of us want to awareness strictly in this vital count now. Government ought to set objectives to lessen the drug-abuse levels. It ought to make certain that green safety measure is been taken. At our person stage we ought to contribute successfully in removing this problem. Besides, it is far a primary obligation on dad and mom to speak to their youngsters and form up their minds positively. They ought to now no longer pressurize them academically and socially a lot that they fall into this menace. Parental manipulate along with wholesome domestic surroundings is a ought to for controlling drug dependency. Parents, the guiding mild ought to educate their youngsters to experience empathy and compassion for others

**Key word** – drug addiction, crime, symptoms, prevention, disorde

### Introduction

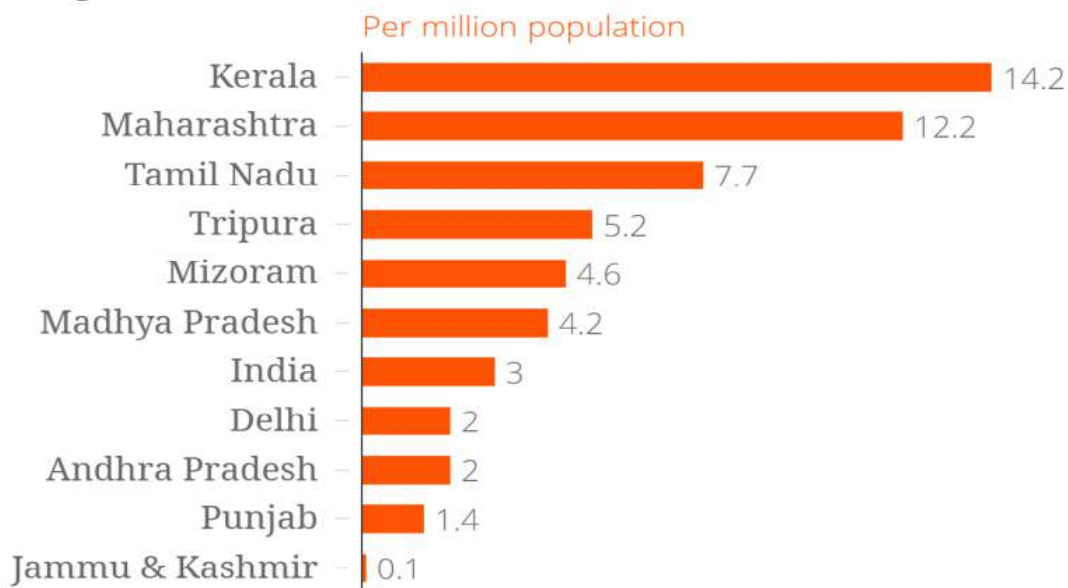
Drug Abuse is one of the banes of current society. It has hit all areas and all sections of our society. It is found in rural and urban areas, amongst bad and the rich, amongst the guys and women, among young or old. But it is far maximum overwhelmingly practiced with the aid of using younger boys and girls especially in hostels and in nearly all academic and technical institutions. Thus, drug abuse is there in nearly all the nations of the world. Day with the aid of using day alcohol is turning into increasingly available and is used widely. Addiction has come

to be certainly a curse upon human beings. It affects not only the drug addicts but also others directly or indirectly. For common humans, it is a weakness of character. An ethical theologian may also see it as a relic of vice whilst as sociologists see it as a social problem. It is taken into consideration with the aid of using non secular humans and as a criminal offense with the aid of using regulation enforcement groups. The psychiatrist can describe it as a personality disorder problem. The alcoholics anonymous businesses and the remedy centres name them sufferers and alcoholism is treated as a disease. Drug abuse is likewise called substance abuse, and may be described as a patterned use of a drug in which the consumer consumes the substance in quantities or with techniques that are dangerous to them or others. And while a person persists in use of alcohol or different tablets no matter issues related to use of the substance, substance dependence may also be diagnosed. Thus, compulsive and repetitive use may also result in tolerance to the effect of the drug and results in withdrawal symptoms while use is reduced or stopped. Drugs are chemical substances. Pharmaceutical preparation or a clearly taking place substance used frequently to bring approximately an extrude in the existing method or state (physiological, mental or biochemical) may be known as a drug. In other words, any chemical that alters the bodily or intellectual functioning of a person is a drug. Drugs, with the aid of using interplay extrude the biochemical structures of the frame. If a drug alters sensory perceptions, mood, notion method, emotions, or behaviour it's far called a psychoactive drug. Pharmacology is that department of science, which investigates drug actions. Certain tablets are legally permitted and on the equal time others are unlawful. Alcohol and tobacco are legally accredited verify tablets for medication. However, medically used tablets also can be

abused. It may be used too much, too long, too often, with wrong combinations etc. As a result, tolerance and dependency is produced unlawful tablets like Heroin, Cocaine, etc. are destructive to each frame and mind. These tablets are taken for motives aside from medical, in an amount, strength, frequency manner that damage the physical or mental functioning of an individual and is called as 'drug abuse'. Its use leads to addiction, which develops tolerance and dependence while others cause both physical and psychological dependence

As the statistical data shows, God's Own Country, Kerala, which holds good record in almost

### Drug addiction or abuse related suicides in some Indian states



Scroll.in

Data: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

way that damages the bodily or intellectual functioning of an man or woman and is referred to as a 'Drug abuse'. Its use results in addiction, which develops tolerance and dependence whilst others cause both bodily and mental dependence. As the statistical facts shows, God's Own Country, Kerala, which holds true file in almost every thing of Human Development Index, very abruptly has drug-associated suicide rate ten instances better than that of Punjab. The unlucky information name for a dire want for prevention of Drug Abuse. A solution-centric technique is needed as opposed to hassle-centric. What has led to such a grave hassle is smooth hand on addictive materials. Over-the-Counter availability of medicines is likewise a triggering point. Most illicit use of medication begins off evolved on the age of 16-17 years of age. It begins off evolved with simply smoking of cigarettes and progressively drowns the individual into the entice of drug abuse. Stress, anxiety, peer pressure, poverty are a number of the primary reasons of drug abuse. There are humans, primarily in north India, who're surviving on tablets. These humans have taken refuge on the roads and railway platforms. Many rickshaw pullers use the money they earn during day to have tablets withinside the night-time or night. They pick tablets over food, that is a pathetic

**Classification of Drugs** - Now a days distinct type structures of medicine exist. Broadly talking it is able to be divided into most important groups –□Legal drugs Illegal drugs Legal drugs are those drugs which are manufactured, produced, bought and sold within the confines of the law. Drugs like aspirin cough syrups, laxatives, antacids, vitamins and certain contraceptives

etc. are legal drugs, which can be obtained without a prescription from the physician. These non-prescription drugs are used for hunger control, sedation, stimulation, dandruff, constipation, alleviation etc. and are produced and advertised for billions of greenbacks throughout the world. Drugs and medicinal drugs distributed via way of means of pharmacists on prescriptions given via way of means of medical doctors and dentists are called prescription drugs. They include analgesics, contraceptives, antibiotics, medicated shampoos, stimulants, sedatives, antidepressants, anesthetics etc. At the same time many psychoactive prescription drugs like amphetamines, barbiturates, narcotics etc. are abused to alter the country of attention and sensitivity to ache etc. Huge portions of alcohol, tobacco, coffee, and tea are used, abused and misused as social drugs. They are legally available psychoactive drugs. Thus those are divided into three categories:

- (a) Non-prescription drugs
- (b) Prescription drugs
- (c) Social drugs – nicotine, caffeine and alcohol

**Illegal drugs-** are those, that are not used legally but are abused. Largely it can be further divided into in keeping with its potentiality to provide excessive and occasional dependence:

- The amphetamines, cocaine, the depressants and the narcotics etc. produce high dependence.
- Marijuana and different hallucinogens produces low dependency.

Illegal drugs are various in nature in keeping with their capacity to produce clinical dependency. Heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturate etc. are strongly dependence generating drugs. At the same time Marijuana, LSD, Psilocybin etc.

**Classification of Addictive Drugs** - Addictive Drugs are divided according to its nature, origin, mechanism of motion and effects. They are studied beneath Neath numerous categories

1. **Narcotic Analgesics** - In Greek, the prefix 'NARCO' manner to deaden or to be numb. Analgesic manner 'ache killing' or 'ache relieving'. These capsules sluggish down someone and create emotions of euphoria. Dentists and doctors mostly prescribe those as painkillers. Codeine. Morphine, Percodan etc. are important among them. Some unlawful capsules like Heroin and Brown sugar are narcotics. Medically the term 'narcotic' signifies opium and opium derivatives or synthetic products that have opium-like effects. They arc instead painkillers with excessive addictive nature
2. **Stimulants** - Chemicals and tablets which briefly stimulate thoughts and frame and excite or speed up the central apprehensive system, are known as stimulants. Substances that

human beings take to achieve extraordinary powers of thoughts and frame are known as "pep" tablets. These are known as "uppers" due to the fact they raise the person up from melancholy and despondency and provide them intellectual balance, excitement and a supersensual feeling of happiness. Stimulants are to be had withinside the shape of tablets and are prescribed by doctors. But young men misuse them for getting a kind of intoxication and ecstasy feeling. Commonly used stimulants are Nicotine and Caffeine. The active and powerful stimulants are Cocaine and Amphetamines. The more youthful generation is improperly attracted to these drugs. They attain the mind thru blood and disillusioned the apprehensive system

3. **Depressants** - Depressants at times called "downers", depress or slow down the functions of mind and especially the valuable worried system, the coronary heart beat and respiration. People inn to chemicals to have relaxation, calmness and proper
4. **Cannabis** - Cannabis is the term, which refers to marijuana and different drugs, made out of Indian limp-plant, hashish sativa. It has been cultivated for hundreds of years in exclusive elements of the arena for its tough fibre of the stem, for the oil in its seed, and for its psychoactive properties. More than 60 cannabinoids can he organized from hashish plant, the essential drug below this class acharas(Hashish), GANJA(Marijuana), Bhang etc.

#### **Signs and Symptoms of Drug Addiction**

Addiction to any drug can also additionally consist of those fashionable characteristics:

- Feeling that one needs the drug on a regular basis to have fun, relax or deal with your problems
- Giving up acquainted sports along with sports, homework, or hobbies
- Sudden adjustments in paintings or college attendance and excellent of labour or grades
- Doing matters, one commonly wouldn't do to reap pills, along with often borrowing cash or stealing objects from employer, domestic or college
- Taking uncharacteristic risks, along with riding below the have an impact on or sexually volatile behaviour
- Anger outbursts, performing irresponsibly and universal mind-set change
- Deterioration of bodily look and grooming
- Wearing sun shades and/or lengthy sleeve shirts often or at irrelevant times
- No longer spending time with buddies who do not use pills and/or associating with recognized users
- Engaging in secretive or suspicious behaviours such as frequent trips to storage rooms, restroom, basement, etc
- Needing to apply greater of the drug of preference to gain the equal effects
- Talking approximately pills all of the time and pressuring others to apply with him
- Feeling exhausted, depressed, hopeless, or suicidal

#### **Risk Factors for Drug Abuse**

Certain elements predispose young adults to drug abuse. These include

- Family records of substance abuse,
- History of melancholy and coffee self-esteem,

- Feelings of now no longer be coming in, and losing out of the mainstream.
- A smoking addiction has likewise been correlated with substance abuse. Teens who smoke are 8 instances much more likely to apply marijuana, and twenty-instances much more likely to apply cocaine.

#### **Warning Signs a Teenager has Problem of Drug Abuse**

- Physical Signs: Fatigue, repeated fitness complaints, pink and glazed eyes, lasting cough.
- Emotional Signs: Personality change, unexpected temper adjustments, irritability, irresponsible behaviour, terrible judgment, preferred loss of interest.
- Family Dynamics: Starting arguments, bad attitude, breaking rules, chickening out from family, secretiveness.
- School Behaviours': Decreased interest, bad attitude, drop in grades, many absences, truancy, and area issues.
- Social Problems: New friends, issues with the law, adjustments to much less traditional patterns in get dressed and music, unexpected push aside in bodily look and requests for cash which might be out of the ordinary.

#### **Implications of Drug Abuse**

- Risk to private safety (risk of demise or harm through overdose, twist of fate or aggression)
- Damage to health (which includes mind damage, liver failure, intellectual troubles etc.)
- Legal consequences (threat of imprisonment, fines and crook record).
- Destructive behaviour (damage to self, own circle of relatives and buddies).
- Drug dependency is likewise a not unusualplace motive of monetary troubles and problems at paintings or school.
- People might also additionally lie or scouse borrow for you to keep the use of the drug, as a result, and might lose the accept as true with in their buddies and own circle of relatives.
- They might also additionally sense disgrace and guilt, because of repeated disasters in seeking to manage their drug intake.

#### **Various preventive measures for drug abuse are as follows:**

- Teaching and consciousness programs
- Resist peer pressure
- Manage strain and anxiety
- Increase taxes on addictive substances like cigarettes
- Campaigns to attraction children towards it
- Control on OTC medication
- Role of mother and father is imperative

#### **Various ways to help drug addicts would include following**

- Employment opportunities
- Widespread education

- Entertainment avenues

### **Conclusion**

It turns into clear that there may be no part of the arena this is loose from the curse of drug trafficking and drug dependency. Drug abuses have ended up a severe hassle which has affected tens of thousands and thousands of human beings consisting of the teenagers who are imagined to be the torch bearers of the subsequent generation. Drug abuse has deteriorated lives of tens of thousands and thousands of drug addicts all through the globe, because it has compelled them to stay a depressing lifestyle, in which they cannot distinguish among lifestyles and death. The global data on drug situation exhibits a grim photograph of drug abuse. It is the 1/3 biggest commercial enterprise within the global, after petroleum and hands trade, and has an annual turnover of \$500 billion. About one hundred ninety million human beings concept the globe eat capsules in a single or different form. Drug abuse has many inherent issues in it, because it reasons sizeable human misery and additionally its unlawful manufacturing and distribution of medicine expanded to crime and violence worldwide. The global network has undertaken many duties to sensitize, the human beings in popular and teenagers particularly approximately the risk of medicine. Celebration of June 26 as International Day in opposition to Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking each 12 months is one such exercise. The role in India too is not higher and the wide variety of drug addicts is growing day through day. The reputable document of UN exhibits that there are at the least a million heroin addicts registered in India, even as the unofficial reviews propose that the wide variety has reached up to five million. The Indian nation is dedicated to stand and overwhelm the risk of drug trafficking and on this regard numerous measures were taken each at important in addition to at nation degree. Adequate steps consisting of progressive adjustments in enforcement, criminal and judicial structures were taken to present impact to the campaign in opposition to drug abuse/dependency/trafficking. With a view to present deterrent message to ability offenders' strict penalty has been furnished for a few offences referring to capsules. The NDPS Act 1958, with all its stringent provisions has been enacted to lower this risk. Strict provisions consisting of, imprisonment with at the very least 10 years extendable to twenty years, and high-quality from rupees 1 lakh to two lakh were made to overwhelm the risk. The nation has included complete method regarding precise programmes to result in an ordinary discount in use of medicine, and numerous authorities and NGO organizations are operating on this regard. Steps like imparting of education, counselling remedy and rehabilitation packages are taken to deter the drug dependency/trafficking. As is nicely said – "it's far by no means too late." Therefore, all of us want to cognizance strictly in this crucial count number now. Government must set goals to lessen the drug-abuse levels. It must make certain that green safety measure is been taken. At our person degree we must contribute successfully in removing this hassle. Besides, it is far a primary duty of mother and father to speak to their kids and form up their minds positively. They must now no longer pressurize them academically and socially a lot that they fall into this risk. Parental manipulate consisting of healthful domestic surroundings is a must for controlling drug dependency. Parents, the guiding mild must educate their kids to experience empathy and

compassion for others. Drug dependency may be a preventable disease. Research has proven that prevention packages that contain the family, schools, communities, and the media are powerful in decreasing drug abuse. Although many occasions and cultural elements influence drug abuse trends, whilst youths understand drug abuse as harmful, they lessen their drug taking. It is necessary, therefore, to assist teenagers and the overall public to recognize the dangers of drug abuse and for teachers, mother and father, and fitness care experts to preserve sending the message that drug dependency may be avoided if someone by no means abuses capsules.

“It is not the drug that makes a Drug Addict  
instead, it’s an get away from the reality”

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## **THE UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS IN INDIA**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Unemployment in India refers to the condition of people who are without work and actively seeking employment but are unable to find it. Unemployment is a major concern in India, as it can lead to social and economic problems, such as poverty and inequality. There are several factors that contribute to unemployment in India, including a lack of education and training, a shortage of jobs, and economic and technological changes that can lead to job displacement. In addition, the informal sector, which is largely unregulated and lacks job security, accounts for a significant portion of employment in India, and many people in this sector are vulnerable to unemployment. The government of India has implemented various programs and policies to address unemployment, such as skill development initiatives and employment generation schemes. However, the country's high population and limited resources make it challenging to address the issue effectively. Overall, unemployment is a complex and multifaceted problem in India, and addressing it requires a combination of short-term measures to provide immediate relief to those who are unemployed and long-term strategies to create more sustainable employment opportunities.

### **Measurement of Unemployment in Indian**

There are several ways to measure unemployment in India. The most commonly used method is the National Sample Survey (NSS), which is conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The NSS collects data on the employment and unemployment status of individuals in India through a sample survey of households.

Other sources of data on unemployment in India include:

The Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The LFS measures unemployment rates using a sample survey of households.

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The ASI provides data on employment and unemployment in the organized sector (i.e., businesses with 10 or more employees).

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by the NSO. The PLFS measures unemployment rates using a sample survey of households and is designed to provide more timely data on unemployment than the NSS or LFS.

It is important to note that these surveys may use different definitions of unemployment and may produce slightly different estimates of unemployment rates.

## Objective

The main objective of unemployment policies in India is to reduce the unemployment rate and provide support to those who are unemployed. This can be achieved through a variety of measures, including:

- 1) **Providing unemployment benefits:** The government may provide financial assistance to those who are unemployed to help them meet their basic needs while they are searching for work.
- 2) **Job training and education programs:** These programs aim to improve the skills and education of the workforce, making them more competitive in the job market.
- 3) **Employment generation schemes:** The government may implement schemes to create new job opportunities, such as through infrastructure development or by supporting small businesses.
- 4) **Active labor market policies:** These policies aim to match workers with job openings and provide support to those who are struggling to find employment, such as through job search assistance or employment counseling.

Overall, the goal of unemployment policies in India is to ensure that all individuals have the opportunity to secure employment and contribute to the economy

## Impact of unemployment on the economy and society

Unemployment can have significant negative impacts on both the economy and society. On the economic front, high levels of unemployment can lead to a decrease in consumer spending, as individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services. This can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in production and slower economic growth.

Unemployment can also have negative impacts on the government, as it may have to increase spending on social welfare programs to support those who are unemployed. This can lead to an increase in government debt.

On the societal front, unemployment can lead to social and psychological problems for individuals. Unemployment can lead to feelings of isolation, stress, and depression, as individuals may struggle to meet their basic needs and provide for their families. Unemployment can also lead to a decrease in self-esteem and an increase in crime. In addition, high levels of unemployment can lead to social unrest and political instability

### **The experience of unemployment among different groups**

Unemployment can affect different demographic groups in India in different ways. Some groups may be more vulnerable to unemployment or may experience more severe consequences as a result of unemployment. Here are a few examples:

- 1) **Youth:** Youth unemployment is a significant issue in India, with high unemployment rates among young people. This can have long-term consequences, as young workers who are unable to find employment may have difficulty establishing a career and may earn less over their lifetime.
- 2) **Women:** Women in India also face higher unemployment rates than men. This can be due to a variety of factors, including a lack of education and skills, discrimination in the job market, and cultural norms that may discourage women from seeking employment outside the home.
- 3) **Rural residents:** Unemployment is often higher in rural areas of India than in urban areas. This can be due to a lack of job opportunities in rural areas, as well as a lack of access to education and training that would prepare workers for available jobs.
- 4) **Lower-skilled workers:** Workers with lower levels of education and skills may also be more vulnerable to unemployment, as they may be less competitive in the job market. This can lead to a cycle of poverty, as these workers may have difficulty finding well-paying jobs to support themselves and their families.

Overall, unemployment can have severe consequences for individuals and communities, and it is important for policymakers to address the issue in order to promote economic and social stability in India.

### **The effect of population growth on unemployment in India**

Population growth can have both positive and negative effects on unemployment in India. On one hand, a growing population can lead to increased demand for goods and services, which in turn can create new job opportunities. However, if the rate of population growth exceeds the rate of economic growth, it can lead to increased competition for jobs and a rise in unemployment. Additionally, if the population growth is not met with corresponding increases in education and skill development, it can lead to a surplus of low-skilled workers and a lack of job opportunities

for them. Furthermore, a high population growth rate can put pressure on the already strained resources and infrastructures in India, leading to a lack of job opportunities in those sectors. Thus, it is important for the government to implement policies to manage population growth and promote job creation.

### **Data analysis**

Unemployment in India is a complex and multifaceted issue. To effectively analyze data on unemployment in India, it is important to consider a variety of factors, including economic conditions, government policies, education levels, and demographic trends.

There are several sources of data on unemployment in India, including government statistics, surveys conducted by academic institutions, and international organizations such as the World Bank.

When analysing data on unemployment in India, it is important to consider the following factors:

- 1) **Economic conditions:** Economic growth, inflation, and the availability of jobs all play a role in unemployment rates.
- 2) **Government policies:** Government policies on job creation, education, and training can affect unemployment rates.
- 3) **Education levels:** Higher levels of education are often associated with lower unemployment rates.
- 4) **Demographic trends:** Unemployment rates may vary by age, gender, and other demographic factors.

By considering these and other factors, analysts can gain a deeper understanding of the unemployment situation in India and identify potential solutions to address the problem

### **Recommendations**

Unemployment is a significant issue in India that has several social and economic consequences. Based on the available literature and research, here are some recommendations that could help address the issue of unemployment in India:

- 1) **Education and Skills Development:** The lack of education and skills is a significant contributor to unemployment in India. To address this, the government and private sector should prioritize education and skills development programs that align with the current and future demands of the labor market. Vocational training and apprenticeship programs should also be developed to provide on-the-job training and practical experience to individuals.
- 2) **Entrepreneurship and Self-Employment:** Encouraging entrepreneurship and self-employment can help create new job opportunities and reduce unemployment. The government could provide incentives and support to entrepreneurs, such as access to

funding, incubation centers, and mentorship programs. Promoting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) could also create new jobs and promote economic growth.

- 3) **Labor Market Reforms:** Labor market reforms could help increase the flexibility of the labor market and make it easier for businesses to hire and fire workers. This could include streamlining labor regulations, reducing bureaucratic red tape, and promoting labor market flexibility. However, it is important to balance this with ensuring fair labor standards and protecting workers' rights.
- 4) **Public Works Programs:** Implementing public works programs can help create temporary employment opportunities and provide income support to those who are unemployed. The government could invest in infrastructure development, such as building roads, bridges, and public buildings, which could create new jobs and promote economic growth.
- 5) **Rural Development:** Unemployment is particularly high in rural areas of India. Investing in rural development programs, such as improving rural infrastructure, promoting agricultural productivity, and developing rural tourism, could create new job opportunities and reduce rural-urban migration.
- 6) **Gender Equality:** Gender inequality is a significant issue in India, and women often face significant barriers to entering the labor market. Promoting gender equality in education and employment could help reduce the gender gap in the labor market and create new job opportunities for women.

These are just a few of the many recommendations that could help address the issue of unemployment in India. It is essential to take a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to tackle the problem and ensure that policies and programs are tailored to meet the unique needs of different regions and population groups.

## Conclusion

Unemployment in India is a persistent and significant issue that has impacts on the country's economic and social development. The unemployment rate in India has fluctuated over the years, but has generally remained higher than in many developed countries. The main causes of unemployment in India include a lack of job opportunities, a mismatch between the skills of the force and the needs of employers, and structural issues such as a lack of investment in education and training. To address the problem of unemployment in India, it will be necessary to implement policies and programs that promote job creation, improve the matching of skills and jobs, and address structural issues that hinder the growth of the labour market. This may include measures such as investing in education and training, promoting entrepreneurship and small business development, and improving the business environment to encourage investment and job creation

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## HOW SOCIAL MEDIA IMPACT ON BUYING SHOPEE

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Technology is one of the best human inventions, and information technology in particular has made the world smaller and closer, dubbed the "Global Village. While growth, development, and speed of progress have all accelerated as a result, a unique affinity is developing amongst people. Through social networking, this is possible. Many social networking sites, like Facebook, Twitter, and others, are available online. Social media in particular and the internet in general are being used much more often. This makes it appropriate to investigate how such social media affects youth. But now for the important question: Is social media really a blessing or a curse? Teenagers in India and many other nations around the world are quickly embracing social networking sites, which creates some significant issues. Why do teens swarm to these websites? What do they have written on them? What role do these websites have in their lives? What do they learn as a result of their involvement? Are these online activities similar to in-person friendships, separate from one another, or both? These issues will be covered in this essay, along with their ramifications for young identities. Demographic parameters used in the study included age and sex. Based on systematic sampling, this survey included 30 respondents from pune region. The main goal of this study is to evaluate the overall effect of social media on teenagers.

### **KEYWORDS:**

Consumer, Consumer Behaviour, Marketing, Social media, Consumer Decision Process, Purchase, Online Sites.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

In this world, life is troublesome to think about while not mass media. Media informs, entertain, and aware and invade us. Media one in every of the foremost factors of social change. New media certainly has its influence on society and culture. Social media evolution has deeply reworked the communication landscape picture. Social media is that the name of the social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, my space and blogs, these websites are the important websites for firms in order that they will maintain direct relationships with their

customers. Companies have engineered entire departments who style and management social media according to their companies' desires and promotional activities. Social media is totally different from traditional media because it's generated by users of those websites and users have a lot of management over its use and that they additionally generate content by themselves at times. per tauten if social media became a neighbourhood of a promotional campaign, it will increase the whole awareness and it can also improve its image and reputation. He has also mentioned that the traffic to a retail website can be increased, there can be an increment within the sales and overall basic advertisement strategy could be enhance. To conduct data searches a few products and to make purchasing choices customers are attracting to many kinds of social media on internet.

Due to high value incurred in delivering a mass audience, advertisers are moving away from television and finance in alternate media, cherish social network sites, to succeed in their target customers. The emergence of social media has helped the organisation in participating in a direct, efficient, cost effective and timely end-consumer contact as compared to the traditional communication tool. the link between businesses and customers is changing with the introduction of social media. numerous aspects of shopper behaviour are being influenced by social media. the companies are needed to develop their marketing strategies so as to come up with a real relationship with its customers.

This analysis intends to check the empirical impact of social media advertising on teenagers. The adoption of advanced technologies has modified the matter during which folks get a product or opt for a service. The shopping for behaviour of teenagers is posing an excellent challenge to the promoting managers to develop the proper digital marketing strategy that meets the changing wants and retain the fight within the marketplace. numerous aspects of consumer buying behaviour i.e., looking out data regarding the merchandise until post purchase behaviour are influenced by social media. therefore, it's vital to grasp the online customers expectation and reaction to advertisement, so as to draw in and retain to them.

tis a really tough and multi-dimensional method to adopt a advertising strategy as teenagers may say one thing and do something. thus, gaining the proper information about teenagers is very vital for a company to arrange advertising strategy to grab their attention online. Social networking is an internet interaction service that manage to build people and connect them with shared interest (Boyd & Ellison, 2007). Social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Google +, Orkut etc has attracted lots of users who have integrated these sites into their daily practices. Some sites cater to numerous audiences while others attract individuals supported their common language or national –based identity by making their own diary within the web. there have been 329.65 million daily active users on Facebook on average on November, 2022 and that they had 2.9 billion monthly active users as at the top of the said year (Facebook, 2022). The estimate Bharat's user base of social networking is around 150million, with over forty-five million users on Facebook in the world. This makes India the second-largest country to move on Facebook per [www.checkfacebook.com](http://www.checkfacebook.com). Moreover, these sites have become therefore common in the standing as a result of it endlessly attract several people especially Teenagers since their interests are being catered by these websites. Besides, virtual communities enhance people's friendly relationship and love relationship. In line with this, 3 of many options that Social

Networking Sites (SNS) might offer- first, users will build their own profile that will associate to their selves and users could simply edit it the maximum amount as they want to share their info by adding friends. Second, there's a moment messaging, therefore you can easily communicate to other components of the planet in your house and time. And finally, you could check the opposite users' profile as well as their photos and browse their personal information while not their permission. Further, today's generation has become so technology dependent. Students tend to consult the educational connected we tend to sites resembling Google to supply their desires from time to time on the {other handthen again} they conjointly visited other websites as well as Facebook to check their profile and terminated up they pay an excessive amount of victimisation Facebook instead of making their assignments or whatsoever. Having these statement, we might accumulate that Social Networking Sites brought an excellent impact to the youth particularly teenagers. Thus, this impact could be advantageous and disadvantageous. (Boyd, d. m., & Ellison, N. B. 2007).

### **SCOPE OF STUDY:**

A light-weight of the study's objectives, conducting the analysis from the attitude of the buyer would be the foremost effective technique. The research worker is conducting this research so as to help shoppers in decisive the factors that influenced their searching choices as a result of social media. as a result of one amongst the most goals of promoting are to analyse consumer wants, the info collected through the form is from the consumer's purpose of view, sanctionative for brand new insights to be uncovered. The study conjointly aims to inform readers on the importance of social media websites and applications in client decision-making. the main focus of the analysis is on end-user behaviour.

### **NEED OF STUDY:**

The purpose of my analysis is to be told concerning and critically evaluate however social media influences buyers' buying decisions.

To possess an improved understanding of purchaser purchasing preferences.

To gauge the impact of social media on customer purchasing decisions.

To see the impact of social media on online social networking sites.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

The whole essence of this study has been to check the impact of teenagers i.e., cohort of 13-20 years on social media advertising with the assistance of face book, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, Instagram and so on. The argument that social media contend associate prestigious role in shaping consumer perception and ultimately affected the shopping for behaviour of the consumers, has been given considerable attention. so as to induce complete understanding of the idea and practice, various international further as national literature review has been analysed and reviewed.

Yin, Sara (2008) in her analysis paper however social media and PR connect, writes that with the emergence of social media, the full communications landscape has transformed and also the mass mobilizing power of social media is tremendous. People think that social media could be a threat to ancient PR and thought media. However social media enhances traditional PR and traditional PR can exist as an important component of any prospering business. The PR and advertising agencies are all undergoing an amendment and are attempting to evolve their strategy, natural object and business models to be in tune with social media.

Aine Dunne, Margaret-Anne Lawlor, Jennifer Rowley (2010) in their study young people's use of on-line social networking sites-a uses and gratifications perspective have an endeavour to seek out the explanation behind children's use of social networking site with special relevancy bebo. The results of the study indicate that the participants were exploitation bebo for his or her personal motives and so as to take care of a certain person and identity in social context. The impersonal nature of the social media has cause facilitate the young people wherever they'll negotiate the practicalities and forge the identities and maintain relationship.

Ambrose Jagongo, Catherine Kinyua (2013) in their study the social media and Entrepreneurship Growth centred on the impact of social media on the expansion of SMEs in Nairobi. The study established that social media tools supply larger market accessibility and CRM that successively have a big impact on growth of SMEs. This study recommends that the policy manufacturers t

### **RESEARCH GAP:**

Social media could be a buzzword today. It's very fashionable not solely among the youth but people happiness to higher age bracket indeed. However, the age group of thirteen to twenty years are the active users of social media for socializing. Thus, businesses are extensively

creating use of social media as a platform to market their product with to facilitate of enticing ads.

It is being seen from the literature review that there has been no study conducted as way unsocial media advertising impact on teenagers in underground city like Pune that basically well-known to be the education hub which actively includes teenagers using social media deliberately. Therefore, this analysis is conducted with the aim of looking for the results of teenagers being influenced by social media ads.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

The analysis methodology employed in the study was descriptive research design. It includes surveys and investigative needs of various kinds. Selected queries are asked from the youths to judge a specific result of the study and establish the conclusions from it. The major purpose of description research designs, because it exists at present. the most characteristic of this method is that the research worker has no management of variables; we will report solely what has happened or what's happening. The first functions of basic research (as opposed to applied research) are documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development (R&D) of ways and systems for the advancement of human knowledge.

### **RESEARCH DESIGN:**

An analysis style is that the arrangement of conditions for assortment and analysis of knowledge in a manner that aims to mix relevancy to the research purpose with economy in procedure.

A well-structured form is framed.

Data is collected from the youth.

Findings are created, and necessary recommendations are given.

### **Research Tool:**

A structured form has been ready to induce the relevant data from the respondents. The questionnaire consists of a range of queries conferred to the youths for their despondence. Survey is created to different level of youths of various ages.

### **Sources of Data:**

It is of two types:

1. Primary Data:

2. Secondary Data:

### **Primary Data**

Primary information was collected with the help of Thirty respondents with the structured form in google forms through online mode.

### **Secondary Data**

Secondary data were collected from various websites, books, previous year reports, magazine, brochures.

Sampling method:

Research Area: Pune Local people.

Sample size: Thirty respondents

Sampling method; Non-probabilistic convenience sampling

Research Instrument: Structured questionnaire framed with the help of google form.

Data analysis: By using Pie Charts

Research Area: Porwal Road, Lohegaon

Sample size: Thirty respondents

Data Collection Method: Online Survey

### **CONCLUSION:**

Social networking hit the thought once several of the social networking was launch from 2003 onwards. Facebook, Twitter, Google+ etc. are social net pages, which permit a private to construct a public profile that permits Associate in Nursing individual to act with different online. A major component of the employment of social networking is to browse ours in addition as other people's profile pages. Within the study conducted majority of the kids say that these sites are used for making friends and studies, and most of the teens trust info posted, the majority of the teens belong to either any of the unofficial cluster of their faculty or college, the advertisements denote in their profiles aren't relevant continuously and at last expertise of exploitation SNS by teens are considerably more probably to report positive experiences than negative.

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## **A study of cyber security in India**

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### **Introduction:**

Cybersecurity is a growing concern in India, as the country's reliance on technology continues to increase. With the rise of e-commerce, online banking, and other digital services, the number of cyber attacks and data breaches has also increased.

The Indian government has taken several steps to improve cybersecurity in the country. For example, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) was established to respond to cyber threats and provide assistance to organizations in the event of a data breach. The government has also introduced various policies and regulations, such as the Information Technology Act and the Personal Data Protection Bill, to protect sensitive information and ensure the privacy of individuals.

However, there are still challenges to effective cybersecurity in India. One of the major challenges is the lack of awareness about cybersecurity among the public, as well as a shortage of skilled cybersecurity professionals. The country also faces challenges in terms of infrastructure, as many organizations and individuals still use outdated systems and software that are vulnerable to attacks.

In order to address these challenges, the Indian government is taking a multi-pronged approach, including public-private partnerships, capacity building, and research and development. The goal is to build a strong cybersecurity infrastructure and promote a culture of cybersecurity awareness in the country.

In conclusion, while there have been some positive developments in the area of cybersecurity in India, there is still a long way to go to ensure that the country's digital systems and data are secure. The government and the private sector will need to work together to address the challenges and build a secure and resilient digital ecosystem.

**Definition:**

Cybersecurity refers to the practices and technologies used to protect internet-connected systems, including hardware, software, and data, from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. It encompasses a wide range of security measures, such as firewalls, encryption, and multi-factor authentication, that are designed to secure the flow of information and prevent the theft of sensitive information, intellectual property, and personal data. Cybersecurity is critical in today's increasingly connected world, where digital systems and the information they hold are vital to the functioning of organizations, governments, and individuals.

**How does cyber security make working so easy ? / Purpose :**

Cybersecurity helps to make working easier by providing a secure environment in which to operate and exchange information. The purpose of cybersecurity is to protect networks, computers, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. This helps to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive information, which is essential for many organizations. With robust cybersecurity measures in place, employees can work more efficiently and effectively, as they can be confident that their data and systems are secure. This can also reduce the risk of disruptions and downtime, which can have significant financial and operational impacts.

In addition, cybersecurity can help to prevent data breaches and other security incidents, which can harm an organization's reputation and potentially result in legal or regulatory consequences. By implementing effective cybersecurity measures, organizations can minimize these risks and ensure that their data and systems remain secure.(1)

**Types of cyber security:**

There are several types of cybersecurity, including:

1. Network security: focuses on protecting the infrastructure of a network, including hardware, software, and data.

2. Endpoint security: focuses on protecting individual devices, such as laptops, smartphones, and tablets.
3. Cloud security: focuses on securing data and applications stored in the cloud.
4. Application security: focuses on ensuring the security of individual software applications, both those running on a user's device and those hosted on servers.
5. Data security: focuses on protecting sensitive information, such as personal data, financial information, and trade secrets.
6. Identity and access management (IAM): focuses on controlling who has access to a system and what they can do once they are granted access.
7. Disaster recovery and business continuity: focuses on ensuring that organizations can recover from a cyber attack or other disruptive event and continue normal operations.
8. Encryption: focuses on protecting data by encoding it so that it cannot be accessed by unauthorized users.
9. Penetration testing: focuses on identifying vulnerabilities in a system by simulating a cyber attack.

These are some of the main areas of cybersecurity, and many organizations use a combination of these techniques to protect their systems and data.(2)

**Advantages of cyber security:**

There are many advantages to having strong cybersecurity measures in place, including:

1. Protecting sensitive information: Cybersecurity helps to protect sensitive information, such as financial data, personal information, and confidential business information.

2. Preventing data breaches: Strong cybersecurity measures can prevent data breaches, which can result in financial losses and damage to a company's reputation.
3. Maintaining business continuity: In the event of a cyberattack, having a robust cybersecurity plan in place can help to minimize downtime and maintain business continuity.
4. Compliance with regulations: Many industries have regulations that require companies to have certain cybersecurity measures in place. Adhering to these regulations can help to reduce legal and financial risks.
5. Enhancing reputation: Companies that have strong cybersecurity measures in place are often perceived as being more trustworthy, which can enhance their reputation and attract new customers.
6. Protecting intellectual property: Cybersecurity can help to protect a company's intellectual property, such as trade secrets and confidential business information.
7. Minimizing financial losses: Cyberattacks can result in significant financial losses, both in terms of direct costs and indirect costs such as loss of business and reputation damage. Implementing strong cybersecurity measures can help to minimize these losses.

**Disadvantages of cyber security:**

While cybersecurity measures are crucial to protect against cyber threats, they also come with certain disadvantages, including:

1. Cost: Implementing and maintaining robust cybersecurity measures can be expensive, particularly for small and medium-sized businesses.
2. Complexity: Cybersecurity can be complex and difficult to understand, which can make it challenging for companies to implement and maintain effective measures.

3. **Limitations on freedom:** Some cybersecurity measures, such as firewalls and restrictions on the use of certain websites, can limit a user's freedom and ability to access information.
4. **Decreased productivity:** Some cybersecurity measures, such as complex password policies and frequent security updates, can decrease productivity and lead to frustration among employees.
5. **False sense of security:** A false sense of security can develop if a company believes its cybersecurity measures are foolproof, leading it to ignore other important risk-management strategies.
6. **Difficulty in keeping up with threats:** The cybersecurity landscape is constantly evolving, and new threats are emerging all the time. It can be challenging for companies to keep up with these developments and implement the necessary measures to protect against them.
7. **Dependence on technology:** As companies rely more and more on technology, they become more vulnerable to cyber threats. This can create a sense of dependency on cybersecurity measures, which can lead to complacency and a decreased sense of urgency in addressing potential threats.

### **Cyber attacks in india:**

Cyber attacks have become a growing concern in India, as the country has seen a significant increase in the number and sophistication of cyber threats in recent years. These attacks can take many forms, including hacking, phishing, malware, and ransomware, and can have serious consequences for individuals, businesses, and the government.

Some of the most notable cyber attacks in India include the WannaCry ransomware attack in May 2017, which affected many government agencies, hospitals, and businesses; the breach of over 3.2 million debit cards in October 2016, which was one of the largest financial data breaches in India's history; and Operation India, a sustained cyber espionage campaign that targeted Indian organizations and government agencies in 2012.

In order to protect against cyber attacks, it is important for individuals and organizations to follow best practices for cyber security, such as using strong passwords, keeping software up to date, and being cautious when opening email attachments or clicking on links from unknown sources. Additionally, the Indian government has taken steps to improve the country's cyber security posture, including the creation of a National Cyber Security Coordinator and the development of a National Cyber Security Policy.(3)

### **Cyber security on social media:**

Cybersecurity on social media refers to the measures taken to protect user information and data from theft, fraud, or other malicious activities online. Social media platforms have become a prime target for cyber criminals, as they contain vast amounts of personal and sensitive information that can be used for identity theft, financial fraud, and other cybercrimes.

Here are some steps you can take to improve your cybersecurity on social media:

- Use strong and unique passwords: Make sure your passwords are strong and not easily guessable. Use a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols to make your passwords more secure.
- Be careful with personal information: Limit the amount of personal information you share on social media. This includes your home address, phone number, and other sensitive information.
- Watch out for scams and phishing: Be wary of unsolicited messages, links, or requests for personal information. Scammers often use social media to trick users into giving away their information.
- Use two-factor authentication: Whenever possible, enable two-factor authentication to add an extra layer of security to your accounts.
- Keep your software and devices up to date: Regularly update your software and devices to fix vulnerabilities and protect against new threats.
- Be mindful of your privacy settings: Review and adjust your privacy settings on social media to ensure that your information is only shared with trusted sources.

By following these steps, you can help protect yourself and your information on social media and reduce your risk of falling victim to cybercrime.(4)

### **Cyber ethics:**

Cyber ethics refers to the moral principles and values that govern the use of technology, including the internet and other forms of communication and information systems. It involves the responsible and ethical use of digital technology and the internet, taking into consideration the impact it has on individuals, organizations, and society as a whole.

Some of the key issues addressed in cyber ethics include privacy and data protection, intellectual property rights, online security and authentication, responsible use of social media, and the impact of technology on employment and the economy.

Cyber ethics is important because the rapid development of technology and its increasing role in our daily lives has raised new ethical dilemmas and challenges that require us to consider the social and moral implications of our actions online. By following ethical principles and values in our use of technology, we can promote a more responsible and equitable online

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, cyber security is a critical issue that affects individuals, organizations, and governments worldwide. As technology continues to advance, the threat of cyber attacks will only become more sophisticated and widespread. To stay protected, individuals should practice safe online habits, such as using strong passwords, keeping their software up to date, and being wary of suspicious emails or websites. Organizations must also take appropriate measures to secure their networks and data, such as implementing encryption and firewalls, training employees on security best practices, and having a plan in place for responding to a breach. Governments also have a role to play in promoting and enforcing cybersecurity regulations and initiatives to protect their citizens and infrastructure.

In today's interconnected world, cyber security is a shared responsibility, and everyone must play their part to help keep the digital world secure.

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3. “Computer Security Basics” by Rick Lehtinen. This is a beginner-friendly book that provides a good foundation for understanding the basics of cyber security and the threats faced by organizations and individuals.
  
4. “Cryptography Engineering: Design Principles and Practical Applications” by Niels Ferguson, Bruce Schneier, and Tadayoshi Kohno. This book is widely regarded as the definitive guide to cryptography and covers both the theoretical foundations and practical applications of cryptography.

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MORAL VALUE IN INDIA

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**ABSTRACT:**

The need of value education in today's context cannot be overemphasized. These days we are all surrounded by gross consumerism and an aggressive such for self-fulfillment. Family is the first and probably and normal values of human being. It is there that the individuals learns his first lessons about what groups to disapprove, what to consider right or wrong and what to regard as virtue. This research is a comparative study related with moral values, social maturity and life satisfaction amongst male and female college students. Future of a nation rests on the shoulders of youths. Youths are considered the driving force and power engine to the nation. At present, there is a diminishing trend of moral values among our new generation. Moral values are principles that distinguish the right from wrong that one follows. Honesty, kindness, truth, help, compassion, love, respect, hard work, etc. this all are the moral values that teaches us the good things. However, in today's world the youth are adversely diverted towards immoral activities.

**KEY WORDS:** Moral values, Essential, Personality, Awareness, Diminishing.

**INTRODUCTION:**

The guiding principles of any life that are values that contribute to the all development of any individual and any person. They give a direction to life and thus bring joy, happiness, peace etc. Most of the problem that are increasing social problems in our country are at home, town, villages, cities that are very closely related to values. Due to lack of moral values, the various social violence and intolerance in India are the problems. For the uplifting the society, integrity of the nation the moral values are the important factors. Values is such a code of conduct or the incorporation of virtue following which; in society the personality of man develops and spring up being more powerful and trustworthy. In a civil and just society the importance of values and moral are the code that we live. The reflection of our spirituality, character are comes from our values and morals. The moral values gives us unexplainable joy that is basic of our goodness and if we use them in our life.

The blossomed values our Indian culture is recognized in worldwide because it is unique. The major issue in younger generation is of diminishing of ethical and moral values in India. Today's youths are the future of the tomorrow. In very young age, the most of the youth learns the respect, speaking truth, honesty, helping etc. Morality means the honesty, of character, fairness in attitude.

#### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of the paper is to understand the moral values among Indian Youths, and the secondly the moral values that the factors affecting diminishing of moral values, and the thirdly, find remedies and consequences of moral values and to reduce the diminishing of moral values among the Indian youths.

#### CONCEPT OF YOUTH:

Sociologist as a transition between "childhood and adulthood" defines the term youth. In our society, the youths are the engine of room of society. The youths are the divers of any developmental trends and activity in the society. The extent, growth, and development in any society are the major determinants. The youths are the very energetic and are the always works hard and willing to go for the more extra miles need to achieved what they believe in and hold on to. The Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary defines youths as "the time of life when a person is young especially the time before a child becomes an adult."

#### VALUES:

The word values reflects the importance, worth desirability and the respect something gets in return.

The values refer to similarities and shared demands, as in a sociological concept. The ensure the continuity of a society the social values and moral beliefs and principles that are accepted by the majority. What should be there in a society in form of moral imperatives is considers not only a values signals what is there. The expected by a society that are the values accepted as truthful opinions and the set of criteria. The beliefs, attitudes, and human behavior are the linked of the values. The attached strongly to society, spirituality and culture that are the morals, values and ethics. The three particular domains of values are present in the Society in the context of Science: the values associated with education, values of Science and the values of Science Education. These three values remains in close and interact or overlap with one another. Moral values and ethics are always connected and interrelated to society culture, and attached to societal culture, which are constantly influenced by politics. "Valere", which means to be worth to be strong, comes from Latin word of value.

Moral values refer to objects that human being under desirable in their thoughts, feelings and action. This can be like truthfulness, happiness, peace, justice may be heart. The human

actions that govern and they in either case they function as ideals and standards. Morality is derived from word “Mores”, which means “Manners” or “Morals”. Morals values includes truthfulness, patience, freedom, respect of human, honesty, integrity, hard work, responsibility, loyalty, fairness and equality etc.

#### FUNCTIONS OF VALUES:

The powers which begin in the world of consciousness and conscience because the values in social system always at the beginning of the activities inside and at the end of the process. Their values, which are, exist together of the human being and the societies. The perception, belief and the values that the society has are based of the physical wealth of the society. To determine the routes of an individual and the society are those cultural codes are road maps. As a result, in almost every society people take values seriously, sacrifice their interest, struggle for them and even they die for them. To show the ways of thinking and behaving ideally, values are used for means in judging, to make people focus on useful and important culture objects, to play a role as a guide to adopt and realize social role, to perform as a social control and restraint tools and to provide solidarity are the functions of values that can be elaborated.

#### MORAL VALUES FOR YOUTH IN THE CHANGING SOCIETY:

“Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he shall not depart from it.” This is saying as the important for a child as it is for the youths. With the latest developmental trends the development continues take place in the societies; the moral values which are taught to the youth in the childhood it is very important for them to hold on to the moral values. Bernard Shaw writes, “the reasonable man adapts himself to the world: the unreasonable men persist in trying to adopt the world himself: therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man.” In the society by standing out of the crowd and upholding moral values in a morally bankrupt society the youth of today can make a difference in society. The youths of today have a face a lots of problems like they are as follows: violence, exploitation, corruption in public life, terrorism, political corruption these are increasing day by day. The moral decline results in indiscipline at all the levels in societies. The effects that are consequential observed in lack of accountability to our work.

#### ESSENTIAL MORAL VALUES THAT BUILD POSITIVE CHARACTER:

- Respect
- Honesty
- Compassion
- Hard work
- Kindness
- Gratitude
- Sharing

- Co-operation
- Responsibility
- Generosity
- Caring
- Fairness
- Courage
- Loyalty
- Self-control
- Work Ethic
- Perseverance
- Integrity
- Humility
- Forgiveness
- Patience
- Faithfulness
- Open-mindedness

REASON/FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEGENERATION OF MORAL VALUES:

- ❖ Influence of companion/peer group
- ❖ Socialization
- ❖ Scientific technology
- ❖ Parental Influences
- ❖ Rise of discretion
- ❖ Educational System
- ❖ Mass Media
- ❖ Nuclear family
- ❖ Very strict norms
- ❖ Gender bias
- ❖ Attraction of changes or modernization
- ❖ Lacking of learning positive atmosphere in school
- ❖ Lacking of co-curriculum activities based on moral values
- ❖ Dirty politics
- ❖ Desire of self-exhibition
- ❖ Lack of academic syllabus related to human values

REMEDIES TO REDUCE MORAL DEGRADATION AMONG INDAIN YOUTHS:

- Government control over India
- Reforms in Educational policies
- Improvement in social structures
- Ideological change

- Peaceful atmosphere
- Economic reforms
- Coping up with values of the past
- Proper guidance to the children and youngsters
- From the childhood onwards parents and teachers should give proper guidance.
- Child has the great quality to learning bad things first and parents must be careful about that.
- We must not blame the children for their rash behavior. We too are to be blamed for why they behave today.
- Children should practice and learn rituals, tradition, religion and activities as well as modernization should be simultaneously maintained.

#### CONCLUSION:

Youths are major determinants of the level of development in any society. The ethical and moral values are degenerating in the modern civilization. With the major force of the youths of all the society they can get the position of self-sustained. The youths must act as the purveyors of the destiny and progress of the society and they should must be in disciplined self-acquaint with the knowledge. Youths must be committed to imbibe and upload the moral values because these values will shape their thought and action. To build up a moral and harmonious society the moral orientation of youths needs to be strengthened these. Youths can be the agents of social change by accepting to live by moral codes and conduct.

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## OBSTACLES IN VIRTUAL EDUCATION

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**Abstract:** Distance learning is an extremely good approach to achieving the adult learner. The form of distance learning offers adults the finest viable control over the time, region, and pace of education; however, it isn't always without problems. This literature overview explores distance, getting to know it, and its barriers. The school structure of distance learning offers adults the best viable control over the time, area, and tempo of training; however, it's not without issues. Loss of motivation due to a lack of face-to-face education with teachers Potentially loss of college guide Similar to those limitations of distance studying, a literature evaluation shows that novices concerned with distance training are much more likely to have insecurities, including getting to know, self-assessment issues, and loss of guide offerings. Le, technical help is needed to revel in this mode of mastering, which ends up in educational issues.

**Keywords: Adult Learning, distance education, face to face education, school students**

### I. INTRODUCTION

While distance education has been in lifestyles for at the least 100 years, the medium has modified from pencil and paper correspondence guides to real-time Internet guides. But irrespective of the medium, distance guides have not unusual place traits and, likewise, have comparable problems. This literature overview examines the distinct sorts of distance training and its importance as a getting to know method. Student demographics are provided and their relevance to distance getting to know boundaries established.

Lastly, the character of student, faculty, organization, and route curriculum and their respective effect on distance getting to know are explored This literature assessment examines the exceptional sorts of distance schooling and its importance as a learning method. Student demographics are provided and their relevance to distance learning obstacles established.

### II. Definition and Context of Distance Learning

A short dialogue of the underlying standards in the back of distance gaining knowledge of is vital to recognize the related problems. In 1973 Moore delivered the idea of impartial study. A critical basis of distance schooling, it indicates that a success coaching can take area despite the fact that instructor and learner are bodily separated in the course of the gaining knowledge of process. While this separation can arise in numerous approaches relying on the character of the route content material and transport medium, this paper will now no longer differentiate among non-conventional, electronically mediated (i.e., real-time, laptop community) and conventional coursework (i.e., correspondence guides) due to the fact among the limitations exist inside each kind of distance schooling. Electronic mediated guides use phone lines, cable, satellite, and microwave networks to transmit voice, video, and data.

Most distance schooling packages appoint an aggregate of audiovisual media to facilitate gaining knowledge of. As within side the leisure industry, audiocassette, phone, radio, compact disc, television, video, laptop and published assets are used to supply instruction

### **III. Significance of Distance Education:**

In getting ready to enter ensuing century, educators of adults face the challenge of serving a student population Associate in Nursing society that's more and more diverse. getting into the next century, the adult student population is anticipated to be the quickest growing phase of upper education and in truth older students can represent the majority. Cantillon in his 1995 book Facilitating Distance Education comes "... most of higher education will come about off-campus through technological strategies of delivery. whereas distance education is already a fact of life for many universities and an increasing variety of community colleges knowing the intrinsic issues and overcoming them are important to productive implementation of distance programs on a bigger scale within the future. In distance learning students and lecturers can notice themselves enjoying totally different roles than is that the norm in ancient education.

Technology has conjointly modified the face of education. Advances in telecommunications technology has opened up the chance of non-public and cluster interaction in distance education each laptop and audio conferencing allow the introduction of class discussions while not the group meeting face to face. Phone calls and piece of email replaces personal office visits. the gap learner will currently have nearly a similar tutorial contact and interaction because the student on campus. however distant access education doesn't have to be compelled to eliminate all edges human contact. In fact, the proliferation of the modem teleconferencing and therefore the Worldwide internet give a chic expanse of each info and contacts that were antecedently unavailable.

### **IV. Student Demographics**

Students who enroll in distance learning course do so for convenience. Additionally, knowledge about student characteristics and motivators help us understand who is likely to participate in distance education and, conversely, why others choose not to participate. Student motivation has a powerful effect on attrition and completion rates, regardless of institutional setting.

Motivators for adult distance students are often different from those of traditional students. Knox's in explaining the advantages of knowing the learner, believes that learner behavior is

influenced by a combination of the learner's needs plus the learner's situation and personal characteristics.

Further complicating the issue, deterrence to participation is exasperated by a prospective student's perception of the magnitude of his problems. A 1984 survey of tele-course participants found that about two-thirds were women, and about half of the students were at least thirty years old.

#### **V. Student Barriers to Distance Learning:**

These pressures regularly bring about better dropout charges than among traditional college students. A second place of issue for the gap student is the perceived loss of comments or contact with the teacher because there isn't each day or weekly face to face contact with teachers, college students may also have problem in self-evaluation. Keegan believes that the separation of student and teacher imposed through distance removes a vital plaque; of verbal exchange between those parties. Consequently, such college students could be much more likely to drop out. These limitations may be mitigated through technological strategies, which include e-mail.

Because each are basically asynchronous, they maintain to go away the scholar in fee of placing his or her personal paintings times -- an important achievement issue for the gap student. It is crucial that the student receive activate remarks in any institutional placing, mainly in distance learning, in which the learner is impaired through the dearth of informal contact with the teacher and different college students. This is especially critical for the ones of college students who live outside metropolitan areas. The frustrations because of issues with communication among student and educational group are factors of which distance education planners need to be well aware.

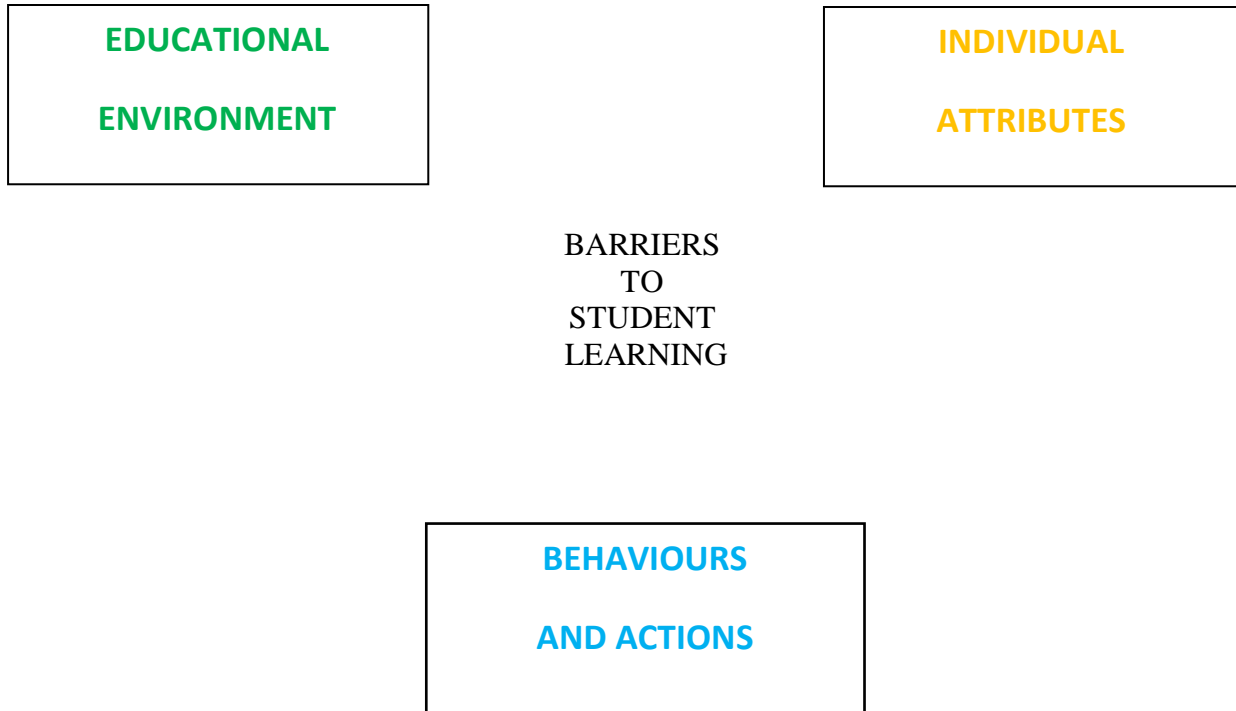
#### **VI. Faculty Barriers in Distance Learning:**

Faculty must know how to the use these technologies if they are to teach distance courses. Perhaps the biggest problem for distance programs is the lack of support by the faculty. The endorsement by department faculty is viewed as a critical instructional element in any distance education program. More than any other participant, faculty roles must change the most in administering distance learning programs.

The advent of computers, telecommunications, and the World Wide Web provides an unprecedented opportunity for faculty and students to learning a cooperative environment.

#### **VII. Organizational Barriers in Distance Learning**

Technology issues are self-evident but are the maximum easily solved. When technology is used, the prices increase substantially for each the student and the institution. Universities need to remember the preliminary charges as well as the continuing prices of installing, maintaining, using, and upgrading generation to help distance services. This sounds good on paper but technology need to not be abused to store money.



**VIII. What is the difference between virtual teaching and classroom teaching?**

➤ **Classroom teaching:**

- The classroom teaching that is a physical teaching face-to face interaction between teacher and the students' curriculum based that means here what I mean to tell it is the syllabus oriented as well as not only the syllabus we also cover he extracurricular activities the co-curricular all are performed in school-based learning that is the classroom teaching we get an all – around development through this type of teaching this type of teaching.

- Classroom teaching it is a structure schedule it's means it is having a set schedule we do have the timetable the topics are covered twice a week thrice week in a phased manner it is structured scheduled
- classroom teaching here there is no need of the technology here no need of the technology knowledge.
- The classroom teaching is involving social interaction takes place in the classroom with teacher with layers and with the peers and your surroundings so a good social interaction.
- The waste time to reach the school to reach your classroom you need to travel you need to get back to your home so the time has been wasted for in classroom teaching where you have to go and you have to come back

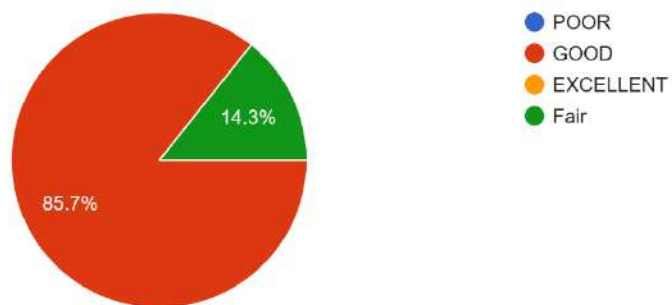
➤ **Virtual teaching**

- when you consider the virtual teaching online teaching. it is the curriculum based on matter but it is only syllabus drive there is no chance of the extracurricular activities or the co-curricular activities.
- virtual teaching it is having a flexible schedule no matter the student is forced to learn no matter he is he has to follow a certain timetable he is having his own freedom.
- Virtual teaching the students should have technology knowledge here he should be tech saving he should have a thorough knowledge of the technology how to use the net how to use to gadget how to proceed everything is technology driven.
- virtual teaching that online etching social interaction does not take place isn't it here the teacher will be teaching you but you may not have the access to your teacher directly you may not have the access with your students with your parents so the social interaction is negligible is this virtual teaching.
- Virtual teaching there is no commute and travel time isn't it so you can sit comfortably at you're at your house comfortably and you can learn and the teaching and learning process is at a comfortable space there is no commute and travel

❖ **OBSTACLES IN VIRTUAL EDUCATION SURVEY**

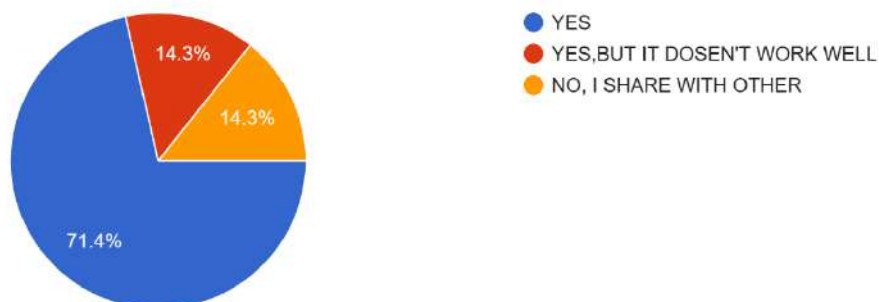
1.How successful have you found remote learning to be?

7 responses



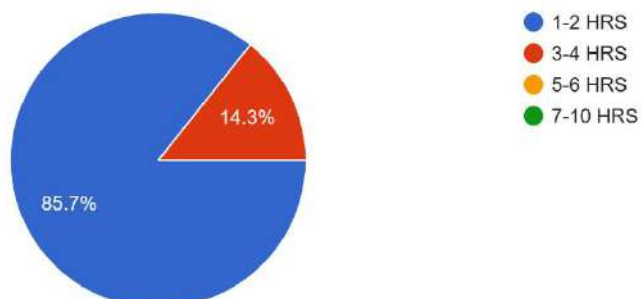
2. DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO A TECHNOLOGY FOR ONLINE LEARNING?

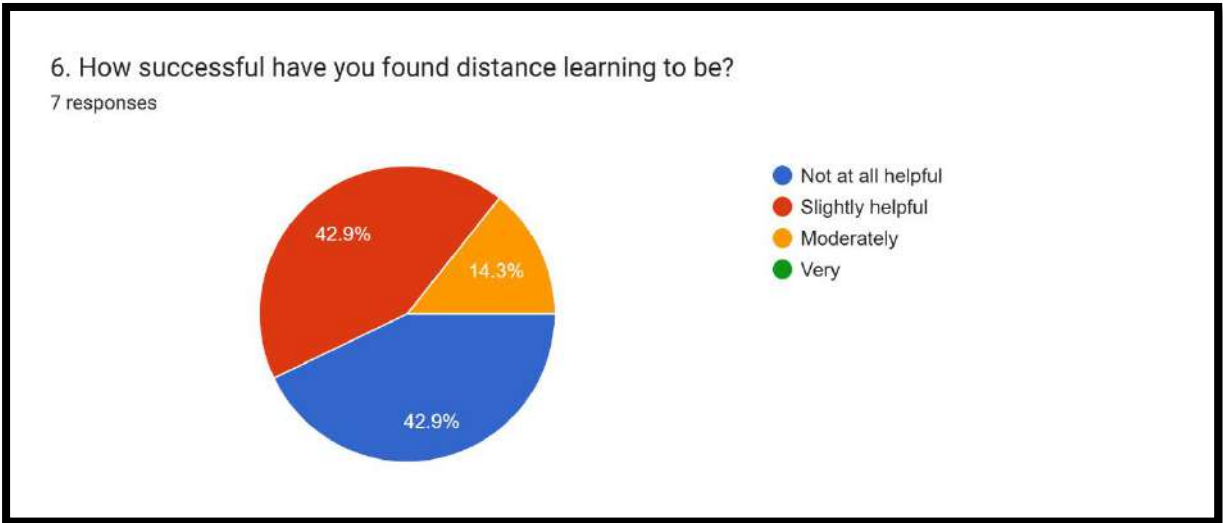
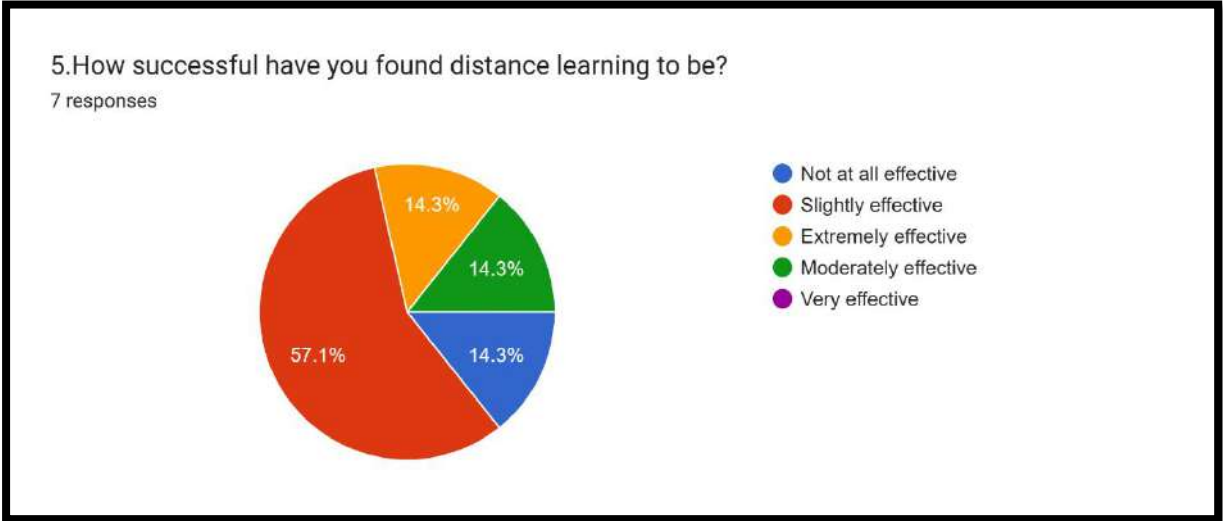
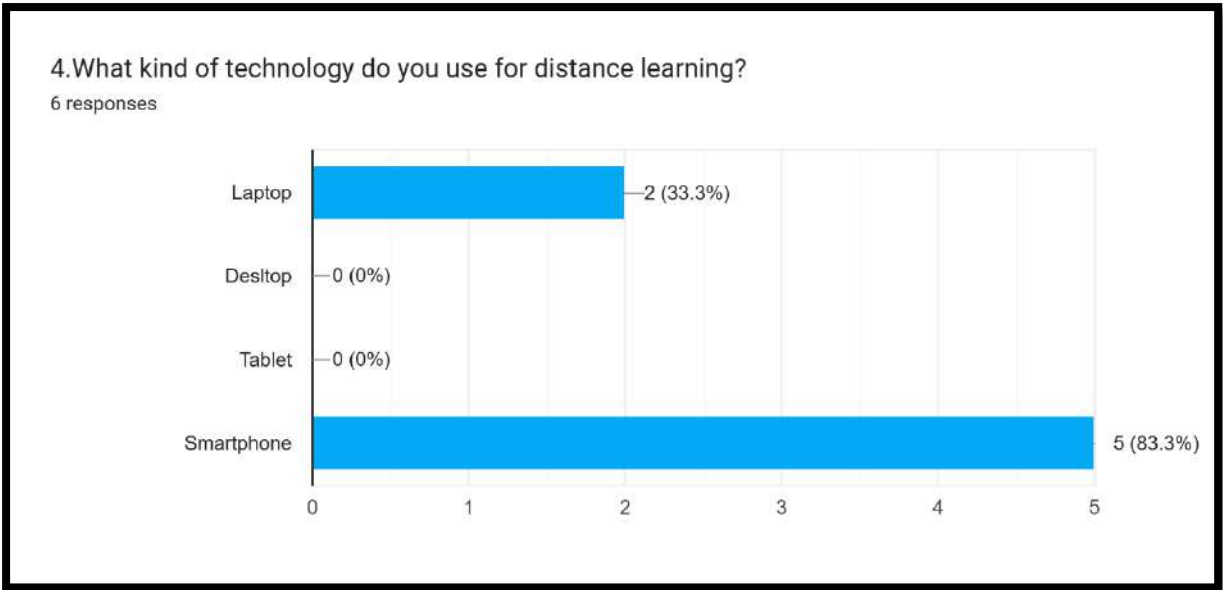
7 responses



3.How long do you use your drive each day?

7 responses



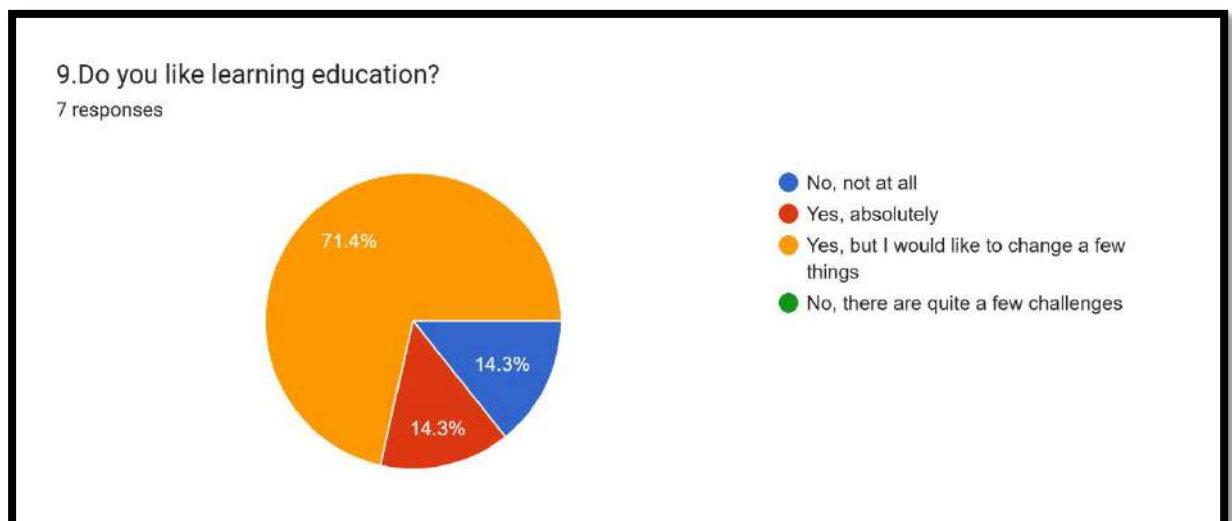
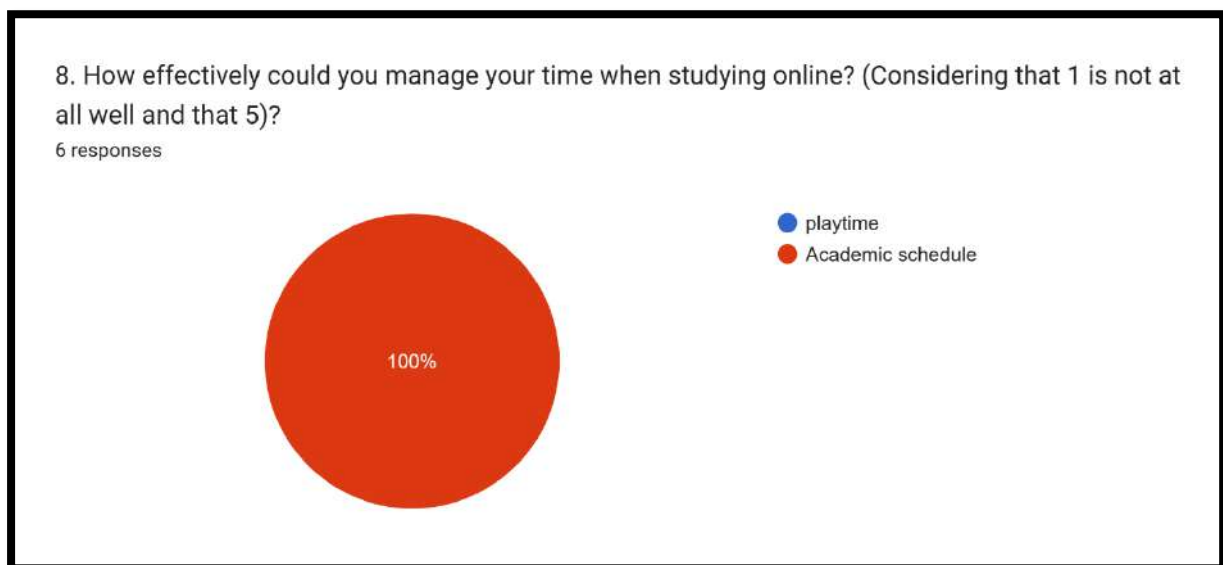


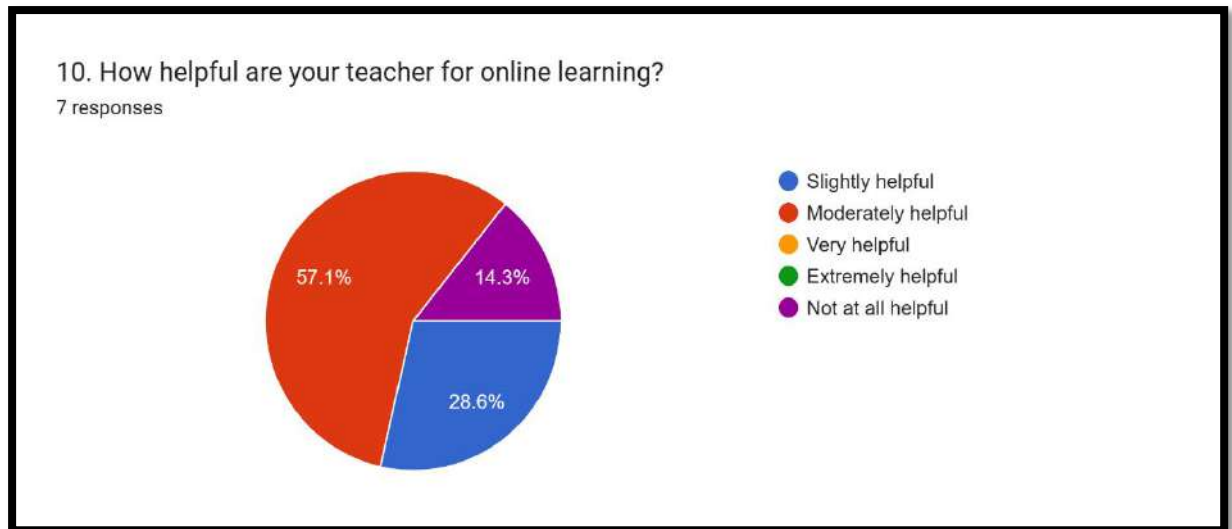
7. How stressful is remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Distance learning is now the norm at colleges all over the world due to the COVID-19 epidemic. In this study, the transition to online learning during COVID-19 was examined in relation to stress levels, stressors, and related sociodemographic characteristics among undergraduate nursing students.

A mixed-methods embedded design was employed in this investigation. 355 nursing students in total were sought out. An open-ended inquiry was utilized to explore the sources of stress, and the Higher Education Stress Inventory was employed to measure stress levels. Data analysis methods included one-way ANOVA tests and descriptive statistics.

Based on a few of the students' sociodemographic traits, statistically significant disparities in stress levels were discovered. The study's findings revealed four themes that indicate the strains associated with remote learning.





### ❖ Considering the Course

The last area for worry is the actual remote learning courses. When creating remote learning programmes, institutions must take into account course standards, curriculum creation and support, course content, and course pacing.

Many people think online courses are less effective than traditional ones. The calibre of the information offered in distant learning courses needs to be carefully considered. If distant learning courses are to be given the respect they merit, curriculums and evaluation materials must be created that are on par with those used in the traditional classroom. No of how the course is delivered, all portions must adhere to the same course objectives, criteria, and credits.

A challenge with distant learning is rating student performance. It is a prevalent misconception that distant learners perform worse on assessments than do internal learners.

### ❖ Summary and Opinion

Distance learning is not a new concept, but because of the volume and importance of the issues raised here, it has not achieved the acceptance of the academic community. Distance learning is becoming a more common option of learning method as a result of the significant increase in the population of adult learners. It will be simpler to target the adult learner population and for institutions to design skill in the future materials and teaching methods with further research on student demographics and motivators. Examining the inherent issues with distant learning in-depth can assist professors and students find solutions to their issues. It's important to understand issues with technology and take steps to address them, especially given how quickly technology is

developing. Learning institutions will better grasp the tactics that perform best in the distance learning classroom with more study into course development methodologies.

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## LEARNING DISABILITY

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Learning disorders do not include mental retardation, sensory deficits, emotional disturbances, or learning disabilities; rather, they pertain to delays, deviations, and performance differences in the fundamental academic courses, such as math, reading, writing, spelling, and speaking. It is a generic term used in education—a designation that covers a wide range of conditions. Unfortunately, the majority of these kids never receive a learning disability diagnosis. These kids are frequently referred to as slow, behind, unable, and failures by teachers, parents, and school officials as a result of a lack of knowledge on their part. The goal of the current study is to evaluate elementary school teachers' existing knowledge about learning difficulties. In order to access the existing understanding of learning disabilities among school instructors, a test of their awareness has been devised specifically for this purpose.

**Keywords:** LEARNING DISABILITY, AWARENESS,ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Addition refers to everyone's capability to completely share in all aspects of collaborative life." The Division for Early Childhood( DEC) and the National Association for the Education of Young Children( NAEYC) state that the asked issues of inclusive gests for children with disabilities and their families include a sense of belonging and class, positive social connections and gemütlichkeit, development and literacy to reach their full eventuality"( DEC & NAEYC 2009). When a youth has the occasion to acquire a good education in a typical academy, he or she may begin to feel" like other kiddies." Visits to the special education room are generally discouraged unless all scholars have unfettered access to a literacy centre or resource room whenever they need it. Keywords( NAEYC),( DEC) 2009.



**METHODOLOGY:**

The study consists of a primary baseline data collected by taking online surveys. The survey on the knowledge about Learning Disability, Dyslexia, Dysgraphia ,Dyscalculia related matters was done through Google Forms with a set of questionnaires and mandatory to perform. Multiple choice type were administered to obtain the information required for further research. The expected response for the survey was 100 but a total of 70 responses were received.

**RESULTS/OUTCOME:**

THE Questionnaire included General questions related to learning disability.

Figure 1.

The first question represents a summary of how much respondents know about Learning Disability. Of the 70 responses, all respondents know what Learning Disability is ?

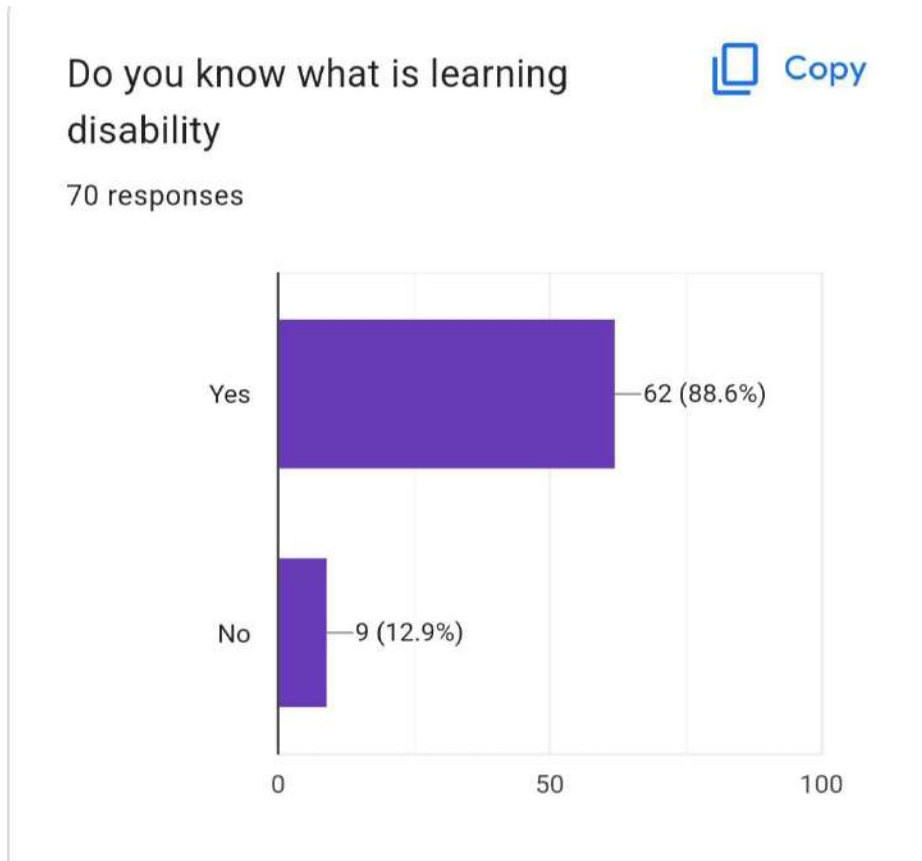


Figure 2 .

The second item shows how many people have learning disabilities. (95.7.8.) People have to say that we do not have learning disabilities. Seeing this response, it is visible that there are very few people with learning disabilities in the world.

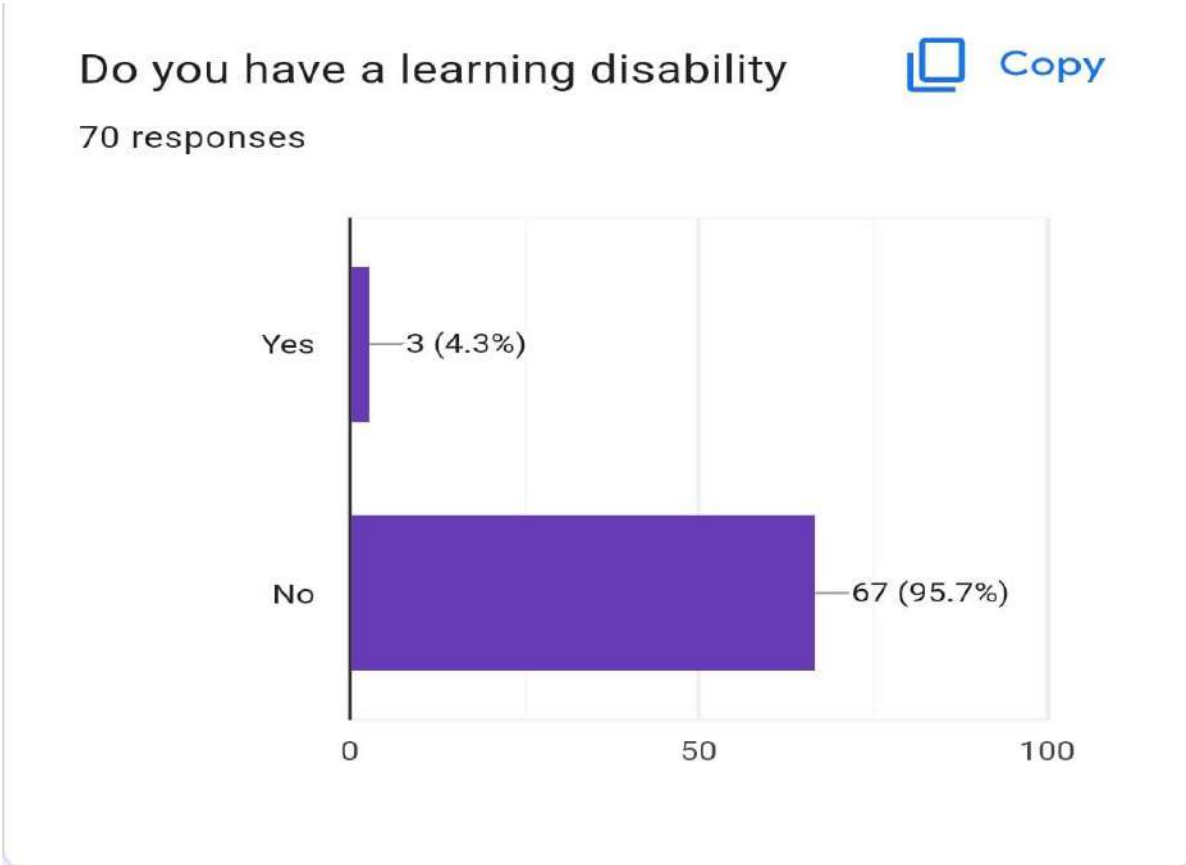


Figure 3 .

The third question asked how many types of disabilities are there. Respondents Say (80%) Respondents Say There Are 3 Types. and (11.4%) the respondent feels. 2 types and (11.4%) respondents feel that there are 4 types. It is finding out that people have the right information about learning disabilities.

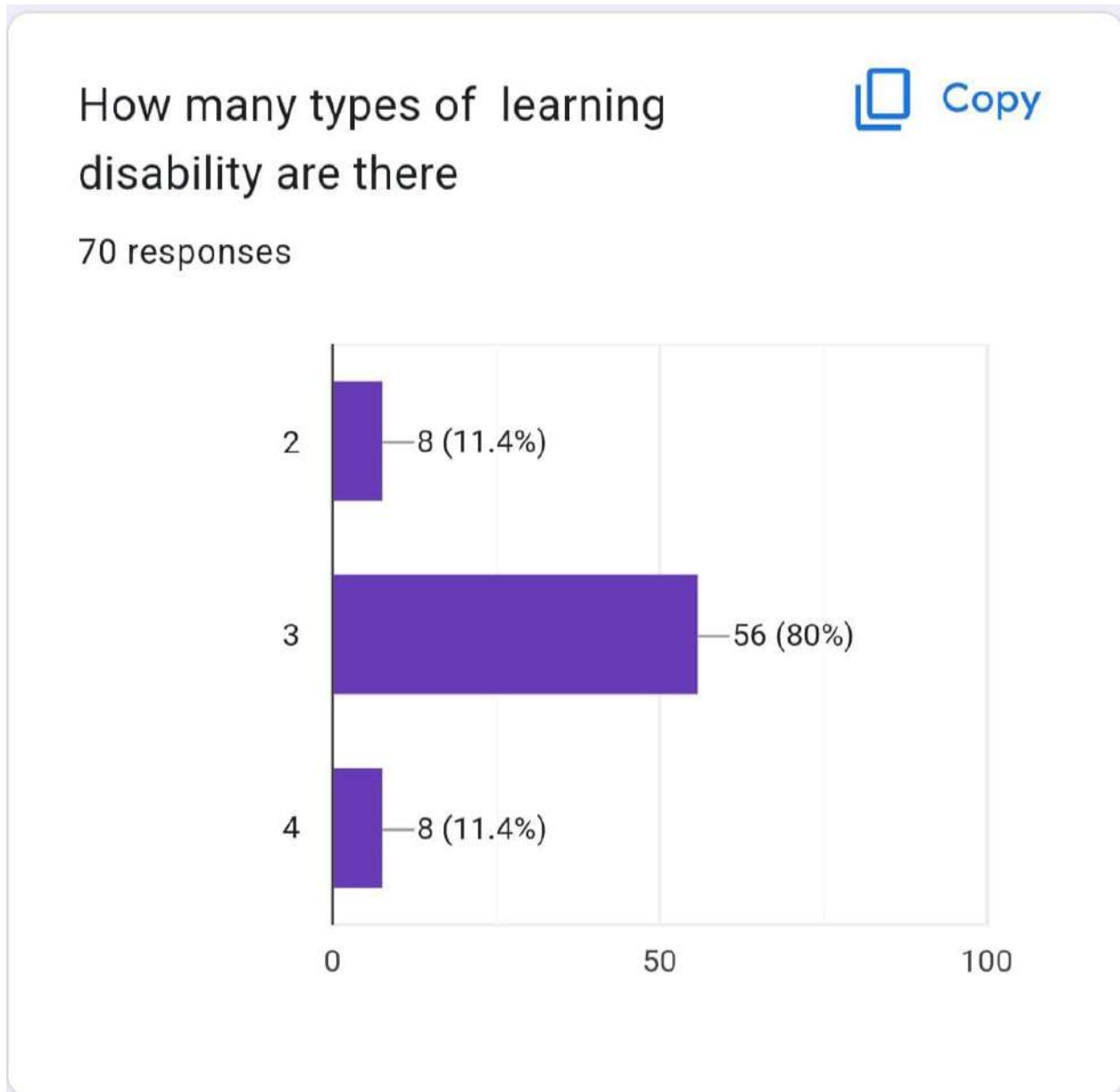


Figure 4

The fourth question asked for information on how many people know how many people with learning disabilities were empowered and when the respondent felt (65.7%) the respondent felt (2016) that in the year learning disabilities were empowered were and (17.1%) of the respondents were found in (2017,2018)

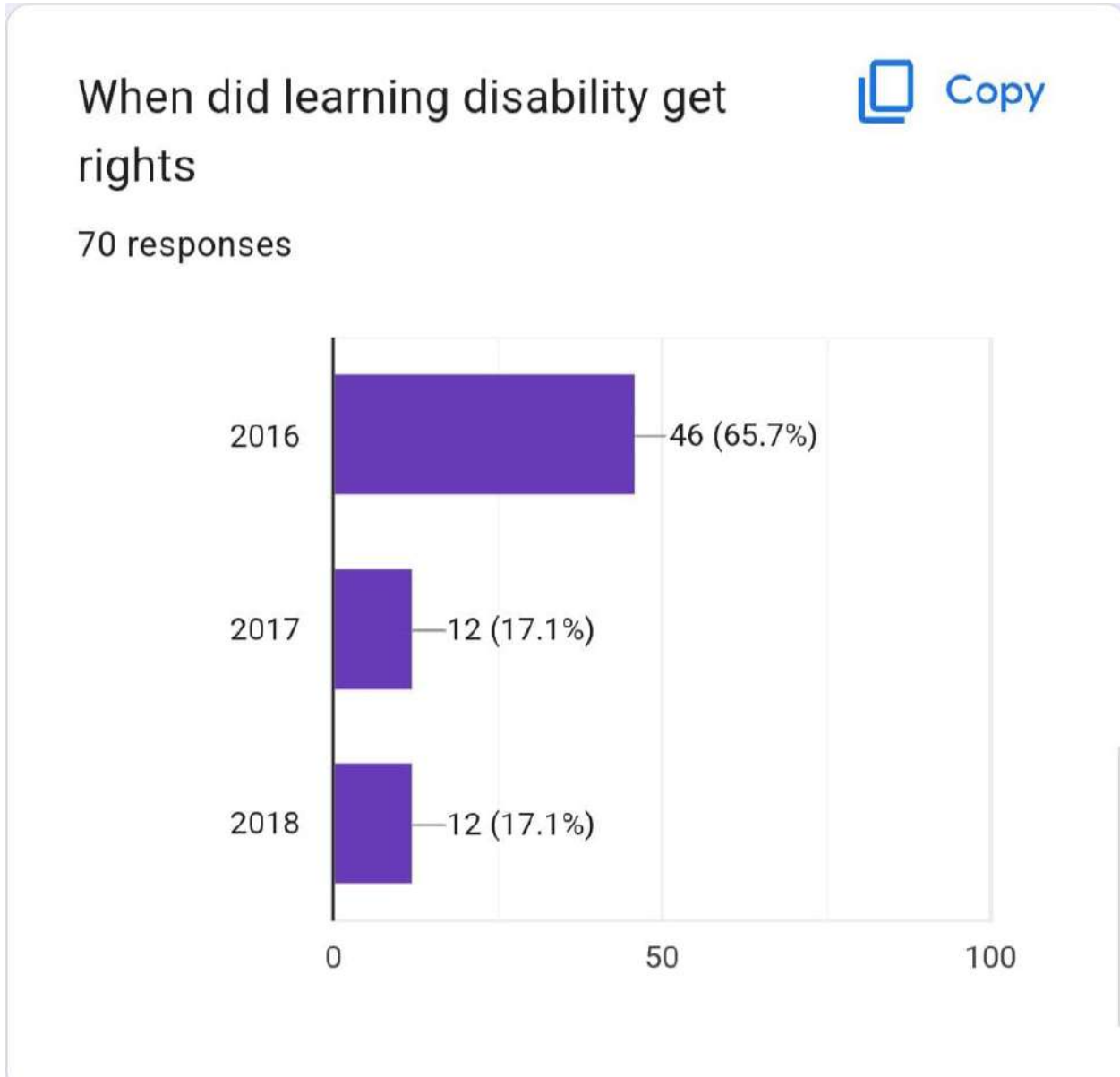


Figure 5.

In the fifth question, this information has been asked for what reason learning disability occurs in children, then people have to say. That both genetics and environment (67.1%) people believe. And (20%) people have genetics and (15.7%) people believe. It is environmentally friendly.

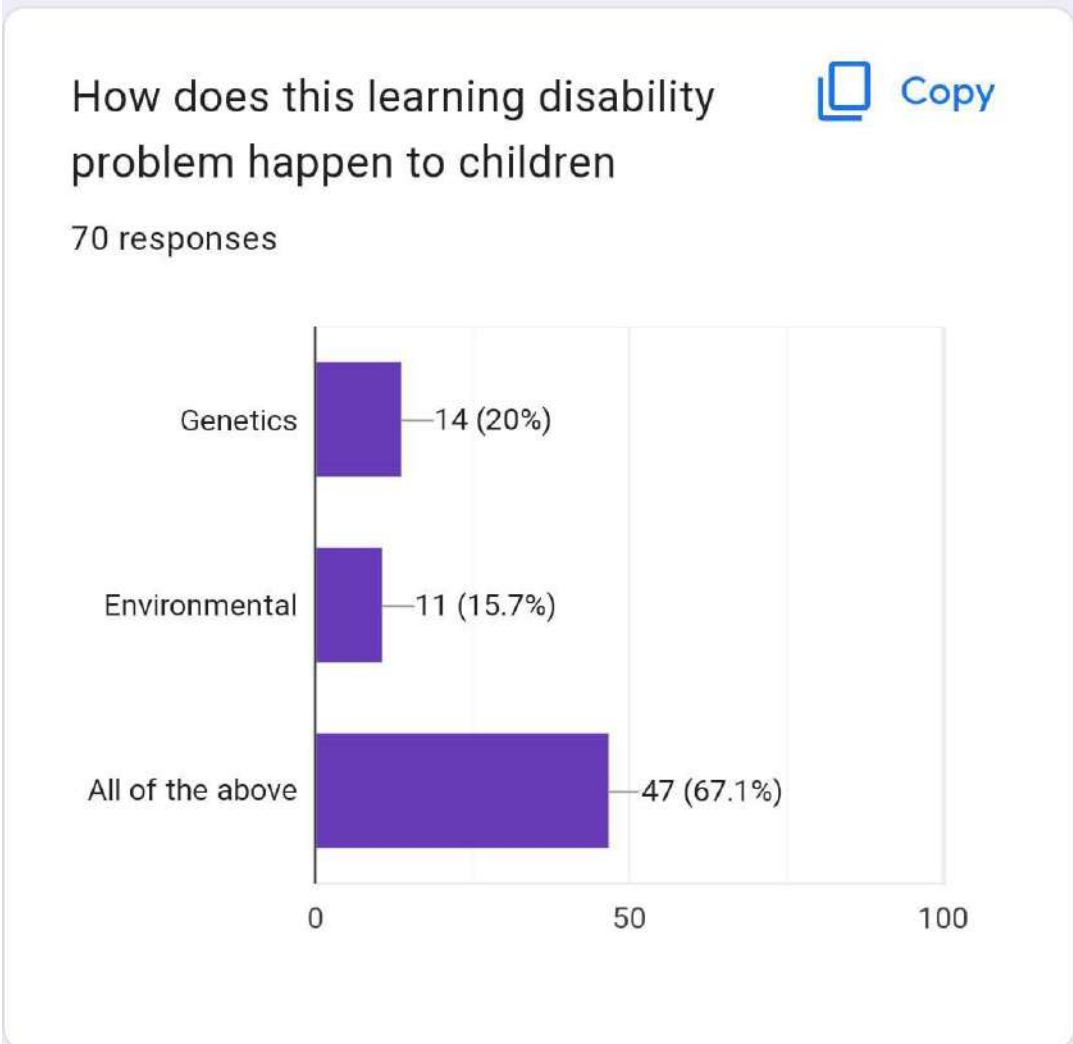


Figure 6.

This question has been asked only and only for the information that how many people know the full form of ADHD or know any information about it or else it is said by many people. That its full form is Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. [77.1%] people believe.

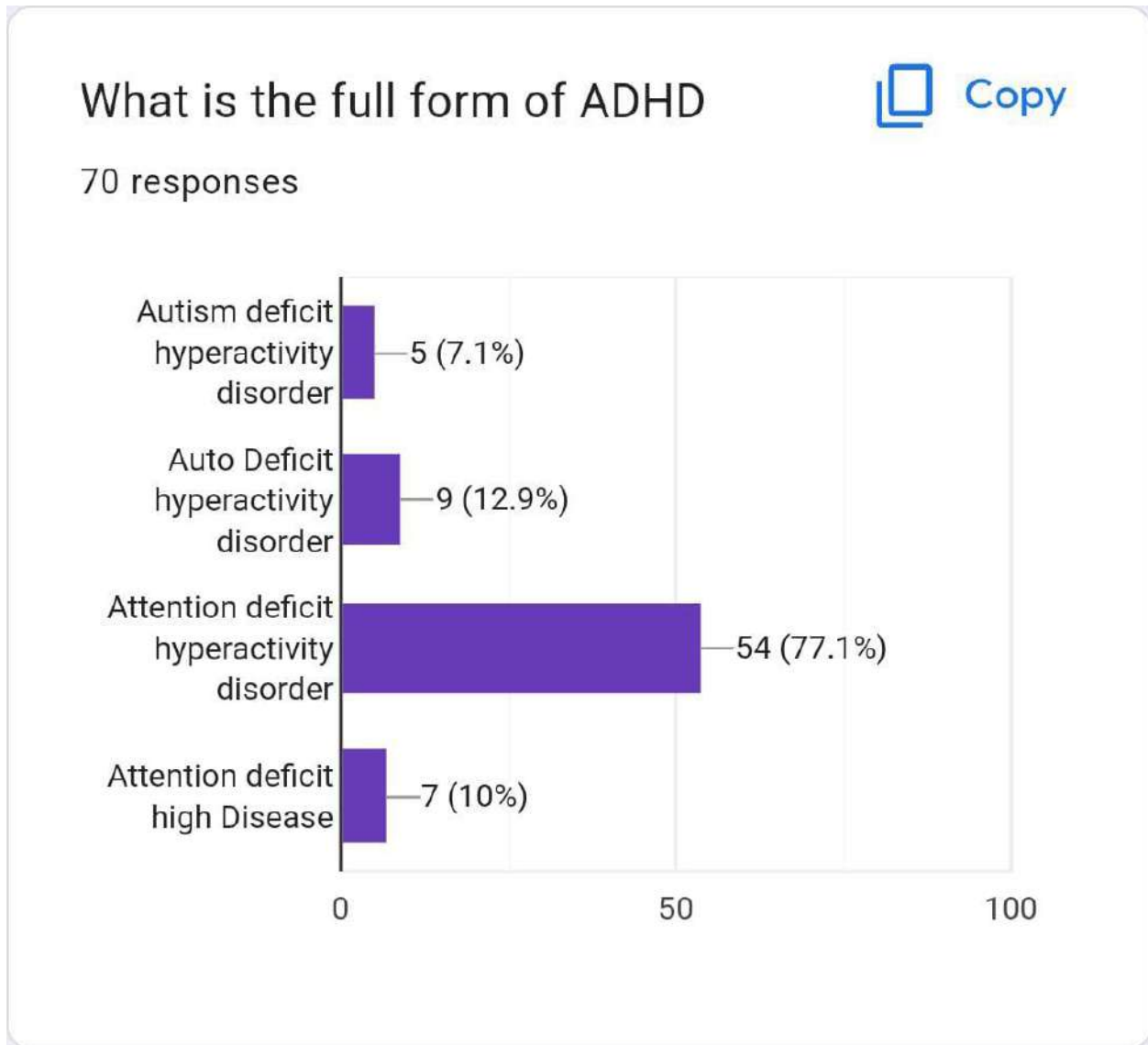


Figure 7.

From the seventh question, I want to know from the people that many people are aware of learning disabilities but do not know about its types and its types. I asked what Dyslexia means. (45.7%) people say. Reading and mathematical disorder occurs. And other people have to say. (12.9%) metal disorder occurs.

# Dyslexia means



70 responses

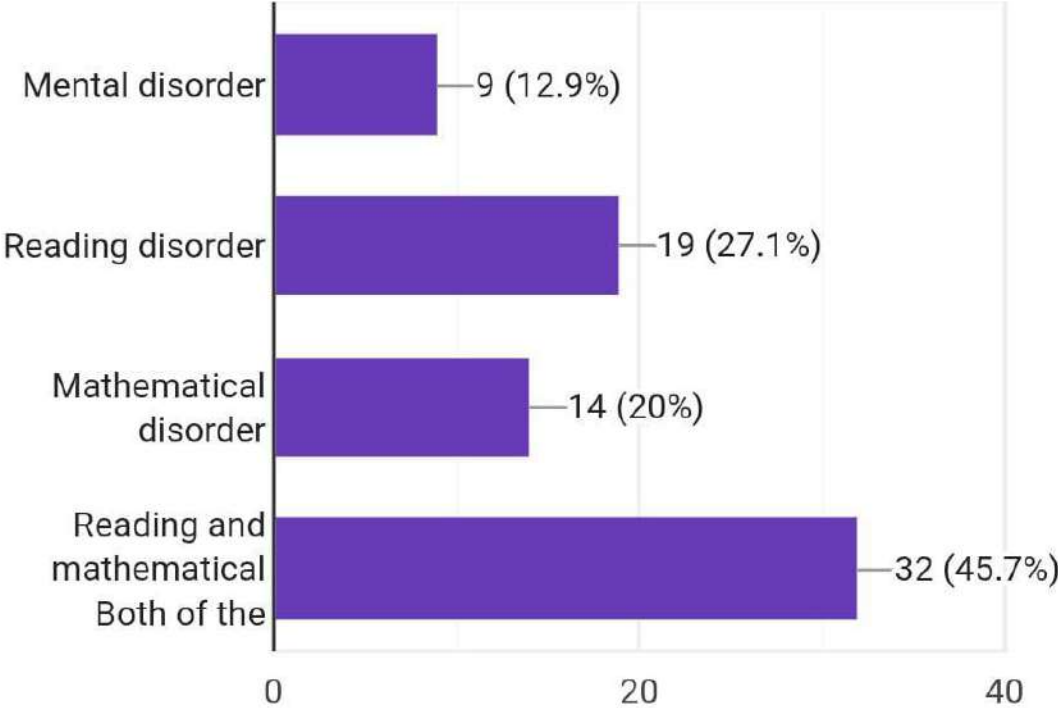


Figure 8.

Eighth question, it has been asked to know what is the problem of Dyslexia, so reading, calculating, writing, language disorder are all problems in Dyslexia. (70%). People say. Is all of the above and takes place in Reading (18.6%). Dyslexia is the problem.

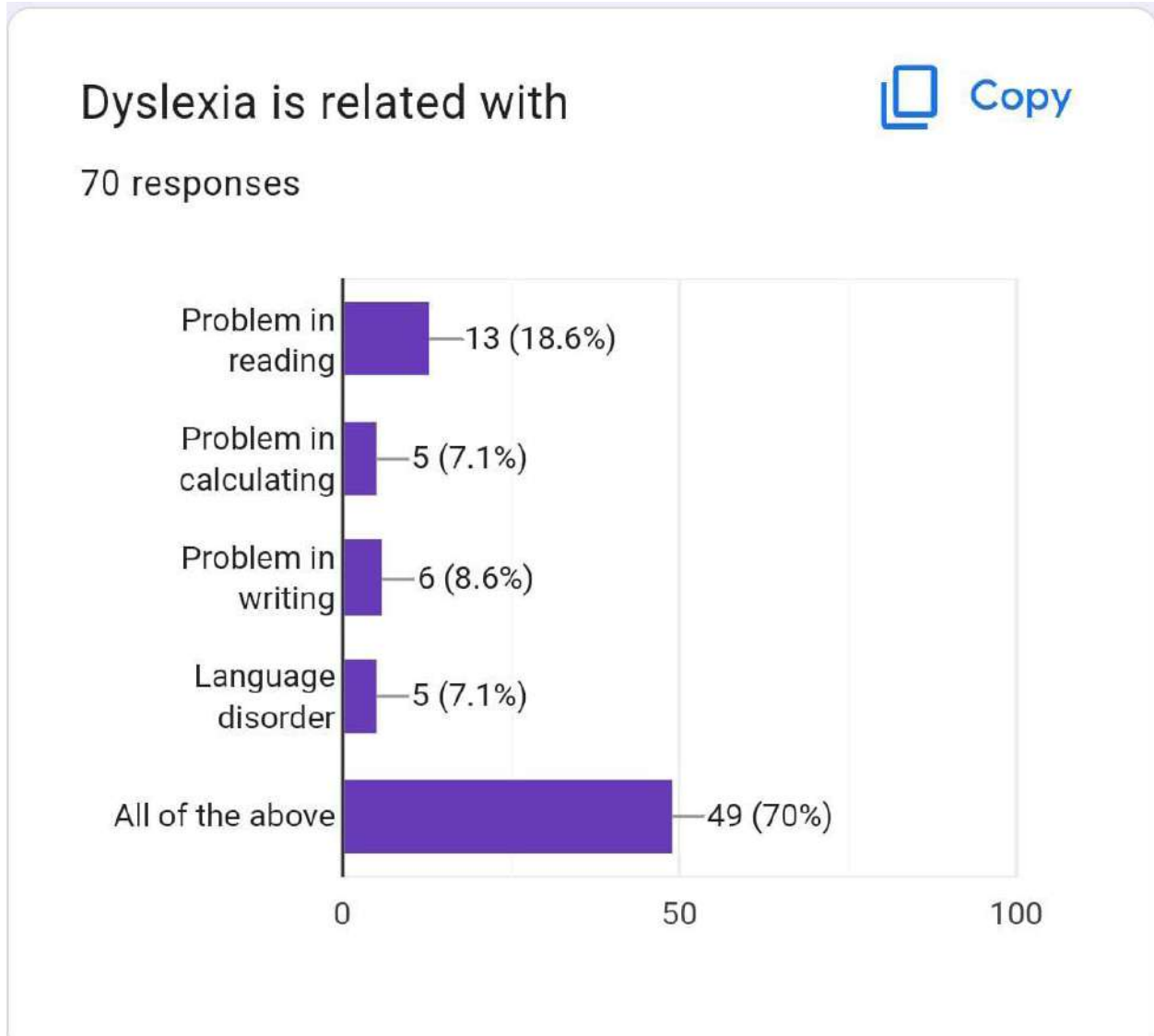


Figure 9.

In the new question the respondent has been asked. How many and what are the types of learning disabilities. This information is not known to all people that how many types are there or which ones are there but (78.6%) respondents think that there are 3 types. And which one is it? Dyslexia, Dysgraphia, Dyscalculia these are 3 types.

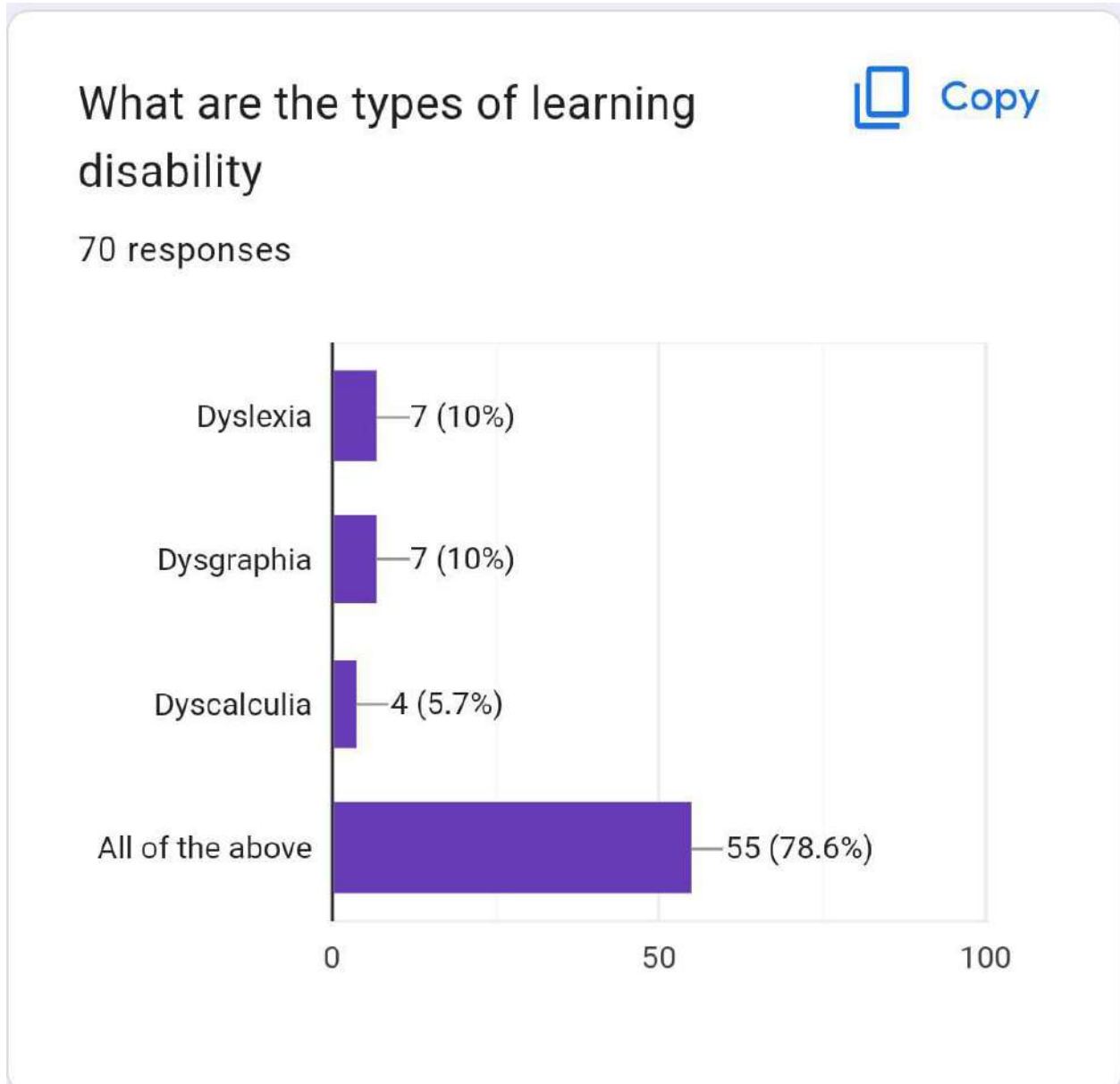
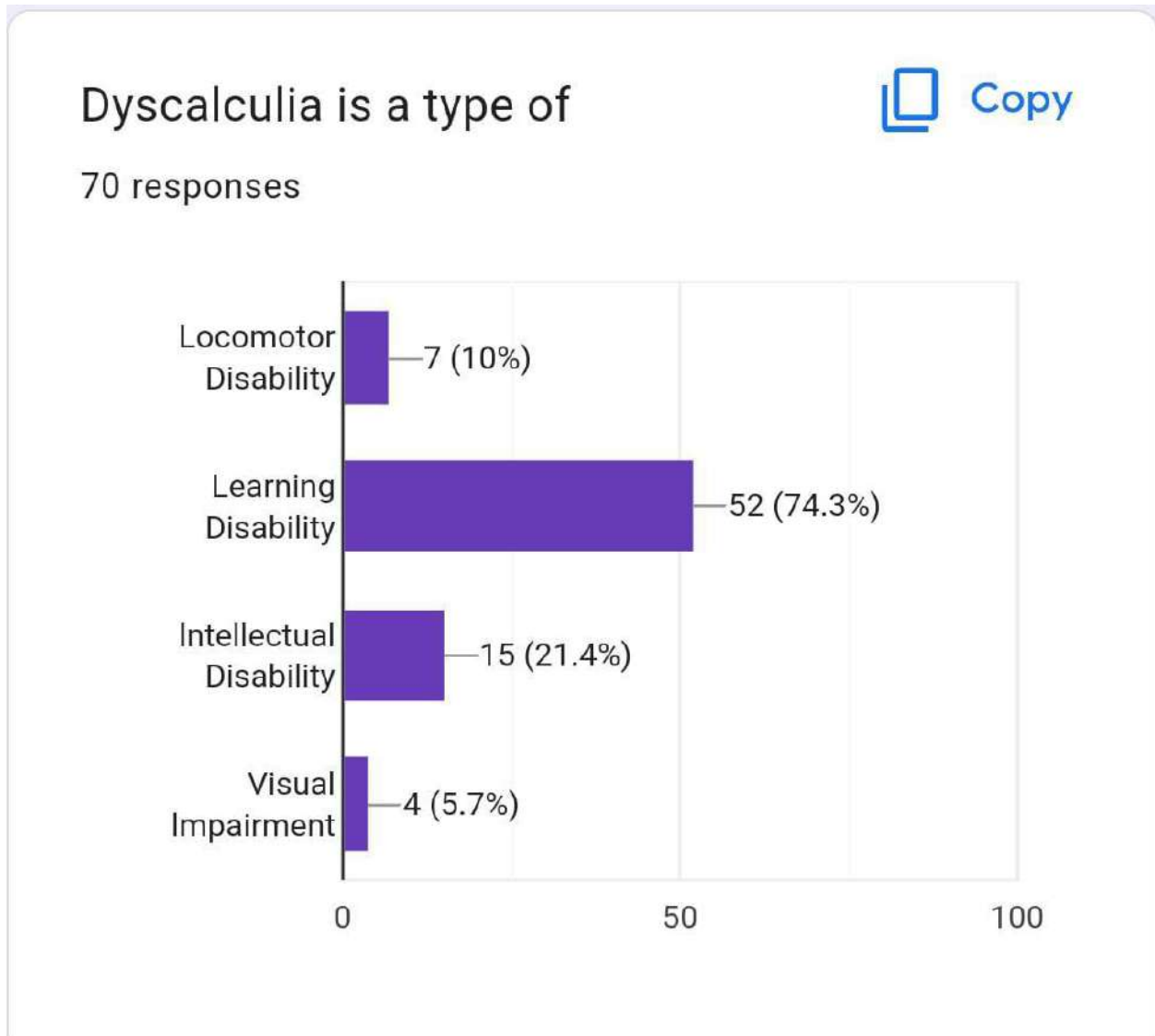


Figure 10.

In the tenth question people have been asked for information. What type of dyscalculia is it? Respondent thinks. That is learning disability. (74.3%) the respondent says and (21.4%) the respondent feels. Intellectual Disability. People of our country have full knowledge about learning disability.



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## **AN ANALYSIS ON THE REASONS FOR INCREASING CRIME IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

In our Indian economy, the rate of crime is rapidly rising. The unpunished perpetrators are to blame for these crimes. The issue of criminal activity has posed a constant threat to society. Crime continues to be a headache for the current government, from minor theft to violent robberies.

The numerous challenges faced by society are exemplified by the alarming rise in crime rates across many nations. Many government officials have looked for solutions to a number of problems for which they have no understanding of the reasons because they need to solve the majority of them. People are less likely to accumulate assets as a result of the rising crime rate, which in turn slows down economic activity and prevents development. India's rising crime rate is also largely attributable to the country's high unemployment rate. People are more likely to commit crimes in order to make ends meet because of the high unemployment rate. Crime is also caused by inequality and violent crime.

Even after controlling for other factors that contribute to crime, there is a positive correlation between inequality and crime rates both within and between countries. This correlation demonstrates that inequality and crime rates are related to one another. The top five most common crimes committed in India, as well as the country's economic progress, are discussed in this paper.

### **KEY WORDS:**

India, crime rate, crime measurement, trend analysis, global crime trend.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The variation in this dimension between countries is orders of magnitude greater than the variation over time in a given country's crime rates in India. 1 (2000, Rodrigo Rise Soars). The majority of nations around the world have seen a significant rate increase over the past few

years. There is no clear cause for any disorder or criminal behavior. Most of the time, a person's criminal activities are caused by their society, culture, family systems, political influences, and law enforcement. India's crime rate is rising. In addition, there are numerous forms of crime. Drug trafficking, murder for rent, concealment, extortion, and human trafficking are all forms of organized crime. Political violence, religiously motivated violence, terrorism, and kidnapping are all outcomes of various criminal activities. Homicide, robbery, assault, and other types of crimes are the opposite. India may face a significant obstacle in the form of corruption. The causes and effects of crime are also justified by the factors that impede the adjustment process. Indian society has its own distinct characteristics, and the rise of crime must also be considered in light of these peculiarities. To understand delinquency, one must examine the socialization process, peer group influence, and gang structure. Age, sex, and family status are the most important factors in delinquency. Since its independence, India has experienced rapid socioeconomic transformations. Over the past six decades, a variety of establishments have been created and recreated as a result of structural and cultural shifts. The scope of white-collar crime has expanded.

Cultural norms have not kept up with the rapid change in political institutions. As a result, the specialized circles of today's India suffer from a "cultural lag". Crime degrades the quality of life in many ways. Controlling crime rates is therefore important in developing countries like India. The number of crimes originated from India is more than the crimes originating from the developed.

A number of individuals have adopted malpractices to accumulate position. Economic unevenness among totally different sections of society has been caused partially by the social heritage of the people and partially by the processes of modernization and change. The status hiatus created by these factors has been liable for making situations of crime and delinquency. Socialization and crime are related. A person learns each positive and negative roles as a member of a society.

### **Materials and Methods:**

The paper is a doctrinal research, which means that data were gathered from relevant research articles, books, newspapers, and websites.

### **HYPOTHESIS:**

**H0:** The current laws that are in place do not work to lower the crime rate in India.

**H1:** The present laws implemented are effective to decrease the crime rate in India.

### **Review of Literature:**

Although the word crime is used in title to minimize terminological innovations and analysis is intended to be sufficiently general to cover all the violations and not just felonies like murder,

robbery assault but also other white collar crimes like tax evasion and etc. Demographic disparities in annual event dropout rates have been a major contributor to rising crime rates over time. In order to make ends meet, the illiterate and uneducated frequently engage in criminal activity. Two-way casualty is often used to describe the relationship between violent crime rates and their determinant. Youth crime is prevalent in the country at the moment. If the recurrence of a crime exceeds the person's usual income, they will commit a crime. A significant factor in the disparity in racial participation in crime can be explained by wages. According to the economic theory of crime, low-income individuals with low returns from market activity are juxtaposed with high-income individuals in areas of high inequality. In support of a similar argument regarding the factors that determine homicide, the connection between income inequality and violent property crime may be fictitious.

Homicide is the most serious and accurately measured crime ever committed. The decline was dismissed as one of the most serious factors by some of the world's most prominent criminologists. There is no mention of developing countries in standard criminology, despite the fact that the nature and types of crimes there are distinct.

Situational crime prevention consists of opportunities-reducing measures that focus on lowering the global crime rate and are targeted at very specific types of crimes. The process of modernization is also a major factor in the occurrence of crimes. In India, the rate of crime is also rising as a result of the country's rapid urbanization and rising cost of living. The majority of juvenile offenders in India commit middle-class crimes, indicating that juvenile crime and juvenile delinquency have taken a slightly different path. Our nation's criminal justice system is regulated at both the macro and micro levels. The only form of criminal activity that has both positive and negative effects on our economy is larceny. However, in the current situation, female crimes outnumber male crimes, and there has also been a significant increase in the number of female offenders.

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME RATE:**

The rapid growth of large cities and towns as well as rapid urbanization, the daily number of crimes is also rising. This incredible rise in crimes and offenses in cities is cause for serious concern. The numerous and repeated thefts, robberies, murder, rape, and other crimes. Have made the general populace feel extremely vulnerable and insecure. The most important reason is poverty and unemployment. To fulfill our lives and achieve our goals, each of us ought to have a job. The explosion of the population also made it harder for everyone to find work. This ultimately leads to delinquent or criminal behavior in which they obtain straightforward cash. Broken families or single parentage are another major cause. Children will not receive any attention from their family or society here; they often feel alone, which leads them to engage in criminal activity. For instance, young people who have had bad experiences in the past would rebel against society. They are also made worse by media like the internet, movies, and detective stories. Starting small-scale businesses to provide employment for recent graduates may also

help reduce unemployment rates, and population control may be a significant step toward eliminating criminal activity. Finally, but certainly not least, strict laws and counseling have the potential to significantly reduce crime. The rate is also moving quickly in tandem with the economic expansion of the nation. The main reason is that the economy is expanding haphazardly, which causes social inequality. Consequently, while some people are becoming wealthy, others work hard to find food in the future. It is true that such a situation poses a threat to both the state and the country's development. It is essential that the benefits of economic expansion reach every individual in the nation's farthest regions in order to eliminate this disparity. Because agriculture is the nation's foundation, it should be given top priority. Instead of giving farmers their money back, they should be treated with respect and given what they deserve. While paying off a loan is a temporary solution that won't help farmers long-term, there are other options that can help farmers become self-sufficient and advance.

### **REASONS FOR INCREASE IN CRIME RATES:**

Overall, rising rates of crime are a result of poverty and unemployment. However, not all crimes might be affected by these factors. In this section, we usually try to highlight some of the underlying causes of India's rising crime rate. The current educational system forces students to earn a living. However, other aspects of education, such as the development of temperament, ethical principles, and self-discovery, go unnoticed. India's rising rate is attributable to an ineffective law enforcement system. This rarely applies to all situations, but to some extent it is the responsible issue. Consumption of alcohol and drugs impairs a person's judgment and ability to reason, causing him or her to lose control over his inhibitions and act impulsively. It is the primary cause of India's rising crime rate. Television has the potential to be a potent tool that easily entices young people and children. Children and young people find it appealing. A number of well-tested studies have demonstrated that viewers of violent television shows engage in aggressive behavior. As they enter adolescence, they frequently exhibit aggressive behavior, and this often reflects on their subsequent behavior.

### **FINDINGS:**

The preceding research demonstrates that although crime rates have been steadily rising in recent years, there is no sign of a decline.

Corruption, dowry theft, murder, drug trafficking, and cybercrime are still commonplace in every sector of society. The current offenders must be punished for the crimes they have committed before crime rates can be reduced. In order to stop more crimes from being committed, the laws that are made to punish criminals should be put into effect in the right way.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The crime rate in India has been steadily rising from year to year, and the conviction rate has also dropped dramatically. Additionally, the courts are imposing extremely light sentences by

utilizing their discretionary powers. Due to the general assembly's role in enforcing the Code's penalties for numerous offenses, there are additional opportunities for tried offenders to receive lenient punishments. Due to the wide range of discretion provided by the current sentencing jurisprudence, there is more opportunity to use the judicial officers' personal opinion and favored brain when orthodox the sentence to the offenders. As a result, there are more opportunities for the defendant to escape the law. The Indian criminal justice system already operates under the principle that "hundreds of criminals will be at large, but one innocent should not be punished." In these circumstances, the court decision will be restricted by the Statute and he will be forced to provide penalization at intervals within the limit specified by the general assembly if the minimum punishment is conformed to the penal statutes typically and in the Indian legal code, especially since it covers a significant portion of the offences in India through amendments. Crime is a long-standing evil that has been dormant for a long time. It started with man's actions and eventually spread to every society.

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**GENDER INEQUALITY AND IT'S BLEAK OUTCOME**

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“GENDER ALLUDES TO THE FEATURES OF MEN & WOMEN THAT ARE SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED. AS A SOCIETAL NORM, GENDER VARIES FROM SOCIETY TO SOCIETY & CAN CHANGE WITH TIME.”

**ABSTRACT** –

This assessment discusses the inequalities faced by every gender. In india, inequalities faced by women are highly discussed and are prevalent. Which, when compared to other genders are major and are perpetual.

But comparing the inequalities faced by everyone is an inequality in itself. Problems of gender diverse people are disregarded and issues and inequalities faced by men are denigrated.

Issues such as physical neglect, sexual abuse and violence victimization of men and boys are disparaged. When they are open to talk about it they are ignored or people treat them as if it was their fault all along. If the violence is perpetrated by women, men and boys also may face challenges believing that it is possible for them to be victims. The exacerbatng situation of gender inequality in india is causing all genders to suffer simultaneously. Accepting a narrow definition of masculinity has not only affected women, trans and gender diverse people but men also. It has evented in ignoring or belittling men when they are expressing emotions or when they are vulnerable.

When it comes to trans and gender diverse people, they may feel coerced to hide their gender identity or sexual orientation when using services whether at school or work. Trans and gender

diverse people are at greater risk of mental illnesses, verbal and physical abuse and being socially excluded.

Gender discrimination of girls such as sexual harassment / abuse / assault, child marriage, little to no access to education, less employment prevails. Gender discrimination, starts in childhood, recurs to steal children of their childhood and curbs their chances – disproportionately affecting the girls more.

**KEYWORDS** –

- Discrimination
- Biased
- Gender roles
- Social construct
- Inequality against women
- Inequality against men
- Inequality against trans and gender diverse people
- Affects everyone
- Stereotypes
- He for she movement
- Norms

**INTRODUCTION-**

Gender inequality is partiality on the basis of sex or gender causing one sex or gender to be fortunate or prioritized over other gender or sex. Around the globe, while gender roles vary from place to place, we can see that gender discriminations occur everywhere; and at every stage of life, commencing with childhood or even prior to birth.

The validity of the arguments that sex or gender inequalities are still ingrained and lingers over time, place and culture will primarily be juxtaposed to different claims that gendered power relations, and thus inequalities, are gradually being corroded. Using derogatory terms against gender diverse people is insulting.

Gender inequality, to put it simply, may be explained as partiality between or against gender or sex. As for example, women are predominantly considered as a weaker sex by society, although, men are taught to be tough, courageous or “their own man”.

This stereotypical terms that are used to define gender are not only detrimental to one specific gender but to everyone around us.

### **TYPES OF GENDER INEQUALITIES –**

#### 1. Against Trans and Gender Diverse people

- Feeling coerced to hide their sex identity
- Lack of medical facilities or help
- Social exclusion

#### 2. Against Men

- Traditional stereotypes
- Ridiculed when expressive
- Repression of thoughts
- Disparaged support

#### 3. Against Women

- Discrimination in education
- Child marriage
- Unrecognized domestic work
- Gender based violence

### **TRANS AND GENDER DIVERSE–**

Gender or sex identity indicates to each person’s fervent internal and specific experience of gender, which may or may not correlate with the sex assigned at birth including the own sense of the body (which may entail, if freely chosen, remolding of bodily appearance or function by medical, surgical or other means) and other expressions of gender or sex, including dress, speech and mannerisms. The term “gender-diverse” is used to allude to persons whose gender identity, including their gender expression, is at contrary to what is apprehended as being the gender norm in a particular circumstance at a particular point in time, including those who do not put themselves in the male/female binary; the more specified term “trans” is used to describe persons who identify with a different sex than the one allotted to them at birth.

Non-binary or genderqueer is an hypernym for gender or sex identities that are not entirely or solely male or female identities. Non-binary defines identities that are outside the gender binary.

Non-binary identities comes under the transgender umbrella. Since, non-binary people commonly identify with a gender that is different from their assigned sex, albeit some non-binary people don’t deem themselves transgender.

### **ISSUES FACED BY TRANS AND GENDER DIVERSE PEOPLE –**

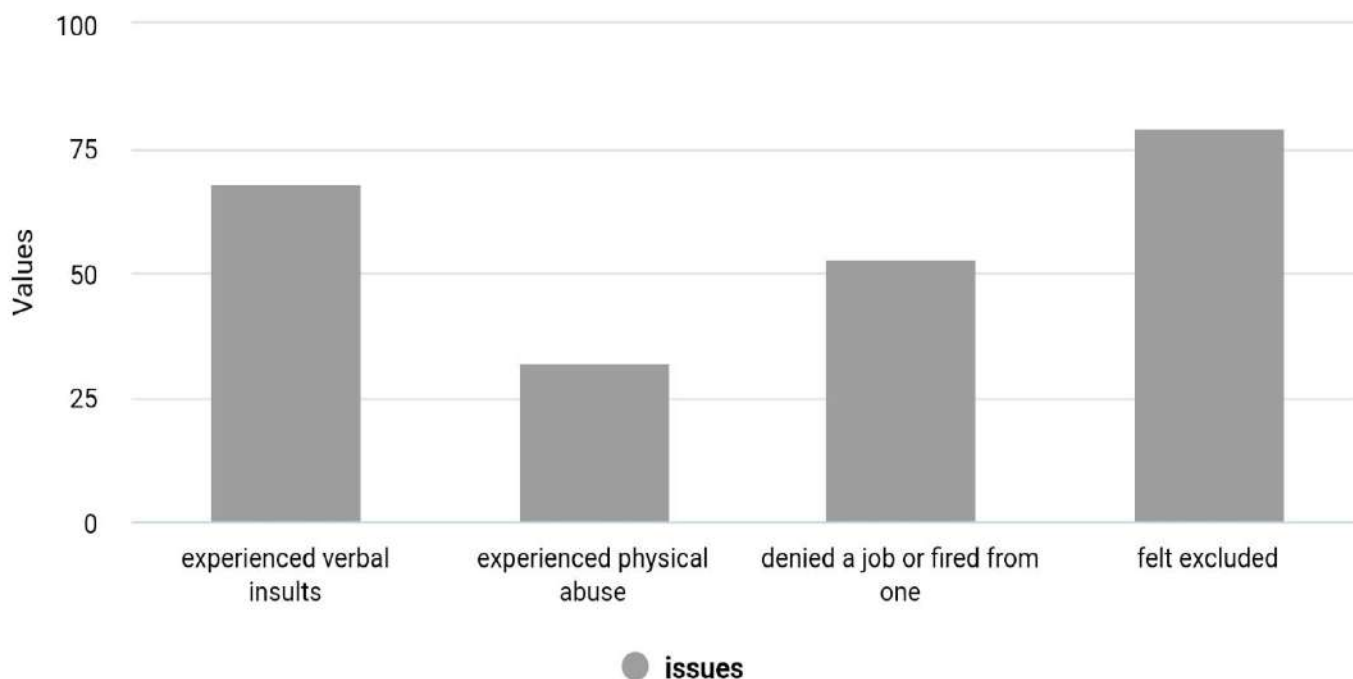
Trans and gender diverse people may feel enforced to hide their gender identity. There is no legal description of the third gender in india. People who associate as neither man nor woman are often referenced to as Hijra or transgender in india. The Hijra community have been contingent to discrimination, partiality, harassment and maltreatment for their genderqueer character. Along side the queer community, Hijras have been targeted by law enforcement and government officials under section 377. This law was used to outlaw any queer sexual acts and has been used to give grounds to Discrimination and mistreatment of the LGBTQ+ community since it's ratification in British colonial era india.

### **Depathologization –**

For many years, mental health diagnoses have been put to wrong use to pathologize identities and gender diversities. An publicist on the right to health stated that decreasing trans identities to diseases galled stigma and discrimination. Eleventh revision of the ICD-11 (international classification of diseases), removed trans related classification from the chapter on mental and behavioral disorders. The revision considered an important step forward to make sure trans and gender diverse people can live free from violence and partiality.

Eliminating the conception of some forms of gender as a pathology from day to day life is going to be a longer process that will need further measures to that end.

## STIGMA & DISCRIMINATION AMONG TRANS AND GENDER DIVERSE PEOPLE



The above data chart shows the percentage of per issues faced by 100 trans and gender diverse people.

- Around 70 people out of 100 have endured Verbal insults from Colleagues / classmates in offices or at school / colleges. Having to go through such horrible thing daily leads to lack in confidence.
- Physical abuse against trans and gender diverse people is a major issue which leads them to actually leave jobs, as for trans and gender diverse students physical abuse results in them dropping out of schools / colleges.
- There have been studies suggesting that trans and gender diverse people hide their identities in fear of not getting a job or being fired. Trans and gender diverse

people also hide their identities as they feel afraid that they'll be judged or harassed for being open about their gender identity at work.

- Above 75% people have felt excluded when they are open about their gender or sex identity. This results in trans and gender diverse people to hide their identities to feel included.

## **INEQUALITY AGAINST MEN**

### **REPRESSION OF THOUGHTS-**

Repression is one of the methods that we develop for guarding ourselves from damnation or judgement for having an intolerable thought or desire. Repression of those notions and preferences that we have is developed into an inner censor that criticizes them as disgraceful or ill mannered.

If we have manifested a need to be masculine, any thought, preferences, or feeling contradictory to what "masculine" or "virile" has come to mean must be abridged. Men who are unduly constricted or narrow by gender, whose fear of being mocked for behaviors that are not "virile enough" have an enlarged possibility to release the tension from their repression in negative ways.

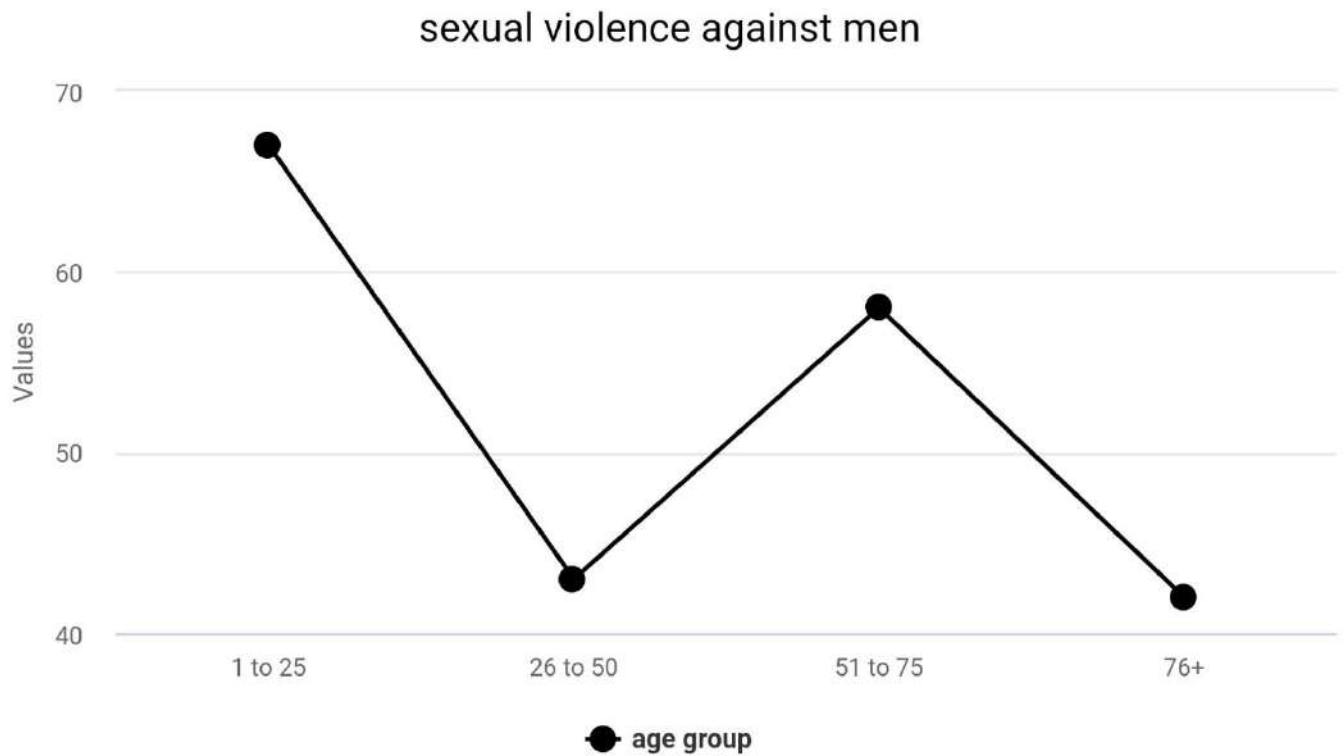
Studies surveying gender or sex differences in self-harm review that men are feasible to burn, self-hit / self-harm, bang one's head against objects, knock walls or other objects, and take part in generally hazardous behavior. E.g. driving dangerously.

### **SUPPRESSION OF THOUGHTS-**

Boys and men are mocked when they are expressive and become vulnerable. A boy who is perturbed and cries may be told to "push through it" or "be a man". A man who's expressive and expresses anxieties and depression may be made fun of. Men and boys are dubious to seek professional help or talk about their troubles with family and friends. Due to this men are more likely to commit suicide.

In a late study, in the American journal of men’s health, four researchers inspected the relationship between unyielding fidelity to the standard of masculinity (which widely consists “supremacy, superiority, brutality, anti-femininity, emotional control and autonomy) and unpleasant consequences like “negative emotionality, including depression, aggressive and malice, and poorer overall physiologically well-being.

**SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST MEN-**



Sexual violence can happen to anyone, no matter your sexual orientation, age, or sex identity. Boys and men who have been sexually abused or assaulted might face some additional challenges because of the social attitudes and conventional image about men and masculinity.

The common reactions are some men who have survived sexual assaults as adults feel self-doubt or shame, thinking that they should have been "strong enough" to save themselves or fight off the perpetrator. If a man, during sexual assault experiences an erection or ejaculates may be confused and wonder what this means. These normal biological responses do not in any way insinuate that you wanted, summoned, or enjoyed the assault. If something happened to you, it is not your fault and you are not alone.

Perpetrators can be of any gender or sex identity, sexual preference, or age, and they can have any relationship to the maltreated. Like all offenders, they might use physical force or psychological and emotional coercion tactics.

### **INEQUALITY AGAINST WOMEN-**

Women and girl appear for nearly half of the world's population and therefore almost that much of it's potential. But, today gender inequality lingers everywhere and inert social progress.

Inequalities faced by girls can commence right from birth and follow them all their lives. In some nations, girls are disadvantaged of access to health care or proper nutrition, steering to a higher death rate.

Child marriage disturbs girls far more than boys. Worldwide, nearly 150 lakh girls under the age of 18 are married annually - which makes around 37000 per day. Marrying off girls at a young age affects their education. About one third of developing countries haven't attain gender equality in primary education.

Downside in education translates to lack of access to skills and limited chances in the labor market. Women's and girls empowerment is crucial to enlarge economic growth and promote social advancement.

### **SOME OTHER FORMS OF INEQUALITIES AGAINST WOMEN -**

#### **1. Violence / Abuse-**

- Violence against women explicitly intimate partner violence and sexual violence is a vital public health issue and a violation of women's human rights.
- approximates issued indicate that worldwide about 1 in 3 (30%) of women globally have been inflicted to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner abuse or non-partner sexual violence in their lifespan.
- most of this violence is domestic partner violence. Globally, one third around 27% of women from age group 15-49 years who have been in a relationship appeared that they have been put through some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their significant other

- violence or abuse can negatively affect women's physical, emotional, sexual and reproductive health, and may enlarge the chance of obtaining HIV in some settings.

## **2. Under representation in political positions-**

Women are commonly under-represented in political offices globally, and their under-representation becomes mainly in more senior positions. Of the four proportions contemplated in the World Economic Forum's Gender Equality Index (namely, Economic Opportunity and Participation, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment), the dimension called Political Empowerment, which measures the scale to which women are constitute in political office, records the insufficient execution, with only 25% of an theoretical 100% gap having been secured to date.

## **3. Poorer health and nutrition-**

Extremely hazardous gender-based social conventions lead everyday life for women and girls - and it frequently slides down to women and girls "eating least, eating last and eating least nutritious food". malnourished mothers give birth to undernourished babies, leading to inter-cultural cycle of malnourished - majority of the malnourished in India are women and children.

Whether women can have nutritious meals or not, is an upshot of various factors - the social norms of the household, access to nutritious food, their affordability and earning; and agency. Women and girls in India continue to conflict on all these grounds.

## **CONCLUSION (WAYS TO TACKLE GENDER INEQUALITY)**

### **1. Trans and gender diverse people-**

States are advised to-

- take on strong proactive measures, including education and familiarization campaigns to abolish the social stigma associated with gender diversity.
- access to quality health care services and related information to trans and gender diverse people and consider establishing the amenities of gender affirming card as obligation not dependent on a diagnosis.
- taking strong measures to demolish so-called "conversion therapy", coerced treatment, coerced or otherwise involuntary psychiatric evaluation coerced or forced surgery, sterilization and other forced medical procedures forced on trans and gender diverse people.

## **2. Men**

- Don't accept the narrow definition of masculinity.
- Validating their emotions instead of ridiculing them.
- Teaching boys from a young age to respect other genders and sexualities.

## **3. Women**

- Access to more education.
- Opportunities to be in power and achieve economic success.
- End child marriages.
- Aware women about women's rights.
- More political seats for women.

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## **Environment Sustainability: A need of an hour**

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### **Abstract**

Environmental sustainability is without compromising natural resources key to allow for human development. Environmental indicators provide crucial information about the state of the environment in quantitative biological and chemical characteristics. Yet, the state of the environment is difficult to compare because of highly diverse local conditions across countries. Composite measures attempt to summarize the multifaceted state of the environment. They can include related societal aspects. In this lesson, we review the scattering existing indices for measuring environmental sustainability in Europe and beyond: Ecosystem well-being index, Environmental Performance Index, Environment gender index, Sustainable Society Index, and Environmental Vulnerability Index. For every index, different sections offer basic information about its conceptual and empirical framework, its process of construction and together with the most recent available data.

### **Key words**

Environment. Sustainability Management Human system. Sustainability. Methods and Tools

## **INTRODUCTION**

Environmental sustainability is described as responsible intercourse with the environment to avoid depletion or deterioration of natural resources and allow for long-term environmental quality. The practice of environmental sustainability helps to provide that the needs of today's population are met without risk to the ability of future generations to meet their needs. When nature is left alone, it has an excellent ability to care for itself. All the same, when man arrives the picture and uses many of the natural resources provided by the environment, things change. Human actions

can reduced natural resources, and without the application of environmental sustainability methods, long-term possibility can be compromised. When we look at the natural environment, we see that it has a rather remarkable ability to rejuvenate itself and sustain its possibility .

For example, when a tree falls, it disintegrated, adding nutrients to the soil. These nutrients help sustain suitable conditions so future plants can grow.

The sustainability estimation in general sense is the systematize process for identification, prediction and assessment of potential impact of arbitrary inputs including the variants for society sustainable development (e.g. program, ordinances, regulations, political intent, plan, legal rules , and project).

From the viewpoint of present cognition of human system and impression might be performed always at good governance of territory.

## **CONDITORITIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Sustainability is often misconstruing as the goal that we all struggle for. In fact, sustainability is not an feasible final state, since it is either the basic characteristics of a dynamically developed system. Thus, sustainability is permanent conversion to changing conditions. This adaptive property is natural to all ecosystems. It is only a question of education to introduce the adaptive method to the public administration decision-making on human, i.e. socio-ecologic-technical system . For the performance in practice it holds several pieces of knowledge:

From the system viewpoint, the sustainable system has quality as productivity, potency , adaptability and susceptability , and therefore, sometimes it is not easy to find a suitable associating state or conditions:

- The association point of sustainability is a demanded future state (scheme, techniques and foresight).
- The association points are, on the one hand, inputs and, on the other hand, outputs of system processes (biodegradable trace, product life times etc.).

We can thus assume the situation given in Figure 1. Since these quality are mutually tied up, in the relation to the existence of system, the sustainability is on the peak. The decision-making on system flexible capacity is defined by the relation given in the decision matrix in table 1 (3).

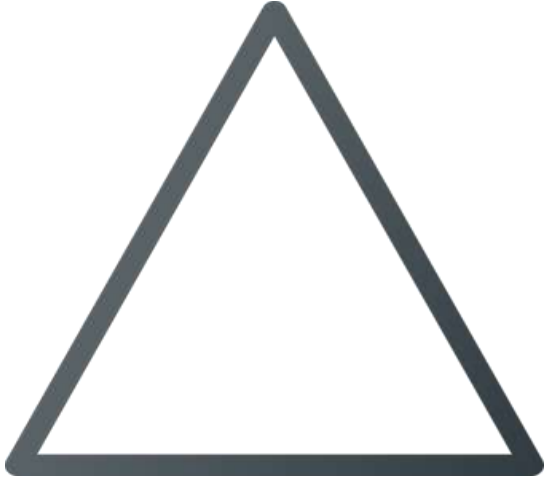
**SUSTAINABILITY**

<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Adaptive capacity</b>	
	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>High</b>	Susceptibility	Chance of development
<b>Low</b>	Rest risks	Sustainability

**Limitable values**

**Indicators of stress state**

**limitable Indicators of**



**SUSCEPTIBILITY**  
Assessment of hazard and impacts

**POTENCY**  
System type  
Topical conditions

**Fig. 1** Relation among sustainability, susceptibility and Potency

SYSTEM ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Table 1

Criticality is controlled to declined and hazards, while sustainability deals with the existence. Therefore, more and more important are the available and proceedings that Contact with the sustainable infrastructure, namely both, the grey one and the green one. The procedure for fact finding the sustainable essentials is the following:

- identification of ways of impacts spread,
- list of activities,
- Identification of receptors
- key impacts induced by human activities,
- identification of the secondary and further order impacts on main and other receptors

### **Tools, methods and techniques for solutions to environmental problems**

The humans did not come in the environment with intention to degrade the nature. The problems started at the time when humans tried to split themselves from the nature, and they placed technology / engineering between themselves and the nature. Incipiently, it was not evident, the biosphere has kept its reserves and it false to equalize with a range of activities. However, the human activity has been progressively taking on the intenseness and in some directions the biosphere has been globally affected .

The present worldwide problems are of a global nature . Apart from the environment contaminant, other major global problems include the questions of peace and war, the differences between improved and developing countries, arrange the food for future population, lack of water, soil , education, health care, demand, etc. . THEREFORE, it is essential to recommends STRATEGIC, SYSTEM AND PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT based on a realistic, systematized and proactive view of human system and its problems. The given view is important from the following reason :

- Humans have been getting to a certain life standard that they do not rejected ; this standard is conditioned by interference to nature.
- The environment is an adjustable system. During their development, the accelerate much knowledge and experience, and therefore, they are supposed to know the ways to limit the interventions to a system, so that to ensure the system development in the controlling supporting the mankind's development.

- For many humans, the environment today describe a stylish stalking horse which makes them take up the actions that have nothingness in common with real environment (e.g. the reality that the soil is left untouched does not prosper to environment).

For decision-making, a model of environment that is circumscribed to human medium has been used, because the aim of human struggle is to ensure the human society development, i.e. by recent words said the such development curve of whole environment system that onward empower humankind development.

### **Administration management and its tasks on environment sector**

Since its origin, the basic function of state has been to ensure the security and development of a given human society which is impossible without guaranty the safe space in that the human society has been living. The management of state includes normally the concepts of government, control and office listened of the public affairs. It identify the attentive activity that is controlled to the determination and control of course of topical processes for success of selected goals. It puts single person activities in harmony and it fulfils general functions of the whole, i.e. the state ,object ,organisation etc. The governance is the form of activity of authorities, particularly decision making ones that include in organizing and practical perpetuation of tasks given by managing team ,state management , object ,organisation in harmony and the other legal rules.

According to the basic tools of state for management directed to sustainability

are:

- management (imperative, desirable operational) based on qualified data, designing knowledge, professional assessments, renovation of building ,qualified decision-making reparation ,infrastructure , land-use planning, technologies and , correct sitting.
- schooling and training, citizens education.
- management workers and specific education of technical.
- security (land-use and spatial), emergency, continuity security (land-use and spatial), crisis and contingency planning,

- audit and inspections
- specific system for defeating the critical situations crisis management safety, emergency and continuity
- executive security forces for qualified response to critical situations, and emergency
- critical situations defeating in system
- technical, cyber, ecological, and standards, health, norms and rules include the best practice procedures, i.e. tools for control/continuing of processes that may or might lead to disaster events or to the increase of its impact.

### **Conclusion**

From the viewpoint of society needs, it is necessary to assure the further development of economy on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to decrease the environment contaminant and to ensure the environment protection.

The artistic creation is the high degree of efficiency. The complicate problems of the human/nature relation are based on certain metaphysical foundations in each historical era. The present period can be characterized as the era in which the humans constantly start turning the higher merry-go-round of substances and energies in order to satisfy their needs, with reality that the bulk of these substances is developing much faster than the human needs. On one side it displays insufficiently of resources and energy (resource stocks have been stretched) and on the other side it wastes with resources and with energy.

Sustainability recognize the nature and human from the viewpoint of maximum development of the whole atmosphere . The ecological behaviour should not be decrease to the riotous consultation around the basic power plants and water structures or industrial complicates. We must plan and build big structures. At the same time, we must recognize impacts of these manufacturer on the environment and human health.

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## **LEGAL PROFESSION WITH ETHICS AND MORALITY IN INDIA**

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### Abstract:

This research paper discuss about the legal profession, how it plays an significant role in justice administration. It talks about the legal practitioners, there in India. How they give valuable contribution for the country in the best possible way with high morals. Morals plays important role for becoming a lawyer successful. It also discusses ethics of lawyers, what are their duties they carry out for the court, clients, opponent and colleagues etc. It talks about Advocates Act, 1961 provide for Bar Council Rules for the proper conduct of the advocate. How they are they are bind by their duties. In case they do not follow code of conduct, then various kinds of remedies in the form of punishment.

**INTRODUCTION:** The legal profession plays a crucial role in administrative justice. The lawyers are considered as the centre of administration of justice. The one who are related to listen to the party and gather all the legal materials relating to the case and argue the case in court, related to the practices are lawyers. Thus, helping the Judge in arriving at the correct and fair judgement. Without the assistance of lawyers` it would be a difficult for the Judge to come at the satisfactory judgement. Justice P.N Sapru has stated that, justification for the existence to the court counsel is that each side to the controversy should be in position to

present its each side to the controversy should be in a position to present its case before an impartial tribunal in the best and most effective manner possible.

**LAW IN ANCIENT INDIA:** In prior to 20s India, it was a compulsory that the cases are decided by king according to the law. In an ancient law, there was included many rules, facets and spectrums which included in the ancient remedies or mandates given in the smritis, shastras, customs, rajdarmas, code of conduct, modes of livelihood, regulation that governs the society, sense of morality, elementary backdrop of labour law, doctrine of proportionality etc. To some extent, the law is inherently included morality, imposition from higher authorities and from within. The maintenance of role of law in modern society is sine quo non for the survival of democracy. With the changing of time the law has undergone many changes according to the change in the society.

#### **THE LAWYERS WITH HIGH MORAL VALUES:**

The great example of best lawyer is father of the Indian constitution, dr. BR Ambedkar who was the eminent lawyer. He started practice as lawyer at Bombay in 1924. At the same time he started his career as a writer, politician, social worker, and socialist. His image as a lawyer gained widespread recognition. He also emerged as the leader of depressed class. At that time he was the chairman of the Drafting committee which framed the constitution of India.

Another lawyer known as father of the nation, that is Gandhiji, who was also a best lawyer in an ancient India. He had the qualities that are good reasoning, rationality and punctuality. He started his practice in India then he went to South Africa. Gandhiji was a best draftsman and he was logical, straight, succinct and unambiguous in representing to the authorities based on natural and ethical legal paradigm.

#### **WHAT ARE THE ROLE OF AN ETHICAL LEGAL PROFESSIONALS:**

- There are various important roles of an ethical behaviour in profession.
- The lawyer play a significant role in maintenance of harmony and order in society.
- An advocate does not encourage problems but settle them.
- They stand for a legal order which is one of the honourable functions of the society.

- The order which is the lawyers seek is not on seriousness but on the justice.
- It is the foremost function of the lawyer to fulfil the want of their clients by providing them justice of law.
- It is the desire of every human being on earth.
- An advocate also plays significant role in law reform.
  
- Thus, it is said that legal profession is great honour. It is made for public welfare, for good of public.
- This is not for earning money but to provide right justice to the clients.
- The lawyer is an officer of the court and is required to maintain discipline towards the court and respectful attitude bearing in mind the dignity of the judicial office.
- The supreme court has correctly observed that the legal professional is a partner with the judiciary in the justice administration.
- The scope of ethical legal is beyond the monograph of evidence of or proof to be presented ahead of the court.
- When examining these evidences to be presented in front of the court.
- In considering these proofs the lawyer should not forget that he is not only the counsellor of the client but also the court officer.
- In such way, there are some of the duties thereafter which the lawyer should follow, like courtesy, equal consideration to all members of the profession, co-operation, encourage junior brethren, should stand up for its privileges and dignity whenever there is occurrence for it.

#### HOW THE LEGAL PROFESSION IS BOUND BY THE OBLIGATIONS?

- An advocate has an obligation to his clients to be faithful to them till the end of case,
- An advocate has an obligation not to besmirch its name by anything done by him.
- The lawyer has an obligation to remain dependable part of a machinery through which administration provides justice.
- The scope of ethical legal is beyond the monograph of evidence of or proof to be presented ahead of the court.
- When examining these evidences to be presented in front of the court.

- In considering these proofs the lawyer should not forget that he is not only the counsellor of the client but also the court officer.
- In such way, there are some of the duties thereafter which the lawyer should follow, like courtesy, equal consideration to all members of the profession, co-operation, encourage junior brethren, should stand up for its privileges and dignity whenever there is occurrence for it.

#### WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS FOR LAWYERS?

- By following the professional ethics builds the goodwill of the lawyers.
- Ethical conduct promotes work of the lawyers.
- Ethics enhance the commitment and performance of the lawyers.
- Professional ethics establish code of conduct.
- They lead to highly valued work.
- It widens the network of the lawyers.

#### WHAT IS PROFESSIONAL ETHICS?

Professional ethics means the way in which manner an individual behave with other in profession or business. It refers to the moral norms on which the conduct of person is based in the environment. It may be individual, social or professional among others.

#### ADVOCATE ACT, 1961:

It was introduced to implement the recommendations of the All-India Bar Committee and taking into account the Law Commission's recommendations relating to the legal profession. The Parliament has established The Bar Council of India under section 4 of The Advocate Act, 1961. As per section 7(1)(b) the council has to lay down standards of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates. And section 49(1)(c) allows the bar council of India to make rules as to suggest the standard of professional conduct to be observed by advocates. (2)

#### BAR COUNCIL OF INDIAN RULE:

Bar Council of India has framed the rules under part VI of chapter II dealing with the standard of professional conduct of lawyers. This chapter state 39 rules or duties of the lawyer against court, client, opponent etc. (2)

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Professional ethics for lawyers By Shanu27

Preamble of Part IV, Chapter II reads and makes the following points clear:

- An advocate shall, at all times, comport himself in a manner befitting his status as an officer of the court, a privileged member of the community and a gentleman.
- He should bear in mind that what may be lawful and moral for a person who is not a member of Bar, or for a member of the Bar in his non- professional capacity may still be improper for an Advocate;
- Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing obligation, an Advocate shall fearlessly uphold the interests of his client, and his conduct conform to the rules hereinafter mentioned both in letter and in spirit.
- The rules hereinafter mentioned contain canons of conduct and etiquette adopted as general guides; yet the specific mention there of shall not be construed as a denial of existence of other equally imperative though not specifically mentioned.
- Section 1 (of chapter II of Part IV of the Bar Council of India Rules) frames code of conduct and etiquette of Advocates and prescribes certain duties of an Advocate of the Court. (2)

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Professional ethics for lawyers by Shanu27.

WHAT ARE SOME DUTIES OF LAWYERS TOWARDS COURT AND OTHER LAWYERS?

- The lawyer should respect the court.
- The lawyers should not take such cases of clients who insist on use of unfair means.
- The lawyers should follow the codes of courts.
- The lawyers should have a dignified behaviour.
- The lawyers should not promote unauthorised practices.

- The lawyers should avoid advertisement and solicitation of work.
- The lawyers should appear after taking the consent of fellow advocates.
- The sign board and name plate of lawyers should be of reasonable size.

#### WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF ADVOCATES TO CLIENTS?

- The lawyers should not take cases in which lawyer has to be a witness.
- The lawyers should not give up service halfway.
- He should not refuse brief.
- Lawyer should give priority to client. He should act according to the client instructions.
- Lawyers should not tamper the proof or suppress it.
- Lawyers should not take undue advantage of clients trust on them.
- Lawyers should not change charges depending on the success of the case.
- The lawyer should make proper accounting matters is import.
- The lawyer should ensure proper clarity with the client which is essential.
- The lawyer shall not adjust fees against personal liabilities.  
matters or cases.

#### • HOW THE LAWYERS SHOULD BEHAVE WITH OPPONENTS?

- An advocate should fulfil the promises made.
- An advocate shall not negotiate with party directly.

#### WHICH FIDUCIARY DUTIES ARE OF THE LAWYERS?

- The lawyers should show undivided loyalty.
- The lawyers should work with undivided diligence.
- The lawyers should take reasonable care of the

RESEARCH PAPER OBJECTIVES ARE:

- (1) To know the professional ethics of the lawyers and legal responsibilities, duties of the lawyers.
- (2) To analyse the legal professional conduct of the lawyers.
- (3) To understand the legal background of the behind the same.

METHODOLOGY:

In this paper, the data used is secondary. It is collected from articles, internet sources and different websites and referred from various links given below in reference section.

CONCLUSION:

An advocate as noble profession must follow the laws and regulations of the code of ethics. He must follow professional ethics in his profession for his own benefit, for his client and for the benefit of the other people. As the lawyer, it is a duty of lawyer to be fair with his client which will help to lawyer himself. In the legal profession, if an advocate commits any wrongful act or any misconduct in his profession, he will be punishable by the court. The sanctions not eliminate the right to continue running the profession if he follows ethical conduct. The dignity of an advocate remains respected if he be stick to fair, genuine, honest, trustworthy, unbiased towards his profession, towards his client and court. An ethical and moral conduct is legally recognised by all advocate organizations is required for advocates in carrying out their profession as law enforcement.

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## **A STUDY ON RIGHTS TO INFORMATION**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Right to Information (RTI) is an act of the Indian Parliament that establishes rules and procedures for citizens' right to information. It replaced the previous Freedom of Information Act of 2002. Under the terms of the RTI Act, a citizen of India may request information from an 'public authority' (government agency) within thirty days. In matters affecting the life and liberty of the complainant, information must be provided within 48 hours. The law also mandates that all public agencies computerize and widely distribute their records and actively publish certain categories of information to minimize public reliance on formal requests for information. The RTI Act was passed by the Indian Parliament on 15th June 2005 and entered into force on 12th October 2005. More than 4800 of his RTI applications are submitted on average every day. Over 17.5 million applications were filed in the first decade of the law's enactment.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION:**

The main vision of the RTI Act is to empower the public. To do this, national leaders must strive to increase the openness and accountability of government actions, eradicate corruption, and ensure that democracies can truly function in the interests of their people. More educated people are more organized, keep a close eye on government tools, and are willing to make government more accountable to the public. It is an important step towards better informing the public. The purpose of the Right to Information Act 2005 is to:

- To allow individuals to access information.
- Promoting information transparency.
- Promoting administrative transparency.
- To avoid arbitrary administrative decisions.
- To ensure that the administration is held accountable.

- Keep corruption at bay.
- Well-informed citizens are essential to a successful democracy. To hold governments and their agents accountable to the masses they govern. In other words, make government more receptive.

### **FEATURES OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION:**

People can view government records and activities and request details from the government under the Right to Information Act. Data can be obtained from any government, including state and federal governments, the Panchayati Raj, and other state or federally controlled or sponsored organizations. At least one officer has been appointed as a public relations officer (PIO). The PIO receives applications and provides information requested by the public. Assistant Public Information Officers are stationed at all district/division levels to receive requests for information and to challenge PIO rulings.

According to Section 5(1), they are obliged to forward the entry to the responsible authority. Persons seeking information must submit their requests in Hindi or English, either electronically or in writing.

If the application cannot be submitted in writing, the PIO will provide all necessary oral application assistance to reduce the length of the application when preparing the application (Section 6(1)).

If the petitioner is deaf, blind, or partially sighted, the public agency will provide assistance to ensure that all relevant information is available (Section 7(4)).

Petitioners are not required to provide a valid reason for retrieving information or personal data other than phone numbers. If the Public Information Commissioner does not provide the data in a timely manner, the petitioner has the right to lodge a complaint against the PIO. Facts that the Legislative Council or Legislature cannot forbid can never be withheld from ordinary people. A public information officer may be fined for \$250 per day if it fails to provide information as required by law.

According to Section 20(2), the information officer may also propose disciplinary action against the responsible public information officer.

### **IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT,2005:**

- Section 2(h): Public Agencies are all agencies and entities that report to federal, state, or local governments. Civil society, which is largely funded directly or indirectly from public funds, is also within the scope of RTI.
- Section 4(1)(b): Governments must retain and proactively disclose information.
- Section 6: Describes simple steps to protect your information.
- Section 7: Defines the time frame for the provision of information by the PIO.
- Section 8: Only minimum information excluded from disclosure.
- Section 8(1): lists the exceptions to providing information under the FTI Act.
- Section 8(2): provides for exempt disclosure of information under the Official Secrets Act 1923 when it serves the greater public interest.

- Section 19: Two-Step Grievance Mechanism.
- Section 20: Penalties for Failure to Provide Timely Information, Inaccurate, Incomplete, Misleading or Distorted Information.
- Section 23: Lower courts are barred from any action or claim. However, the written jurisdiction of the Supreme and High Courts of India under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution shall not be affected.

## **WHAT IS TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY:**

### **DEFINITION:**

Transparency and accountability need each other and can be mutually reinforcing. Together, they give citizens the power to speak out on issues that matter, influence decision-making, and hold decision-makers to account. Each concept is part of a strategy that citizens use to gain the means, resources, and opportunities to influence decisions and influence development outcomes.

Below are definitions of two terms agreed upon by the Transparency and Accountability Initiative.

### **WHAT IS TRANSPARENCY?**

In general officers, managers, directors, and board members of companies and organizations have a duty to act in a visible, predictable, and understandable way to encourage participation and accountability. Simply providing information is not enough to ensure transparency. A large amount of raw public information can result in opacity rather than transparency.

Information should be managed and disclosed in a manner that:

**Relevant and accessible:** Information should be presented in plain, understandable language and in formats suitable for different stakeholders. You must retain the details and breakdown required for analysis, evaluation and participation. Information should be presented in a manner suitable for different audiences. **Timely and Accurate:** Information must be provided in a timely manner to enable analysis, evaluation, and engagement with relevant stakeholders. This means that information needs to be provided both during planning and during and after the implementation of strategies and programs. Information must be maintained to be current, accurate and complete.

### **WHAT IS ACCOUNTABILITY?**

Accountability means ensuring that personnel in organizations in the public, private, and non-profit sectors are held accountable for their actions and that their duties and obligations are corrected when they are not met. Accountability is an institutionalized (i.e. regular, established, accepted) relationship between various actors. A group of people/organizations are accountable ("Accountees") and another group performs accounting ("Accounte").

There are many ways that individuals and organizations can be held accountable. It is useful to think of accountability relationships in up to four stages:

1. **Default Settings:** Specifies the expected behavior of the Accountee and the criteria by which it can be usefully determined.
2. **Investigation:** Investigate whether the recipient of the invoice meets the expected standards.
3. **Answerability:** The process by which accountables have to defend their actions, face skeptical questions, and generally explain themselves. This applies not only to positive feedback, but also to negative or critical feedback.
4. **Sanction:** The process by which accountants are punished in some way for falling short of expected standards (or rewarded for meeting or exceeding). Put in this way, accountability processes sound very formal and like court proceedings, but most accountability processes are not so formal or do not include all of these stages.

Jonathan Fox provides a useful definition of "accountability" as "a forum for disputes over whether and how those in power should be publicly accountable for their decisions." This helps to emphasize that accountability is little more than a checklist of a series of institutional mechanisms and procedures, but an arena for challenges, dissents and transformations.

Accountability can be nicely decomposed into horizontal, vertical and diagonal mechanisms, but in most cases success is conditional on the interplay between them rather than just one of these approaches.

#### **SOME SUCCESS STORIES OF RTI ACT,2005:**

**Adarsh Society Scam:** In 2008, RTI activists such as Yogacharya Anandji and Simpreet Singh, among others, went a long way in exposing links between politicians and the military. The 31-story building is licensed for only six stories of his and was originally intended to house war widows and veterans. Instead, the apartments were given to several politicians, bureaucrats and their families. The scandal has already forced the former Prime Minister of Maharashtra, Ashok Chaban, to resign. Other state officials are also under the scanner. Assam public distribution scam:

**Public Distribution Scam in Assam:** In 2007, a member of the Assam-based anti-corruption NGO Krisakmukti Sangram Samity submitted his RTI revealing irregularities in food distribution to those below the poverty line. Corruption allegations were investigated and several senior government officials were arrested.

**Appropriation of Relief Funds:** According to information obtained in 2008 by a Punjab-based NGO through an RTI application, the bureaucrats who run the local chapters of the Indian Red Cross have used money allocated to victims of the Kargil War and natural disasters to buy air-conditioning cars, the bill used to pay for the hotel is revealed among other things. A district court charged officials found guilty of wrongdoing, and the funds were transferred to the prime minister's bailout fund.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

The primary purposes of this law are to enable the public to ask questions about how government institutions work; to promote effectiveness and accountability in government operations; to control corruption; to make it work. The law prohibits governments from being deceived into

giving the impression that the government and its affiliated departments are acting in the best interest of the public. The purpose of the Right to Information Act 2005 is very clear: to make information accessible to all.

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**A Study on Gender Biasness in India.**

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**Abstract :**

Gender biasness the global problem almost spreaded to all the sectors in our society by which the women are suffering a lot. This problem has great impact on women's social, political and economical rights, which has blocked the growth of women. For the overall growth of the country women's growth are also needed. This paper is covering all the causes of inequality between men and women on the basis of gender, global data related to gender inequality and some constitutional and legal safeguards for women.

Also covering some initiatives taken by government against gender inequality, how can it be eliminate and women's place to take stand for themselves to protect their interest.

**Introduction :**

**Gender inequality doesn't mean men v/s women , it is something where both men and women are treated equally on social, economical and political grounds.**

In this 21<sup>st</sup> century still there are some families where the situation of mourning exist when a female child is born and rejoice and celebration takes place when a boy is born.

There is a history related to women rights which is known as feminist histrography. It means that restructured history of female by her perspective, which is leaded by simone de beaiboir a France historian. In this histrography she has discussed about the rights of women which are justified in all sectors like employment, politics and social activities.

Establishment of social justice is very important topic to give solution to the question of gender inequality. Social justice describes a place where there will be a society of equality ,

But its difficult to come true . Our country needs development but due to such kind of discrimination the development can't be happen. Gender inequality is a issue which has spreaded in all region and religion of india. It has major cases regarding women such as violations of their rights, social harassment of women on different places and increasing mortality rates due to it, which gives birth to vast issue that is gender biasness.

### What are the causes of gender biasness in india ?

The patriarchy system of the indian society is the main cause of gender biasness when women have hunted by old social structure system where not only men are dominating women but women's are also dependent on socio-cultural conditions of this society. They also think that men are subordinate to them. They think that being a women they should live their life according to their father as they are in the custody of their father and after the marriage they must live under the custody of their husband and in old age their custody passes to their sons.

Lack of education or illiteracy is one of the cause of inequality on the basis of gender. Educating girl child is still seen as a disinvestment because their parents think that the girls are alien property and one day they have to leave their parental home, so educating the girls is not necessary.

Lack of awareness is the cause of gender inequality where the women are unaware about their rights and policies related to them in the society.

In case of nutrition also the women are suffering due the food habits of the different families, because in many families men's have their meal first and than women. The women have to eat whatever is left after men. This happens with the women in their parental home and in laws family as well.

In the field of employment also women are discriminated. It is believed that the men are better furnished to handle certain jobs and most of those jobs that pays best. Due to this discrimination women get lower income.

### Important Data on Gender Biasness : Global Indices.

#### ***Human development report 2021-22***

Gender inequality index : the india's ranking on gender inequality index is 122.

#### ***World economic forum (WEF)***

In global gender gap (GGG) index in 2022, india ranked at 135 out of 146 countries.

It is seventh-highest score in the last 16 years. The overall score that has improved is 0.629 from 0.625 (in 2021).

The four major areas which the gender gap examines:

- Political empowerment
- Economic participation & opportunity

- Educational attainment
- Health and survival

India's position on these pointers was as follows:

INDIA'S REPORT

<b>INDEX/SUB-INDEX 2022 (146 COUNTRIES)</b>		
	<b>RANK</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
<b>Global gender gap index</b>	135	0.629
<b>Political empowerment</b>	48	0.267
<b>Economic participation &amp; opportunity</b>	143	0.350
<b>Educational attainment</b>	107	0.961
<b>Health and survival</b>	146	0.937

❖ Female Literacy Rates in India (2010-2021)

As per the National Survey of India the literacy rate has increased to 77.7% in 2022, from 73% in 2011 in India.

Male Literacy Rate : 84.7%

Female Literacy Rate : 70.3%

❖ National Family Health Survey, 2020-2021(NFHS-5)

INDIA'S SEX RATIO : 1020 females per 1000 males.

SEX RATIO (Females per 1000 Males )	2022 (NFHS-5)
URBAN	985

RURAL	1037
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### CONTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL SAFEGAURDS FOR WOMEN :

Constitution of india helps to eliminate gender inequality and its preamble states about goals of achieving social, economical and political justice to every one . it provides opportunities and equality to all its citizens.

- Article 15 : helps to prohibit discriminations on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 15(3): this is special provision enables the state to make affirmative discriminations in favour of women.
- Article 39 (d) : the article states that both men and women should get equal pay for equal work.
- Article 300 (a) : this article provides the right to property to women.

Some legislation passed by the parliament to eliminate the exploitation of women.

- Special Marriage Act, 1954 : it gives the rightful status to married couples who marry inter-religion or inter-caste.
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 : under this act both men and women get equal pay for equal work. No employee can discriminate men and women for the work done.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place Act, 2013: sexual harassment of women at their place of work violates the fundamental rights of women, which is prohibited under article 14, 15 and 21 of the constitution of india.
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 : this act was enacted to eliminate the practice of dowry.
- Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 : this act was establish to abolish the inhuman custom of Sati.

### What are the government's initiative to reduce gender gap in social, political and economical life?

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: this plan ensures to protection, education and survival of girl child.
- Mahila Shakti Kendra: the aim of this plan is to empower the rural women with the opportunities for their skill development and employment.
- Sukanya Samridhi Yojana: this scheme empowers the women economically by opening their bank accounts.
- Female Entrepreneurship : the government has initiates the programmes like Mahila e-Haat ( online marketing platform ), Stand-Up India and Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESSDP) to promote female entrepreneurship.
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya: the scheme has been open in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs).

Political Reservation: 33% of seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions for women has reserved by government.

- Capacity Building of Elected Women Representative : conducted to empower the women to participate effectively in the governance process.

### How can we eliminate the Gender Biasness in india.

The discrimination or inequality may go on but the actual change will come, when the men species will change their mentality against women. when they will start treating women as equal to them not subordinate or weaker to them.

Not only men but women should also change their mindset as they are also becoming a part of the exploitative system and supporting the men's agenda of dominating women. When women will stop doing this and will understand their value and existence the situation will lead to solution. Where women can become self-reliant and economically independent they can fight with their fear and face the world fearlessly. when they will have good education, career and freedom to live their life in her own way.

### Conclusion:

Gender discrimination must be eliminated, as every one should get the chance to grow and freedom to live their life in their way, without any discriminations. India needs to eradicate this biasness on social, political and economical grounds, because this is also one of the key of development for India. Which will help our country to become a *Developed Country* from a developing country. To achieve the goals of

*Zero Discriminations* among the people of india , both the men and women should initiates and come together as a society.

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## **Issues of drug addiction among youth**

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### **Abstract:-**

Drug addiction has come a worldwide problem and the leading cause of death. The global problem of dependence and drug abuse is responsible for millions of deaths and millions of new cases of HIV every time. In recent times, India is seeing a rising trend in drug dependence. The most common use of drug in India is alcohol, followed by cannabis and anodynes. drug use, whether legal or lawless, causes serious health problems in individualities. The National position check conducted on drug use in India indicated that frequency of drug abuse among males in the general population is significant. drug abuse among women exists. Despite the fact that farther men use drugs than women, the impact of drug use tends to be lower on women, because women warrant access to care for drug dependence. profitable burden, disturbed family terrain, violence, and cerebral problems are other consequences of drug abuse in the family. Adolescent drug abuse is another major area of concern because further than half of the person's with substance use complaint are introduced to drugs before the age of 15 times. At present, there exists a significant gap in service delivery. The current paper highlights the causes of drug abuse, and describes the treatment and prevention of drug abuse and dependence for proper operation of the problem.

### **Introduction :-**

Drug addiction is a habitual brain complaint that causes important physical and cerebral jones for mind- altering substances, drug dependence is a complex neurobiological complaint that requires integrated treatment of the mind, body, and spirit. It's considered a brain complaint because drugs change the brain — they change its structure and how it works. Without treatment, these brain changes can be long- lasting. Dependence is habitual, it's progressive, and if left undressed, it can be fatal. Dependence is a habitual complaint characterized by drug seeking and use that is compulsive, or delicate to control, despite dangerous consequences. The

original decision to take drugs is voluntary for utmost people, but repeated drug use can lead to brain changes that challenge an addicted person's tone- control and intrude with their capability to repel violent urges to take drugs. drug dependence is n't about just heroin, cocaine, or other illegal drugs. You can get addicted to alcohol, nicotine, opioid anodynes, and other legal substances. These brain changes can be patient, which is why drug dependence is considered a "relapsing" complaint — people in recovery from drug use conditions are at increased trouble for returning to drug use indeed after times of not taking the drug. individualities floundering with drug dependence constantly feel as though they can't serve generally without their drug of choice. Dependence is a complaint that affects your brain and behavior When you 're addicted to drugs, you ca n't repel the appetite to use them, no matter how important detriment the drugs may beget. Including illegal intoxicants like cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and PCP. multitudinous people also come addicted to misused tradition drugs, or to chemical substances not manufactured for mortal consumption, to party drugs hallucinogens like LSD, or to marijuana, which despite its benign character is the most considerably abused lawless drug. drug dependence, also called substance use complaint, is a complaint that affects a person's brain and behavior and leads to an incapacity to control the use of a legal or illegal drug or medicine. Substances analogous as alcohol, marijuana and nicotine also are considered drugs. When you're addicted, you may continue using the drug despite the detriment it causes. drug addicts suffer extensively negative life consequences as a result of their compulsive and uncontrolled drug use, but that does n't help them from returning to drugs again and again. drug dependence can start with experimental use of a recreational drug in social situations, and, for some people, the drug use becomes farther frequent. For others, particularly with opioids, drug dependence begins with exposure to specified specifics, or entering specifics from a friend or relation who has been specified the medicine. As time passes, you may need larger pilules of the drug to get high. Soon you may need the drug just to feel good. As your drug use increases, you may find that it's increasingly delicate to go without the drug. The trouble of dependence and how presto you come addicted varies by drug. Some drugs, analogous as opioid anodynes, have a advanced trouble and beget dependence more snappily than others

### **Causes of addiction –**

No bone factor can predict if a person will come addicted to drugs. A combination of factors influences trouble for dependence. Changes in the brain that support physical and cerebral reliance on mind- altering substances are the direct cause of dependence, but those changes do not do at arbitrary. For illustration Biology The genes that people are born with account for about half of a person's trouble for dependence. Gender, race, and the presence of other internal conditions may also impact trouble for drug use and dependence. Family history Your genes are responsible for about half of your odds. However, you 're more likely as well, If your parents or siblings have problems with alcohol or drugs. Women and men are equally likely to come addicted. Studies have determined that heritable factors are about 50 percent responsible for the

development of drug dependence, and one of the surest identifiers of heritable trouble is having parents or siblings who've suffered from drug or alcohol reliance. Environment A person's terrain includes multitudinous different influences, from family and buddies to profitable status and general quality of life. Factors analogous as peer pressure, physical and sexual abuse, early exposure to drugs, stress, and motherly guidance can greatly affect a person's liability of drug use and dependence. Problems at academe or work constantly missing academe or work, a unlooked-for disinterestedness in academe exertion or work, or a drop in grades or work performanceMentaldisorders.However, have trouble paying attention, or worry constantly, If you're depressed. You may turn to drugs as a way to try to feel more. multitudinous people with internal health issues turn to drugs and alcohol to help them manage with shocking and disabling symptoms studies indicate that four out of 10 drug addicts have at least one co- being internal health complaint. Development Genetic and environmental factors interact with critical experimental stages in a person's life to affect dependence trouble. Although taking drugs at any age can lead to dependence, the before that drug use begins, the more likely it will progress to dependence. This is particularly problematic for teens. Because areas in their brainpower that control decision- timber, judgment, and tone- control are still developing, teens may be especially prone to serious conduct, including trying drugs. capitalist issues requests for capitalist without a reasonable explanation; or your discovery that capitalist is missing or has been stolen or that particulars have faded from your home, indicating maybe they're being sold to support drug use Early age of original operation The earlier a person starts using drugs and alcohol the more likely they are to come addicted to any type of drug

### **Treatment of Addiction (Drug Addiction Withdrawal and Detox):-**

with utmost other habitual conditions, similar as diabetes, asthma, or heart complaint, treatment for medicine dependence generally is n't a cure. still, dependence is treatable and can be successfully managed. People who are recovering from an dependence will be at threat for relapse for times and conceivably for their wholelives.However, leaving a trail of heartache and tragedy in its wake, If left undressed medicine dependence will inescapably worsen over time. But when addicts do seek treatment for their medicine abuse symptoms( plus anyco-occurring internal health diseases), if they're truly committed to their recovery programs they've real stopgap of chancing lasting sobriety. exploration shows that combining dependence treatment drugs with behavioral remedy ensures the stylish chance of success for utmost cases. Treatment approaches acclimatized to each case's medicine use patterns and anyco-occurring medical, internal, and social problems can lead to continued recovery. Addicts develop a strong physical and emotional reliance on their medicines of choice. Accordingly, any attempt to stop using medicines will leave medicine abusers vulnerable to important symptoms of pullout, which can put their recovery and their health in jeopardy. A severe medicine use complaint means at least six of these symptoms have been reported, although a mild medicine use complaint can be diagnosed if only two of these symptoms are endured. In addition to the trouble of dependence , heavy medicine druggies are at grave threat of overdose, which can lead to hospitalization and

eventually to death. And thanks to the growing epidemic of opioid anodyne abuse, overdose deaths have been expanding dramatically. pullout can begin soon after the conclusion of medicine use and will probably peak in intensity in the first 24 to 48hours.However, in some cases it can be fatal, If severe pullout is left unbounded. Anyone passing the symptoms of pullout should be under a croaker's care, and for medicine addicts entering treatment medical detox is frequently needed before remedy for dependence can begin. Medical detox in an dependence treatment center takes place in a completely- staffed medical installation where cases are covered around the timepiece, and treatment for the side goods of pullout is handed as demanded. specifics to reduce the intensity of pullout symptoms may be administered, and cases will not be released from detox until they are symptom-free and physically and mentally well enough to handle the diurnal routine of an dependence treatment authority. Using medicines compulsively, for longer ages or in larger quantities than firstly intended Multiple failures to stop or reduce medicine use Continued use of medicines despite their part in aggravating other physical or cerebral health problems Progressive figure- up of medicine forbearance, which means druggies must consume further medicines to witness the same goods important, painful, enervating, and dangerous pullout symptoms that develop within a many hours of an attempt to stop using a particular medicine

**Conclusion:-** Medicine dependence is a habitual complaint characterized by drug seeking and use that is compulsive, or delicate to control, despite dangerous consequences. drug dependence causes victims to witness physical and cerebral reliance on lawless, mind- altering substances. Brain changes that do over time with drug use challenge an addicted person's tone- control and intrude with their capability to repel violent urges to take drugs. This is why drug dependence is also a relapsing complaint. Relapse is the return to drug use after an attempt to stop. Relapse indicates the need for farther or different treatment

Utmost Drugs affect the brain's price circuit by submerging it with the chemical runner dopamine. swells of dopamine in the price circuit beget the underpinning of pleasurable but unhealthy exertion, leading people to repeat the behavior again and again. Over time, the brain adjusts to the spare dopamine, which reduces the high that the person feels compared to the high they felt when first taking the drug — an effect known as forbearance. They might take further of the drug, trying to achieve the same dopamine high. Habitual drug use causes changes in the structure and operation of the brain that consolidate and support drug dependence, to the point where a desire to stop using drugs is not enough to make it be. No single factor can predict whether a person will come addicted to drugs. A combination of heritable, environmental, and experimental factors influences trouble for dependence. The farther trouble factors a person has, the lower the chance that taking drugs can lead to dependence. drug dependence is a destroyer of expedients, dreams, and lives, but with inpatient treatment plus a comprehensive aftercare program drug addicts can find lasting relief from the despoilments of chemical reliance, anyhow of how long they've been addicted. drug dependence is treatable and can be successfully managed. further good news is that drug use and dependence are preventable.

instructors, parents, and health care providers have vital places in educating immature people and preventing drug use and dependence.

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**SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED FARMS IN  
COASTAL INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT** : farming systems (IFS ) have emerged as an effective m integrated ears to achieve long-term sustainability in smallholder agriculture, particularly in developing countries' can enhance farm sustainability in stressed ecosystems and their sustainability must be studied to achieve the long term sustainability of coastal agroecosystems.the study s objective was to assess the sustainability of representative IFS of coastal west Bengal India, examine the relative performance of social economic and ecological dimensions of farm sustainability find key sustainability indicators and identify the factors IFS sustainability identify the factor of IFS s sustainability Another objective of the study was to suggest an indicative farm typology that encompasses a variety of alternative paths to farm viability using a composite indicators based on a synthesized indicators framework for small-scale farms we assessed the sustainability of 140 IFS in coastal west Bengal Indian.

**Keywords** : integrated farming system; sustainability assessment; sustainability indicators;. Drivers of sustainability; farm types coastal ecosystems; Sundarbans

## **1 . INTRODUCTION**

Sustainability feeding the growing population and sustaining over 500 million smallholder farmers against risks and market instability has become the major challenge of today agricultural sustainability of these resources poor smallholder systems needs a departure from external -input dependent agriculture and a move towards a better farm resources integration planning to achieve multiple outcomes their farms. Small farmers worldwide have demonstrated diverse alternative systems models to achieve multiple systems outcome and enhanced system resilience these systems employee family labour and endogenous farm resources to adjust for climate

variation unpredictable market, and society's food culture these adaptive farming systems represent a farm's response to multiple stress and trends in the biophysical socio-cultural, ethical, and policy environment sustainability assessment of these farms may help understand the nature of their adaptive response to remain in the business which is essential for designing appropriate research and extension strategies the coastal saline region of west Bengal India experience frequent inundation during high tide high salinity in the soil during summer water scarcity-in the dry months and flood-like situations throughout the monsoon. Such climatic variations and biotic and abiotic make the farming systems.

## **1) Material and methods**

### **2.1 Location**

Based on climate, soil, and physiography the state of India season paddy Aman in the rainy season kharif, and wheat oilseeds pulses and potato in the winter season the district hosts a large numbers of resources-poor farmers and in Sundarbans blocks the incidences of property was very high citing the report of on independent household survey.

Salinity and inundation during monsoon of cultivation monocropping, non-remunerative farming and climatic variations lead to recursive, and migration of rural youth during the lean agriculture month.

### **2.2 Data analysis**

We preferred classification and Regression tree cart other the forms of regression because of the simultaneous presence of categorical discrete and scale variables' in the model and the uncertainty of multivariate normality assumptions for the whole dataset.

Zheng et al 2009 .the violin plots were developed by plot chart studio plotly Technologies Inc collaboration data science

All other analyses including heat map,were performed by SPSS versions 19 SPSS Inc chicago,usft ,for understanding the trade of among sustainability dimensions, the generalized additive model the ecological and economic sustainability with social sustainability was also fitted .

In the research,we implemented GAM via The computation vehicle wood and,2015 wood 2017 the visualization of the pathway were performed using network analysis by 6 for windows version.

## **INFORMATION**

### **2.3 Selection of indicators for sustainability assessment**

An indication is a quantitative or qualitative measure grounded on empirical evidence against which system performance is assessed, and relative positions of systems may be value bell and mores 2012 the indicators of sustainability should be able to describe and compare farm sustainability across space and time. although a large numbers of indicators – framework for farm – level sustainability assessment is available they often fail to capture the multidimensionality of agriculture. also, a paucity of farm – level tools success fully captures the relationship of ecological and livelihoods concern of small farms, an essential features of smallholder farms in developing countries. that is why, for the initial scouting of indicators, the researchers developed a theoretical framework for the sustainability assessment of smallholder farms by amalgamation established ecological and livelihoods framework. there are district benefits of integrating the livelihood framework with the ecological framework.

### **3 RESULTS**

#### **3.3 Sustainability of the integrated farms and interaction among sustainability dimensions**

The distribution of sustainability scores demonstrated differential variations among the integrated farms. the mean (49.11) of this farms were relatively higher than the mean secol (39.4) and meN Secon (24.3) however the variability of Secon and 0.67 this observation cannot put forward a conclusive claim about the nature of sustainability in the studied farms since the measurements of indicators were relative and substantial collinearity of indicators could exist within a single sustainability dimensions however since all the sustainability indicators critical role was suggested by the theoretical of and exports rating and we treated all the indicators equily the mean scores reasonable hint at the relative performance of farm sustainability social economic and ecological dimensions for example although landholding was correlated with input cost, systems productivity and net return, we considered each of then a constituent, of economic farm sustainability.

#### **3.2 The relative performance of sustainability indicators**

We studied the performance relatively better in highly sustainable farms we found no consistent increase in the lowest decile to the highest decile of sustainability values demonstrating relatively lower values than the ecological and social indicators also that the IFSS of the highest decile performed well in terms of a majority of indicators expect depth of, grounds water, biomass availability earthworm, density, animal species on farm, landholding, available k2o rice equipment yield, return on investment and indebtedness was specifically low in the highest decile.

The unique indicators that performed better in the highest Decile of sustainability were -water use efficiency, quality of irrigation water biomass availability soil pH 'available N 'available

p2o5 ' landholding off -farm income 'rice equipment yield system net return BC distance from market saving accesses of women over farm profit and housings conditions.

### **3.3 pathways to sustainability**

The pathways to sustainability suggest the predominant mechanisms a group of farms used to achieve desired systems out comes and indicate the causal links in the critical sustainability indicators that take shape within a socio – ecological context , based on the above analysis ,we suggest a summary of potential pathways through which the different types of farms tried to achieve sustainability .conceptualize environmental actions SA and WHS and social and economic outcomes farm their farming systems

#### **2) Discussion**

The initial descriptive analysis of the IFS demonstrated ,on average , more desirable social outcomes than the ecological and economic outcomes from the IFS .

The lower score of economic indicators might be due to the subsistence nature of most of the IFSs which were at their initial stages of market orientation or more prone to risk reduction and self sufficiency moreover ,in the less integrated island areas with limited access to the market and absence of appropriate farmer collectives integrated firms may end up providing improved ecosystem services and desirable social outcomes without any direct , substantial economic benefits .that does not reflect in the economic performance of the farms in the short run but lead to desirable social outcomes such as food security and improved living conditions .while the economic sustainability suffered from inherent system .

Constraints such as non remunerative farming and imperfect market the ecological sustainability was shaped by the constrained aggressive high soil salinity and low organic carbon .

#### **3) Conclusion**

Sundarbans Region has historically thrived against climate and biophysical constraints and sustained the farming and live hoods through incessant adaptation by it's inhabitants . integrated of farm resources is a means of such adaptation in farming ,which is widely found in the farms of the Sundarbans region .

The assessment of the sustainability of IFS reported in this paper is to be understood -in that context only where fragile natural resources and extra – local factor continuously challenge farm sustainability and different farm families respond to them differently by alternatives resources use on their farm and diversifying their live hoods .

The sustainability outcome captured in the assessment are mostly the results of interaction among the climatic and biophysical conditions ownership and management of farm resources , and the house hold s decision to earn outside agriculture and it's utilization back home.

The integrated farms of coastal west Bengal were sustainable socially but least sustainable , economically due to some farm non- commercial nature and independent market integration opportunities . however ,a proportion of the sustainability without conceding other dimension of sustainability the highly sustainable farms ensured capture and efficient use of harvested sweet water, generated biomass , and improved soil- health management through resources recycling farm .along with remittance earned by migrants – resulted in better productivity and profitability ,savings and improvement of living conditions .the farms of differential sustainability value were shaped by farm size , soil fertility ,the farm s economic performance , and non income gained through migration however the pathways to sustainability were different for different groups of farms some larger farms enhanced sustainability by focusing on cash income from productive farming and remittance the other small farms opted for sustainable , diversified farm .

### **Acknowledgement**

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## **GENDER INEQUALITY- A GLOBAL ISSUE**

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### **Abstract:**

world is experiencing it one or the other way the term “gender inequality “refers to the seeming or actual unequal treatment of individual based on their gender, differences in gender roles, which are socially constructed systems. While there are innate biological sex-based differences between men and women, gender inequality in a kind of social discrimination. Overall right the years women have made great strides in many areas with remarkable gender inequality is the so unequal treatment between male and females progress in sinking some gender gaps yet the afflicted world in which his we live is characterized by deeply unequal sharing of burden of between men and women Education health care lack of rights provided to eve's daughters. Al though governments world have taken some steps improvements of women love inequality still exists. Gender inequality is not natural. It is socially constructed aspects the issue of gender inequality is one which has been publicly echoing through society for decades.

The study considered the gender inequality that exists among every among every region ,social class and prevents the growth of Indian economy from improving the lives of Indian people. The reality of gender inequality in India is very complex and diversified ,because it exists in every field like education, employment, health, income, cultural issue, social issue economic issue etc. An attempt has been made to find out those factors which are responsible for this problem in India . so, this people highlight The multi context of gender inequalities prevalent in India. The researchers have tried to suggest some relevant strategies and policies implications for reducing this gender Inequality and to promote the dignified position for Indian women.

Keywords: Discrimination , political, social, cultural, Economic, education and Health care etc.

Introduction: Gender inequality is one of the most blazing issues that today's states face which affects both domestic politics and their international relations. Thus states are in the need to be clear that gender equality is not just a moral issue, and it shares meaning beyond that. Imagining one more future century with gender inequality would be a nightmare, since the benefits of gender equality especially in politics and economic would be spheres would not be is blind in taking necessary steps to reach gender party.nake M.Kamaranay and Catherine Robinson post (11<sup>th</sup> June,2012 specifically stated what are the elements that should be takes into account when it comes to measure the gender party. They include expectancy, basic education ,health and life expectancy, equality of economic opportunities and political empowerment. Gender inequality is an obstacles for economic progress and the human development because it creates crimes against women. Violence,femicide (mass killing of women ),(rape war),honour killing, Misogynistic, violence ,female genital mutilations-selective sex abortion, human trafficking, and serial exploitations are some of them. These are crimes against humanity and they create demographic imbalance. If a state undergoes such imbalances through simultaneous humanitarian crimes against women just because it failed to reduce gender parity, the state would eventually grow as a threat grow as a threat to global security. To avoid such phenomenon, national and international measures are needed are to be linked collaboratively.

Gender inequality or in other words, gender discrimination refers to unfair rights between male and female based on different gender roles to unequal treatment in life .the concept gender inequality has been widely known in human history but not until the beginning the 20<sup>th</sup> century has the transformation of gender relations become “one of the most rapid profound social changes” (Wright & Roger's 2009).:

#### Objectives of the study

1. Reproductive health :
2. An equal distribution of power and influence. Women's Ana and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions regarding education and paid work that provide life long economic independence.
3. Labour market:
4. How we can eliminate gender inequality:
5. To analyze and explore the impact of gender injustice

## Methodology

1. To present paper is a descriptive analysis of “Gender inequality As a global issue” for which we have taken data from secondary source that are research articles, book, journals, periodical records and government publications.

2. The gender inequality in India refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities men and women in India.

## Different Facets of Gender inequality

Amaryl Sen (2001) had opined that – Gender inequality exists in most of the part of the world, from Japan to Morocco, from Uzbekistan to United States. Yet men and women is not everywhere the same. It can take many different forms. Gender inequality is not one homogeneous phenomenon, but a collection of different and interlinked problems further, he has identified seven types of gender inequality viz;

1. Mortality inequality : Mortality inequality in some regions in the world, inequality between men and women directly involves matters of life death ,and takes the brutal form of unusually high mortality rate women and consequent preponderance of men in the total population.
2. Basic facility inequality : Even when demographic characteristics do not reveal much or any anti-female bias activities, treated unfairly. As mentioned before, several inequalities and injustices go unreported in the name of pride, honor, respect .
3. Household inequality : is a disparity in the quality of housing in a society which is a form of economic inequality. The right to housing is recognized by many national constitutions, and the lack of adequate housing individual or family.
4. Professional inequality : professional inequality is the unequal treatment of people based on gender, sexuality , height, weight, accent, or race in workplace.
5. Ownership inequality : A case of social inequality let us turn to an other kind of inequality called ownership inequality a classic case of social inequality.

6. Special inequality : inequalities can be manipulated like equations and follow very similar rules, but there is one important exception. Same number to both sides of an inequality the remains true .

Thus, different Facets in a men and women of Gender inequality colour our life from the day we are born until the day and time we die. These different forms of gender inequalities impose adversities not only on the lives of women and girls, but also on men and boys and people.

### Ways to Eliminate Inequality

1. Changing the mind-set of the people by making them aware about females rights and their contributions and value in the society.
2. Educating women you push them from the custody of their guardians so that they can become independent and fearless.
3. Making women aware about the endless possibilities of starting their own business to make a living and securing their future.

### What is Gender inequality

Some of these distinctions are empirically grounded ,while others appear to be social constructs .whole current policies around the world cause inequality among individuals, it is women who are most affected. Gender inequality weakness women in many areas such as health ,education ,and business life gender inequality is experienced differently cultures and also affects non-binary people. Gender inequality pervades the world in considering the dimension of economic gender inequality, women still make less than men in formal work sector , are less likely to participate in than formal work sector. The dimensions of political gender inequality include women's lower representation in elected office and lower representation corporate appointments.

Women's location at the intersection between production and Reproductive, between making a living and carrying for the family, makes the organization of gender relations central to the development agenda kabesr Naila sewealman Caroline 2015 .

Characteristics of gender inequality :

Gender inequality, relation to other forms of inequality such as class, caste, or race, has distinct characteristics. These special are characteristics of gender inequality points out that gender inequality stems from distinctions, for whether empirically grounded or socially it constructed.

Bina Agrawal has identified three specific are characteristics of gender inequality of the

1. Gender inequality is a dwells not only outside the or household but also centrally within it;
2. Gender inequality stems not only from pre-existing differences in economic endowment between men and women, but also from pre-existing gender social norms and social perceptions, the inequalities are also ideologically embedded.
3. Gender inequalities not only pre-existing. In the noted form ,but they can also arise from newly defined rules and procedures that structure the functioning of the governance inclusion itself .

#### Gender inequality Examples

- Gender inequality in girls education.
- Child marriage
- Gender-based Violence
- Child labour

Issues of gender inequality:

1. Globally
2. Women have fewer opportunities for economic participation than men
3. Less access to basic and higher education
4. Health and safety risks
5. Less political representation.

#### Causes of Gender inequality

- ❖ Uneven access to education
- ❖ Lack of employment equality
- ❖ Job segregation
- ❖ Lack of legal protections
- ❖ Lack of bodily autonomy
- ❖ Poor medical care

- ❖ Lack of religious freedom
- ❖ Lack of political representation.

### Conclusion

The present study clearly witness the shadow of gender inequality. Majority of the employment opportunities are being enjoyed by men irrespective of their community caste and categories. This differential distribution in educational system makes teaching as a gender specific occupation, especially in higher education teaching is the profession where educational qualifications ,command over subject, comment toward professional and tea teaching skill should be valued than gender, but unfortunately these values are ignored in practice. Can be observed to a considerable extent. The existence of gender inequality among the so called equals questions the nation. Education is believed to be a important avenue for bringing about social change and gaining entrance into prestigious occupations. If you were to walk down the street of the United States load and ask people what they thought of gender equality, you would get a resoundingly positive response. Walk down the street of Burkina Faso and ask the gender inequality being stopped. Then, people hopefully can live in fairness no matter what gender they are.

Gender inequality is still an issue even in first world natiions.current research in developing countries allow examining its causes and ways to reduce the gap in treatment. While simple biological reasons can initially explain inequality ,culture and region can perpetuate it into modernity . However, it has been noted that advanced in technology, medicine and infrastructure act as a countermeasure, gradually shortening this gap. Effects on gender inequality can range more work and less leisure time for the disadvantaged gender to limited education and employment Opportunities ,to Violence.

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## Gender Inequality in Education

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**Abstract:** Gender inequalities in education have an effect on both men and women through and after their education programs. Historically, men are more likely to be literate, in spite of that many states have higher literacy rates for women. Individuals of every gender should have equal opportunities, rights, and responsibilities. Gender inequality has an effect on everyone, particularly men, women, transgender and gender nonconforming people, kids, and families. Individuals of every age group and origins are affected. Gender equality is clearly needed.

The right to gender education equality goes to both boys and girls. Students who receive an education are given the skills and abilities required to improve both their personal economic situation and that of their state. Socioeconomic factors include family income and parents' education levels, as well as the ability of education to improve life circumstances.

Keyword: Individuals, Learning Material, Programs, Girls, Women's, Education, Gender, Community.

**Introduction:** In my paper, I discuss how gender inequality persists in Indian society, particularly for girls who come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Education, health, work, and compensation are a few areas where gender inequality is significant (Klasen & Lamanna, 2008). The fundamental human right to education cannot be guaranteed for girls and boys, women and men, due to gender imbalance in education. Locally, nationally, and worldwide, this issue is a severe concern. men to equally obtain, participate in, deliver, and benefit from education without experiencing any sort of sex discrimination. In terms of rights, opportunities, and freedoms, gender education inequality is a social justice issue. For long-term growth, stable societies, and individual well-being, gender equity in education is essential. At Gender equality in education continues to

be a top concern for governments, civil society, and multilateral organisations at the local, national, and international levels. The severe effects of the Covid-19 epidemic, which have highlighted and worsened inequities related to gender and education, have increased the pressure for equality in education. The Indian Constitution guarantees gender equality as a fundamental right in the preamble and gives the state the authority to implement positive discrimination measures in favour of women through laws and policies. In order to guarantee equal rights for women, India has also ratified a number of international conventions and human rights forums, such as the 1993 Convention on the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

**Factor Causing Gender Inequality In Education:** The fact that women are not aware of their rights and limitations when it comes to achieving equality is one of the main contributors to gender disparity. Because of the prevalent cultural and social conventions that state that women should be obedient to males, this lack of understanding occurs frequently.

**Conditions of Poverty:**

Inadequate physical security, a lack of voice, poor access to safe water and sanitation, low levels of education and health and limited opportunities to improve one's lot in life are all examples of poverty. In addition to having limited access to jobs, women also have limited access to social networks, health care, education, and political, economic, and social decision-making processes.

Three factors all play a part in the poverty of a society. First, those who leave school are now more like to be jobless and so less likely to find rewarding careers. Second, an inadequate education makes it impossible for people to be independent; instead, they require assistance from the government in the form of programmes like TANF and food stamps.

**Prevalence of Traditional Viewpoint:** We've been told for a very long time that boys prefer blue and girls prefer pink. On the playground, it's common knowledge that guys choose trucks and girls prefer dolls. Such opinions are propagated and supported as unquestionable truths. Schools in traditional education provide less attention to the students themselves and the lessons they learn. Instead, they put educational emphasis on developing kids into morally upright and intelligent people who can make a positive contribution to society as adults. However, it is these kinds of ingrained social norms and preconceptions that might result in gender inequality in the educational system. Learning chances and potential future careers are directly impacted by how we think about gender .

The duties that men and women are expected to fill based on their sex are known as gender roles. Many western nations have historically held the belief that women are more caring than men. As a result, the traditional interpretation of the feminine gender role dictates that women should act in a nurturing manner. The pupils must participate in a variety of educational activities. Gender inequality was more prevalent since girls were given less opportunities for participation than their male counterparts.

**School Infrastructure:**

When it comes to accessing infrastructure, men, boys, girls, women, and girls are disproportionately affected by ongoing gender inequality, even if gender equality entails equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for women. This is especially obvious during emergencies like the COVID-19 epidemic. Infrastructure at schools is what affects student learning and how best to make it work. A UK study found that by enhancing the design and surroundings of colleges and other educational institutions, academic achievement among students increased by 16%. The enhancements concentrated on naturalness, individualization, and excitement. All classrooms should have adequate ventilation as well as amenities like fans, lighting, benches, chairs, backboards, etc. Additionally, amenities like labs, art and craft studios, multimedia rooms, school offices, theatres, and many other should be available. In educational institutions, participation by students is essential in a variety of activities. Gender inequality was more prevalent since girls were given less opportunities for participation than their male counterparts.

### **Child Marriage:**

Girls are particularly impacted by child marriage because it frequently results from pervasive gender inequity. In the world, boys are just one sixth as likely to marry as children as girls. Girls lose their youth through child marriage, which also endangers their lives and wellbeing. A human rights violation that prevents females from achieving their full potential is child marriage. This dangerous habit is intimately related to lack of access to resources, education, health, and empowerment. Childhood is ended by marriage. It has a harmful impact on children's rights to protection, health, and education. These repercussions have an effect on the girl directly, as well as her family and neighbourhood. A girl whom was married while she is young is much more likely to stop going to school and to not have a job.

It's typical for girls to stop attending school after getting married, therefore finishing their formal education. A girl is more likely to quit school before or soon after getting married than at any other period. She is frequently expected to care for the house, the kids, and the extended family in her duties as a wife or mother. Married girls confront a variety of real obstacles to obtaining an education, such as domestic duties, stigma, being expelled from school, and gender stereotypes that hold them at home.

### **Parents Education:**

Education is crucial for parents to provide for their kids. Parenting education programmes can aid in enhancing parent-child communication and foster greater understanding among all family members. A course that can be taken to repair and enhance one's parenting abilities is known as a parent education programme. These classes may be generic, addressing the most frequent problems parents may run into, or they may be tailored specifically for newborns, toddlers, kids, and teenagers. There are various places where parenting education is offered, including schools, health and religious institutions, and the community. People from a variety of backgrounds, include human progress, health, psychology, social service, and education, conduct it.

We frequently believe that education only takes place in brick and mortar classrooms, where teachers teach Shakespeare and trigonometry to 15-year-olds by writing the material on a green board with white chalk. The social and emotional lobes in the brain grow as they receive early learning and care from their parents. Later in adulthood, it helps them achieve success in their careers and mental stability. A properly engaged and stimulated child is more likely to perform

well in school and in their career. Encourage both sexes to participate in role-playing games like dressing up as a doctor, a fire-fighter, or a cook.

### **Management of Household Responsibilities:**

When it comes to typically feminine and traditionally male domestic activities, women will put in more time than men. Both men and women saw a lack of equity in the caring of daughters and sons but more equality in the performance of domestic duties. Girls are typically assigned domestic tasks like cooking and cleaning, while boys are more likely to be assigned maintenance tasks like painting or mowing the grass. This division of labour in the home teaches kids that they should assume different roles depending on their gender.

And finally, it's crucial to involve guys in the cleaning process. This indicates that women should not be expected to aid males with household chores. It also entails refraining from punishing males who "don't do it right" when cleaning. Men can learn how to clean the house one toilet bowl at a time.

### **Lack of Interest In Studies:**

The way in which rewards are distributed and structured demotivates students. Students do not feel that the environment in the classroom is encouraging. Students must compete for their time and attention with other demands. Individual students may experience psychological, physical, or other personal issues that have an impact on motivation. Several schools have a strict curriculum and subject their students to numerous exams or demanding homework. Some kids struggle to keep up with the growing workload requirements and give up when faced with them. Aggression against women and girls is avoided by gender equality. It is necessary for the health of the economy. Women and men are valued equally in societies, which are healthier and safer. Human rights include gender equality.

The inability of students to concentrate, problems with their families, difficulties with their personal lives, learning disabilities, and many other factors might contribute to their lack of interest in their studies. Not everything is about enjoyment always, and there are times when it's downright wearying. Even the young children's bodies' bubbling chemicals can make it difficult for them to concentrate on anything besides their classmate in the nearest water. Understudies are much less likely to perform to the best of their abilities and overlook fundamental concepts in a subject. Understudies may create significant gaps in their knowledge that will prevent them moving forward, assuming that this happens over an extended period of time.

### **Socio Economic Factors:**

How well and how long we live can be greatly influenced by social and economic factors, including money, education, work, neighbourhood safety, and social supports. These elements have an impact on our capacity to make healthy decisions, pay for housing and healthcare, control stress, and other things. Students' academic performance is impacted by socioeconomic factors. Another finding supports the notion that students who perform better academically come from higher socioeconomic backgrounds, get greater parental support, and have had preschool experience. The academic performance of the student is influenced by their social status. Children who receive an education are equipped with the skills and abilities needed to advance both their personal economic situation and that of their country. socioeconomic variables, including family income, parents' educational achievement, and the capacity of education to

enhance one's lot in life. Indian society has traditionally benefited economically from the contributions of women. Women in rural India also engage in direct and related agricultural operations, handcrafted goods, needlework, etc. to improve the economics of their families and society, while facing issues including health, malnutrition, frequent childbirth, and lack of education.

### **Culture Viewpoint Regarding the Education:**

Girls were essentially forbidden from working for the family's financial support in the 18th century since it was thought that education was meant to prepare girls for marriage by denying them the practical skills and moral principles that would enable them to be virtuous and obedient. Education for girls improves economies and lowers inequality. It helps build more resilient and secure societies where everyone has the chance to reach their full potential, including boys and men. Girls' education was not required to be completed. Some of them don't teach just the boys so they may make money, which is profitable for them. Some of them treat their child unfairly based on their gender. A proper education for all girls and young women is one of their human rights both a strategic objective for the World Bank and a priority for global development. Education for girls involves more than just getting them into class. The same rights to education apply to boys and girls. Girls who have received an education can choose wisely from a wider variety of options. Girls' education strengthens families, communities, and economies while also saving lives. Young women and girls miss school every day in many parts of the world. UNICEF estimates that 61 million females are enrolled in school in 2016; 32 million are in primary school and 29 million are in lower secondary education. It's difficult to imagine that in 2022, we'll still be discussing how women are battling inequality all around the world. Numerous millions of female youngsters are still prohibited from being forced into early marriage or employment, among other things on.

### **Program Promoting Women's Education:**

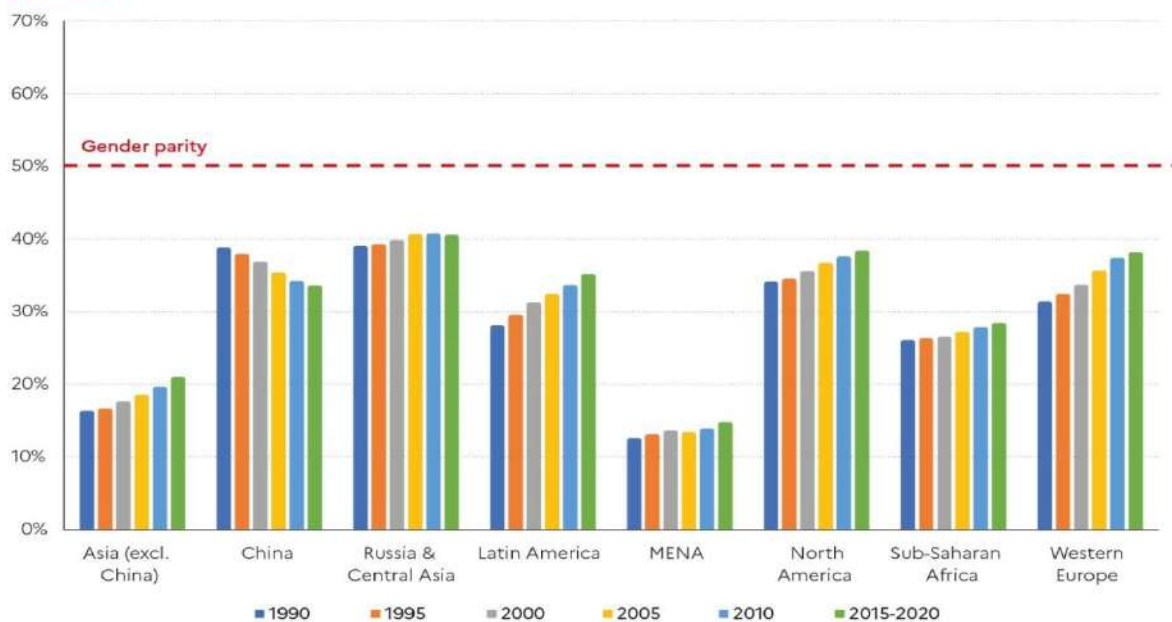
Several welfare programmes include the following: On January 22, 2015, the social movements known for empowering women, Beti Padhao and Beti Bachao, were launched. Eliminating female foeticide and giving women access to a quality education are the two main objectives of the initiative. It is commonly known that Jyotirao and Savitribai Phule were the forerunners of women's education in India. As a Dalit man living in 19th-century India, Phule's personal experiences served as the inspiration for his lifetime passion for women's education. It will raise women's stature in society and morality. It will contribute to population decline. As kids, it will be beneficial. A woman with a strong education can instill moral principles and an education in her children.

Even in the most difficult environments, UNICEF works with communities, governments, and partners to remove obstacles to girls' education and advance gender equality in the classroom.

#### **25 Organizations Fighting for Gender Equality**

- UN Women.
- Association for Women's Rights in Development.

- Womankind Worldwide.
- Center for Reproductive Rights.
- Plan International.
- Women for Women International.
- Equilty Now.
- Women’s Environment and Development Organization.
- Men Engage Alliance.
- Global fund for women.
- Rice Up
- MATCH International Women’s Found
- Gender at Work.
- European Women’s Lobby.
- International Center for Research on Women.
- European Institute for Gender Equality.
- PROMUNDO
- TIME’S Up.
- Gender Equality Resource Center.
- Amnesty International.
- Save the Children.
- International Alliance of Women.
- Human Rights Watch.
- Abad MENA.
- International Women’s Development Agency.

**Figure 5.2** Female labor income share across the world, 1990-2020

**Interpretation:** The female labour income share rose from 34% to 38% in North America between 1990 and 2020. **Sources and series:** [wir2022.wid.world/methodology](http://wir2022.wid.world/methodology) and Neef and Robilliard (2021).

## Conclusion:

Everyone needs to learn about respect and equality, but boys especially. Even though it takes a lot of work, it is feasible. In contrast to men who have missed out on this and, until recently, lacked the drive to fight for their place, women are therefore motivated to ensure that they are treated equally and to advance in life. With more of the burden falling on women and girls, gender disparity breeds discrimination, solidifies gender stereotypes, and prevents men and women, girls and boys, from equitably achieving their full potential in the job, at home, and in society at large. We can cooperate to give people of all genders the same respect and chances. The Forum this year concentrated on two topics: why gender equality has not yet been realised despite a century of democratic advancement and what it would take to put an end to prejudice, discrimination, and violence against women in our countries.

The fundamental conclusion of the Forum was that while democracy is still not inclusive, advancements have been made. We may also draw the conclusion that this development may be the first indication that males are beginning to understand that they must battle to keep their place in the workforce because historically speaking; women have been viewed as "servants to the state" (Steadman, 1985, cited in Argot and Ghail, 2006, pg 19).

Men and women are becoming more aware of and engaged in the fight for equality as a whole; it is a shared struggle. Similar to previous instances of social repression (such as the repression of the Afro-Caribbean population), this oppression of women forced women to battle or revolt for their place in society—something that the male population has never had to do. Boys are "being short-changed," according to data and the skills gap between them and girls, because of their declining test scores and the low percentage of university graduates (stats can 2008). In contrast to men who have missed out on this and, until recently, lacked the drive to fight for their place,

women are therefore motivated to ensure that they are treated equally and to advance in life. Socioeconomic conditions, the availability of learning materials and resources, the amount of time spent on formal learning activities, and cultural attitudes towards girls' education all have an impact on educational success.

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**CHILD LABOUR: THE PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR IN THE COUNTRY  
IS EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INDIA BEING A DEVELOPING COUNTRY.**

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**ABSTRACT:**

In our society child Labour is an important and difficult issue for different type of economic survey ,social groups , as well as government also. Child Labour means those children they are under 14 years of age, they work somewhere for money. Child Labour is harmful for the development of our locality as well as child Labour does not promote the mental development of the children. Due to inflation in the city, the proportion of child workers underemployed has increased ,while in the village this proportion is not less. Child Labour is also abuse in town and villages. The study shows child labour , how it is responsible for India being a developing country .

**KEYWORDS :**

Child Labour , illiteracy, health problems , mental , inflation, country ,poverty education .

**INTRODUCTION :**

Our India is moving towards development ,but it is not fully developed yet, similarly, the population of India is very vast comparing to other countries. now some family understand family planning . But some rural people in country are illiterate and do not understand the important of family planning , so due to the increasing population of the country unemployment , poverty this kind of problems are created. Due to poverty ,family member look job for livelihood . Children of the family it is not able to go to school due to poverty . so, these same children are

engaged in child LABOUR in factories , in different industries since the parent class of the house is the only dependent, they do not value of education ,so they have no other option , they have to do LABOUR to make ends meet.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :**

This research paper is based on different data and information that may be found on the internet .it is based on different government websites as well as official websites for data analysis and welly known real situation of child Labour in our country .The is also based on a different variety of publication , official newsletters, media , books on child education and child LABOUR , analysis the number of child Labour ,current data of child Labour in our country , census report and other sources. In research paper to the numerous new pieces available on the internet and other government sites.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE :**

SHARANYA KARANDE'S article, child Labour : The problem of child Labour in the country is equally responsible for India being a developing country it is a well researched paper that covers all of the points related to development of India and child Labour in our India. As well as child Labour is very dangerous for mental health & physical heath of child .it is very challenging for this child . but the poverty it is main reason behind child Labour. Different type of owner of companies , factories as well as industries are offered to a children for working in factories and mills and they give less salary to the child . This owner are harassed child Labour . All child rights are seen in that research paper .

### **MAIN REASONS OF CHILD LABOUR :**

- Unawareness,
- Lack of social security scheme in the country,
- Dearth,
- Lack of knowledge,
- Frail enforcement of labour law ,
- Large size of family member but the income source is less than need,

- Population bang ,
- Illiteracy,
- Huge amounts of debt on the parents,
- Lack of labour .

This are the main issue of child labour in our country .and all are the major problems ,but no one can look this problem seriously.

**1) Unawareness :**

Due to poverty, and fulfilling basic needs of family and themselves . children choose unlawful path of earning money . as a responsible citizen we should not neglect such thing . but because of ignorance of people this problem is increasing .

**2) Lack of social securities scheme in the country :**

Government and the citizen of our country they are neglecting the problem of child labour . due to lack of social securities issue of child labour are not stop.

**3) Dearth :**

Deu to dearth of money , less of facilities the small child see work in industries , factories . responsibility of government to ensure that child labour is the They meet the needs if children .

**4) Lack of knowledge :**

Due to lack of knowledge the parents of child labour they get permission to do work for child .parent get not knowledge ,they are don't know how type of mental issue are created due to working different type of chemical factory .therefore lack of knowledge are responsible.

**5) Frail enforcement of labour law:**

According to article 24 in the Indian constitution no child allow below the age of fourteen years work in any factory or industries .who has not complete their 14<sup>th</sup> year and they worked any factory it is a major crime.

**6) Large size of family member but the income source is less than need :**

In a Indian culture family not aware to family planning method. Then in the family facing the different type of problems like food , health, clothing , shelter , and education of the children . lack of basic need this type problems they are facing . then the malnutrition which are effects on the health of children .

**7) Population bang :**

Overpopulation is also affect to increase a number of child labour . because young children are unable to take education facilities because of poverty . rising population can demanding aggregates demand of productivity then the need of worker are also demanding therefore the population bang also effect on child labour.

**8) Illiteracy :**

The main problem having more children is send the children to work in factory, mine as well as industries . then the children are not able to a facilities of school or education .

**9) Huge amount of dept on parent :**

In a poor family background facing different kind of problem .less income and needs are high then amount of dept on parent it is automatically huge . then child it not any different option .

**10) Lack of labour :**

Due to population explosion demand of product are high then the need of worker are automatically high . then the owner of factories , owner of mine are get job to children and they are slave to child workers .

**ACCORDING TO UNICEF'S STANDARD INDICATOR FOR CHILD LABOUR INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING .**

- Age 5 to 11 years : at least 1 hour of economic work or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.
- Age 12 to 14 years : at least 14 hours of economic work or 21 hour of unpaid household services per week .
- Age 15 to 17 years : at least 43 hours of economic work per week.

**ALL INDIA NUMBER OF CHILD LABOUR IN DIFFERENT STATES IN**

**(2019-20)**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>MP</b>	<b>4,010</b>
<b>UP</b>	<b>10,371</b>
<b>W BENGAL</b>	<b>13,879</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>6,175</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	<b>9,337</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>43,772</b>

**(2020-21)**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
<b>MP</b>	<b>29,179</b>
<b>UP</b>	<b>9,383</b>
<b>W BENGAL</b>	<b>6,671</b>

<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>2,800</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	<b>2,031</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>58,289</b>

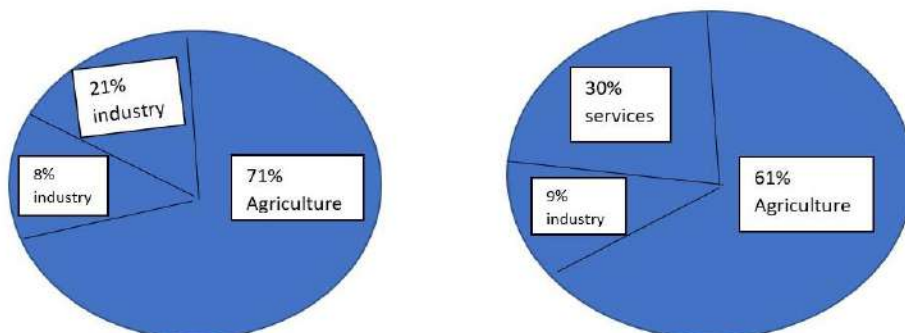
( source : Ministry of labour and employment ; Lok Sabha response )

We can see in above figure year 2019-20 in Madhya Pradesh no of child labour is 4,010 then 2020-21 this year number of labour are increase 29,179 .there for in the India biggest number of child labour form in Madhya Pradesh . and all over India approximately 58,289 child labour are form . then 2<sup>nd</sup> no highest child labor state is UP in 2019-20 no of labour is 10,371 and 2020-21 it decrease and it is 9,383 .3<sup>rd</sup> is west Bengal 2019-20 it no of labour 13,879 and 2020-21 its decrease 6,671,assam no of labour in 2019-20 is 6,175 and 2020-21 it is decrease 2,800 , then in year 2019-20 Maharashtra number of child labour is 9,337 and year 2020-21 its decrease 2,031 , then all over the India year 2019-21 labour is 43,773 and in year 2021-21 its highly increase 58,289. It is a approximate figure. Because in small village do survey is anable.

### CHILD LABOR STATISTICS BY GENDER AND SECTOR

( Boys aged 5 to 14 years )

( Girls aged 5 to 14 years )



(Source : SIMPOC calculation based on national child labour survey from India.)

In the agriculture sector child workers are highly work . and specially the number of boys workers are highly included . and girls labour also highly work in agriculture sector . because in rural areas poverty are high more than urban areas . in rural mostly peoples are non educated therefore the child labour are increasing in village . they people are don't know the importance of education.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Child labour is an international problem .child labour is also affects for India is developing country . as well as its effects on the economic welfare to the great extent .

- Therefore child labour and the poor street children are not a affront to the legal right of children but also a a point of environment , society that has lost its way.
- Then also our responsibility to by providing all necessary things we can stop child labour .
- By follow law strictly , then we can stop child labour.
- Tell lot of people avoiding to follow instruction of government then get strictly action on his.
- Compulsory education this rule may break the attitude of the people who force to children for work.
- Child labour is wrong activity . it should be strictly banned.
- Help to child labour is not a just duty of government it also our responsibility .
- Make all illiterate to alert about child labour .
- The government should provide various scheme or facilities for the poor children.
- As a good citizen ,we should understand our responsibility and fulfill even the smallest needs of poor children.
- And parents should also take care of their children and try to make them educated should do .

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## **GENDER INEQUALITY THE STATE OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA**

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**Abstract :** Nevertheless a high growth rate and plentiful Government measures to encourage gender equality, the gender gap still exists in India. Lack of

**gender, equality not only limits women's access to resources and opportunities, but also imperils the life possibilities of the future generation. In the present clause an attempt has been made to check-up the problem of gender inequality in India. In this process, the article not only discusses the extent, causes and consequences of the problem, but also advise policy measures to advise gender inequality in India.**

**Keywords: Education, Gender, India, Inequality, Policy.**

**Gender inequality mean that men and women are not equal in the daily life men and women have to experience a lot of things where if equal treatment is habituated to any side it is termed as Gender inequality.**

Gender inequality or the gender gap continues to be an immense issued of concern in India despite its achieving high rates of economic.

Traditional patriarchal customs have relegated women to a middle status within the household and workplace.

**Here are seven examples.....**

**1** Gender bias in education.

**2.**The gender pay gap.

**3.Gender** disparities in agriculture.

**4.Poor** access to healthcare.

**4.The** high price of collecting water.

**5.Child** marriage and other forms of gender-based violence.

**6.Lack** of evaluation for women and girls at the policy level.

Gender inequality is reflected in India's low ranking on the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index (GGI), 2014, with scores below average. Gender inequality is reflected in India's low ranking on the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index (GGI), 2014, with scores below average on, 140 parameters such as educational requirements economic participation and health and survival. On educational enrollment India ranked 126 with a female to man ratio in the literacy rate of 0.68. On the economic norm of economic participation and opportunities, India was ranked 134.

Its women to men ratio in labours force participation was 0.37 India was the second- rock bottom performing country on health and survival, ranking 141, just ahead of Armenia. As a whole the country ranked out of 146 countries with a score of 0.564 on the gender inequality index and came 114<sup>th</sup> in the world in terms of gender gap. According parameters such as educational attainment, economic participation and health and survival.

participation and opportunities, India was ranked **134**. Its female to male ratio in struggle force participation was 0.36. India was the second-lowest well- behaved country on health and persistence, ranking **141**, just ahead of Armenia. As a whole the country ranked **127<sup>th</sup>** out of 146 countries with a score of **0.564** on the gender inequality index and came **114<sup>th</sup>** in the world in terms of gender gap. According to the new (2015) report of the 151 population.

empowering women would mean making the most of all of the country's brilliance. Added to this, numerous studies during the last decade have confirmed that reducing the gender gap enhances productivity and economics

According to 'The Power of Parity', a report by the McKinsey Global Institute, India could increase its 2025 GDP, estimated at US\$4.84 trillion, by between 16% and 60% simply by authorize women to participate in the economy on a par with men.

To reap the benefits of bridging the gender divide, the Government of India, especially in the last 152 decade, has come up with many remarkable policies and programmes and introduced new laws or amended existing ones to decrease this gap.

and female children from abuse (Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000); laws providing equal rights to school education (Commission of Protection of Child Rights Act 2005), prohibition of child marriage (Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006), guaranteeing equal benefits in employment schemes (Equal Remuneration Act 1976); maternity benefit schemes (Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 (amended 1995)) and most recently laws for

preventing sexual harassment of women at the workplace (The Sexual Oppression of Women at the Workplace (Preclusion, In and Redress) Act 2013). In 2001,

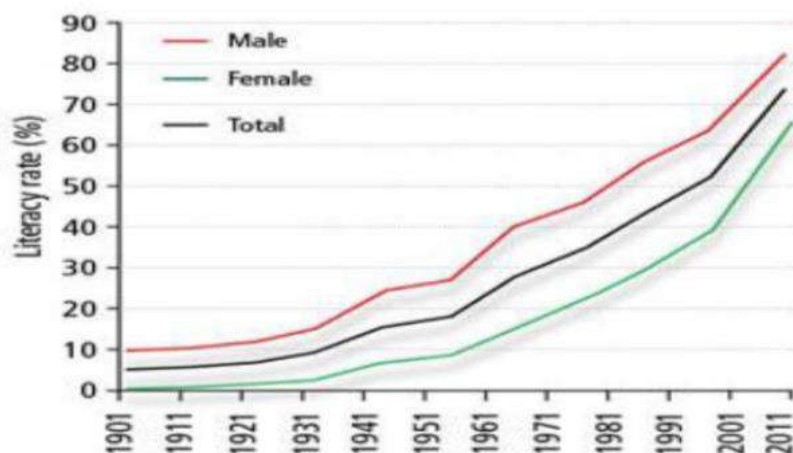
A National Policy for Women's Empowerment was adopted to remove discrimination against women and give them an equal share in social, economic and political areas. As a result of these capabilities, women and girls have been benefited to some boundary. For example, in primary education, the current enrolment ratio of 940 girls per 1000 boys seems perfectly in line with India's overall gender ratio of 940 Girls per 1000 Boys. The maternal mortality rate, or the rate of deaths among women during or after



pregnancy, had declined by 16% by 2011-12 compared with 2007 - 09 . But these achievements are not enough to offset the effects of the gender inequity that is still so pervasive in India. Many women still lack the autonomy to make their own choices about such important life decisions as marriage and healthcare. Thus, far more needs to be done to bridge the gender divide gap in India and thereby 'transform India' in a real sense.

**Table and Figure 1: Gender Disparity in Basic Education**

Year	Male	Female	Total
1901	9.83	0.60	5.35
1911	10.56	1.05	5.92
1921	12.21	1.81	7.16
1931	15.59	2.93	9.50
1941	24.90	7.30	16.10
1951	24.95	7.93	16.67
1961	34.44	12.95	24.02
1971	39.45	18.69	29.95
1981	56.50	29.85	43.67
1991	64.13	39.29	52.21
2001	75.85	54.16	65.38
2011	82.14	65.46	74.04



1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971 1981 1991 2001 2011

Empowering Women and Tackling Income Inequality' eliminating the gender gap could boost GDP by 5% in the US, 9 per cent in Japan and 27% in India. Closing the gender gap encourage economic growth, on a large scale through the impact of female education on prolificity, child mortality and the creation of human capital in the next generation. Falling fertility rates will lead to what Bloom and Williamson have termed the “demographic gift”.

Witness from Asia, Africa and Latin America conformably shows that closing the gender gap brings benefits by Enlargement women’s direct ingress to, and check over, resources and income. A large number of studies have linked women’s income and greater bargaining power within the family to improved child nutritional status, which in turn influences health outcomes and educational attainment (FAO 2010-11).

Appreciating the need to close the gender gap, former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said that improving gender equality creates immediate benefits: “Families are healthier, they are better fed, their income, savings and reinvestment go up. And what is true of families is true of communities and, eventually, the world.” According to ‘The Power of Parity’, a report by the McKinsey Global Institute, India could increase its 2025 GDP,

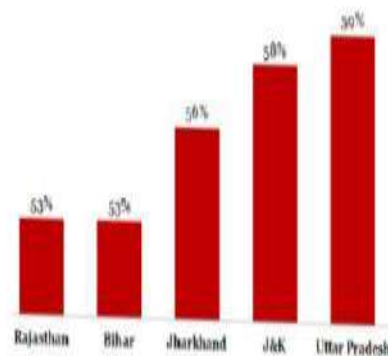
estimated at US\$4.83 trillion, by between 16% and 60% simply by enabling women to



participate in the economy on a par with men (McKinsey 2015). To reap the benefits of pass over the gender split, the Government of India, in a particular the last dicker.

has come up with many remarkable policies and programmers and introduced new laws or amended existing ones to reduce this gap. The provisions include quotas for women on local elected bodies (panchayats); laws conservancy women from domestic violence (The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005) and girl children from abuse (Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000); laws providing equal rights to school education (Commission of Protection of Child Rights Act 2005), prohibition of child marriage (Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006),

Figure 3: States with the Worst Female Literacy Rate in India



Source: Census of India

guaranteeing equal benefits in employment schemes (Equal Remuneration Act 1976); maternity benefit schemes (Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 (amended 1995)) and most recently laws for preventing sexual of women at the workplace (The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Redress)). In 2001, a National Policy for Women's Empowerment was adopted to remove discrimination against women and give them an equal share in social, economic and democratic areas. As a result of these enterprise, women and girls have been benefited to some boundary. For example, in primary education, the current nomination ratio of 940 girls per 1000 boys seems perfectly in line with India's gross gender ratio of 940 females per 1000 males. The maternal rate of mortality rate, or the rate of deaths among women during or after pregnancy, had declined by 16% by 2011-12 contrast with 2007-09. But these acquirement are not enough to satisfy the effects of the gender injustice that is still so comprehensive in India. Many women still deficiency the self government to make their own choices about such important life decisions as marriage and healthcare. Thus, far more needs to be done to bridge the gender divide gap in India and thereby 'transform India' in a real sense.

In the first instance gender inequality is a predicament of unequal opportunities. Thus the solution also lies in providing equal opportunities to women in access to services,

resources and infrastructure such as healthcare, education, banking, water, electricity, sanitation and communication tools, etc.

Without access to such resources women cannot use their potential, **skills, specialisation, knowledge and passion**, keeping them at a deficit. Access to information and communication technology (ICT) tools is particularly important as studies show that it has potential to broaden women's and girls' opportunities in education and employment and can bring greater access to health services. Examples would be International Telecommunication Union initiatives, the "Digital literacy" campaign, training more than one million women in basic ICT skills, and the "Mobiles for midwives" programme, which enables midwives practicing in remote areas to provide accurate records of births.

Thus it is of great importance to include an agenda for gender equality in ICT Policies, programmes and projects at all levels. Added to this, women should be given more freedom to be visible in public life and institutions. It is disturbing to see that women make up only 5% of the total work force, and that just 2 out of 24 Supreme Court judges, 11 per cent of members of the parliament and only 3 per cent of Vice-Chancellors are women. On the policy front, as suggested by Tavares and Mishra (2016), concerted efforts are needed to ensure that planning, budgeting and auditing processes contribute to gender equality. Taking tiny steps towards integrating women in India's growth story, in its budget for 2016-17 the government proposed increasing spending on women-specific schemes across ministries by 56 per cent (from 11,388 crore to 17,412.01 crore) in 2016-17.

However, there are still no programmes for adolescent girls, or for the skill enhancement of women (Masoodi 2016). There is an urgent need to create institutional mechanisms to ensure representation of the women and child development department in approval of committee members for new programmes and to set up budget cells in all departments. Added to this, the government needs to design more result-oriented.

'conditional cash transfer' schemes on the lines of Apni Beti-Apna Dhan, which provides a cash payment into a saving bond account on the condition the girl's family keeps her in school rather than marrying her off young. Similar schemes could be introduced to ensure children's attendance at school and health clinics.

A conditional cash transfer scheme has had some extraordinary achievement in countries such as Brazil and Mexico.

In these countries a scheme was founded to help women invest in their own education and in small livestock and poultry rearing, alongside doing more for their children's education (Kabir 2014). Highlighting the potential ability of these schemes, Jamie et al. (2012) state that while savings-linked cash transfers are not a panacea

to end gender-based oppression, they offer a high-impact model for early and targeted interference that can influence health, education, and economic opportunities.

More importantly, they provide a much-needed asset that a women can hold proudly, use wisely, and own completely.

In the light of the above discussion it can be concluded that a country like India has a long way to go before it can call itself a 'gender neutral' country. However, no simple and direct solutions are available to minimise gender inequality as gaps are rooted in norms and in cultural and social practices and are further seamless by poor infrastructure and service delivery. Possibly, the change will come only with consciousness.

155 cultural/fundamental restructuring, mindset shifting and through widening access to public service delivery without discrimination on a gender basis.

No government, be it state or central, can by itself bring long-lasting change. Government authorities, the donor flock the private sector and civil society need to come together to act to close the gender gap, and a system of responsibility should be put in place to record the aid they provides .

**Of 2021, India recorded a highest nationwide share of men with at least 10 years of schooling than that of women.**

**Around half of the male population age between 14 and 49 years stayed in school for at least 11years, compared to only 41 % of their female equivalent. The gender education gap also remained evident in rural India, with only one out of three women in this field receiving at least 11 years of schooling.**

#### **Gender Inequality Examples:**

**Gender inequality in girls education. Even before the pandemic, women were more likely than men's to never set foot in a classroom and be disowned equal opportunities.**

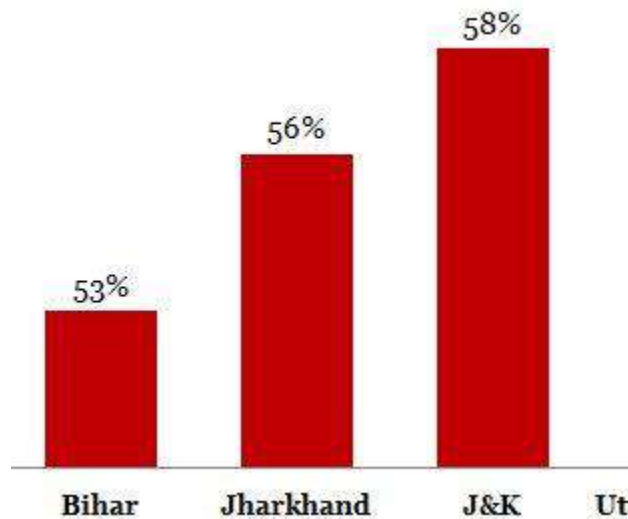
- 1) Child marriage.**
- 2) Gender-based violence.**

### 3) Child labor.

Despite a high growth rate and lush Government measures to promote gender equality, the gender gap still exists in India. Lack of gender equality not only limits women's access to resources and opportunities, but also imperils the life prospects of the future generation.

In the present article an attempt has been made to look into the problem of gender inequality in India. In this procedures, the article not only discusses the extent, causes and significance, of the problem, but also suggests policy measures to less gender inequality in India.

#### **the Worst Female Literacy Rate in India.**



**State with the worst female.....**

A form of sex differentiation in the educational system, gender inequalities in education impact both men and women during and after their educational experiences.

On a global scale, men are more likely to be literate, even though higher literacy rates for women are common in several nation.

**Gender inequality in India refers to the health, education, economic and political inequalities between girls and boys in India.**

**Various international gender inequality indices rank India differently on each of these factors, as well as on a agglutination basis, and these indices are agonistic.**

Gender inequality is a straining issue in Indian society. Despite a constitution that guarantees equal rights for men and women and decades of legislation, some deep-rooted gender discrimination in India takes a brutal toll on women's lives. Even after rapid

economic growth, gender discrepancy remain all too familiar: more than 1,000 girls die each day before reaching the age of five due to neglect.

### **Different Facets of Gender Inequality**

Gender inequality has many separate and different faces. Amarty Sen (2001) has opined that —gender inequality exists in most of part of the world, from Japan to Morocco, from Uzbekistan to United States. Yet inequality between girls and boys is not everywhere the same. It can take many different forms. Gender inequality is not one similar phenomenon,

but a collection of different and interlinked problems further, he has identified seven types of gender inequalities viz;

- 1. Mortality inequality,**
- 2. Natality inequality,**
- 3. Basic facility inequality,**
- 4. Special opportunity inequality,**
- 5. Professional inequality,**
- 6. Ownership inequality and**
- 7. Household inequality.**

Thus, different facets of gender inequality colour our life from the day we are born until the day we die.

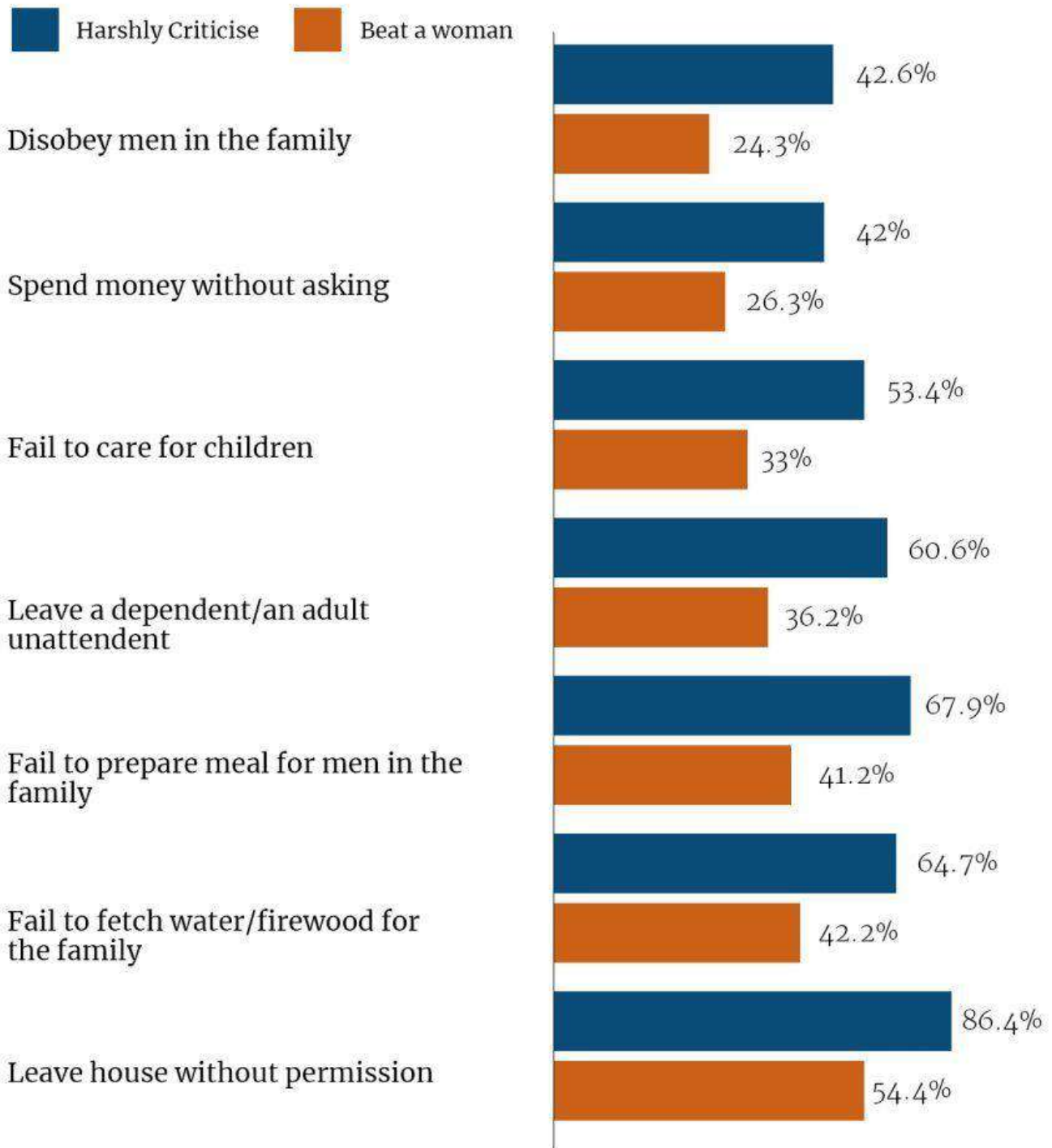
These different forms of gender inequalities impose adversities not only on the lives of women and girls, but also on men and boys.

Economic Facets of Gender Inequality The studies relating to women, families, or gender were regarded as sociological—not economic—topics.

To support this notion, the discipline of economics has historically neglected subjects that particularly affect women, such as unpaid household labor, intra-family economic relations, labor market discrimination, and the social and emotional dimensions of occupations involving human relations and care.

When it was realized that the opportunity cost of excluding women from economy is too expensive to any society, study of gender inequality became the subject matter of economics.

### Women's unpaid work leads to gender-based violence in India



**CARE India**  
**Gender Inequality In The Indian Society's**  
**8.Conclusion**

In a society everyone has the right to lead his /her life accordingly, without any restriction, discrimination. Support economic empowerment and gender training. Gender inequality creates entrenched gender stereotypes and prevents male and female, men and woman's from equally reaching their full potential .

We focus on particular mechanism through which higher gender equality may support economic growth.

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## HUMAN VALUE IN THE SOCIETY

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### ABSTRACT:

Human values have been the basis of society for centuries, including development of general knowledge, common sense and problem-solving skills, unity, co-operation and team-work, tolerance, understanding and accepting differences, inner harmony and outer peace, compassion for other beings, and giving time and effort without expectation of reward.

Keywords: recent time, family members, general knowledge,

### MEANING:

Values are moral standards that guide people's lives and affect them to make decisions, trust people, and arrange their time and energy. Moral values are essential for human life and start from childhood, and must be followed to progress in life. They include following truth path, honesty, dedication, obedience, respect, loyalty, and helping others.

Value is the importance or usefulness of something, a standard of behaviour, and is considered important or biosocial in human life.

Man is a social creature. Moral values are very important in the life of human being. Moral values are the basic of human life and it keep humanity alive. Moral education is

very essential in human life. It starts from childhood of human /man. Moral value does not come from birth of any, every person learned it from atmosphere (family teacher, culture and elders). Without moral values man's /huma2nd like animal. Along with protecting our own interests. We should also take care of the interest of others our human values are follow truth path, to be honest, to have dedication, to be obedient, to respect elders to have loyal, to help each others. In fact, for a person to progress in life it is important to follow human value. Leading a meaningful life requires valuing others, paying attention to human values, and cultivating inner peace.

#### SIGNIFICANT

Values have been a central concept in the social sciences since their inception, and are seen as essential for leading a better life. They are especially important in questions of cultural development and preservation of cultural heritage.

Preschool is the first stage of developing human values, and it is important to develop the child's personality in a planned and systematic process to prevent wrong development of values education.

#### NATURE:

Human values are instilled in childhood through parents and are further reinforced through friends, teachers, and culture. Each culture has its own value system, with pro-social behaviours rewarded and punished, while anti-social behaviours are condemned and punished. Putting these values into practice leads to prosperity and peace, and enhances mutual understanding.

Values have been a central concept in the social sciences since their inception, and are seen as essential for leading a better life. Families are the first source of information and should be careful about their behaviours and attitudes. Cooperation between families and teachers is important and education programs must be reorganized. It is a mixture of need, interest, feeling, purpose and goal, and the production and conversion of value is one of the main concerns of human existence. The most important details in this text are the example of a six-year-old child being influenced by his environment to call the girls of jhuggi jhopri to have food at their home.

- Values are at the core of personality and are a powerful force affecting behaviour.
- Values are essential constituents of civilisation.
- Values shape behaviour of both individuals as well as of organizations.
- Acquisition of values begins at birth.

□ Many values are relatively stable and enduring and one's behaviour can be predicted by his upheld values

This is the real environment of human values, which starts with our family and reaches in education. Today, materialism, attraction towards money, unlimited desires have disconnected us from the human values. Education should focus on teaching human values and knowledge. Money and materialism can provide a short period or momentary satisfaction, but it cannot satisfy your soul. Human values are essential for all aspects of life, including business, moral, social, physical and psychological. [Original source: <https://studycrumb.com/conclusion-generator>]

Values education starts from families and is continuous at schools with the help of educators. Families are the first source of information and should be careful about their behaviours and attitudes. Cooperation between families and teachers is important and education programs must be reorganized. Families can take an active part in organizing these programs to create harmony among families, educators and educational programs.

#### NEED OF HUMAN VALUE:

Value education is essential to shape one's life and give one an opportunity to perform on the global stage. It helps us understand our needs and visualize goals, remove confusions and contradictions, and utilize technological innovations. However, negative human values are in upper side due to neglect of value education. Leading a meaningful life requires valuing others, paying attention to human values, and cultivating inner peace.

#### UNIVERSAL HUMAN VALUE

Universal human value is the basic of human relationships in a spirit of reciprocity and mutual respect. It is a mixture of need, interest, feeling, purpose and goal, and the production and conversion of value is one of the main concerns of human existence. Keep positive thoughts, behaviours, and values as they become your destiny. Leading a meaningful life requires valuing others, paying attention to human values, and cultivating inner peace.

#### THEORY OF HUMAN VALUE:

The Theory of Basic Human Values recognizes eleven universal values, which can be organized into four higher-order groups: openness to change, self-direction, self-enhancement, achievement, and power. Conformity, tradition, and benevolence are also included. Spirituality is not found in all cultures.

The theory explains how the ten basic values are interconnected and influence each other, leading to a circular structure of two bipolar dimensions: openness to change versus conservation, and self-enhancement versus self-transcendence.

The theory distinguishes ten values, but one value flows into the next, resulting in shared motivational emphases. Achievement and Hedonism, Stimulation and Self-direction, Universalism and Benevolence, Conformity and Tradition, and Security and Power Schwartz's 10-value type model has been supported across over 80 countries, using various methods such as importance ratings, direct comparisons, pile sorting, and spatial arrangement.



## EXAMPLE OF HUMAN VALUE THE

The most important details in this text are the example of a six-year-old child being influenced by his environment to call the girls of jhuggi jhopri to have food at their home. This is the real environment of human values, which starts with our family and reaches in education. Today, materialism, attraction towards money, unlimited desires have disconnected us from the human values. Money and materialism can provide a short period or momentary satisfaction, but it cannot satisfy your soul. The ultimate objective of the human beings is to get peace in life, which cannot be purchased in the market.

Human values are essential for all aspects of life, including business, moral, social, physical and psychological. Human values are shared by all, regardless of religion, caste, creed, etc.

## IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN VALUE

Values are important because they help us grow and develop, and are used to make decisions that are directed towards our individual or collective needs. Values are increasingly important in the modern world, as children are taught to compete and win by any means. Values are beliefs that

have an inherent worth in usefulness or importance, and serve as supervisory principles for people.

Human values are universal and are shared by all people, inspiring compassion and serenity. Values such as Truth, Righteous conduct, Peace, Love and Non-violence are essential for establishing relations of peace and are linked to physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual facets of human personality. To respect someone, one must appreciate their human qualities.

#### MEASUREMENT METHOD

The Schwartz Value Survey is explicit, while the Portrait Values Questionnaire is implicit

- ✓ The Schwartz Value Survey (SVS) reports values of participants explicitly, using 57 questions with two lists of value items. The importance of each item is measured on a no symmetrical scale, and has been conducted on more than 60,000 individuals in 64 nations.
- ✓ The Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) is an alternative to the SVS, allowing respondents to compare themselves to 40 different people and state how similar they are.

Schwartz Value Survey (SVS) is difficult to answer, as respondents have to first read the set of 30 value items and give one value the highest as well as the lowest ranking. Additionally, many respondents have a tendency to give the majority of the values a high score, resulting in skewed responses to the upper end. Provide respondents with an additional filter to evaluate items marked with high scores. Additionally, the resulting ordinal, pastises scores limit the type of useful analyses researchers can perform.

Values can influence the audience's reaction to advertising appeals, and models such as the Theory of Basic Human Values are increasingly important for international marketing campaigns. This has implications for economic growth, as culture plays a significant role in the success of entrepreneurial efforts across countries. Francisco Linen and José Fernandez-Serrano found that cultural attributes accounted for 60% of the difference in GDP variance per capita in countries within the European Union.

#### HUMAN VALUE AND CULTIRE

A value is a belief, mission, or philosophy that is meaningful. It can range from the commonplace to the more psychological, such as self-reliance, concern for others, harmony of purpose, and harmony of thought, word, and deed. Sri Sathya Sai Baba says that human values

can never be obtained from outside, but are something inherent in us and must be followed by following one's conscience. Education can help to inject human values into students, but teachers should be careful not to get involved in objectionable activities with their students.

#### CRISIS OF HUMAN VALUE

Value-crisis has emerged due to a lack of understanding of its proper role in society, leading to major problems such as suicide, murder, robbery, extortion, rape, insurgency, and extremism

#### CONCLUSION

They include following truth path, honesty, dedication, obedience, respect, loyalty, and helping others. Values can be divided into two categories: intrinsic and extrinsic Moral value does not come from birth of any, every person learned it from atmosphere (family teacher, culture and elders). We should also takes care of the interest of others our human value are follow truth path, to be honest , to have dedication , to be obedient, to respect elders to have loyal, to help each others. In fact for a person to progress in life it is important to follow human value.

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## HUMAN VALUES AND ITS CHANGES

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**ABSTRACT-** Basic human values are shown to which are the important thing of being human. The values which are need in daily life routine like loyalty, kindness, love, peace, truth etc. Because they bring out fundamental goodness of human beings and society at large

Every day of life to examine the relation between dominant value frames moral action means transform the tent to do the right timing in to reality.

Human values are define in our personality like how we act & talk to others in life. Values are very important in are life as they make up who we are what guide as through life

The values that we hold determine who we want to be as well as how lives and decision we make up on everyday basis. values are depend upon the surroundings towards society, school, college and its basically affected our daily behavior in life .

Our surroundings deeply affect the values of life person to person how we talke that's matter in mostly in life .The values is moral of the life of human in nature values we give to other .

**INTODUCTION-**Human values that we interact with other person with kindness and love. How helpful were with another person in real life encourage someone to their success in life always stay motivated in life .our values depend upon the surroundings in our life that effect and teach values with life .

Our life decisions are made up with values we learned and earn. The values help us to grow and develop with our lives. Our life affects the decisions we make for future security in education.

- **KEYWORDS**
- **Kindness**
- **Helpful**
- **Encourage**
- **Circle**
- **Love**
- **Truth**
- **Motivation**
- **Development**
- **Honesty**
- **Passion**
- **Decision**
- **Security**
- **Education**

The values we hold in our life must be good in any kind of situations. Affections in lives shall always be motivated.

**IMPORTANCE**-Human values are important in our lives. Values play an important role in the society. Values are believing that we hold and show our principles, values, and standards or qualities.

It is usefulness for a person in the daily schedule of values. How we represent ourself in front of another human that's an important thing like while talking we should mind of someone's age, place, situation. Like we should talk with kindness with teen adults and kids. We should respect senior citizens, talk with kindness, be helpful for teen ages and show love to kids. Loyalty and honesty be the first rule of our values, we should not bend our morals or values in front of anyone.

Values we should follow as: Brotherhood, friendship, love, loyalty, honesty, fairness, respect, kindness.

Values institute an important characteristic of self-concept and serve as a supervisory principle for a person. In literature, it is documented that values are so indissolubly woven in for human languages, behaviors, thoughts and act in their lives. How we represent ourself with love, kindness, honesty.

### **How we apply human values in daily life?**

The values are the core of being human in life. Basic values are considering love, peace, kindness, truth etc. The values of wisdom are also considered human values in many ways and are appreciated in their true meaning. Wisdom is defined as the quality of having experience and good judgment and

the resulting soundness of that action or decision. Values does show the lives that we want to experience with values. Education without any values of core is nothing in life like flower pot with no flower in it. Education with values does our life easier.

Morals values such as truthfulness, happiness, peace, justice are inculcated in kid's thoughts, feelings and actions and they function as ideals and standards that govern their actions in their life.

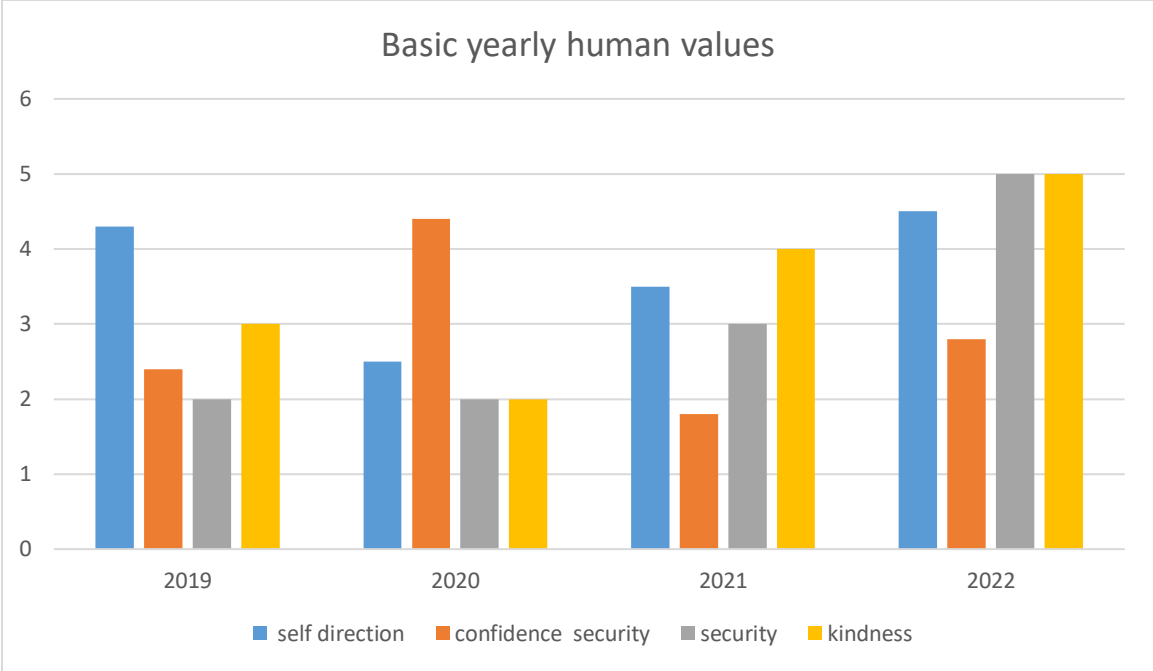
Values serve in form of expression given to human needs and as guide to make decisions in various ways.

Human values have an inbuilt power that collect strength and enhance as they are used. We could describe it our values bank, which also attracts deposits in our personality bank.

Human values can be good or bad also. Human values are influenced by family, society, educational institutes, role models etc. Human values as treated as keys to solution of the global problems. We assume that conformity, tradition, security as well as achievement are positively, it related to duty. on conception level experience the situations in high duty of values.

Like personality trait openness, we assume that universalism as well as stimulation and self-direction are positively related to intellect. On a conceptual level, people might be actively seeking out situations and self-directions. We do not assume that any specific value is related to positivity and negativity.

These kind of situations can control the human values in our lives. Stimulation and self-direction should be positively related to sociality. Thinking up new ideas and being creative these also values of human being.



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## **Human values in COVID-19 pandemic in - 2022**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study Examines of covid-19 pandemic crises the evolution of basic human values during covid-19 the sudden stand of something unpleasant especially disease and violence and their relationship with perceived (to notice and realize something) threat (A warning that somebody may hurt, kill or punish you, if you do not do what he/she want) compliance with restrictions and social distancing

During the first India lockdown related to the outbreak (possibility of trouble or danger) the dated 23-march-2020.the results revealed an important or large enough to be noticed significant of value. across the situation and scenarios openness to change value were lower during the covid-19 pandemic conversation and perceived threats during the outbreak were the determined and forcefully way and positively related to both compliance

### **1) Introduction**

WHO takes a management function within side the worldwide ethics reaction to public fitness emergencies and works to make sure that ethics is embedded within side the related governance and oversight mechanisms. WHO develops suggestions and schooling substances on moral problems springing up in distinctive forms of epidemics, which include COVID-19.Emergency Use Designation of COVID-19 candidate vaccines:

Ethical concerns for present day and destiny COVID-19 placebo-managed vaccine trials and trial .WHO Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT)Accelerator Ethics & Governance Working Group, to

offer steering for researchers, sponsors, regulators, studies ethics committees, and policy-makers, on those and related COVID-19 pandemic poses an top notch mission for humanity. Because the general public is fundamental to curtailing the pandemic at an early stage, it's far essential for social mental researchers to apply their understanding to sell that assist control the crisis. Here, we discover human values as mainly essential in riding each compliance to government. According to WHO, as of 24 February 2020, there has been a complete of 79,331 showed coronavirus disease (COVID-19) instances with inside the world, which which includes 2618 deaths.

### ❖ Important

Individuals who connect better significance to self-transcendence (e.g., responsibility) and conservation (e.g., security) values are possibly to be extra compliant with COVID-19 behaviors al pointers and to assist others who're suffering with the crisis.admission, affected person can also additionally journey and feature publicity from excessive-danger regions and consequently ought to be taken into consideration as an contamination vector. Strict transportation protocols have to be recommended for all sufferers and HCWs.four The excessive fee of nosocomial unfold is in addition irritated due to a few sufferers being transferred from the outpatient or emergency departments to the HD centers. Facilitating domestic dialysis is a probable opportunity that includes dialysis with social distancing and removal of transportation needs. However, the position of vascular get entry to and peritoneal catheters have to be taken into consideration pressing surgical tactics instead of elective.2

Based on our preceding and ongoing studies6-nine associated with the affiliation among diverse comorbidities, inclusive of continual kidney disease (CKD), with excessive COVID-19 disease, angiotensin changing enzyme 2 (ACE2) has been cautioned as a rational reason for renal involvement in COVID-19, whilst virally pushed hyperinflammation of cytokine hurricane is any other feasible pathomechanism. Regular dialysis is regularly presented for sufferers with superior CKD whilst non-stop renal alternative therapy (RRT) ought to shop the lifestyles of seriously sick sufferers with end-degree kidney disease (ESKD) because it improves respiration distress, neutralizes cytokine hurricane, and normalizes the ranges of blood urea nitrogen (BUN), serum creatinine, potassium, uric acid, and C-reactive protein (CRP).10 Therefore, it's miles logical to trust that CKD and RRT are related to negative consequences in sufferers with COVID-19.

### ❖ **Background**

- The aim of the current survey was to assess students' knowledge of COVID-19 at various universities in Jordan and where they got their information.
- The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) spread rapidly around the world and was officially declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020. Most countries around the world have reported cases of COVID-19 in 2020.

### ❖ **Methods**

The survey is designed to assess knowledge of the source of the virus, incubation period, mortality, transmission, symptoms and complications, and sources of information about COVID-19.

This cross-sectional study was conducted with 2,083 undergraduate and graduate students from various public and private universities.

We used a validated, structured, self-administered online questionnaire during the early stages of disease in Jordan (19-21 March 2020).

### ❖ **Mass media during covid-19 pandemic**

Mass media has long been recognized as a powerful force in shaping how we experience the world and ourselves. This recognition comes with an increasing amount of research.

An attempt to map the major influences of mass media on how we perceive ourselves, both as individuals and as citizens. Can the media (broadcast and digital) still convey a sense of togetherness that reaches large audiences, or is the message lost in the tumultuous mass of mass self-communication?

Does communication promote adaptive responses and promote positive attitudes towards health and adherence to preventive measures? How the media influences the dynamics of the private sphere (eg strengthening family ties and domestic conflict and violence).

- Effective strategies for supporting individuals coping with social and physical distancing.

- Reduce stigma, prejudice, discrimination and inequality.
- Public health communication enhances psychological resources and resilience in specific age groups and socioeconomic situations.

❖ **Conclusion**

COVID-19 the global lockdown of businesses and industries put in place and ordered to contain the spread of the virus presents a variety of unique and fundamental challenges to workers and employers around the world.

On an individual level, the number of employees changed overnight.

Given the uncertainty

And given the COVID-19 shock, work and organizational psychologists urgently need it

Apply the latest knowledge in the field to support individuals

Organizations manage risk when designing and deploying solutions.

The analysis presented here focuses on the relevance of COVID-19-related risks.

Changes in workers, jobs and work practices – not

Distinguish between direct health risks and economic impacts associated with COVID-19. Extensive research in.

The topic Identifies various economic, social, and psychological risks workers are likely to face as a result of COVID-19.

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**AN EXPLANATORY STUDY OF SERIOUS ECONOMIC AFFAIR –  
UNEMPLOYMENT**

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**ABSTRACT :**

There are many bad things about the country's employment situation. Numerous people are unemployed. Many are without work. A lot, however taught, track down no or little work to utilize their expertise. The rising rate of unemployment, both in the rural and urban areas of India, is one of the most troubling issues. In the event of country area, there has been both Joblessness and under-business. There has been both industrial and educated unemployment in the urban sector. At the moment, India's primary problem is structural unemployment, which can manifest itself openly or covertly. Every person needs to participate in economic activities in order to make a living. We have been lagging behind in all areas of economic activity, which is unfortunate. It has led to widespread unemployment that continues to rise. So the present study a review of unemployments in India and important measures adopted by the governments for the removal of it.

**KEYWORDS:** *Employment Situation, Unemployed, Rising rate, Urban Sector, Present Study, Economic Activity.*

**INTRODUCTION:**

Exploring the Impact of Technology Adoption on Unemployment: A Study of Developing Economies"

This research paper could investigate the relationship between the adoption of technology and unemployment rates in developing economies. It could examine how technology is affecting job

displacement, job creation, and changes in skill requirements, as well as its impact on income inequality and economic growth. Additionally, the paper could also look into government policies and initiatives aimed at mitigating the negative effects of technology-induced unemployment and promoting a more equitable distribution of the benefits of technological progress..

India has the biggest extent of youth population on the planet (Economic Times, 2014). In 2015 the 18-29 age bunch of joblessness rate was 13.2%. Every year, a large number of young people sign up for the activity. However, according to the NSSO finance data, employment growth decreased by 6–7 percent in January 2019 compared to the previous year. Youth's employment prospects have been adversely affected as a result. For 2017–18, the unemployment rate is estimated at 6.1%, the highest level in 45 years. This reflects a job crisis, a glut of qualified talent, and readily available business openings.

**KEYWORDS:** *educated and Uneducated People, Problems, Job, Willing to work, NSSO, Youth Population, Demand, Joblessness rate.*

### **TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT:**

**1) DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT:** It is a type of unemployment where there are actually more people employed than are needed. Disguised and Unemployment is generally traced in agricultural sector and unorganized sector.

**2) STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT:** This unemployment arise when there is a mismatch between the worker's skills and availability of jobs in the market.

**3) CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT:** A situation where unemployment caused due to the business cycle, where the number of unemployed heads rises during Recession and Declines with the growth of the economy.

**4) VULNERABLE UNEMPLOYMENT:** People are employed but informally i.e. without proper job, contract and thus records of their work are never maintained. It is one of the main type of unemployment in India.

**5) FRICTIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT:** This is a situation when people are unemployed for a short span of time while searching for a new job or switching between jobs. Frictional unemployment also called Search unemployment or Voluntary unemployment is the time lag between the jobs.

**6) TECNOLOGICAL UNEMPLOYMENT:** This situation when people lose their job due to the advancement in technologies.

**7) SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT:** A situation of unemployment when people do not have work during certain season of the years.

**KEYWORDS:** *Unorganized Sector, Workers Skills, Availability of jobs, Market Situations, Business Cycle, Recessions, Declines, Short Span Of Time, Voluntary Unemployment, Advancement in technologies.*

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To study of unemployment related macroeconomic variables, factor, and Historical Trends of unemployment rate.
- To related these Trends of the current scenario and find points of differences and similarities.
- To find out the reasons.
  
- Coming up with the feasible solution to improve the present situation.
- To provide replacement income to those who have lost their jobs because of the unemployment benefit system.

**KEYWORDS:** *Macroeconomic, historical Trends, Current Scenario, Feasible Solution, Present Situation.*

**CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT:**

**1) CASTE SYSTEM:** Indian caste system is prevalent the work is prohibited for specific caste in the same areas.

**2) SLOW ECONOMIC GROWTH:** Indian economy in underdeveloped and Indian economic growth is very slow.

**3) INCREASE IN POPULATION:** The continuous increase in population in India has been a major problem.It is one of the main causes of unemployment.

**4) UNDERDEVELOPED UNEMPLOYMENT:** Underdeveloped business sector are still not an attraction for students as a working place like the agriculture field and cottage industries.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

- Population and Sample.
- Research Instruments.
- Instruments.
- Pre-test of Questionnaire.
- Data recording/ Compiling.
- Field enumeration/Survey.
- Data Analysis.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIA 2022, COMPLETE STATE-WISE LIST:**

The states with the highest rate of unemployment are Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana, each with over 30-35%

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIA:** It is anticipated that India's unemployment rate will rise in the coming years, despite its historically high level. In fact, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicts that India's unemployment rate will quadruple from 4% to 8% by 2022, even if the economy continues to expand at a healthy rate.

India's unemployment rate, which stood at 6% in 2017, would rise to 8.3% by 2022. The estimated number of unemployed individuals will rise to 220 million by 2022 by adding 10 million over the next four years. The government also projects that there will be one million more job openings during this time, but it also thinks that the number of jobs will not be enough to stop the general population growth.

In September 2022, the private organization known as the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) projects that India's unemployment rate will be 6.50 percent. In urban India, it is 7.70 percent, but only 6.0% in rural India. CMIE publishes India's monthly unemployment rates.

**CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIA:** According to the 16th Periodic Labor Force Survey conducted by the National Statistical Office, India's unemployment rate for those aged 15 or older who live in urban areas decreased from 9.8% to 7.2% during the fiscal second quarter that ended on September 30, indicating a sustained recovery from the coronavirus

pandemic that had left millions of people without jobs. From July to September, the joblessness rate for females (matured 15 and more seasoned) in metropolitan regions dropped from 11.6% to 9.4% and for people dropped from 9.3% to 6.6% a year prior.

The most recent CMIE data, which were made public in October 2022, indicated that, out of the Indian states, Rajasthan would have the highest unemployment rate, at 23.8%, followed by Jammu & Kashmir at 23.2 percent and Haryana at 22.9 percent, respectively. This is troubling because workers and their families are forced to rely on wages earned through employment when the unemployment rate is high, making it difficult for them to provide for themselves and their families.

With a rate of 0.1%, Chhattisgarh has the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Uttara khand (0.5%) and Assam.

**STATE WISE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIA 2022:** Here is the list of Unemployment Rate in India till September 2

STATES	JAN 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2022	APR 2022	MAY 2022	JUN 2022	JUL 2022	AUG 2022	SEP 2022
Andhra Pradesh	6.2	7.1	9.2	5.3	4.4	4.5	5.8	6	4.8
Assam	8.5	10.2	7.7	1.2	8.2	17.2	3.7	NA	0.4
Bihar	13.3	13.9	14.4	21.1	13.3	14	18.8	12.8	11.4
Chhattisgarh	3	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
Delhi	14.1	9.3	8.9	11.2	13.6	10.2	8.9	8.2	9.6
Goa	11.6	12	12.7	15.5	13.4	5.5	13.7	13.7	10.9
Gujarat	1.2	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.1	3	2.2	2.6	1.6
Haryana	23.4	30.9	26.5	34.5	24.6	30.5	26.9	37.3	22.9
Himachal Pradesh	13.8	11.8	11.7	0.2	9.6	10.7	6.3	7.3	9.2

022 State-wise:

India	6.6	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.8	6.8	8.3	6.4
Jammu & Kashmir	15.2	13.2	25	15.6	18.3	17.2	20.2	32.8	23.2
Jharkhand	8.9	15	14.5	14.2	13.1	12.1	14	17.3	12.2
Karnataka	2.9	2	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8
Kerala	5	5	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.9	6.1	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	3	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.5	1.9	2.6	0.9
Maharashtra	4.2	4.3	4	3.1	4.2	4.8	3.7	2.2	4
Meghalaya	1.5	1.4	2	2.2	4.1	2.3	1.5	2	2.3
Odisha	1.8	1	9.7	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.9	2.6	2.9
Puducherry	7.8	3.7	4.2	5.6	5.6	0.8	2.8	5.2	7.3
Punjab	9.3	9	6.9	7.2	9.2	8.5	7.7	7.4	7
Rajasthan	18.9	32.4	24.5	28.8	22.2	29.9	19.6	31.4	23.8
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	8.7	7.5	12.7	6.5	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	5.3	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.1	2.1	3	7.2	4.1
Telangana	0.7	12.9	6.5	9.9	9.4	10	5.8	6.9	8.3
Tripura	17.1	9.8	14.1	14.6	17.4	9.4	13	16.3	17
Uttar Pradesh	3	2.7	4.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.9	4
Uttarakhand	3.5	4.6	3.5	5.3	2.9	8.7	NA	NA	0.5
West Bengal	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.2	6.3	7.4	3.3

### **HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIA:**

Rajasthan, J&K, and Haryana have unemployment rates of over 30%, making them the states with the highest rates. According to the Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy (CMIE), India's unemployment rate increased to 8.3% in August.

### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CALCULATOR:**

The unemployment rate are the proportion of people without having a job. The rate used to demonstrate this rate. The state of the economy influences the unemployment rate. If the economy is struggling and there are fewer jobs available, the employment rate will rise. Similar to this, it is anticipated that a country's unemployment rate will decrease when the economy is robust, expanding, and providing a wide range of job opportunities to the public.

- *Unemployed / Civilian Labor Force = Unemployment rate*

- **Unemployment Rate = No. of Unemployed Persons / (No. of Employed Persons + No. of Unemployed Persons)**

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIA AT PRESENT:**

States	September 2022
Andhra Pradesh	4.8
Assam	0.4
Bihar	11.4
Chhattisgarh	0.1
Delhi	9.6
Goa	10.9
Gujarat	1.6
Haryana	22.9
Himachal Pradesh	9.2
Jammu & Kashmir	23.2
Jharkhand	12.2
Karnataka	3.8
Kerala	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.9
Maharashtra	4.0
Meghalaya	2.3
Odisha	2.9
Puducherry	7.3
Punjab	7.0
Rajasthan	23.8
Tamil Nadu	4.1
Telangana	8.3
Tripura	17.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.0
Uttarakhand	0.5
West Bengal	3.3

**SOURCE:** - <https://www.studyiq.com/articles/unemployment-rate-in-india/>

**DATA ANALYSIS:**

02 Oct 2022	6.53	7.65	6.02
01 Oct 2022	6.55	7.69	6.02

Date	India	Urban	Rural
07 Oct 2022	6.56	7.68	6.04
06 Oct 2022	6.41	7.61	5.86
05 Oct 2022	6.49	7.64	5.95
04 Oct 2022	6.48	7.67	5.94
03 Oct 2022	6.52	7.68	5.99

The issue of unemployment affects every nation. One of these nations is India. A major source of concern for both politicians and the public in India is the country's high rate of unemployment due to the country's diverse population and shifting labor market. Policymakers in India can put the right measures in place to ensure that everyone looking for work finds a position for which they are qualified by learning more about India's unemployment rate. The overall unemployment rate in India is expected to rise by 3% between 2017 and 2022.

According to a May 2022 report by the National Statistical Office (NSO), the unemployment rate in urban India decreased from 10.3% in the previous quarter to 8.7% in October-December 2021.

**SOME SUGGESTION FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS:**

The Rapid growth of population should be controlled. In the ruler areas the programmes of the family are more popular. The system of education should be changed. Technical and vocational education should be given importance. Education should be sound and practical. Government should create more job for the educated, unemployed Cottage and small-scale industries should be developed. Bank should advance loan to youths to set up small industries. Proper assistance to SMME's should be reinforced.

**Exploration of other exogenous sources:** (Government policies and other factors driving up unemployment): Unprecedented disruption due to Supreme Court intervention and unpredictable market forces have driven even the best-run corporations away from their cities, reducing profitability and production capacity has been reduced.

2. **REAL ESTATE:** The real estate sector is an important driver of employment and work, increase retail acknowledgement, and has a multiplier effect because nearly 200 sub ventures depend on it. Due to deceptive manufacturers and designers who abused homebuyer's assets and banks advances, manufacturers are largely to blame for the self-dispensed obligation emergency that has resulted in stock growth and project failure.
3. **AVIATION INDUSTRY:** over 2.2 lakh people are directly employed in the aviation industry. Even through solid Traveler traffic is growing at the rate of 21%, the industry unable to raise tolls because of extraordinary challenges and interpret the growth to generate return. Even the private division of Jet Airways, which is the second largest Transporter, has disclosed and astonishing loss of Rs. 1040 crore. Open area Air India has remained in the red with the obligation of approximately Rs. 52,000 crores without any takers for its deal.

4. **TELECOM INDUSTRY**: Because of Reliance jio's ruthless valuation the Telecom sector has also had a negative impact on more established players like Airtel, Vodafone and Idea cellular, The Telecom industry which employs 40,00,000 people and contributes 7% of the country's GDP has seen its net income decline as a result of ongoing deterioration.
  
5. **BANKING SECTOR**: The gross Non Performing Assets (NPA's) of 19 nationalized banks have increased by 33% over the past financial year, with the largest bank, SBI revealing its largest quarterly loss of Rupees 7,718 crores. Although nationalized banks are among the most prolific activity generators, inheritance issues have plagued them for the past 15 years. 63.3% of defaulters are from the agricultural and SMME's sector.

**An insight on various schemes by the government to facilitate growth in employment:**

- a) ***Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)***,
  - Launched in 1978,
  - On 1 April 1999, the IRDP and allied programmes were merged into a single programme known as swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).
  
- b) ***Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/ Jawahar gram Samridhi Yojana:***

Under the jawahar yojana the JRY was intended to create significant business openings for the jobless and unemployed in rural regions through the making of a monitoring framework and local area and social resources.
  
- c) ***(MGNREGA) 2005- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act :***

Every rural household receives 100 days of guaranteed employment annually under the Act. Women hold one third of the jobs that were proposed. The central government will also establish a national Employment Guarantee Fund
  
- d) ***Pradhanmantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:***

On March 21, 2015, the cabinet approved the plan to provide skill training to 1.4 million youth at a cost of rupees 1120 crore. Through the National Skill Development Corporation, this plan is carried out with the assistance of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

**CONCLUSION:**

A combination of poorly implemented government policies and the international economic climate are to blame for this alarmingly high rate.

- The absence of in-demand skills, adequate educational facilities, and low worker productivity round out the list.
- A major concern for the loss of private sector jobs is the skepticism of consumers toward major markets like the automobile and real estate industries.

The National crisis of unemployment affect a huge population of India especially a youth generation, who are the future leader of our country. In this way, the result of unemployment comes in the form of underdevelopment of the nation. Government has taken many steps to remove this problem from India, but till now complete success has not been achieved.It's time for people of India along with the government to become together and face the problem with Unity.

**REFERENCE:**

"The Psychological Toll of Unemployment"

Authors: Clark, Andrew E., and Knabe, Andreas

Source: Journal of Economic Surveys, vol. 27, no. 4, 2013, pp. 736-755.

This article explores the psychological impact of unemployment on individuals, drawing on both subjective well-being and mental health indicators. The authors analyze data from various countries to show that the negative effects of unemployment on well-being are large and persistent, and that they extend beyond the period of joblessness itself. They also discuss possible mechanisms underlying these effects, including reduced social interaction and loss of self-esteem, and consider policy implications for addressing the psychological costs of unemployment..

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