

"Contemporary Trends and Developments in Management, Education, Science, and Social Sciences"



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Dr. Meena Sharma

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Editorial



It is with profound pleasure, humility, and anticipation that we are releasing the proceeding book of abstracts, for the research papers presented during the One Day Multidisciplinary Conference on "Contemporary Trends and Developments in Management, Education, Science, and Social Sciences" held on June 03, 2023, jointly organized by International Council for Education Research and Training, PG DAV College (Evening) University of Delhi, Debre Tabor University Ethiopia, and NIILM University Kaithal India. On behalf of the conference organizing team, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to all readers. I take the

opportunity to thank our authors, editors, and reviewers for their contribution to the conference.

International Council for Education, Research and Training is an autonomous non-government leading scientific and professional research & training organization. With several educators, researchers, consultants, and students as members, ICERT not only develops Educational Training Programs but also promotes research and training in education globally. This is an institution of learning and training facilitating educational research and social welfare initiatives. With the motto: Knowledge, Wisdom, and Prosperity, ICERT is working with the mission to promote the advancement and application of scientific research & knowledge to benefit society. In this initiative, ICERT organized this international conference where a huge number of researchers presented their research papers on Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, Sciences, Psychology, Higher Education, Policies, Research, and Community Development, Education, Languages, and Defence Education. This conference provided a platform for the members of the education fraternity to discuss their findings, share innovative ideas and brainstorm for the welfare of the education fraternity, and the society.

Once again, I welcome you to this special issue for the conference proceeding of the abstracts and also congratulate all the researchers whose abstracts are published in this issue, and express my sincere thanks to their supervisors for providing their authentic guidance and noble contribution to the research community.

Thank you.

Dr Sandeep Kumar General Secretary ICERT

Editorial



हमारे लिए यह प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि पी.जी. डी.ए.वी. कॉलेज (सांय) दिल्ली विश्विद्यालय एक अन्तरविषयक अन्तराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन दिनांक जून 03, 2023 को प्रबंधन, शिक्षा, विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान में समकालीन रुझान और विकास विषय पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद, शिक्षा, शोध और प्रशिक्षण के तत्वाधान में कर रहा है।

किसी भी राष्ट्र का विकास शिक्षा के बिना पूर्ण नहीं हो सकताए इसलिए पी.जी. डी.ए.वी. कॉलेज (सांय) दिल्ली विश्विद्यालय समय.समय पर विधार्थियों के सर्वांगीण विकास और शोध को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठियां आयोजित करता रहा है। हम शिक्षा के साथ.साथ विधार्थियों में बहुआयामी प्रतिभा स्थापित करने के लिए वचनबद्ध है।

विगत वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनेक नूतन क्षेत्रों का उद्भव और विकास हुआ है। इसमें सामाजिक विज्ञान, विज्ञान, शिक्षा और मानवीयता आदि विषय शामिल है। इन सभी का योगदान राष्ट्र.निर्माण और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सौहार्द को स्थापित करना है। इस संगोष्ठी में विभिन्न विवेकशील विद्वानों के विचारों का संग्रह है। मैं उन सभी प्रख्यात विद्वानों को शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करती हूं जिन्होंने इस संगोष्ठी में अपना प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष योगदान दिया है तथा इस संगोष्ठी के सफल आयोजन के लिए मंगल कामना करती हूँ।

प्रो. मीना शर्मा,

प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग

पी.जी. डी.ए.वी. कॉलेज (शाम) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

About the conference: Objectives

The conference will provide the ideal opportunity to meet academics, practitioners, and experts in education research, leadership, social sciences, humanities, management, law, science, art, culture, and public policy, to share their experience and projects to receive quality feedback.

Professional, academicians, scholars, researchers, practitioners, and Postgraduate/ Graduate students are invited to submit their abstracts to be considered for presentation at the Conference. Speakers and presenters will share new concepts, best practices, knowledge, experience, theories, and solutions, with a focus on promoting learning, professional development, education, and inspiration among professionals and academics in their respective fields.

Conference: Sub-Themes

The theme of the conference focuses on (but is not limited to) all areas of theoretical and empirical research in the following fields:

Management: Sub-Themes

- Entrepreneurship and Innovation
- Creativity & Innovation in the digital economy
- Economic Challenges and Opportunities in the New Normal
- Financial Management in the new normal
- Digital Innovations in Business and Economy
- Sustainable Finance and Practices
- Building a cognitive enterprise through AI-powered transformation.
- The emergence of "new markets" under the changed global scenario.
- Focusing on a new consumer segment or Building business with the strength of millennials.
- Change Management and Managing human capital
- Technology and Innovations in HR
- Ethics, Values, Trust and Conflict Resolution
- Entrepreneurship & Family Business
- Cryptocurrency and Blockchain Technology
- ✤ Big Data Analytics to Identify Changes in Customer Preferences for Products and

Services

- Business Continuity, Its Planning, and Professional Practices
- Crisis Leadership, Organisational Resiliency
- Data-driven Analytics and Business Management
- Artificial Intelligence, Data Science and Machine Learning
- ✤ Internet of Things & Industry 4.0
- Cross-Cultural Management
- Finance and Banking
- Any other topic relevant to main theme
- Education: Sub-Themes
- Application of Technology in Education and Training
- * Emotional Well-Being, Psychological Health and Academic Affairs
- Higher Education, Policy, Research and Community Development
- ♦ E-Learning, Technology and Mass Education
- Teaching languages, Critical Writing and Literacy Education
- Education, Learning, Demographics and Pedagogy
- New technologies, simulation and social media in teaching and practice
- Reforming and reinventing Teacher education and work
- Professional development and leadership
- Curriculum innovation and development
- STEM education and social issues
- The role of (cross)disciplinary differences in teaching and learning processes
- Entrepreneurship education
- Flipped Learning: Effective tools and approaches
- ♦ Immersive Learning with Augmented Reality/ Virtual Reality/ Mixed Reality
- Rethinking Pedagogies for the 21st Century
- Embracing the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR): Education 4.0 Trends and Future Perspectives
- Framing quality education for equitable learning

- ✤ Active & Experiential Learning
- Pedagogical Innovations
- Language Learning Innovations
- Collaborative & Problem-Based Learning
- Team Teaching & Interdisciplinary Integration
- ✤ Multilingualism
- ✤ Adult Education
- Educational Psychology
- Managed Learning Environments (MLEs)
- Any other relevant topic related to main theme
- Inclusive Education: Sub-Themes
- Ensuring safety for children with disability
- ◆ Parents as equal partners in the intervention process for children with disabilities
- Understanding transition in the life of persons with disabilities across life span, infant, children, adolescent and old age
- Understanding Inclusion of persons with disabilities in Poverty Alleviation Programmes
- Physical Education, Recreation, leisure & Sports for people with disabilities
- Community Based Rehabilitation
- Disability rights and status, policies & programs
- Learning Disability: Assessment, Diagnosis and Intervention
- Learning Disability and its Differential Diagnosis
- Learning Disability: Inclusion and Technology
- Socio-Emotional Aspects of Learning Disability
- Experiential learning and Inclusive Education
- ✤ Approaches to Curriculum Development in context to inclusive education
- Integrating Therapy with school activities
- ✤ Any other topic relevant to main theme

Social Sciences: Sub-Themes

- * Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, Social-Media and Social Networking
- Teaching Social Sciences, Management, Humanities with New-Emerging Standards
- Research and knowledge in action: the applied social sciences
- * Interdisciplinary perspectives on politics, public policy, governance, citizenship and nationality
- Environmental governance: consumption, waste, economic 'externalities', sustainability,

environmental equity

- STEM education and social issues
- Social Policy, Social Work and Social Legislation
- Social Psychology
- Human & Civil Rights
- Beliefs, Customs and Rituals
- Race & Ethnicity
- International Affairs & Strategic Studies
- Consumer Protection
- International Relations
- Public & Private International Law
- Public Administration & Policy
- ✤ Journalism
- Literary Themes & Topics
- Community & Cross-Cultural Psychology
- Business/Occupational Psychology
- Contemporary Religion & Society
- Fashion & Design
- Philosophy and Psychology of Art
- Climate Change
- Media Studies, and communication
- ♦ Any other topic from any discipline of social science relevant to main theme

Science, Health, Engineering and Technology: Sub-Themes

- Sciences, Technology and Changing Societies
- Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management
- Biodiversity: Dynamics & Crisis
- Environmental Geography and Environmental Impact Assessment
- Air, Water, Soil & Noise Pollution and Control Strategies
- Catalysis, Green Chemistry, Applied & Industrial Chemistry
- Polymer Synthesis, Nano technology
- Industrial & Production Engineering
- Advanced Manufacturing Technology
- Empirical research in STEM education
- ✤ Public Health
- Medicine, and medicinal science
- ✤ Alternative health
- ✤ Biodiversity
- Earth Science
- Civil Engineering
- Biomedical Engineering
- Nanotechnology and material science
- Environmental Engineering
- Chemical engineering and biotechnology
- ✤ Aerospace engineering
- Electrical engineering
- Agriculture engineering
- Addiction and substance abuse
- Disease and disorders
- ✤ Waste management
- Horticulture
- ✤ Green Energy

- Cloud Computing
- Plant Biology
- Food Science and Technology

Any other topic from science, health, engineering, computer science and technology relevant to main theme

The conference is open for any sub-topic related to Humanities, Management, Law, Education, Social Science, Science, Health, Engineering etc., relevant to main theme.

Only original and previously unpublished work on a range of topics related to the conference theme will be accepted.

Awards (International Felicitation)

"Ekalavya Award 2023"

Applications are invited from self-motivated & self-learner professionals, academicians, research scholars, and social reformers for "Ekalavya Award 2023", will also be presented by the ICERT to recognize the self-motivated professionals and also to felicitate contribution of professionals, academicians, research scholars, to motivate and further the spirit of the talented ones in their respective field.

ICERT "Ekalavya Award" is a commemoration and homage to the great Indian learner and warrior Ekalavya, who is well known for his great desire to learn and sacrifice to his Guru. ICERT Ekalavya Award is recognition & felicitation to the dignitary who is an apt example of a true disciple, an ideal learner or a social reformer. You are requested to mention in your profile your learning journey, contribution to the education fraternity & society in detail.

Date of conference: June 03, 2023 (Saturday)

Time: 10:30 am to 4:30 pm (Indian Time)

08:00 am to 2:00 pm (EAT)

<u>Venue</u>: PG DAV College (Evening Shift) University of Delhi, Ring Rd, Nehru Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi- 110065

Nearest Metro Station: 3 Minutes' walk from Vinobhapuri Metro Station, Gate no 1

Kindly note that the last date of the following:

Last date of registration: May 25, 2023 Submission of abstract: May 25, 2023 Last date of Award Application: May 25, 2023 Full Paper Submission: June 30, 2023

Send abstract and full paper at: conferences@icert.org.in Early submissions are greatly appreciated

Click on below link for registration https://forms.gle/h8if7wKCAGVfq1eLA

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The Importance of The Socialization Process for the Integration of the Child in the Society Mr. Anchit

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Abstract

Socialization is an interactive communication process that involves both individual development and personal influences, namely the personal reception and interpretation of all social messages, but also the dynamics and content of social influences. Thus, socialization is a complex process that is based on the theory of social learning, learning which a fundamental mechanism of assimilation of social experience is. Although retaining certain autonomy, man and society form an indissoluble unity, and society is generated by the relationship between its members. The socialization term is expressed in the literature by social learning, culture, etc. All these terms have the meaning of a process through which the little child is humanized by acquiring human behaviours. In order for the socialization process to prove its efficiency, it must develop the individual s ability to self-educate, to manage himself to discern between good and evil, to know how to choose between the moral attitudes that are assessed by society negatively and those which allow for adequate social cohabitation.

Keywords: Socialization, Integration, Education, Social skills, Social learning.

Debt financing and financial sustainability of microfinance institutions: A

meta-analysis

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Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to provide insights into the relationship between debt financing and the financial sustainability of microfinance institutions by using a meta-analytical technique to synthesize the findings of conflicting studies and identify the reasons behind these discrepancies. We synthesized findings based on 136 effect sizes from 98 primary studies. Results from random effects models, overall, showed negative effects of debt financing on the financial sustainability of microfinance institutions (MFIs) (r =-0.048, 95% CI [-0.072, -0.024], k = 136, N = 105887), but a negligible correlation. The direction of the relationship is also the same for the different proxies of debt financing and for the different measures of financial sustainability. We also examined the moderating influences of measurement of financial sustainability (FSS, OSS), region (Africa, Asia, Global), economy (developing, underdeveloped, all economies), source of data (MIX market database, other), type of study (longitudinal, cross-sectional), publication status (published, unpublished), number of MFIs included in the study, year of publication, and years covered in the study. However, none of them were statistically significant moderators. Hence, we advise future research in this area, both primary studies and meta-analyses, to consider or search for additional moderator effects.

Key words: Financial sustainability, debt financing, MFIs, Meta-analysis, Moderators.

Use Of Democratic Leadership Style in Enhancing Volunteers' Effectiveness in the Church

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Abstract

The church's enormous work direly needs volunteer workers who will join other church staff to perform church functions effectively. Volunteering is one viable means of raising more work forces for the church to have a bumper harvest. Making these volunteers work effective through a democratic leadership style which allows for the participation of members of the organization, is the main focus of this paper. Hence, this paper seeks to clarify the concept of leadership and volunteering in the church context, explain the theological bases for volunteerism, discuss features of democratic leadership styles, and elucidate how democratic Leadership style can enhance volunteer effectiveness in the church. The research concludes that applying a democratic leadership style can enhance good communication between the leader and volunteer workers and improve decision-making mechanisms. It could also create the mindset of inter-dependency in volunteer workers, and grow the self-esteem mentality of every volunteer worker in the church.

Key Words: Democratic Leadership, Volunteers, Church.

Comparative Studies Of Conventional Method And Cooperative Method Of Teaching Physics In Secondary School In Ankpa Local Government Area, Kogi State Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of cooperative method as a strategy of improving performance in comparison to conventional method in senior secondary physics (SSS II) in Ankpa local government area of Kogi state of Nigeria. The study was guided by two research questions and two hypotheses. The design of the study was a quasi-experimental design. It ensured the administration of instruments to treatment and control groups. The population of the study involved all SSS II students in ten co-educational schools in Ankpa Local Government. The study employed stratified random sampling of four out of ten co-educational schools in urban and rural locations. The sample of eighty students drawn from the four schools. The instrument used for the study was Physics Achievement Test (PAT). This was administered to SSS II students in the four selected schools in their respective classes during pretest and post-test. Mean and standard deviation were employed in analyzing the research questions, while t-test was utilized in testing the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings in this study revealed that cooperative method enhanced the achievement among the students than the conventional method.

Key Words: Cooperative, performance, Physics Achievement Test (PAT), Conventional method, pretest, post-test.

Contributions Of Sociology of Education to People with Disabilities in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examined the contributions of sociology of education to people with disabilities in Nigeria. The paper discussed the concepts of education, People with disabilities, sociology and sociology of education. Education and Social Inequalities, Discrimination of Persons with Disabilities in institution of learning others includes; Functions of Sociology of Education, the role of Teachers in Teaching and caring for Students with Disability and finally the Implications of Sociology of Education has a great influence on people with disabilities in Nigeria. The paper concluded that; sociology of education has the potential to address the Social Inequalities and Discrimination of Persons with Disabilities in institution of learning within Nigeria and beyond. Teachers have critical role to play in ensuring that the needs and aspiration of people with disability is taken care of. The paper recommended that: Government, non-governmental organization and education philanthropists and other relevant stakeholders should support and encourage the education of people with disabilities for the overall interest of the Nigerian society. Teachers and care givers of the people with disability should treat and give them adequate care, love and attention. Only specialized teachers with at least a minimum of first degree in special education should be allowed to teach and handle people with disability.

Key words: Education, Sociology of Education, People, Disability.

Religious Tolerance: A Tool for National Development

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Abstract

Religious tolerance is a vital tool for National Development. It is an essential element of a peaceful nation, where people of different religions, beliefs, and cultures can coexist peacefully without any discrimination. The concept of religious tolerance has been widely discussed and debated throughout history. The importance of accepting and respecting diverse religious beliefs and practices has become increasingly recognized in recent times. However, this paper adopts explorative method to explore the significant role of religious tolerance in promoting National development. It discusses the importance of religious tolerance, its benefits to the nation, as well as the negative consequences of religious intolerance. This study highlights the various strategies that can be used to promote religious tolerance in the society.

The study shows that intolerance affects social, economic and political stability, thereby impeding development. It argues that religious tolerance can promote national integration, unity, and growth as it fosters mutual respect and understanding across diverse religious traditions. Finally, the study outlines measures including education, dialogue, and legal frameworks that can foster tolerance, cooperation and inter-religious harmony in Nigeria with the ethnography gathered from the street of Ojo Local Government area forms the basis of this study.

Keywords: Religious Tolerance, Dialogue, National Development, Intolerance

Design And Analysis Of Photovoltaic System As Alternative Power Solar For Case Study Of The Flight Hangar Of The Nigerian College Of Aviation Technology Zaria, Nigeria

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Abstract

The goal of the project is to study the benefits and implementation of solar PV system and cost of the solar energy in NCAT Flight hangar. Solar energy provides an alternative, yet sustainable, energy resource to the increasing demand of energy in NCAT and its surroundings. The research intends to provide a proactive measure to resolve the potential energy issue in the near future by leveraging renewable energy technology.

To achieve the project goal, the following tasks have been accomplished: (1) collect and analyze data to estimate the average sunny days, daytime hours, and temperature profiles in NCAT and its surrounding areas; (2) develop financial model to estimate the cost per unit watt given the current solar technology; (3) provide constructive roadmap toward the implementation of solar energy for both the energy investors and the consumers for next twenty-five years.

Our research found that the implementation of solar energy in NCAT is geographically and climatically feasible. Meanwhile, the daytime is extremely long in the summer time from 7:00am to 6:00pm. Even in the winter, the daytime still spans from 7:00am to 6:00pm. especially solar cells, in the US and around the world.

Finally, the use of solar technology also opens ample opportunities for local engineering students from ABU Zaria who are interested in further exploring the innovative energy technology and making local communities greener and cleaner.

Keywords: Solar Energy, Flight hanger, NCAT.

Potential Therapeutic Agent Source: Phytochemical and Antioxidant Properties of Gongronema latifolium Plant Extracts

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the phytochemical, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory properties of methanolic extracts from Gongronema latifolium (Utazi) leaves and roots. The extracts were separated into fractions using n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and n-butanol and subjected to various in vitro assays. The phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of flavonoids, polyphenols, tannins, saponins, and alkaloids. The antioxidant activity of the extracts was evaluated using the Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Scavenging Species (TBARS), DPPH (1, 1-Diphenyl-2-Picryl Hydrazyl) Scavenging Activity Assay, and ferric-reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assays. The ethyl acetate and butanol fractions showed the highest antioxidant activity. The anti-inflammatory activity was assessed using the anti-denaturation assay and erythrocyte stabilization assay. The hexane and aqueous fractions showed protein denaturation inhibition and erythrocyte stabilization. Overall, the results suggest that the various fractions of G. latifolium could be a potential therapeutic agent source for oxidative stress and inflammation. The study also found that the Ethyl acetate fraction has higher anti-inflammatory properties than other fractions.

Keywords: G. latifolium plant, Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Phytochemicals, Thiobarbituric Acid, Reactive Scavenging Species, DPPH Scavenging Activity Assay, Erythrocyte Stabilization Assay

Passive Effects Of The Change Of Institution On The Stakeholders And Students Of Lagos State University Of Education

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Abstract

The topic researched on "Passive Effect of the Change of Institution on the Stakeholders of Lagos State University of Education". Research questions were developed by the researcher and presented to the researcher's supervisor for review. The aim is to find out and compile the challenges and effects (positive and negative) of the change of the institution from a College of Education to a University and to figure out steps that have been taken to set straight and enhance those negative and positive effects respectively. The questions were administered to 100 respondents (the students) and five interview questions to the staff of Lagos State University of Education, LASUED. Frequency and Percentage Statistics were used to analyse the questionnaire and opinions from the interview were penned down. The research study shows the challenges encountered in the course of the change of the institution from a College of Education (MOCPED), Epe, now known as Lagos State University of Education, LASUED. It also shows the positive effects of the change of the Institution on the student and staff of the Institution. The recommendations suggested by the researcher will enhance the effectiveness and easy study for other Institutions that will fall under this category and other researchers who will want to embark on similar research respectively.

Keywords: Change of Institution, Stakeholders, College of Education, LASUED

Virtual Classroom Management during COVID-19 in Nigeria: Insights from TPACK Theory

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Abstract

This study explores virtual classroom management in the context of Nigeria, a developing country that faces challenges in adopting technology for teaching and learning activities. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated these challenges, causing a breakdown in physical teaching and learning activities. To address this, the study employs constructivism theory to examine virtual classroom management and strategies for effective implementation. The study uses a qualitative approach to review the concept of virtual classroom and virtual classroom management in Nigeria, strategies to manage the virtual classroom as well as the merits and demerits of virtual classroom learning. The findings highlight the challenges of virtual teaching and learning activities and suggest solutions such as in-service training, workshops, and seminars on digital leadership training for school leaders, teachers, and students. Additionally, parents are encouraged to support their children's learning by making their smartphones available and monitoring usage, while the government is advised to allocate more funds towards improving digital technology in secondary schools. Overall, the study underscores the importance of constructivism theory in guiding effective virtual classroom management in Nigeria.

Keywords: Virtual classroom, Virtual Classroom-management, Covid-19

The Impact Of Socio-Economic Status Of Parents On Students' Academic Performance In Economics In Ado-Ekiti Local Government Area Of Ekiti State

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Abstract

This research work examined how parents' socio-economic status has impact on students' academic performance in Economics in Ado Local Government Area of Ekiti State. A survey design was adopted for the study. One hundred senior secondary Economics students were drawn by simple random sampling from five schools in Ado -Ekiti of Ekiti State. Three research questions guided the study. Data were collected using a self-constructed questionnaire and analysed using percentage. The result revealed that parents' socio-economic status, family size, and educational level of parents, contributed significantly to students' performance in Economics. Based on the findings, the study recommended that Parents should continue to get involved in their children's academic progress by providing all necessary materials that the children need in school to learn especially Economics effectively, monitoring their activities in and out of school, ensuring that home work is done and meeting with their teachers when the need arises. The study concluded that parents' socio-economic status has positive impact on student's performance in Economics.

Keywords: socio-economic, status, parents, performance, economics.

Geophysical Investigation Of Groundwater Contamination Using Electrical Resistivity Method At The Main Campus, University Of Abuja, Nigeria

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Abstract

A geophysical investigation involving a total of thirty-four vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) was carried out to acquire electrical resistivity data at boys and girls hostel dumpsite/soakaway both located at the university of Abuja Main campus federal capital territory Abuja, Nigeria. The data acquired were processed using interpex version 1.0 Software to fulfil the objectives of this research work which included determination of the resistivity of the various layers, determination of the depths to groundwater in the study areas, determination of the extent of contamination of the study areas as well as mapping the geological section (pseudo-sections) of the study areas. A Maximum of four layer were delineated at the two sites. The apparent resistivity values for the four layers at the two sites ranged from 49.665 Ω m to 251.02 Ω m for the first layer, 6.5055 Ω m to 368.25 Ω m for the second layer, 142.85 to above 1000 Ω m for third layer and 2117.4 Ω m to above 5000 Ω m for the fourth layer. The range of thickness of the layers for both sites ranges from 0.19m to 6.63m, 1m to 12.13m and 2.9m and 13.3m for first, second and third layer respectively. The result obtained from the two site shows only slight contamination on the surface. It was also observed that although the subsurface of both sites have high resistivity, the boys hostel site is more affected by soakaway leachate plume than Girls hostel. The depth to groundwater were found to range between 1.0 to 14.07m for the two site. Th geo-electric sections for the boy's hostel dumpsite/soakaway site were found to be Topsoil, Sandy Clay, weathered basement, fresh Basement. While those of Girl's hostel were determined to be topsoil, sandy clay, weathered basement and fresh basement.

Emerging Trends in Techno-Scenery Stage Design, Study of Selected BAP's Productions

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Abstract

As technology continues to advance and permeate all areas of modern life, the world of stage design is also experiencing a revolution. Emerging trends in techno-scenery stage design are transforming the way performances are brought to life, pushing the boundaries of what is possible in live entertainment. This paper will explore these trends, including the use of augmented reality, projection mapping, LED screens, and interactive technology. The benefits and challenges of incorporating these technologies into stage design will be discussed, along with the impact they have on audience experience and production costs. One of the most exciting emerging trends in techno-scenery stage design is the use of augmented reality. This technology allows designers to create immersive environments that seamlessly blend the physical and virtual worlds. For example, in BAP's Fela and the Kalakuta Queens, the set design incorporates a large, moving projection screen that allows actors to interact with virtual elements. This creates a stunning and captivating experience for audiences, while also providing new opportunities for storytelling and spectacle. While these technologies present challenges, including cost and balancing the use of technology with traditional elements of stage design, the impact on audience experience is undeniable. As technology continues to evolve, it is essential for designers and production teams to stay up-to-date with the latest trends in order to continue pushing the boundaries of what is possible in live performance.

Keywords: Techno-Scenery, Stage Design Emerging, Technology, Production

Begum Rokeya As a Social Reformer with Reference to Sultana's Dream

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Abstract

The Indo Anglican Author Begum Rokeya Shakwath Hossain (1880-1932) was born in Pairabandh, village of Rangpur Bangladesh, is a universal representative as a social reformer. Without any institutional educational background, she could set many constructive institutions. She is the founder of Sakhawat Memorial Girl's school, the Bengal branch of Anjuman –i- Khawatin- i- Islam, under whose aegis's women would take up a whole range of activities greater towards social welfare. She wrote a women Utopia-Sultana's Dream (1905) which has a subtle sense of situational humour, greater observation and scientific knowledge. These all made the creation sound credible. It is a satirical social reforming icon in English to inspire the exiled and education deprived Muslim and the universal women folk for a Renaissance along with research on women development and suggestions based on personal experiences. Sultana's Dream is a pioneering path shower of women development.

Keywords: Social Reformer, Scientific Knowledge, Renaissance, Women Development.

Guided Expressive Writing Intervention for Students with Hearing Impairment: A Pressing Need

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Abstract

Expressive Writing can be an exclusive Writing Therapy or form a part of Expressive Arts Therapy depending on the intervention's purpose and nature and the individuals for whom the therapy intervention is planned, designed, executed, and followed up. This qualitative study is based on a small-scale survey of 5 institutes for Students with Hearing Impairment, and it involved face-to-face interactions with the heads, teachers, support staff and students. Interaction suggested the pressing need for expressive writing intervention for students with hearing impairment. This study broadly puts forth the need to focus on writing, particularly expressive writing, as one of the most appropriate ways for students with hearing impairment to develop an interest in writing and learn to express their thoughts and emotions in and through writing. Expressive Writing is flexible in terms of grammar, punctuation, and sentence structures which is apt, to begin with, for students with hearing impairment who struggle with writing in complete, coherent, and correct sentences. This paper outlines the need for *guided expressive writing intervention for students with hearing impairment* throughout their school days. It can eventually help them develop and strengthen their writing skills and free expression of thoughts and emotions.

Keywords: Expressive Writing, Guided Expressive Writing, Hearing Impairment, Expressive Arts Therapy, Writing Therapy

Multiple Intelligence for Innovative Teaching, And Learning, For Students' Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to assess the multiple intelligence of the class X tribal students of Nagaland. It examines the thirteen tribes from 16 officially recognized tribes of Nagaland. The sample is based on random sampling taken from twenty-four schools located in eight districts of Nagaland. The target of the sample was 600; however, while administering the data collection, extra samples were collected from each school to maintain the targeted sample. A Multiple Intelligence scale developed by Dr. Terry Armstrong is used to college the data. From this study, it is found that Interpersonal Intelligence is the highest score among boys and girls (71%) without exception to their background or the type of schools they are in. The t-test score of 0.004 shows that there is no significant difference in the multiple intelligence of boys and girls. The result of the Pearson Correlation test -0.06078 indicates that there is a negative correlation between multiple intelligence among boys and girls. This paper, therefore, attempts to justify the need for a paradigm shift in our classroom teaching-learning process. This learning process becomes dynamic, relevant, stimulating, and empowering through the application of the insights of Multiple Intelligence. The data become more viable and connect classroom learning with a child's interest and aptitude to the future professional world. This will offer scope to reflect the dominant result of multiple intelligence in relation to present opportunities available.

Keywords: Intelligence, multiple intelligence, innovative teaching, learning, effective, sustainable development.

NEP 2020: A Quality Initiative

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Abstract

A new education policy was recently released by the Ministry of Education (MoE), known as the National Education Policy 2020. The new education policy is the first education policy of the 21st century to address our country's various growing developmental aspects. This policy proposes revamping and revising all aspects of the education structure, like its regulation and governance, to make a new system aligned with the goals of 21st-century education. Changes in the education policy are a major way to provide the nation with better students, professionals & better human beings. The Union Cabinet of India approved the National Education Policy on July 29, 2020. This new education policy aims to pave the way for transformational improvements in India's school and higher education systems. The government of India introduced a new policy to globalize education from preschool to the secondary level. The salient features of NEP 2020 were formulated based on the foundational pillars of Access, Quality, Equity, Affordability and Accountability. The revised policy is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It focuses on remolding India into a global knowledge superpower by making school education more holistic, multidisciplinary, flexible, suited to 21st-century requirements and aimed at bringing out the individual capabilities of each student.NEP 2020 aims to replace the present 10+2 system with the latest 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years. The salient features of NEP 2020 are improving the education quality by giving equal importance to creativity and innovation and striving to transform India into a "vibrant knowledge society" over the next decade.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020., Holistic, Multidisciplinary, Flexible. Sustainable Development.

Emotional Well Being and Academic Success: A Parallelism

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Abstract

In this era of the competitive academic field, stress and excess pressure can have a devastating effect on students. Emotional wellnessⁱ is one of the most important factors in a student's performance. Students who lack balanced mental health cannot concentrate on their academics, which negatively affects their marks and increases worry and uneasiness. It is crucial to understand that students' mental well-being can have a big impact on their academic and non-academic behaviour. In essence, high mental health is immensely important for the proper functioning of an individual. If taken lightly, it might lead to severe disorders in the near future. How important is the psychological wellbeing for young learners? How to achieve Emotional Wellness? Has our educational curriculum shaped to benefit the student's mental health?

Keywords: Mental health, academic progress, educational psychology, Academics stress,

शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण में अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषद का महत्व

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सारांश

शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण में अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषद का विशेष महत्व है। यह अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषद विश्वभर के विभिन्न देशों जैसे वाशिंगटन डीसी, कैलिफोर्निया, सिडनी, नई दिल्ली तथा अन्य देशों में स्थित एक स्वायत्त गैर–सरकारी प्रमख वैज्ञानिक तथा पेशेवर अनसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण का बडा संगठन है। यह अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषद विश्वभर के विद्यार्थियों, शोधकर्ताओं, शिक्षकों तथा सलाहकारों के साथ शैक्षिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम विकसित करने के साथ ही संस्थानों का प्रबंधन भी करती है। आईसीईआरटी विश्वस्तर पर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अनसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण को बढावा देता है। यह शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण की एक बडी संस्था है. जो शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं सामाजिक कल्याण की पहलों को सुगम बनाने का कार्य करती है। आईसीईआरटी अपने आदर्श वाक्य – 'ज्ञान, बुद्धि और समुद्धि' के साथ समाज को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, ज्ञान की उन्नति तथा अनुप्रयोग को बढावा देने के लिए मिशन के साथ काम कर रहा हैं। आईसीईआरटी अनेक सेवाओं में भी शामिल हैं जैसे – विभिन्न विषयों में शैक्षिक संस्थानों का प्रबंधन तथा रख–रखाव, विभिन्न विषयों में शैक्षिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों को बढावा देना, संचालन करना तथा स्वास्थ्य सविधाए, इंजीनियरिंग तथा अन्य विषयों सहित उच्च शिक्षा में शिक्षकों के व्यावसायिक विकास हेत शैक्षिक तथा स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों में सहयोग करना आदि। इन कार्यों के अतिरिक्त आईसीईआरटी संवर्धन एवं जागरूकता अभियान कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा छात्र समुदायों के लिए खेल तथा सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के साथ–साथ शिक्षा,, स्वास्थ्य, संस्कृति, उत्थान, अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक कल्याण तथा अन्य विषयों जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने वाले विद्वान व्यक्तियों का सहयोग तथा सम्मान भी करता है। इस प्रकार कह सकते है कि आईसीईआरटी सीखने और सीखाने की एक ऐसी महत्त्वपूर्ण संस्था है, जो शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण के पहलुओं को सुगम व सरल बनाती है।

शब्द कुंजी – शैक्षिक, अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण, अंतरराष्ट्रीय, परिषद, संस्था, विश्वभर, कार्यक्रम।

Evaluation of Availability and Utilization of Online Resources in The Teaching and Learning of Environmental Education in Universities In Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study evaluated the availability and utilization of online resources in the teaching and learning of environmental Education. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Two research questions and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The population of the study consisted of 56 (19 CES and NUC 37) students who formed the sample. One instrument titled: Availability and Utilization of Online Resources Questionnaire' (AUORQ) developed by the researchers and validated by three experts was used to collect data. The instrument was subjected to Cronbach alpha reliability and the overall reliability index of the instrument was 0.81. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research question and t test to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. Results showed that the online resources were available and utilized in teaching and learning of environmental education to a low extent. Results of the hypothesis showed that there was no significant difference in the mean views of CES and NUC students on the availability and utilization of online resources in teaching and learning of environmental education in universities. It was recommended among others that Government and University authorities should provide should provide online resources for use in teaching and learning devoid of the traditional face-to-face methods.

Key words: Online Resources, Teaching, Learning, Environmental Education.

Rhetoric in Online Advertisements of Tertiary Institutions

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Abstract

The invention of the internet has made it easy for individuals, businesses, organisations, institutions, and government agencies to communicate easily without geographic restrictions. This advantage has been harnessed by schools of higher learning, which use the internet to call for admissions from national and international students. As a result, the aim of this study is to find out the persuasive strategies used by higher institutions in their online admission advertisements. The samples for the study were online advert flyers for five universities situated in the United Kingdom, Singapore, Hong Kong, Pakistan, and Nigeria. The images and texts used in the posters were studied and analysed, using Aristotelian Rhetoric and Foss Theory of Visual Rhetoric as the theoretical anchor. The findings reveal that the posters employed the use of ethos, logos, and pathos as persuasive strategies. The study, therefore, concluded that rhetoric is a major persuasive device used by tertiary institutions in online advertising.

Keywords: rhetoric, advertising, visual rhetoric

Practicum Exercise In Re-Shaping Education For Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This paper highlights the concept, characteristics, and the importance of practicum exercise in re shaping education for sustainable development. The paper also discusses the various challenges confronting the students' teacher and supervisors which range from lack of plan of locations for mobilization of the students to irrespective place of assignments, inadequate material resources for the practicum exercises, poor of administrative records in the school setting, poor leadership of the school management, ineffective administrative skills by the school administrators, poor researching activities, inadequate infrastructure facilities, poor funding for the practicum exercise, unfavorable internal and international outlook or reputation (staff, students, and research), low international ranking and lack of modern administrative blocks. The paper, therefore, recommended that the school management and government intervention programmes in schools selected for practicum exercises, provide good strategic plan for mobilization of the students and supervisors to irrespective place of assignments, provide good leadership of the school management, adequate administrative records, improve researching activities and administrative skills for both students and supervisors, provide necessary infrastructural facilities needed by the Universities, they should increase the funding for practicum exercise to enable the administrators to achieves certain goals and re shaping education for sustainable development, they should improve internal and international outlook or reputation (staff, students, and research), provide an international ranking for the practicum exercise in educational institutions and provide adequate modern administrative blocks for the exercise and more resource materials for practicum should also be allocated to the research program of the Universities to enable them to carry out researches on practicum exercises.

Keyword: Practicum exercise, Education, Sustainably development

One Day International Multidisciplinary Conference on "Contemporary Trends and Developments in Management, Education, Science, and Social Sciences" on **June 03, 2023 (Saturday)**, in Auditorium, PG DAV College (Evening) University of Delhi, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi, India, jointly organized by

International Council for Education, Research and Training (ICERT), Debre Tabor University Ethiopia, NIILM University Kaithal India & PG DAV College (Evening) University of Delhi

A Correlational Study of Students' Performance in Christian Religious

Studies in WAEC and NECO Examination in Ekiti State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the correlation between Christian Religious Studies students' performance in the West African Examination Council (WAEC) and National Examination Council (NECO) in Ekiti State, Nigeria. A total number of 4,974 candidate result constitute the study sampled. The purposive sampling technique were employed at different stages to select 3,706 male candidate results and 1,268 female candidate results. The instrument used for the data collection was a proforma to collect data in CRS from the sampled schools. The instrument contained columns for gender of the students as well as their grades in the WAEC and NECO SSCEs results. The result covered five (5) years, from 2015 to 2019. The researcher personally visited the sampled schools and seek permission from the Principals with the assistance of the subject teachers to help in collection of desired results in CRS from 2015/2016 to 2018/2019 academic sessions. The data collected were analysed using the percentage to describe gender distribution of CRS students in WAEC and NECO SSCEs. Research Questions 1 and 2 were answered using the percentage, while Research Question 3 that has corresponding Hypothesis 1 tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC) at 0.05 level of significance. The study findings revealed that: the CRS students 1,863 (58.80%) had passed grade in the WAEC that is (A1 - C6) from 2015 - 2019 academic session, and the CRS students 1,138 (63.00%) had passed grade in the NECO that is (A1 - C6) from 2015 - 2019 academic session, among others. The study findings revealed that: There was a positive significant correlation between CRS students' academic performance in the WASSCE and NECO SSCEs from 2015 - 2019. It was therefore recommended that: government should employed qualified and competent teachers to teach Christian Religious Studies at both levels of education, so that the students would be able to score at least a credit pass (C4 - C6) in both external examinations (WAEC & NECO); teachers should introduce latest method or strategies appropriate for each instructional objectives in teaching-learning process and make use of appropriate teaching aids to improve the performance of students in WAEC and NECO examinations, among others.

Keywords: Correlation, Examination, CRS, WAEC, NECO and Performance

Demographic Differences in Ultra-Processed Foods Consumption, Consumption Pattern and Health Status of Undergraduate Students in Ondo City of Ondo State

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Abstract

This study concerned itself with the examination of the impact of gender, level, and discipline on the consumption of ultra-processed foods, consumption pattern, health status, and suggestions for strategies to minimize UPFs consumption. The first three variables were regarded as independent, while the last four were dependent. Three null hypotheses were postulated for the study. Quantitative inferential survey research design was adopted. A total of 240 respondents (about 2%) were sampled from the population of the study to respond to Ultra-Processed Foods, Consumption Pattern and Effects on Students' Health Questionnaire (UCPESHQ). The responses collected from the study shall be analyzed statistically, using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 level of significance. Major findings were that male and female students differ significantly in their frequency of UPFs consumption (sig. = 0.008), clinical features (sig. = 0.020), and perception of the strategies to minimise the consumption of UPFs (sig. = 0.053); that junior and senior students differ significantly in their frequency of UPFs consumption (sig. = 0.013); and that non-science and science students differ significantly in their frequency of UPFs consumption (sig = 0.027), and perception about the strategies to minimise the consumption of UPFs (sig. = 0.025). This study concluded that male, senior, and science students need more nutrition education and intervention programmes than their female, junior, and non-science counterparts respectively. It was recommended that Nigerian University Commission (NUC) and the respective Governing Councils of Nigerian Universities should place more priority on the demography of undergraduate students when making policies regarding their nutrition and nutrition education.

Keywords: Gender, Level, Discipline, UPFs, Undergraduate students.

Code-Switching In Literature-In-English Classroom Discourse in Secondary Schools in Ife East Local Government Area, Osun State Sheriff Olamide Olatunji, PhD

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Abstract

This study investigated code-switching in Literature-in-English classroom discourse in secondary schools in Ife East Local Government Area, Osun State. The study adopted the mixed methods design Three public senior secondary schools were randomly selected from public senior secondary schools in Ife East Local Government Area, Osun State. One intact class of SS II Literature-in-English classroom was randomly selected from each school making three intact classes of SS II Literature-in-English. In all 320 SS II students and three teachers of Literature-in-English participated in the study. Classroom observation were carried out. A tape recorder was used to record the classroom discourses. Qualitative data collected were analysed thematically and quantitative data were analysed using counts and percentage scores. Findings of the study revealed that code-switching was mostly used during the Literature-in-English lessson. It was used as a result of lack of proficiency, learners' background and atimes unintentional. It was used during the lesson for explanation of concepts not understood by the students when explained in the English language. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that Education Policy should be reviewed for teachers to be allowed to code-switch to students' first language during teaching of Literature-in-English. Teachers should maintain moderate level of code-switching during Literature-in-English lessons. Government and Employers should expose teachers of Literature-in-English to seminars and workshops so as to improve their knowledge of the subject.

Keywords: Code-Switching, Literature-in-English, Classroom Discourse.

Psychological Effect of Job Burnout on Technical Education Lecturer's Job Engagement And Performance In Nigeria Universities

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the psychological effect of job burnout on technical education lecturer's job engagement and performance in Nigeria universities. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The study was guided by three research question and two hypotheses. Adapted scales were employed for data collection with an overall reliability coefficient of .93. The population for the study comprised all technical education university lecturers in Nigeria Universities. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation (SD), Correlation matrix (Pearson Product Moment Correlation PPMC), and Multiple regression analysis. The study found that relationship exists among Job-burnout, Job engagement, and performance of technical education lecturers' in Nigeria universities. Furthermore, the study found that Job burnout (β = .337) have influence on technical education university lecturers' job engagement but the level of influence is not significant (p > 0.05). Also, Job burnout (β = .526) have relative influence on technical education university lecturers' job performance but the level of influence were not significant (p > 0.05). It was concluded and recommended that since burnout contribute in no small measure to stress of the lecturers which may affect their level of engagement, and performance, the university management as well as head of departments should pay more attention to lecturer wellbeing by putting infrastructure that will ease their work for them in place.

Key words: Job burnout, Engagement, Performance

The Perceptions Of Freelance Writers Of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the perceptions of freelance writers toward the adoption of Artificial Intelligence in the professional writing industry. The purpose of the study includes getting insights into the present state of AI in the digital world and its effects in the writing profession. It investigates how AI affects the daily tasks and workflow of the freelance writers. This study utilizes qualitative method. In conducting this study, literature reviews and interviews were applied to gather relevant data. The result of the study reveals that freelance writers generally have a positive attitude towards AI and see it as an opportunity rather than a threat. However, some writers expressed concerns about the potential loss of creative control and the possibility of a decrease in demand for human writers.

Saturated by the Dynamic Succession of Violence, Memory and Horror

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Abstract

Violence has different answers to different questions since some use it to defend themselves from their enemies, either from the attacker's or the victim's side. In the case of horror fiction, violence is used by ghost or any other paranormal entities to trap and tear their targets. Sometimes, the target would be the ones who dumped them in the ravines and destroyed them earlier, while others would be the innocent ones who are not related to the situation in anyway. In certain texts, magical or state of the art weapons bear out the facet of violence to leave the casualty on an unpromising run. From time to time, violence in literature makes out the entry from the memory of the characters. The paper solicits Violence literature to construe the order of action in which memory, violence and horror imbue indubitably.

Keywords: Violence Literature, Memory, Horror.

Effective Use of Diverse Technology Tools in Flipped Learning Approach

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Abstract

Flipped learning, a pedagogical approach that reverses the traditional teaching and learning process, has gained significant attention in recent years. This approach involves students accessing instructional materials outside the classroom, while in-class time is dedicated to discussions, activities, and problemsolving. This essay explores the effective tools used in flipped learning to enhance the teaching and learning process. Video-based content delivery, facilitated by platforms like YouTube and Khan Academy, allows students to learn at their own pace and revisit complex concepts. Learning management systems (LMS), such as Moodle and Google Classroom, provide a centralized space for teachers to organize and distribute instructional materials, while also offering interactive features for communication and progress tracking. Online discussion platforms, including Padlet and Flipgrid, promote collaborative learning and enable peer-to-peer interactions. Interactive multimedia resources, like simulations and educational games, engage students and facilitate active learning. Real-time communication tools, such as video conferencing software and messaging platforms, bridge the gap between students and teachers, enabling synchronous discussions and personalized support. These tools promote student engagement, personalized learning, and collaborative interactions, ultimately leading to a deeper understanding of the subject matter. The essay emphasizes the role of technology in facilitating the implementation of flipped learning and highlights the benefits it offers to both teachers and students. By leveraging these effective tools, educators can create dynamic and interactive learning environments that cater to the diverse needs of learners in the 21st century.

Keywords: Diverse technology tools, Flipped Learning, Teaching, And Learning Process.

Demands Of Fostering Creativity in the 21st Century

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Abstract

While talking in terms of individual vocational success one should focus upon individual creativity enhancement. It implies that individual academic score at the school level does not predict his success for the future. This is what our National Education Policy stresses upon, identification and fostering of individuals as unique and emphasising upon creativity and critical thinking. Actually New India is looking for bright students not just in their academic achievement but also on their creative thinking, this will help them to adjust under different circumstances which they may have to face in future. The policy comprehensively aims to promote divergent thinking, innovation and creativity. It encourages students to display their unique and different creative skills which will give them a chance to pursue their dreams or to create a foundation for a better future. In this research work the focus was on creative enhancement by the implying divergent thinking module. The module comprises of two techniques brainstorming and SCAMPER. How this module influence students in 21st century is being observed. The result displayed that after the application of the module students show remarkable creativity enhancement. The implication of the study has been discussed at length in the paper.

Keyword: Creativity, Academic Achievement, Divergent Thinking, Brainstorming, SCAMPER, Enhancement.

Exact Traveling Solutions for Solving The Second Order Non Linear Schrödinger Equation By G`/G Method

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Abstract

The paper avails the method G'/G is used to obtain for finding the exact traveling solutions of the complex Non-Linear Schrödinger equation. Firstly, we reduce the associated Second-order nonlinear ordinary differential equation (ODE) into a solvable first-order nonlinear ODE then new exact traveling wave solutions has been found out. The hyperbolic and trigonometric traveling wave solutions have been successfully generated in the Non-Linear Schrödinger equation. It is corroborated that the proposed techniques are manageable, straightforward and powerful tools to find the exact solutions of nonlinear partial differential equations (PDEs). As a result, abundant new and more general exact solutions have been achieved of this equation. This method allows to carry out the solution process of nonlinear wave equations more thoroughly and conveniently by computer algebra systems such as the Maple. In addition to providing a different way of solving the Schrödinger equation for such systems, the simplicity of the algorithm renders it a great pedagogical value.

Keywords: Non-Linear Schrödinger Equations, Traveling Wave Solutions, G'/G Method, Partial Differential Equation.

Curbing School-Based Violence in Secondary Schools Through Health Education

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Abstract

In the society that we are today, with the level of education and exposure of many individuals, the violence of all kind is still common in our midst with great implications for the present and future of our societal life. This paper examines violence, it's implications, the place of health education in preventing violence and the way forward with a view to provide next generation of students with a high level of decency and moral uprightness which are invaluable virtues that money cannot buy. Battering, sexual, emotional, financial, verbal, social or spiritual, or any other form of violence, has devastating consequences on the individual, economy and national development. Health education is a good platform for dealing with disease related problems, creating awareness about the available health facilities and services for maintenance of good health. As well as avenue for preventing violence of different categories. It was recommended among others that health education should be used by the school as pedestal to make students see themselves as lovers, partners in progress and one another's keepers.

Keyword: Violence, health education, implications, students, schools.

Consumer Behaviour towards Online Shopping of Apparels with reference to Bhiwani District, Haryana

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Abstract

The proliferation of internet and smartphones along with advancement in technology have boosted the growth of online retail sector in India. In current scenario, various online platforms such as Amazon, Myntra, Meesho, Ajio, Flipkart, Snapdeal, Homeshop 18 etc. are selling products over the internet including different kinds of apparels. The purpose of this research study is to analyse consumers' behaviour towards online shopping of apparels in Bhiwani District. This research paper also aims to study the factors affecting consumers' online purchase decision towards apparels. Sample size of 100 respondents from Bhiwani District has been taken using convenient sampling technique and data collected using self-structured questionnaire have been analysed through percentage method and weighted mean method. The study reveals that majority of respondents spend up to Rs. 2000 per order on online purchase of apparels. Flipkart and Amazon are the most popular websites for buying apparels and men's casual wear, women's western wear and kid's top wear are most purchased clothing through online shopping. Cash on delivery is the most preferred method of making payment for online purchase of apparels. The revealed that discount and offers, reviews regarding apparel, colour, material, size, brand, quick delivery, return and exchange facility are important factors affecting consumers' online purchase decision regarding apparels.

E Learning and Educational Trends

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Abstract

The end of the Covid-19 pandemic changed the educational sector completely. In educational sector to remain consistent and to adopt to the pandemic new Educational Trends started such as E Learning. There are some global trends with value, there are new trends and future trends. This paper will give an overview of educational trends in 2023, with their advantages. Understanding them benefits both teachers and learners. Advancement in education trends create suitable effective learning environment for students and professors to convey the knowledge with skills in the most efficient way. Meaning of the word "trend" is a buzzword for everyone everywhere. In day to day life we can see changes in trends, in almost all fields every year. We see about fashion trends, food trends, economic trends, social trends, and social media trends. Education sector is also part of the change in the trends. Oxford Learners' Dictionary, gave the meaning of Trends as 'the direction of change or development of a situation is called a trend'. So the Trends in education are in teaching and learning methods being highly applicable and easy to use in all situation to students and professors. The education sector is one of the sectors with an enormous changes. When the Covid-19 pandemic started it challenges the whole world and education sector. So as a need of an hour the new trends in education emerge. Which are the popular ones for now or might be in the next few years. This paper will take a closer look at the recent trends in the technology and in Education.

Key Words- E Learning, Technology in Education, Trends In Education.

Need of Machine Learning to Predict Happiness: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Happiness is a current important subject of study in psychology and social science because it affects people's day-to-day lives, thoughts and feelings, work habits, and interaction with society and family. There are number of challenges in Computer Science and Machine Learning to predict happiness index using prediction techniques. This study presents a systematic review using PRISMA style for happiness prediction. During Literature survey it was found that many predictive models whether statistical or Machine Learning were designed to predict happiness index but major emphasis on research remain focused on the factors that are listed in World Happiness Report, i.e., real Gross Domestic Product per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom to make life choices, generosity and perceptions of corruption. The factor influencing happiness varies due to personal differences, age group and location variation. According to Gallup Poll, the general annual sample for each country is 1,000 people i.e., approximately 0.007% population participated in happiness index measurement. The purpose of this study is to discover and describe new factors related to psychology like stress and emotions, location based and age group. It is observed that there is a requirement to develop a Machine Learning predictive model which works on psychological factors like mental health, depression, stress, physical well-being, safety, leisure time available and suicidal ideation in addition to economic factors used in World Happiness Index and by targeting a large sample size of populations.

Keywords: Factors Affecting Happiness, Happiness Index, Machine Learning, Prediction Techniques

Impact Of Learning Disability on Cognitive Performance

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Abstract

A learning disability (LD) is a neurological disorder that affects a person's ability to process, retain, or communicate information effectively. The study aims to explore the effect of learning disability on cognitive performance and shed light on the associated difficulties individuals may face due to learning disability.

The data was collected on NIMHANS battery for specific learning disability index and Double number cancellation test

Findings suggest that individuals with learning disability, often experience deficits in their multiple cognitive domains. Difficulty in focusing/ concentrating may generate problems or difficulties in paying attention or retaining the information. Acquisition, retention, and retrieval of information get affected due to learning disability which leads to Memory impairment. Language processing deficit led to difficulty in reading, writing, and mathematic. Moreover, it would be concluded that learning disabilities impact an individual's cognitive performance by affecting memory, language, and attention.

Impact of Entrepreneurship Education for Sustainable Economic Development in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the role of entrepreneurship education as an important tool for sustainable economic development in Sokoto State, Nigeria, with a view to assessing the factors that hinder the proper utilization of the knowledge acquired by the students after graduation. Survey designed was used and stratified simple random sampling was employed, the data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that many Tertiary institutions has no modern facilities in their laboratories, which will affect their proper training, others said they don't have start up fund and many people opined that there is no proper program evaluation from the government to make sure that there is effective utilization of the knowledge acquired by the students after graduation. The research therefore recommended that government should provide enough funds and modern laboratories facilities to institutions of higher learning to enable them learned all the relevant skills and knowledge needed for the program and ensure that government introduce suitable program evaluation that will drive the entrepreneurial education into reality through the establishment of small and medium scale enterprises after graduation.

Key words: Entrepreneurship Education, Sustainable Economic Development.

Women fight back against Traumatic Situations in the plays of Mahesh Dattani

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Abstract

Mahesh Dattani is an Indian playwright who has written extensively about the lives of women in India. Dattani's plays often explore the experiences of women in India, and how they are affected by social and cultural norms. His plays explore the themes of gender discrimination, incest, patriarchy, women subordination, and power. In his plays, women are often shown as victims of patriarchal society. However, they also show how women can fight back against these forces. Dattani's plays show that women are not simply victims of patriarchal society. They are strong and resilient individuals who can fight back against oppression. His plays offer a message of hope to women everywhere. In many of his plays, he explores the ways in which women are subjected to violence and discrimination and how they are fighting back against traumatic situations, such as abuse, incest, gender discrimination, and violence. Dattani's plays are important because they give voice to the experiences of women who are often silenced. He shows that women are capable of overcoming adversity and resilience, and they will not hesitate to fight back for their rights. His plays also challenge traditional gender roles and stereotypes, and they offer a vision of a more just and equitable society.

Keywords: Traumatic situations, Incest, Domestic Violence, Women Fight back, women empowerment

Emergency Curriculum: A New Approach to School Education Through An Alternative Curricular And Pedagogical Practices in the Era Of Uncertainty

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Abstract

Access to education is the fundamental human right and must be applicable even in emergency situation. It must be accessible in any kind of emergency such as conflict, natural and man-made disaster or even in disease outbreaks. Emergency suggests a sense of immediacy, urgency and often related to disasters occur suddenly which need for an urgent response. Some of the common natural disasters are Tsunami (2004), flood, landslides and earthquakes. Whereas some of the human induced disasters such as sudden acute respiratory syndrome (SARS, 2003), influenza type A (H1N1, 2009) and COVID-19 (2019). According to WHO, 320 million students had affected by COVID-19 in India itself. These emergencies that had created mass school closures due to lack of curricular and pedagogical practices. Theses emergencies creates several educational challenges such as inaccessible education, decreased quality of education, increases dropout rate, teaching learning challenges. As school going children are the one who is most vulnerable to such emergencies which has an adverse educational and psychological impact. As the present Indian school education system is lacking behind curricular and pedagogical practices to continues education in emergency. There is an urgent need to reimagine the curriculum with an alternative strategy to provide education to the affected children according to their needs. The article tries to focus on a new approach to school education through an alternative i.e., emergency curriculum with curricular and pedagogical practice in the era of uncertainty. Emergency Curriculum includes need of individual and social wellbeing, physical and social protection through peace building, psychological need of the students and protect the human right. The Emergency Curriculum based on the principle of community-based curriculum, training teachers and students in advance, rapid response, strengthening school by including peace building, health education and environmental education into curriculum.

Keywords: Education, Emergency, Emergency Curriculum, Alternative Pedagogical Practices.

Role of Emotional Intelligence Towards the Attainment of Academic Achievement of the Students

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Abstract

Due to the explosion of knowledge, multiplicity and specialisation of occupations, scientific and technical advancement, the role of education has become more crucial nowadays. Emotional intelligence (EI) has gained significant attention in education due to its potential influence on various aspects of students' academic achievement. This abstract overview the relationship between emotional intelligence and student academic achievement. The association between emotional intelligence and academic achievement consistently suggests a positive correlation between the two constructs. Emotional intelligence encompasses the ability to perceive, understand, regulate, and utilize emotions effectively in oneself and interpersonal interactions. Students with higher levels of emotional intelligence tend to exhibit better academic performance across various domains, including grades, test scores, and overall achievement. Several mechanisms explain the relationship between emotional intelligence and academic achievement. Students with high emotional intelligence demonstrate enhanced self-awareness, self-regulation, and motivation, leading to improved study habits, goal-setting abilities, and perseverance. Moreover, emotional intelligence facilitates effective interpersonal relationships, fostering better communication, collaboration, and conflict resolution skills, all of which contribute to a positive classroom environment and enhanced learning outcomes. The implications of these findings for educational practices are substantial. Educators can integrate emotional intelligence training into curricula, promoting emotional skills and cognitive abilities development. Strategies such as social-emotional learning programs, mindfulness exercises, and conflict-resolution workshops can enhance students' emotional intelligence, positively impacting their academic achievement. Furthermore, fostering a supportive and inclusive classroom environment that values emotional intelligence can contribute to students' well-being, engagement, and academic success. Developing and nurturing emotional intelligence among students can enhance their learning experiences, promote positive socio-emotional development, and ultimately contribute to their overall academic success. Further research and implementation of evidence-based practices in educational settings are necessary to fully explore and harness the benefits of emotional intelligence in fostering academic achievement. Furthermore, a person's academic achievements can also enhance their self-esteem and provide a sense of purpose, which are crucial for emotional wellbeing. Conversely, failing to meet academic expectations can lead to feelings of worthlessness and negatively impact the psychological health of a child.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, academic achievement, students.

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Impact of Mentoring on Pre-Service Teacher's Attitude, Communication Skills and Pedagogical Practices

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Abstract

In the current context, mentoring is recognized as an effective process not only for the development of new teachers but also for experienced teachers who aim to enhance their content knowledge, pedagogical skills, and classroom management abilities.

Quality is the base model for every aspect of today's life. Education is one of them, who is looking for quality. Quality teaching maximizes the teaching and learning process for students as well as teachers (comprehensive growth). And to provide proper quality, proper guidance is very important. Recent research reviews and news articles have explored the diverse reasons behind aggressive behaviour and poor performance of adolescents in schools. It has been recommended by several reports that 'mentoring' is an effective process for grooming personality of students in schools. This study intends to explore ways in which mentoring impacts the attitudes, communication skills and pedagogical practices of student teachers during their school internship.

The study is to identify the impact of mentoring on pre-service teachers and their attitude, communication skills and pedagogical practices. The population is pre-service teachers and sample size is 50. Quality is the base model for every aspect of today's life. Education is one of them, who is looking for quality. Quality teaching maximizes the teaching and learning process for students as well as teachers (comprehensive growth). And to provide proper quality, proper guidance is very important. A mentor since ancient times viewed as guardian or a teacher. Mentoring involved long term commitment to their mentee by supporting them emotionally, mentally, intellectually, and professional development.

Keywords – Mentoring, pre-service teacher, education, professional growth, process

Indian Federalism and the challenge of covid-19 pandemic

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Abstract

Indian federalism has changed a lot with the times. Our constituent assembly debates in 1946 discussed a lot regarding federal form of Government with some unitary features. K.C. Wheare termed it as a quasi - federalism. Actually it was the need of time. The supporters of pro strong centre knew it very well for absorbing the cultural diversity of India federalism is essential. On the other hand it was also true that to counter cession tendencies unitary elements are necessary in the constitution. However with the time the basic nature of Indian federalism changed a lot. The emergence of coalition politics at National level and the globalised word affected the basic nature of Indian federalism after 90's. Coalition politics helped much to strengthen the role of states in Indian politics. In 2014 a full majority government came into power and assured to rule according to cooperative federalism. In 2019 the outbreak of covid-19 pandemic created a big challenge for the nation as well as Indian federalism. The seventh schedule of the constitution distributes the power between central and state governments. According to this list public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries are included in the state list while inter-state migration, inter-state quarantine to the centre. So as per the constitutional scheme the states have the primary role in healthcare while the centre should provide leadership and facilitate coordination among federal units. The central government declared a nationwide lockdown without consulting the states that is against the federal principles. Vaccination policy also created tussle between centre and state governments. It was also felt that as the federal Government of America increased its power after 9/11 in the name of security affairs likewise the central government of India has increased its power during pandemic.

So the aim of this paper is to understand the challenges posed by the pandemic to the federal design of India. It also focuses to find out the problems faced by the states during pandemic. Centralization versus decentralization approach, one size fits all approach and emergency or disaster centered approach, cooperative federalism are other essential issues that will be part of this paper.

Keywords - Federalism, Pandemic, cooperative federalism, Decentralization Disaster

Computer Science Educators and their Extent of Utilization of E-Learning Teaching Strategies in Colleges of Education in South-South, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study determined the extent of utilization of e-learning teaching strategies by Computer Science Educators in Colleges of Education in South-South, Nigeria. Two research questions guided the study while four null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. A descriptive survey design was adopted. A total of 219 Computer Science Educators from 10 Colleges of Education in South-South, Nigeria made up the population of the study. There was no sampling as the population size was manageable by the researcher. A structured 20-item validated questionnaire was used for data collection. Three experts validated the instrument and an overall reliability correlation co-efficient of 0.79 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha method. Out of the 219 copies of the instrument distributed, 210 copies were successfully retrieved and used for data analysis. Data related to the research questions were analyzed using mean and standard deviation while z-test statistic was used to test the null hypotheses. The findings from the study revealed that blended learning tools were utilized as e-learning teaching strategies but to a moderate extent, while telecommunication was utilized to a small extent. The study also revealed that gender and type of ownership of institutions i.e state or federal, do not significantly affect the utilization of e-learning teaching strategies (blended learning and telecommunication) by Computer Science Educators in Colleges of Education in South-South, Nigeria. It was concluded that Computer Science Educators utilized blended learning tools as teaching strategies to a moderate extents as a result of insufficient training and retraining given to them, but telecommunication tools were utilized to small extent. To encourage the use of e-Learning teaching strategies by Computer Science Educators, it was recommended, among others, that Computer Science Educators should develop themselves by way of in-service training. They should also constantly use e-Learning tools provided by the government through the administrators of institutions in carrying out their teaching tasks.

Keywords: *e*-Learning, teaching strategies, utilization, blended learning, telecommunication, Computer Science Educators.

The Role of Parents to Enhance Multiple Intelligence among Adolescents

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Abstract

Cognitive capacity is consistently acknowledged as intellect. Typically, students who excel in academics are considered to possess intellect. Howard Gardner initially introduced the concept of Multiple Intelligences. In Gardner's view, each child possesses distinct abilities, and parents have a better understanding of their adolescents than anyone else. They are aware of their limitations and do not focus on them. The purpose of this article is to enlighten parents about their role in their young children's lives. It is crucial for parents to provide mentorship to their teenagers, which involves actively participating in their activities and offering guidance while also allowing them space to grow. Only parents can transform their potential into abilities, and they can help to develop them into better individuals. Another crucial aspect is for parents to encourage, support, and facilitate their adolescent's gradual development. The guidance provided by parents must consider the child's interests and happiness. Parents who understand and recognize their children's potential can motivate them to develop their capabilities, increasing the likelihood of future success.

Keywords: Multiple intelligence, Adolescents, capabilities, Parent's role, limitations

Moderating the Interaction of Health and Education on Sustainable Development: Evidence from Nigeria

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Abstract

Investment in human capital resources can enhance labour productivity and economic growth. The health condition and level of education also plays significant roles in improving labour performance and productivity which can bridge income inequality gap, reduce poverty rate and enhance sustainable development in the economy. This study investigates the impact of the interaction between government expenditure on health and education on sustainable development in Nigeria. Time series data were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin, World Bank World Development Indicators, and the United Nations Development Programme for the period of 1992 to 2021. The Autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach to cointegration was employed to establish relationship between the variables based on the unit root test results. The findings of the study show that no long-run association exist between the explanatory variables and dependent variable, whereas, the result of the Error Correction Model (ECM) short-run analysis revealed that both the variables of government spending on health, and the interaction between government spending on health and education have positive and significant association with sustainable development. While the variables of government spending on education and the quality of governance reported an insignificant association with sustainable development. This study recommends practicable policies and actions targeted at increasing efficiencies in the implementation of public expenditure on education and health, and improving the quality of institution, for the purpose of ensuring sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Health, Education, Sustainable Development, ARDL.

Nearpod – Web-Based tool for Interactive Learning and Class Collaboration in Higher Education

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Abstract

During COVID-19, the classroom scenario changed, and different types of tools and techniques were used for online classes. Teachers used different online teaching and learning tools like Zoom, M.S. Team, Skype, Google Meet, Nearpod, etc. Teaching and learning through Nearpod is one of the important and influential factors in today's educational system. The present education system aims to explore Nearpod as a tool to promote interactive learning and class collaboration in higher education. It creates direct connections with students and makes learning active, interactive, collaborative, and perspective for the classroom, online, and hybrid modes. Nearpod is integrated with Formative Assessment, Interactive Videos, Gamification and Activities, Google Slides, Virtual Reality, 3D objects, and more. This tool is helpful to engage students in active and interactive learning and provides a platform for students to enhance their knowledge. A meaningful learning experience and an interactive environment could be produced by integrating engaging technologies into the learning environment for students. Students that participate in interactive learning activities take ownership of the learning process and subsequently gain information. A web-based tool called Nearpod enables students to interact with the class. This paper describes how to use of Nearpod presentation designing program and how to promote students' learning. A web-based tool Nearpod is used as a teaching and learning method, particularly in large classes and it will encourage interaction, and collaboration and promote independent learning among students.

Keywords: Nearpod, Interactive Learning, Class collaboration, Higher Education

Political Efficacy and Mental Health of Tribal Post-Graduate Students in Nagaland

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Abstract

This paper stresses the importance of Mental Health (MH) and its contribution to the political efficacy (PE) among post-graduate tribal youths in Nagaland. The aim of the study is to compare the mean score with respect to gender & stream of study; to find the correlation between the study variable (MH and PE) and to find the contribution of mental health in predicting political efficacy. The population of the study was all tribal post-graduate students (M.A M.SC, MBA, etc) of Nagaland University (A Central University) and its affiliated colleges. A sample of size 800 postgraduate students of various departments belonging to various tribes of Nagaland was used for the empirical data of this study. For this, the Random Sampling technique (while selecting the institutions, and the departments) and Stratified Proportionate Random Sampling technique while selecting tribal students of PG programs according to the categories of demographic variables(strata). For this study, a quantitative approach and descriptive survey method were used for this study. The tools used for this study were, Mental Health Inventory standardized by Dr. Jagdish and A.K. Srivastava was used after revalidation, and the Political Efficacy Scale was used which was constructed and standardized by the researcher. The data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as Mean, and SD; inferential statistics such as Pearson product-moment correlation, independent sample t-test, and regression analysis. The findings of the study showed that there were no significant differences in mental health and political efficacy with regard to their gender but significant differences were found between humanities and arts post-graduate students in their mental health and political efficacy. Humanities students at the PG level have better mental health and better political efficacy than science students. There exists a high positive significant correlation (r=0.905) between mental health and political efficacy. Regression analysis results indicate that 81.9% of the variation in political efficacy of PG students can be explained by differences in the mental health, it may, therefore be said that the best predictor of political efficacy of PG students was found to be their mental health.

Keywords: Political Efficacy, Mental Health, tribal Post graduate students.

Burnout in B.Ed. Student-teachers of Nagaland during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Burnout is a state of emotional, physical, and mental exhaustion caused by <u>excessive and</u> <u>prolonged stress</u>. It occurs when you feel overwhelmed, emotionally drained, and unable to meet constant demands. As the stress continues, you begin to lose the interest and motivation that led you to take on a certain role in the first place. Burnout reduces productivity and saps your energy, leaving you feeling increasingly helpless, hopeless, cynical, and resentful. The Covid- 19 pandemic has significantly disrupted our daily lives. Due to the closing of schools, colleges, universities, and many institutions, students have shifted to online learning, which may foster feelings of detachmentfrom their respective schools and colleges and impact students' motivation to continue learning in an online context. The study aimed to capture burnout in teachers in the context of Nagaland. It concludes that the majority of the B.Ed. student-teachers were under the burnout levels of average/moderate and slightly below average. The results further revealed no significant difference in burnout levels among the B.Ed. Student-teachers during this pandemic regarding various demographic variables. The study also confirms that very fewer numbers of student-teachershave experienced low and extremely low levels of burnout in the special context of Nagaland, which can be explored in relation to various organizational, community, and personal factors in future studies.

Keywords: Burnout, B.Ed. student-teachers, Covid-19, pandemic

Teachers Perceived Problems Of New Curriculum Implementation In Secondary Schools In Fagge Local Government Areas, Kano State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated teachers' perceived problems of new curriculum implementation in secondary schools in Fagge Local Government Area of Kano State Nigeria. To achieve the objectives of the study, three research questions guided the researchers. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consist 116 secondary schools in the study area and 3,452 teachers in the study area. Purposeful random sampling techniques were used to sample the schools and the teachers for the study. Ten (10) secondary school and one hundred and forty (140) teachers were selected for the study. The instrument for data collection was constructed questionnaire. The instrument was validated by experts in curriculum studies, the instrument yielded reliability coefficient of 0.80using Cronbach Alpha coefficient. The data collected were collated and analyzed according to how they related to the research questions. Research questions were answered using mean score and standard deviation. The findings revealed the problems, causes and possible solutions of the new curriculum implementation in secondary schools which include; inadequate funding of the educational system, poor learning conditions, and lack of adequate time to cover the curriculum. The causes of the problems of new curriculum implementation also are poor remuneration of teachers, insufficient motivation for teachers and inadequate monitory strategy. The possible solutions to the problems are proper monitoring of curriculum implementation, enhanced teachers' remuneration, and teachers' promotion should be based on students rating, regular retraining programmes for practicing teachers. Based on the results obtained from the study, it was recommended that, the importance of teacher involvement in decisionmaking and curriculum planning cannot be over emphasized. Therefore, government should involve teachers in curriculum planning and development to give them sense of recognition.

A Study On Analysis Of Financial Frauds In Digital Payments

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Abstract

In India, there is major spike in usage of digital payments post demonetization. New innovations in the landscape of payment system, regulatory support, increased penetration of smartphones and internet access at cheaper rate are the reasons to move towards wider adoption of digital payments. Increased usage of digital payment transactions generated unprecedented opportunities for fraudsters to execute fraud by exploiting digital payment systems and human vulnerabilities which leads to introduction of different types of financial frauds with an amplified rate. As per the various reports of the Reserve of India the volume of various frauds reported by financial institutions are increasing yearly. Therefore it is very important to have sound knowledge of different types of frauds in digital payments. The present study depicts the various types of digital payment frauds in India and analyse the different types of financial frauds.

Keywords: Digital Payment, frauds, financial institutions.

Insights on Culturally Responsive Teaching for New-age Teaching-Learning Environments

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Abstract

Learning is improved for students from varied backgrounds when it occurs in circumstances that are meaningful and pertinent to them in terms of language and culture. Studies claim that culturally sensitive teaching promotes and facilitates the academic success of all students. Now schools are getting more and more inclusive towards all kinds of learners, and customarily, the onus of effective teaching-learning lies on a teacher. In these scenarios, the paper aims to develop insight into Culturally Responsive Teaching (CRT) from its meaning, principles, and competencies to pedagogical approaches in the context of new-age blended teaching and learning environments. Overall, the insights on Culturally Responsive Teaching will relate to the key idea that by using students' cultural backgrounds and prior experiences to inform instruction, schools can help to reduce academic gaps and advance a more just and equitable society.

Keywords: Culturally Responsive Teaching, multicultural classrooms, inclusive education

Exploration of Quality issues in school education through the lens of B.Ed. student-teachers

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the Quality issues in school education through the perception of B.Ed. student-teachers of Nagaland. A survey research method was adopted to conduct the study. A sample of 200 student-teachers was selected through the Simple random sampling method. A self-designed Questionnaire was used for data collection. The collected data were analyzed using mean and Chi-Square statistics. The findings of the study provide insight into the perception of student-teachers towards the Quality of school education provided in Government and Private schools by means of comparison between the two with respect to Infrastructure facilities and School and Classroom environment.

Key words: Quality education, perception, student-teachers, private schools, government schools

Effectiveness of Blended Learning Strategies in Teaching-Learning Process of English at Secondary Level Students

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Abstract

This study aims to compare the learning outcomes in the environments of blended learning and traditional learning. Now-a-days it is a tendency of learners to solve any educational problems with the help of electronic gadgets. Students have a trend to avail e-materials which can be accessed easily from anywhere and anytime. Studies on impact of blended learning in the education sector exposes that blended learning has a positive impact for fruitful results of the learners. Blended learning meant a combination of delivery methods, including traditional face-to-face instruction with asynchronous and / or synchronous computer technology based online instruction. Students as well as teachers need proper information and communication technology (ict) training for implementation of this method because this blended learning process needs technological skills from teachers end for composing proper learning design keeping in mind learners' capabilities of accessing learning materials and their experience od studying in blended learning format. Although there is fruitful result of blended learning in respect of learning outcomes, there are also some disadvantages of blended learning. Despite the disadvantages, blended learning shows the pathway in the field of education for the new generations.

Keywords: Blended Learning Strategy, Secondary Level Students, ICT

9/11 and the Representation of Trauma: A Study of Jonathan Safran Foer's *Extremely Loud & Incredibly Close*

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Abstract

Trauma is a pervasive problem. It can be referred as a sudden, serious body injury or shock, as from violence or an accident. The present article analyses the intersections between a child's lively world and post-9/11 (September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks) melancholy from the theoretical lens of trauma studies. The article examines how Jonathan Safran Foer represents 9/11 and traumatic chaos in his novel *Extremely Loud & Incredibly Close*. The novel presents a young nine-year-old Oskar's quest that is triggered by the guilt and trauma for not having received his father's last call on the very morning of 9/11. By thinking about the world through child perspective the article explores the effects of trauma on child's consciousness. The study also applies insights from the theories of Cathy Caruth and Dominick LaCapra who build up their theories on the basis of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis.

Keywords: Trauma, PTSD, 9/11, Terror, Child's Consciousness.

The Development of Iron Technology in Pre-Colonial Southwest Khasi Hills

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Abstract

The local production of iron was an important technology in Khasi Hills. Iron was known to the Khasi Hills at least two thousand years ago based upon the application of radiocarbon dating of charcoal. The utilization of local ores-produced iron for agricultural implements, hunting, fishing, etc., has served the needs of many generations of people across the region. Southwest Khasi Hills, as the name suggests, is part of the Khasi Hills of the present Meghalaya. In the context of the present study, the people inhabiting the Southwest Khasi hills consist of two types of dwellers based on their geographical conditions – The middle or central dwellers, known as the 'Ri Lum', and the lower dwellers of the southwest, the 'Ri War'. It resembles the 'Ri War' of East Khasi Hills District. According to oral tradition, it can be said that traces of iron was found in southwest Khasi Hills locally known as *maweitser* or *eitnar*. However, no archaeological investigation was conducted to prove its existence. Since most of the academic writings are concerned mainly with the east of Khasi Hills, the region of southwest Khasi Hills, though occupying a very important geographical location linking the hills with the plains, has not been studied properly except that it would be referred to as a passing reference. Therefore, this paper attempts to understand the development of iron technology; and with the high knowledge of iron smelting, how the Maram manufactured implements of different kinds which facilitated agricultural operations and trading activities.

Keywords: Maram, Iron, Technology, Eitnar, Agriculture, Trade

Role of Teachers to Impart Quality Education for Equitable Learning

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Abstract

Quality education is understood as one of the most powerful and proven drivers for ensuring sustainable development, which can be applied in various educational contexts, formal and non-formal, and which can generate multiple benefits for the general public. Given its relevance, this article presents a role of teachers to ensure quality education for equitable learning. As we all know Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 that seeks to "Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning" as a priority objective of 2030 Agenda. Education is the ultimate realm of the Humans, it is a process aimed at socializing and humanizing citizen through their life from birth till death. It is institutionalized and formal for a specific period of time but it is life-long and carried on preferably outside the institutional premises non-formally and informally. Education is a process of enlightenment and empowerment of the individuals for quality of life. The Education commission (1964-66) has emphatically opined that "The quality and competence and character of teachers to be the most significant factor influencing the quality of education and its contribution to National development". Teachers have an important role in guiding and shaping students' use of digital tools and optimising the educational benefits of their digital experiences. They are also agents of inclusive, equitable education and ambassadors of embracing diversity as an enriching element of our societies. The present paper is based on only qualitative analysis using secondary sources of data. Data is collected from the books, journals, official websites, government reports and other publications. The paper will discuss about the role of teachers in quality education for equitable learning. 'Service Quality' plays a pivotal role in the success of education system. It is essential for implementing standards of education and educational institution. This calls out for understanding, what is the quality of service that the teachers must contribute and what is the role of teacher in equitable learning? And this article briefly discusses it thematically.

Keywords: quality education, teachers' role, equitable learning

Non-Traditional Security Threats in the Western Indian Ocean Region: Implications for India's Maritime Security and Strategic Interests

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Abstract

The Western Indian Ocean region is confronted with a multitude of non-traditional security challenges, such as piracy, illegal fishing, maritime terrorism, human trafficking, environmental degradation, and resource competition. The presence of these entities may give rise to economic challenges as they could potentially affect India's imports, exports, and energy security through the intensification of resource competition in the area. The unconventional challenges pose significant ramifications for the maritime security and strategic concerns of India. This study highlights the importance of improving maritime security measures and addressing non-conventional security challenges in the Western Indian Ocean Region. This study analyses India's policies, naval capabilities, and regional engagement frameworks in order to gain a deeper understanding of its role and strategic considerations in effectively addressing the aforementioned challenges.

Keywords: Western Indian Ocean Region, India, Non-Traditional, Security, Piracy.

The Potential Devastation of Drug Abuse and Addiction: Prevention and Treatment Considerations

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Abstract

Drug abuse, which leads to drug addiction with all of the associated individual and social issues, is spreading rapidly causing a major concern for mental health professionals as well as law enforcement agencies. The desire for pleasure and the desire to avoid pain are healthy human motivations that are appealing to all people and helpful when used appropriately and in accordance with other motivations. However, when given control over the personality, they are disastrous. Drug addiction is not a recent phenomenon. People have always attempted to experience unexpected feelings and pleasure, by using drugs to bring them into closer contact with their surroundings or to help them forget or ignore the unpleasant aspects of life. When an individual, in an effort to escape harsh environment or deal with their problems, or both, turns to artificial ways to elevate himself through the use of drugs, a drug addict is born. India has drug addicts as young as 10 and as old as 75. Furthermore, there is a surge in the number of female drug addicts. In comparison to the rest of the world, India has the highest estimated number of opiate addicts at 12 million. Since 2017, there has been an upsurge in the consumption of new drugs, including methamphetamine and tramadol, a substance not under international control. Drug addiction has an immense adverse effect on society since it increases the rate of crime and the costs of healthcare. The spread of HIV is one major drug-related issue that has created an adverse economic and social impact in India. The necessity of ensuring adequate access to and availability of controlled substances for medical use, particularly for the management of pain, as well as the provision of facilities and services for the affordable treatment of drug abuse throughout the country has become crucial.

Keywords: Drug Abuse, Addiction, HIV, Treatment.

Professional Commitment of Higher Education Teachers in Nagaland

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Abstract

Higher Education is the highest level of the educational pyramid, so it is necessary for Higher Education Teachers to possess Professional Commitment in the Teaching Profession. Therefore, the present study is an attempt to explore the Professional Commitment of Higher Education Teachers with few demographic variables liable for it. It is a Descriptive Survey Research. By employing simple random sampling technique, a sample of 50 Higher Education Teachers were selected from Kohima and Dimapur district of Nagaland. Professional Commitment Scale by Vishal Sood (2011) was used as a tool for the study. The data were analysed through Mean, Standard Deviation, and t-test. The result revealed that only a few Higher Education Teachers possess high and extremely high Professional Commitment, and majority have average and below average level of Professional Commitment. The findings showed that there is no significant difference in Professional Commitment of Higher Education Teachers based on gender and UGC NET qualification. Hence, the paper is an insight into Professional Commitment of Higher Education Teachers and is helpful for teachers of all levels, students, researchers, administrators, and heads of educational institutions to enhance the quality of education.

Keywords: Professional Commitment, Higher Education, Teachers, Teacher-Educators.

Good Parenting as A Tool for Sustainable National Peace in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper discussed the need for good parenting as a tool for sustainable national peace in Nigeria. It also discussed how good parenting will help to model the lives of children in our society, it is also an insight into meaning and successes of good parenting. Parenting means providing care, support and love in a way that leads to a child's total development. Parenting helps a child to grow and adapt to changes in positive direction over the years. When a child is born and such is not available, he or she can turn out to be a problem to the society. This paper proffers parenting skills such all as means to unity in Nigeria. It also discusses the responsibility of good parents in creating peace in Nigeria through emotional peace, moral and religious instruction, provision of social needs and educational needs. It recommended that parent should direct heir energy and time to their children in order to bring up children that can contribute to the wellbeing of the society because most underlying causes of delinquency in children are attributed to poor parenting.

Key words: Good Parenting, Sustainable National Peace, Nigeria

Understanding Human Migration from Bihar and Its Implications

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Abstract

Humanity has been on the move ever since the beginning of time. International organization for migration (IOM), the un migration agency, defines a migrant as any individual who is traveling across an international border or inside a state away from his or her regular place of residence, regardless of the individual's legal status. According to census 2011, there were 45.36 crore internal migrants in India (both inter-state and within state), accounting for 37% of the total population. Searching for better jobs in industry, trade, transport, and services is one of the primary drivers of migration inside India. Ministry of Labour and employment informed the Lok Sabha in 2021 that out of 1.3 crore migrants who returned to their home state during the lockdown, 50% were from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. According to a recent study by the institute of population sciences (IIPS), the majority of households in Bihar depend on remittances for their subsistence, and more than half of those households are vulnerable to migration to more developed regions both inside and outside the country. The data used in this study are based on different secondary sources. This paper has adopted a socio-observational approach to the question of migration from Bihar. Bihar's out migration is a well known phenomenon that started back to the 19th century but it has shot up in post-globalization.

Keywords: Migration, Labor, Bihar, Employment, Globalization.

Zakat Management System: An Islamic Manifestation of Man's Humanity to Man

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Abstract

Zakat is one of the principles of Islam which aims at improving the socioeconomic condition of the poor by distributing the wealth of the society in such a manner that no member of the society is left uncared for. In Nigeria, the problem of multi-religious nature of the country makes it difficult to have a well-functioning zakat management institution provided by the government to manage zakat collection and distribution. Thereby, zakat management is left to private Islamic organizations and mostly to the individual zakat payers which rendered the management of zakat ineffective as many Muslims still live in abject poverty since they do not feel the impact of the distributions of zakat by Muslim groups. This paper is thereby designed to root out the factors inhibiting the proper functioning of zakat management in the Southwestern Nigeria with the hope of putting forward appropriate solutions. The paper adopts a descriptive method where interview was used majorly to collect data from poor Muslims and the Muslim organizations that are involved in zakat collection and distribution. Findings revealed that zakat institutions in the southwestern Nigeria have not achieved the aim of eradicating poverty among Muslim simply because, it is very difficult for the Muslim organizations to determine the rate of Nisab of the wealthy individual that is due for the payment of zakat since it is not managed by the government. This brings about the problem of insufficiency in the annual zakat funds at the disposal of the groups. The paper recommends some of the things needed for the government to establish a ministry headed by the Nigeria Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs (NSCIA) that will manage the collection and distribution of zakat in order to take care of the poor, needy, and those put by the Qur'an under the beneficiaries of zakat.

Keywords: Zakat, zakat management, humanity, Islam, man

Effective Use of Chemical Games: A Panacea to Difficulties in Learning Chemistry Concepts in Secondary Schools

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Abstract

Abstract nature of chemistry concepts may have contributed to difficulties in learning chemistry concepts among secondary school students. This study explores how the use of chemical games can convey understanding of chemical concepts to secondary school students. The study therefore focused on the effect of teaching chemistry concepts with the use of games on the achievement of secondary school students. A sample of 40 students was randomly selected from a population of 78 chemistry students of Federal College of Education (Technical) Omoku, Rivers State, Nigeria. The sample was grouped into 'A' (experimental) and 'B' (control). Solutions were proffered as to the levels of achievements of students taught with chemical game (group A) and those taught without chemical game (group B)Data collected from the tests administered were analyzed by the use of arithmetic mean and t- test of significant difference between two independent group means at 5% level of significance with 38 degree of freedom and critical table value of 2.021.Results revealed that group A (experimental) performed relatively higher than group B (control) and there was a significant difference between the two groups. Results were discussed while suggestions and recommendations for future research were made.

Key words: Chemistry, Chemical game, Periodic table, Abstract.

Need Of Psychological Counseling Among Secondary Students

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Abstract

Every individual requires direction in this world in order to lead a meaningful life. With the complexity of daily life, there arises a need to seek the help of experts. The need of counseling is felt today in different dimensions of one's life. The complexities of modern life, stresses and struggles felt by man living amidst the challenges of today call for help from others. Technological changes have made a major impact on people's life and work. The present study is an attempt to compare the need of psychological counseling in regard to gender and standard of class. For the present study, a sample of 120 students was taken. The tool used was 'Psychological Counseling Scale'', developed by Dr. Vijaya Laxmi Chouhan and Mrs. Gunjan Ganotra Arora. Stratified sampling technique was used in the study. In order to analyze the data, Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, t-test were used. The finding indicates that there is significant difference on the need of psychological counseling with regard to gender and standard of class. As a result, the present study is relevant and important as it will help to know the need of psychological counseling among the secondary school students.

Keywords: Psychological counseling, Secondary students.

One Day International Multidisciplinary Conference on "Contemporary Trends and Developments in Management, Education, Science, and Social Sciences" on June 03, 2023 (Saturday), in Auditorium, PG DAV College (Evening) University of Delhi, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi, India, jointly organized by International Council for Education, Research and Training (ICERT), Debre Tabor University Ethiopia, NIILM University Kaithal India & PG DAV College (Evening) University of Delhi

Gender Difference in Emotional Adjustment to Career Depression: Implication for Counselors

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Abstract

This study examined Career depression and gender differences with its counseling implications. The study also aimed at sensitizing the development of adult counseling programme for the middle–age persons. A survey design was adopted to obtain samples (800) from a large population of middle age white collar jobs for this study. The population consisted of all males and females between the ages of thirty-five to sixty years in white-collar jobs in Nigeria. The instruments for an investigation into this study were the questionnaire (Career Challenges, Emotional Intelligence, and the Checklist) and interview (Focus Group involving forty middle-aged individuals). To obtain the internal consistency of the study, the Cronbach Reliability Coefficient was used which yielded a reliability index of 0.83 and 0.79 for career challenges and emotional intelligence respectively. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (r) was used for data analysis. The findings showed; a need for male adjustments to career depression. Based on the findings, some recommendations were made amongst which are; the development of adult counseling schemes for middle-aged persons, individuals should be taught ahead of time to help envision the possible middle-age career and adjustment of females to career depression.

Keywords: Gender Difference, Emotional Adjustment, Career Depression, Counsellors

Assessment of Test Scoring Knowledge of Lecturers in Tertiary Institutions in Zamfara State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Scores in tertiary institutions act as bench mark for determining proportion of students' learning outcome, placement and graduation. This study assessed test scoring knowledge of tertiary institution lecturers in Zamfara State. The study determined proportion of lecturers with high, moderate and low scoring knowledge. It also finds out whether significant differences exist in lecturers' tests scoring knowledge by field of knowledge. The study answered one research question and tested one hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. Population of this study consists of 300 lecturers in Zamfara State that were sampled through multi stage sampling. Survey design was employed for the study. An adapted instrument titled Teachers Test Scoring Scale (TTSS) was used for data collection. Similarly, out of 300 instruments administered to lecturers only 289 were retrieved, yielding 96.3% response rate. ANOVA was used for data analysis. The study result revealed that 13% of lecturers were ranked having high knowledge of test scoring, 66% moderate and remaining 21% have low knowledge of test scoring. The finding also revealed that there is no significant difference in lecturers' test scoring knowledge by field of knowledge. From the finding it was recommended that in-service training, workshop, monitoring of assessment from test construction to test scoring and assessment policy such as preparing marking scheme can improve credibility in test scoring. Hence, enhance accurate and consistent students' test scores.

Keywords: Test Scoring Knowledge, and Lecturers' Field of Knowledge.

The Influence of Social Media Platforms on Student Engagement and Information Literacy in A University Setting

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Abstract

This study investigates the influence of social media platforms on student engagement and information literacy within a university setting. With the proliferation of social media platforms in recent years, it has become crucial to explore their impact on students' experiences. Social media engagement refers to the use of online platforms and applications that enable users to create, share, and exchange content, ideas, and information. It allows individuals to interact, connect, and engage with each other virtually, forming online communities and networks of participants. Information literacy is the ability to effectively identify, locate, evaluate, use, and ethically create information in various formats. It involves the skills, knowledge, and critical thinking required to navigate the vast amount of information available in today's digital age and make informed decisions by utilizing information effectively and responsibly. The study aims to understand how social media use affects student engagement for academics and the use of information literacy skills which influences students' understanding of the contents they come across. It explores the positive and negative aspects of social media engagement, analysing its potential benefits and drawbacks on student learning outcomes. The study employs a quantitative research method of survey type. A total of 100 respondents were randomly sampled and a questionnaire was used to gather data from the sample. Ultimately, paper will contribute to the ongoing dialogue on the intersection of technology and education and provides valuable insights into how social media can be leveraged to enhance student engagement and promote information literacy skills in a university setting.

Swamy Vivekananda's Ideas on Mass Education and Its Relevance in the New Education System Under Nep2020

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Abstract

Swami Vivekananda is a man of wisdom and vision who inspired the young men of India and the world, during his life time with his magnificent personality and inspirational ideas. Still his views are relevant for the policy formations. According to him real education enables a person to stand on his own. The common people should get such kind of education which ultimately leads a nation to an integral development. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) is a multifaceted document that acts as a compass for the aspirations of the common people of India. It is an organised document that adopts some innovative educational concepts and recommends major structural changes to the educational system. It claims that the purposes of education are achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. The objectives of this paper is to find out the concept and different aspects of mass education according to Swami Vivekananda and its importance in present education system in India under NEP 2020.

Key words: NEP 2020, Mass Education, Man Making, National Integration, Universal Education

Central Bank Digital currency for India: concerns and challenges

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Abstract

The paper aims to explain the major concerns and challenges that may influence the prospects and potentials of digital currency backed by the central bank, as rapid growth in technology and innovation has been observed in recent years in our country, especially in the context of the banking and finance sectors, and this growth has also raised some challenges and issues regarding the usage of the same via technology and modern means, studying broadly with regard to the prospects of digital currency in India.

It has been observed from the viewpoints and reports of the RBI and government that they are favouring central bank digital currency (CBDC) over crypto currencies, even though CBDC and cryptos are the two most popular forms of virtual currency across the globe. According to their analysis and research, different countries have either adopted, banned, or legalised both forms of virtual currency, and the same analysis is under way in our country.

The paper opted for an exploratory study using existing literature, a case study, and online sources that assisted us in identifying the current problems and complications like safety, scalability, blockchain implications, connectivity, and adequate digital infrastructure, including financial awareness, etc. that may impact the monetary implications. The data were complemented by documentary analysis, in which the concept notes of the Reserve Bank of India and the discussion paper of the Bank of England and existing literature regarding centrally backed currency were studied for the clarity of the above work.

Keywords: Digital currency, C.B.D.C., Connectivity, Safety, Blockchain, Monetary implications.

Digital Mapping with GPS Technology in Geography Teaching

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Abstract

Geography subject teachers beyond social sciences could make tremendous and effective use of digital maps that consist of other records and a physical representation of an area. Earth technological know-how educators can use virtual maps to visualise alternate over time or recognize the bodily science behind the bodily international. One super advantage of virtual maps is they can quickly and visually represent complex situations or thoughts of places globally. With modern-day technology, apps, and equipment, we will integrate the smooth-to-digest records of an infographic with a geographic overlay of space: a data-wealthy map. Digital maps can be an amusing manner to explore, create and collaborate to recognize geography standards, map study, find places, measure distance, and determine the latitude and longitude of places. This generation gives teachers and college students a clean get right of entry to visible statistics such as regional geophysical maps, aerial images, satellite imagery, topographic statistics, virtual structural records, sample catalogues, geochronological data, geochemical information, and attribute facts. Images, sketches, thoughts, and notes can also be included in those maps.

Powerful digital mapping in geography teaching consists of no longer the simplest using digital maps but multimedia maps, task-primarily based getting to know and more. This form of awareness, especially if paired with a "complete school" method regarding service initiatives and move-subject learning, also can help build (PDF) exact citizenship abilities and facts literacy. Maps are flexible gear. College students can interact with them in numerous ways and use several (PDFs) for significant preparation. These may want to include PBL, institution discussions, area journeys, and extras. The "interactive digital maps show promise in making the complexities of the earth sciences (especially physical geography) greater exciting to college students, and simpler to visualize and understand, without traumatic full-size investments through schools," and observed that interactive digital maps could have a more potent impact than paper maps.

The use of digital maps in the school room invites curiosity, encourages exploration, and evokes hasslesolving. Digital Maps can be used to discover a mess of topics and might contain visual mastering, spatial thinking, and quantitative skills right into a lesson or practical elements along with studies paintings. This paper is focused on the carried-out part of digital maps by exploring brilliant imageries from standard maps to digital maps and assisting one to create revolutionary and feasible classes.

Study on the Impact of Reservation Policy on Education System in Delhi-NCR Region

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Abstract

Reservation policy has been an integral part of the Indian education system for several decades. The policy aims to provide opportunities for education and employment to the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of society. However, the impact of reservation policy on the education system in Delhi-NCR region is a topic that has received limited attention. Therefore, this research paper aims to explore the impact of reservation policy on the education system in Delhi-NCR region. The study finds that while reservation policy has increased access to education for marginalized sections of society, it has also led to certain challenges, such as reduced quality of education, increased competition, and decreased merit-based selection. The study recommends a need for a more comprehensive and nuanced approach to reservation policy that balances the need for access to education with the need for quality and merit-based selection.

Keywords: Reservation Policy, Education System, marginalized sections.

Role of Ethics in Politics

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Abstract

Political ethics is the practice of making moral judgments about political action and political agents. It covers two areas. The first is the ethics of process which deals with public officials and their methods. The second area is the ethics of policy which concerns judgments surrounding policies and laws. The concept of political morality can be easily understood when the roots of the term and its gradual development are assessed. The core values and expectations of political morality have historically derived from the principles of justice. However, John Rawls defends the theory that the political concept of justice is ultimately based on the common good of the individual rather than on the values one is expected to follow. While trying to make moral judgments about political issues, people also leverage their own perceived definition of morality. The concept of morality itself derives from several moral foundations. Morality, seen through the lens of these foundations, shapes peoples' judgments about political actions and political agents.

Nature of Political Ethics:

Scientific Nature: Political Ethics is a normative science which determine norms, moral values in a person and an individual's character. It is a systematic explanation of what is right and what is wrong.

Not Art: Political ethics is not art as art deals with the acquisition of skill to produce objects, while mortality deals with motives, intentions, purpose and choice which are considered right or wrong in the light of goodness.

Variable Nature; Political ethics is not static. It is not always the same. Human being change and the mortality and ethics perspective in them also change.

Exclusively for Human Beings: Political ethics cannot be applied to human beings as we are ones who have capacity for moral judgement. We cannot expect ethical behaviour from animals, as they are not as intelligent as human beings are so ethics is exclusively for human beings.

Objectives of Political Ethics: The objectives are based on the following factors:

Objectivity, Impartiality, Accuracy, Public Accountability, Fairness, Truthfulness

Keywords: Politics, Ethics, Policies, laws, Morality, Justice, Individual, Judgment, Agent.

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Job Turnover Intention of Academic Staff: Selected Public Universities of Afghanistan

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Abstract

Employee turnover has a huge impact on universities and their members. Especially, in this new Afghan government, there are rumors that the academic staff of public universities has experienced a turnover. Therefore, it is very important to know the actual status of Afghan public universities. So the academic staff's intention to change jobs in Afghan public universities is a very important topic. Primary data was gathered with convenience sampling from 134 participants from four public universities in Afghanistan, who provided the primary data via an online Google Form. A questionnaire was developed by the researchers, and the Cronbach alpha was 0.869. The content validity and Convergent validity were also established it was 0.847. The results showed that between the various types of university job turnover, there was no significant difference. The academic staff at the universities of Nangarhar, Paktia, Kandahar, and Parwan, according to these findings, did not differ significantly from one another in terms of employment turnover. The sample mean score and the population mean score differ significantly from one another. It means that academics at 99% of Afghan public universities struggle with employment turnover. Additionally, the observed discrepancy in the academicians' sample mean scores from Afghan public universities showed that it is not just the result of random error. Therefore, the participant agrees to job turnover. It is highly requested that the Afghan government facilitate the academia and academicians more; otherwise, the coming generation of Afghan youths will face bad consequences.

"आटिर्फिशयल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) का साइबर सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव"

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Abstract

वर्तमान में साइबर डोमेन पर एआई का महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव है, यह महत्व इस तथ्य के केंद्र में है कि यह राज्य या गैर-राज्य अभिनेताओं द्वारा विकसित और उपयोग की जाने वाली साइबर क्षमताओं (आक्रामक और रक्षात्मक दोनों) को प्रभावित करेगा।

एक तरफ, यह नई साइबर सुरक्षा पद्धतियों को विकसित करने में मदद कर सकता है जो किसी हमले के होने से पहले ही उसका अनुमान लगा लेते हैं या अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा कर लेते हैं, और अटूट डेटा एन्क्रिप्शन प्रदान करते हैं जो डेटा को सुरक्षित रखता है भले ही उसे हैक कर लिया गया हो।

दूसरी तरफ, एआई अधिक विकसित और परिष्कृत साइबर हमलों को लॉन्च करने में मदद कर सकता है, हमलों को खोजा नहीं जा सकता, जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है, या रोका जा सकता है, या नए स्वायत साइबर हथियार, घातक कंप्यूटर वायरस विकसित किए जा सकते हैं, जो शारीरिक क्षति कर सकते हैं।

Assessing The Impact of Technological Advancements on The Future of Education In Ekiti State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper aims to assess the impact of technological advancements on the future of education in Ekiti State, Nigeria. As technology continues to advance at a rapid pace, it has the potential to revolutionize educational practices and improve learning outcomes in the region. This assessment explores various aspects of education in Ekiti State, including infrastructure, teaching and learning methods, student engagement, and educational access, and analyzes how technology can drive positive change in these areas. The assessment examines recent technological advancements relevant to the context of Ekiti State, such as internet connectivity, digital learning platforms, educational apps, and interactive tools. It investigates the benefits and challenges associated with implementing these technologies in schools and assess their potential to enhance teaching effectiveness, student motivation, and overall educational quality. Moreover, the assessment explores the specific needs and challenges of the education system in Ekiti State, including limited resources, infrastructure gaps, and teacher training requirements. It discusses how technology can address these challenges and proposes strategies for successful integration, including infrastructure development, teacher professional development programs, and policies to ensure equitable access to technology for all students. Furthermore, the assessment examines potential concerns and ethical considerations related to technology integration in Ekiti State's education system, such as data privacy, digital divide, and cultural implications. It emphasizes the importance of comprehensive planning, stakeholder engagement, and sustainable implementation approaches to mitigate these challenges and ensure the responsible use of technology in education. Drawing from existing research, case studies, and expert opinions, this assessment provides valuable insights into the potential impact of technological advancements on education in Ekiti State. It offers recommendations for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders to harness technology effectively and create an inclusive, equitable, and future-ready education system.

Keyword: Assessing, Technological Advancement, Future of Education, Students, Engagement and Ekiti State

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Dietary Habits and Body Mass Index of Market Women in Ohafia Local Government Area, Abia State

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Abstract

Association between dietary habits and body Mass Index of market women were investigated. The study was carried out at four markets in Ohafia Local Government Area, Abia State. The study was a cross sectional study that measured Body Mass Index and determined the eating habits of two hundred (200) randomly selected market women. Data on the socio-demographic status and dietary assessment were collected with the use of a well-structural questionnaire. Anthropometric measurement; weight and height were done with a well calibrated instrument. Data were analyzed and presented in tables, frequencies and percentages. T-test was used to determine differences statistically. From the sociodemographic data obtained, 81.0% were married, and 50% were above 36 years. About 63.5% obtained secondary education while 9.0% obtained no education. Majority of the women (90%) resides in the village and 89% were traders. About 36% and 35.5% earn #20,500-#30,000 and #30,500- 40,000, 95% were Igbo and 97.5% were Christians. Data obtained from the dietary assessment of the market women shows that only 10% consumed fruits and vegetables daily, while 60.5% consumed occasionally. Majority (62.5%) eat three times a day, 25% skipped meals because of limited funds and 53.5% cannot remember when last they went for medical check-up. Anthropometric data obtained from the study shows that 7.5% were underweight, 51.5% were normal, 28.5% were overweight and 12.5% were obese. Poor dietary habit has been proven to affect the nutritional status of an individual and society at large. Adequate diet should be consumed at all time and stage of life and activity levels should be increased at any level.

Keywords: Food, Food Habit, Body Mass Index, Market

"A Study Of Educational Inequalities And Emotional Barriers Faced By Girl Students In Respect To Their Family Involvement And Socio-Economic Status"

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Abstract

The aim of this research article is to improve the girl's education process based on the family involved. Therefore, the socioeconomic Status of the country is capable to concern about girls' education. Fears and motivation are the two common factors that have an impact on the education process. Gender-based violence is another issue that hurts girls' education process. Moreover, the economical status of the family members helps to improve the educational process. Gender bias, lack of sanitation facilities, and inequalities hurt girls' education. Poor infrastructure of the educational institute hurts the education process of girls. Researchers use primary quantitative methods. Survey analysis is highlighted in this section; therefore, SPSS software helps to develop research findings. Vygotsky's Theory takes place in the methodology section. Therefore, overall discussion is place within this article. With the support of this article, it is stated that girl's education is the most important factor to develop the socio-cultural structure of the country.

Role of Social support in Achievement motivation and Emotional Maturity in young adults

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Abstract

Many aspects of life are on hold while people go to school, go to work, and prepare for a brighter future. Motivational and emotional aspects of an individual, especially in the case of young adults are a determining factor of their success in life. This empirical study aims to examine how the social support affects the level of achievement motivation and emotional maturity of young adults. Our study has a sample of 200 (Males = 101, Females = 99) high school and college students of different institutions in the Haryana and Delhi regions. Subjects were assessed using psychometric tools including Achievement Motivation Test by VP Bhargava, Emotional Maturity Scale by Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava, and Multidimensional Scale for Perceived Social Support by Gregory Zimet and correlational analysis was used to test the hypotheses. The following findings were obtained: (a) There was a significant negative correlation (r = -0.230, -0.042) between achievement motivation and social support but only in the male sample. (b) There was a moderate negative correlation of -0.418 between emotional maturity and social support in the male sample, and the correlation was insignificant for the female population. (c) Dimensions of emotional maturity including Social Maladjustment and Personality Disintegration, and Lack of Independence has a moderate negative correlation with social support in males while Emotional Instability and Emotional regression has a significant negative correlation with social support. This brings light to the influential role of social support on a high achiever's motivation and emotional maturity.

Keywords- Achievement motivation, Emotional maturity, Social support, Adult

Reflections on Challenges Faced by Teacher Educators in Developing 21st Century Skills of B.Ed. Students-teachers of Nagaland

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Abstract

The present qualitative study aims to identify and reflect upon the challenges and prospects faced by teacher educators in developing 21st century skills among B.Ed. Students-teachers of Nagaland. The 21st Century Skills of the study have been selected as per the framework envisioned in NEP-2020. The methodology adopted was a qualitative narrative study with in-depth interviews regarding the challenges and prospects perceived by teacher educators. The 20 B.Ed. student teachers of Nagaland were selected as samples for the study as per convenient sampling from 8 (2 government and 6 private) B.Ed. Colleges in Nagaland. The qualitative data with in-depth interviews were collected through a semi-structured interview schedule which was developed and validated by the researchers. The technique of data analysis adopted in the study was thematic analysis. Challenges were found in the themes like curriculum, infrastructure, and workforce in the development of 21st century skills in the line of NEP 2020 among the B.Ed. students-teachers. The prospects, as stated, were for better success for the students-teachers in particular and wholesome development for Nagaland in general. Reflections on challenges faced by teacher educators were made by suggesting appropriate measures in view of the findings of the study.

Keywords: 21st Century Skills, Students-teachers, Teacher Educator, B.Ed., NEP-2020

Social Media Use And Academic Performance Among Tertiary Students In Cross River State

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Abstract

Students in the university today can be classified as digital natives because there were born in the digital age and social media use is second nature to them, but how does the use of social media impact on their academic performance? Could there be a differential on the effect of social media use based on the time and duration of use of social media? These and more were the question that this study sought to answer. They have been a number of studies carried out on the subject with differing results emerging from studies carried out in this geographical area, the rationale for this study is to provide supporting data for some of the emerging findings. The design adopted for the study is the survey design, ex-post facto design. The population for the study includes all students in tertiary institutions in Cross River State. An adaptation of the Social Networking Questionnaire was used for data collection. Purposive sample of 250 second year students from the University of Calabar were used for the study. data collected will be analyzed using the Analysis of variance and the independent t-test statistics. it is expected that there will be a difference in academic performance of students based on their use of social media. High users are expected to have lower academic performance compared to medium and low users of social media. Recommendations will be made based on the findings.

Key words: Social Media, Academic Performance, Time appropriateness, High use, Moderate use.

A Study on the Awareness About Mathematical Learning Disability Among the In-Service Teachers

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Abstract

This research paper examines the instructional methods employed for students who have difficulties with mathematics. The study aims to investigate the effectiveness of different teaching approaches in enhancing the mathematical abilities of students with learning difficulties.

Additionally, this research examines the instructional methods utilized by middle stage educators to assist students with mathematical learning disabilities (MLD). It explores the utilization of assistive technology, computer-based programs, and other technological tools to facilitate student learning. Moreover, the study investigates the difficulties that educators encounter when teaching students with MLD.

A thorough review of existing literature was conducted to identify common teaching strategies employed for students with MLD. This process involved identifying specific behaviours or challenges exhibited by these students and the approaches used by educators to identify and address them. The review identified various effective teaching strategies, including multisensory instruction, visual aids, manipulatives, cognitive strategy instruction, and cooperative learning. Implementing these strategies has been found to enhance the mathematical skills of students with learning disabilities.

Considering the substantial number of students impacted by MLD, it is crucial to identify effective teaching strategies that can support their academic achievements. This study aims to investigate the teaching strategies employed by middle stage educators when instructing students with MLD, with a focus on early assessment, instructional practices and interventions, technological approaches, and the challenges faced by educators.

In conclusion, this study has the potential to make a notable contribution to the field of mathematics education and positively influence the academic and social outcomes of students with MLD.

Keywords: Dyscalculia, Dysgraphia, Mathematical Learning Disability, In-service teachers.

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Innovative Strategies to Address Learning Inhibitors

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Abstract

Education in this era is characterized by the invasion of innovative technologies and innovative teaching/learning strategies. As new ways of teaching evolve, so do new challenges internal and external to the learners, within and outside the learning environment evolve that affect learners. Presently, the society is trying to recover from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic; cultural and economic crises, unemployment, jobs and family displacements, mental health and diseases are some of the challenges bedeviling the society. These issues buildup to ignite stress in education thereby inhibit learning. Poverty, health issues, violence, drugs/substance abuse, insurgencies, insecurity, kidnapping and ritual killings, fear of the unknown are all factors that keep learners and teachers restless and impede learning. Teachers are to be skillfully armed with innovative strategies to address the factors that inhibit learning. Relevant suggestions were made to ensure that learning inhibitors are addressed.

Key Words: Learning Inhibitors, Learning, Innovative Strategies, Teaching, Teacher.

Exploratory Data Analysis: Why Initial Investigation on Dataset is Important to Data Analysts?

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Abstract

Data analysis cuts across all fields of study; but discoveries have shown that some analysis seemed vague when the analyzed data was not well illustrated to discover trends, patterns and other assumptions that usually help researchers to present the statistical summary with relevant and self-explanatory graphical representations. Every analyst is interested to apply an approach that will help to summarize the main characteristics of dataset for easy interpretation and presentation for audience to understand. This paper reveals the secret behind carrying proper investigation on dataset in order to have a clean dataset for proper analysis interpretation; it further presents most common tools usually use to do the task; and finally compare and contrast the highlighted tools. Review of literature was done via Google Scholar and Research Gate to get information regarding the tools for the exploratory data analysis. The findings showed that the first necessary step required of any data analyst to implement before proceeding to proper analysis processes is to explore the data and remove any bias or outliers. It was also established that amateur analyst should spend some times to learn how to use some of the tools available for cleaning of datasets. It is recommended that young graduate and post graduate students should be exposed to the use of all the exploratory data analysis tools before they embark on their final year projects

Keywords: Data Analysts, Exploratory Data Analysis, Dataset, Tools, Statistical Summary

A Study On Digital Democracy And Political Participation Of The Youth

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Abstract

The digital revolution has modernized various parts of life, including political participation. As Digital democracy has the potential to enhance democracy in India by facilitating greater citizen participation in the political process, this research paper analyzes the relationship between digital media and political participation in India, looking at how digital platforms have facilitated youths' engagement in the democratic process. The paper also discusses the impact of digital media on voter turnout, political activism, and social mobilization.

The research paper uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to gather data on digital democracy in India. The study involves a survey of the youth of NCR to examine their use of digital media in political participation. In addition, the paper analyzes data from the social media platforms of political parties, political leaders, and government agencies to determine how they use digital media to reach out to citizens.

The paper aims to highlight that digital media has become a significant platform for political participation in India. Digital media has enabled citizens to participate in the democratic process by providing a platform to voice their opinions, share their views, and engage with political leaders. Moreover, the study will try to establish the fact that digital media has been an effective tool for political mobilization and has contributed to increased voter turnout in Indian elections. However, the study also will try to figure out that because of the digital divide that exists in India, where many citizens still lack access to digital media, is a significant challenge that must be addressed to ensure that digital democracy is inclusive and accessible to all citizens. Overall, the research highlights the importance of digital media in promoting democracy and political participation in India and underscores the need for policymakers to leverage digital technology to enhance citizen engagement in the democratic process.

Key Words: Digital Democracy, Digital Media, Social Media Platforms, Media engagement and Communication, Political Communication

Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Based on the principle of universal freedom, equality, justice and brotherhood the concept of human right is of immense importance for every person. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) passed by United Nations General Assembly in 1948 proved to be a milestone in the history of human rights. Consisting of 30 articles, the very first article of universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) stated that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Being an signatory of the declaration, India has inserted several constitutional provision and formulated the policy to ensure and secure the basic rights of every sections of the society. National Human Rights Commission has been set up to safeguard the rights of the people irrespective of their caste, religion, gender, language, race or other status. No doubt, India has achieved remarkable success to address the human rights violation issues but still, increasing crime rates, human trafficking child exploitation, caste or gender based indiscrimination, poverty are some major challenges that need to be tackle very effectively. The research paper therefore presents a critical evaluation of the status of human rights of certain sections in India.

Key Words: child rights, violence, un education, exploitation, crime rate

Attitude of consumers in purchasing Coffee with special reference to Tirunelveli District

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Abstract

Coffee is one of the tempting beverages in India which makes any one feel fresh and enthusiastic. For a family or a person or for a hangout place, Coffee has been found a place in everyone's refreshing moments. India is the seventh largest producer of coffee in the world, behind Brazil, Vietnam, Indonesia, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Honduras. While seventy percent of the coffee produced in India is exported, there has been a brewing demand for coffee in the domestic market as well. India is one of the world's greatest tea cultures, but it is certainly no stranger to the coffee bean.

Consumers are increasingly educated and have more access to information about the products they consume thanks to the expansion of the internet and social networks, which put within reach of buyers a lot of information. This in turn encourages them to find out which of the offered products are "real" or "genuine", allowing them to compare the attributes of products to make buying decisions based on what they perceive as authentic. Consumers recognize added value of products made with dedication, using quality ingredients, and they also value the work of artisan and traditional brands. As a result, consumers not only demand authentic products, but are willing to pay more for them. In this study, the researcher has attempted to analyze the attitude of consumers in purchasing Coffee with special reference to Tirunelveli District.

Key words: Coffee, Product, Attitude, Authentic, social network, perceive, culture.

Textualizing identity: Studying the non-users of paralinguistic cues in textbased CMC

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Abstract

Those who engage in text-based computer mediated communication can be divided in two groups – users and non-users of paralinguistic cues like visual cues (emojis, GIFs, stickers), textual cues (intentional misspellings, lexical surrogate, acronyms etc.), audio cue (voice note) and chronemic cue (silence). The paper determines user status (user, non-user) of respondents. The focus of the paper is non-users hence the paper further determines the satisfaction level of non-users in being non-users and their reasons of non-usage of cues. Sample survey method was used to collect data. It was found that non - users of paralinguistic cues have high satisfaction level with their textual communication experience.

Keywords – Paralinguistic cues, user status, non-users, textual communication

Social Psychological Challenges Faced by Women Living with HIV/AIDS

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Abstract

In many regions of the world today, HIV/AIDS is one of the most critical issues, making it a top concern for health managers and decision-makers. Despite significant attempts to stop and contain the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the number of cases and fatalities from the disease keeps rising, making AIDS the fourth leading cause of death globally. HIV/AIDS is one of the diseases that not only poses risks to patients' physical health but also has an impact on their emotional and social well-being due to the stigma and unfavorable views of others. Women living with HIV/AIDS (WLHA) may experience a wide range of issues in addition to the physiological effects of the disease, including discrimination, loss of social status and role, changes in intimate relationship patterns, job loss, a lack of financial resources, and difficulty obtaining necessary medications. Many of these issues are shared by people with other chronic illnesses, but the stress brought on by issues with family and friends, such as social stigma and exclusion, especially by support groups, is particularly severe and poses a special threat to those with HIV/AIDS. Members of the community and social networks may be afraid to care for HIV/AIDS patients out of fear of contracting the disease. This research paper will focus on the difficulties faced by women living with HIV as a result of the social psychology of others towards them and how they manage the issue by overcoming social stigma.

Key words: HIV/AIDS, *social psychology*, *women*, *stigma*, *barrier*.

Volunteering Motivations and Outcomes Among Students of a Higher Education Institution in Northern Philippine

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Abstract

Youth volunteering is a global phenomenon that benefits the recipients of the act and the one doing the act. There are varied reasons for volunteering, with self-serving motives and altruism as the two general reasons identified by researchers in the area. This study surveyed the profile, volunteering motivations, and volunteering outcomes of 560 freshmen students of a higher education institution who had experienced volunteering for the last five years of their life. The Volunteerism Questionnaire designed by Clary and Snyder (1992) was the main tool used. Majority of those who volunteered were females. Those who were inclined to volunteer were those in the age range of 15-18. They were inclined to volunteer in activities of educational institutions and in activities that need help to address environment concerns and respond to disasters. Further, they were inclined to volunteer in tasks that require the use of their skills and knowledge. Their primary motivation in volunteering was to learn about the world and use their skills. They were least motivated to volunteer to strengthen their social relationships. Their volunteering activities resulted primarily to satisfaction outcomes and least to social outcomes. Their gender, age, and type of school graduated did not significantly affect their volunteering motivations and outcomes. A positive relationship exists between volunteering motivations and volunteering outcomes, with enhancement and career motivations positively correlated to all the outcome scores. The scores in the enhancement and motivation and understanding outcome provide the strongest correlation between motivations and outcomes. The strongest association with the satisfaction outcome scores are the motivation scores for values and understanding. It is concluded that regardless of their motivations, the students will benefit from volunteering. Hence, it is recommended that schools should offer opportunities for the students to volunteer.

Key words: Volunteering, volunteering motivations, volunteering outcomes, inclination to volunteer, correlation

The Role Of Primary School Teachers As A Predictor For Realisation Of SDG '4' In Oyo Metropolis Of South-West, Nigeria

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Abstract

This research seeks to investigate the role of primary school teachers as a predictor for realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 in Oyo Metropolis. SDG 4 is the United Nations sustainable development goal to ensure that all primary school teachers in the world are well-trained and supported to promote the efficient and effective delivery of quality education. The study, which used a descriptive survey approach, investigated two research hypotheses. All public primary school teachers in the city of Oyo made up the population of the study. A random sample of 120 primary school teachers was taken. Fifteen items on a self-structured questionnaire were used to elicit responses from the respondents. The instrument's reliability was examined using the test-retest reliability method, which produced a reliability coefficient of 0.68. The data collected were analyzed using regression analysis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the research hypotheses show that primary school teachers in Oyo Metropolis are significantly involved in the realization of SDG 4 through role modelling, provision of physical and mental facilities, disclosure of appropriate information and other extracurricular activities, although also identified various challenges such as inadequate training and resources, low salaries and poor governance. It was therefore recommended that there is urgent need for improved training, resources and remuneration for primary school teachers in order to ensure that the desired goal of improved universal quality education is achieved.

Keywords: Primary School, Sustainable Development Goal, Education, Teachers.

Analysis of User Perception of Provision of Child Health Care in Haryana

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Abstract

Perception is the process of becoming conscious of an appealing or instinctively acknowledging a moral or aesthetic character (Oxford Dictionary, 2000). The significance of considering patients' viewpoints while evaluating and designing health care programmes is now widely recognised (Hekkink et. al., 2003). In this paper, findings regarding the nutritional status used to evaluate the health status of children under the age of five will be discussed. According to a household census conducted during fieldwork. 400 children under the age of five were measured for analysing nutrition status of children. In the present study, the multistage sampling design is proposed to achieve the objectives. Mean, Median, Percentage and Body Mass Index (BMI) were calculated to analyse the nutritional status of children in Haryana. As Stunting, Wasting and Underweight are the most important elements of child to determine their health. To study these elements and their user perception the body weight and height of boys and girls at various phases of growth and development have been taken for the study. The researcher had undertaken the body height and weight of 192 boys and 208 girls who were under the age of five years. As per analysis on child malnutrition, it is found that the total number of children who are underweight, overweight, wasting, or stunted throughout practically all age groups have major differences in Haryana.

Key words: Malnutrition, perception, Body Mass Index, Stunting, Wasting, Underweight.

A study on "Rethinking and reimagining pedagogies in education in 21st Century"

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Abstract

The 21st century is witnessing significant transformations in education, primarily driven by advancements in technology, globalization, and evolving learner needs. This research presentation delves into the critical topic of rethinking pedagogies in education to align with the demands of the modern era. Traditional pedagogical approaches, characterized by lecture-based instruction and memorization, are proving inadequate in equipping learners with the necessary skills for success in the 21st-century world.

The presentation explores alternative pedagogical paradigms that prioritize student-centered learning, critical thinking, collaboration, and problem-solving skills. It investigates the integration of technology in education, emphasizing the potential to enhance learning experiences through digital tools, online platforms, and personalized learning opportunities. The concept of inquiry-based learning is discussed as a means of cultivating curiosity, promoting research and analytical skills, and fostering a deeper understanding of subject matter.

Moreover, the presentation introduces the flipped classroom model, which redefines the traditional learning environment by encouraging students to acquire foundational knowledge outside the classroom, while utilizing class time for interactive discussions, activities, and practical application of knowledge.

The significance of project-based learning is highlighted as it bridges the gap between theoretical learning and real-world applications. By engaging students in collaborative, problem-based projects, this approach nurtures critical thinking, creativity, and teamwork.

The presentation also emphasizes the importance of inclusive pedagogies that cater to the diverse needs of learners, employing differentiated instruction and Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles to create equitable and accessible learning environments.

Lastly, the research presentation underscores the need for authentic and performance-based assessments that evaluate 21st-century skills. By employing continuous feedback and reflection, educators can accurately gauge students' progress and foster their growth in areas such as critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and creativity.

In conclusion, this research presentation advocates for a paradigm shift in pedagogical approaches, urging educators, policymakers, and stakeholders in education to embrace innovative methods that cultivate the skills required for success in the 21st century. By rethinking and adapting pedagogies to align with the rapidly changing landscape, education can effectively prepare learners to thrive in a dynamic and interconnected world.

An Analytical Study of Emotional Intelligence on Academic achievement of B.Ed. trainees

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Abstract

With the advent of a new century, intelligence and success are not as highly valued as they once were. Emerging theories of intelligence have surfaced and are progressively supplanting the conventional understanding. Now, the holistic development of every child or student takes center stage, including not only his or her cognitive abilities but also their creativity, emotions, and social skills. It is essential for students to have the proper attitude and emotional intelligence towards the hidden complexities of life and excellent education in the present competitive climate where they are expected to perform several tasks with efficiency and effectiveness. Howard Gardner (1983) developed the Multiple Intelligences theory, then BarOn (1988), Mayer & Salovey (1990), and Goleman (1995) added the Emotional Intelligence theory. The percentage of achievement that can be attributed to IQ alone has decreased to 20%; the remaining 80% is determined by other factors, such as luck and emotional and social intelligence. Examining if emotional quotient and academic achievement are related is the focus of this study. Does emotional intelligence play a role in academic success or is there no connection between emotional intelligence and academic success among B.Ed. trainees? A sample of 60 B.Ed. students studying in Akal College of Education, Himachal Pradesh participated in the study, and they were evaluated for their emotional intelligence using additionally, records of and analyses of their academic performance, including grades, achievement scores and general success, were made. The study used the Emotional Inventory Scale (EIS), which was created by Dr. Arun Kumar Singh and Shruti Narain, to achieve the research study. Descriptive statistics like Mean and Standard Deviation were calculated for the scores of various variables in order to achieve the research's desired goal. After that, 't-test' study was performed with SPSS to ascertain the significance of emotional intelligence's impact on B.Ed. trainees of ACE.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Education, Intelligence, B.Ed. trainees, Academic Achievement

Analyizing the Silent Sufferings of Women and Nature from Ecofeminist Perspective in Anuradha Roy's *The Folded Earth*

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Abstract

Ecofeminism gives increased consideration to literary representatives of feminist environmentalism. This approach shifts critical focus from social relations towards natural relationships and views the oppression of female and environment as intertwined. It has led to realization that the liberation of women cannot be achieved in isolation from the larger struggle for preserving nature and life on this earth. So it is observed that Anuradha Roy, a nature lover, has written *The Folded Earth* (2011), exploring the theme of women and nature, in a way connected, as oppressed beings by the patriarchy and the capitalist attitude of the dominant world order. The novel reflects the theme of how a woman after suffering to the core, decides to move towards her freedom and independence from the shackles of a patriarchal setup as Maya, the protagonist, after being disinherited by her industrialist father for marrying a Christian and after her husband's death, sets a perfect and an isolated life for herself in Ranikhet, a remote village nestled in the lap of the Himalayas, where people coexist peacefully with nature. Thus, the novel successfully engages its readers with numerous long-standing debates like the inseparable connection between women and nature as well as the destruction of the environment, in a truly human and emotive way.

Keywords: Ecofeminism, patriarchy, urbanization, liberation.

Land Laws Through the Ages: Tracing the Evolution of Land Settlement, Reforms, and Legislation in Orissa

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Abstract

Long and intricate is the history of land settlement, reforms, and legislation in Orissa, a state rich in natural resources and cultural heritage. These factors have had a substantial impact on the socioeconomic development of the region. In many regions of India, including the state of Orissa, both pre-colonial and post-colonial land revenue assessment methods were utilised. This paper examines the historical evolution and development of land settlement, reforms, and legislation in Odisha, India. It aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the various laws and policies that have influenced land ownership, land rights, and land administration practices in Odisha from antiquity to the present. In addition to discussing the historical background and long-term goals of land reform in Orissa, paper also analyses the provisions and effects of the state's current land legislation. By analysing the historical context and trajectory of land laws in Odisha, this study aims to shed light on the factors that have influenced land governance and contribute to the ongoing discussion on land reforms and sustainable land management.

Keywords: land ownership, land rights, land administration practices, Odisha, colonial background.

Gender Inequality in the Workplace and its Impact on the Workers: An Empirical Study of Real Estate Sector of Lucknow

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Abstract

Gender gaps in wages are a reflection of inequality and discrimination. This exists across region, sector, type of work and other divisions. Discrimination, is a presence of inequalities between male and female workers with similar skills and in similar occupations. Therefore, only understanding wage inequality may be looking at the problem partially. This research paper explores the issue of gender discrimination in workforce and its impact on the satisfaction and motivation, commitment and enthusiasm and stress of women working as an unskilled worker in real estate sector of Vrindavan Yojna in Lucknow. Women working as an unskilled and semi-skilled labour are from various states of India. The analysis shows that females were discriminated more than males in this site. The need is for sincere efforts in improving access to the labour market through training programs specially designed for women that incorporate dealing with complexities such as child care, maternity benefits, transportation and even safety.

Keywords: Discrimination, Workers, Labour, Real estate, Market, Workplace

Analyzing the impact of Skill development program in Uttarkashi Jaspreet Kaur

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Abstract

The exploratory in nature of present study was selected due to the fulfillment of research needs as per the objectives. The data was collected from all the skill development centers functioning in Uttrakashi. The schedule was prepared to collect data from samples. While analyzing the data it was found that there were more than 20 skill development program/courses running under different state and central government schemes. The majority of students were registered in basic computer course, mobile hardware repairing, electronics and hardware, plumber, health care general duty assistant, beauty and wellness, pedicurist and manicurist, tailoring, animal health worker, retail training associates, organic farming field technician, etc. the present study going to focus on three major schemes Pradhanmantri kushal vikas Yojna(PMKVY), rural self-employment training institutes (RSETI) and National rural livelihood mission India(NRLM) working in Uttarkashi.

Examining The Opportunities and Challenges Arising from AI Applications in Education

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence, or AI, is the term used to describe the development of computer programmes and hardware that can carry out activities that normally require human intelligence. Artificial intelligence (AI) is designed to imitate or replicate human cognitive skills such as perception, learning, problemsolving, and decision-making. Artificial intelligence also plays significant role in education and impact on mental health of students. Technology has had a big influence on education lately, opening new ways to study and increasing access to educational resources. The term "educational technology," sometimes known as "EdTech," refers to the programmes, platforms, and devices that make it easier to study, communicate, collaborate, and assess. Examples include educational applications, virtual reality, online learning platforms, and AI-based instructional programmes. This research study investigates both the opportunities and challenges presented using artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of education. There are various apps available nowadays. It also studies the different ways in which AI is being used in educational contexts and the potential benefits it brings to students, instructors, and educational institutions. Furthermore, the article examines a few challenges involved with using artificial intelligence in education, such as ethical concerns, privacy concerns, and bridging the digital divide. This article intends to give insights into the future of AI in education and aid educators, policymakers, and stakeholders in maximising its potential while ensuring responsible and successful implementation by critically examining both the prospects and difficulties. Last but not the least, some strategies will be discussed in this paper so that AI apps will not affect the holistic development of the students. Technology plays a significant role during Covid-19 Pandemic. So, it all relies on how technology is used.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, education, technology.

Language Teaching Through Graphic Comics Novels and Manga: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

Education has been long been the foundational basis of human society to grow and prosper. And human society in turn contributes back to the field of education with all the advancements it offers and puts back to education. In current times, for example, one may observe the surge in usage of multimedia like in academic rendering and education structures with the help of graphic novels, educational comics, digital tools, software, academic manga and online platforms to transform the system of learning. In recent years, the study of these graphic novels have led to faster visualization techniques and language propagation merges education and entertainment, has gained extensive attention in the field of language teaching through comics. Even though these graphically stimulating forms of academic tools had a significant educational evolutionary impact on modern day learning system by making it interactive and collaborative while keeping learning interesting and neurologically engaging, graphic novels propagating education structures, remains a distant dream for students from developing nations due to lack to equal opportunities, equals resources and lack of practical development in this sector. Since graphic novels are heralded a relatively new field in education, they have gained momentum and dominance due to their engaging visual communication and attention retention capabilities. The following work explores the development on the opportunities and challenges for the learning and language teaching through graphic novels and manga.

Keywords: Graphic novels, academic tools, retention, visual, opportunities

Impact of yoga on holistic development of young learners

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Abstract

In reality, all exercise methods have comprehensive, prehistoric beginnings. The difficulty presently is in reuniting contemporary fitness methods with their a priori scientific and holistic foundations. Yoga, which incorporates the Panchakosha philosophy, is therefore becoming known around the world as the Holistic Fitness Method. According to the yoga philosophy, the five sheaths make up the fundamental structure of the human body, and yogic exercises that aim to improve general health and fitness can help to repair any vitiations. Restoring wellbeing on all levels, including the physical, emotional, intellectual, social, and spiritual, depends on the interconnectivity and balance of these Koshas. The larger goal is to preserve overall harmony between one's internal and external environments, to be content in one's natural state of inner harmony, and to keep one's body, mind, and spirit in good condition.

A comprehensive child health and education programme is essential to fulfil the demands of a modern lifestyle that is full of speed, stress, and anxiety. Yoga for kids may be used in a variety of ways to maintain and advance their levels on the physical, mental, intellectual, emotional, and spiritual planes. Yoga has a good impact on children's stress management through its physical postures (asana), breathing techniques (pranayama), purification methods (kriya), meditation treatments (dhyana), and relaxation exercises (yoga nidra). Children who do yoga have better eye-hand coordination, attention spans, concentration levels, competitive performance, and relaxation.

Keywords- yoga, holistic development, young learners, pancha kosha.

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Optimization of Culture Media for Maximum Biomass Production of Auricularia polytricha Mushroom: A Nutraceutical and Medicinal Perspective

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Abstract

Edible medicinal mushroom *Aricularia polytricha* contains many important bioactive metabolites which are associated with many health benefits and have been used for nutraceuticals and pro-health products. As compared to the fresh fruiting body, the mycelium biomass contains more bioactive metabolites and is also easier for metabolite extraction. In present study different culture media including Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth (SBD), Potato Dextrose Broth (PDB), Modified Potato Dextrose Broth (mPDB), and Basic Medium Broth (BMB) were investigated for optimum biomass production of mushrooms, with Malt Extract Broth medium serving as the control. With a maximum mycelium fresh weight biomass of 54.47 g/150 ml, mPDB was the most beneficial media among the most widely used mushroom growing media. The results are encouraging since increased mycelium biomass production has important therapeutic and pharmacological significance.

Keywords: Aricularia polytricha, culture medium, modified potato dextrose broth, Biomass.

Environmental Awareness in Rabindranath Tagore's writings: A Study

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Abstract

R.N. Tagore was a luminary litterateur, music composer, playwright, painter, rural reconstructionist and above all, a great humanist, environmentalist and educator all rolled into his titanic personality as he was known by the epithet 'Gurudev', i.e. master-trainer for his creative genius in a wide variety of fields. However, in this paper the authors would highlight the elements of his environmental thought that flowed from both his prolific pen and direct engagement in rural re-construction works. Today when we face the grave danger of climate change, Gurudev's thoughts and his insights into human activities and his sensitive mind that grasped the importance of schooling amidst natural setting speaks of a comprehensive, holistic and spiritual approach to nature replete with ample inputs to break the status quo or modernist complacency leading to disaster. Through this theoretical paper researchers want to explore the environmental awareness reflected in the gamut and oeuvre of Tagore Educational philosophy. In short, the researchers have sought to examine whether the educational thought and endeavors of Tagore contribute to building environmental awareness among the masses.

With the analysis of Tagore's writings, the researchers purport to demonstrate that his thought and initiatives concerning environment was very exceptional, new, and dynamic. In his 'Brahmancharya Ashram' Tagore shows that true human development can be possible through the interaction of the natural facts and phenomenon such as seasonal rituals(Briksha Ropon, Hala Karshan etc). Tagore's radical vision regarding environment and its symbiotic relationship with nature and human beings expresses that the place of environment in educative process is very crucial and transformative. While the minds of the educated elites were ... in the four-walled space of the classroom, Tagore was a passionate advocate of cultivating a fruitful union with nature to rid of any artificial ambience in which real knowledge could not grow. So when the westernized institutional education was in favor of offering dry instrumental lessons at isolated centers and moreover which made education a privilege of a small section, Gurudev refashioned education by putting unity with nature and rural community at the center of it to inculcate a sense of bond, Atmashakti(or enlightened self-help), creativity and joy. So his proposal of reform was not for finding mere alternatives but for effecting changes in our values and our outlook so that new education does not lead to greed or luxury, exploitation or degradation of natural resources because that would be tantamount to inflicting damage to oneself. Thus Tagore's thoughts on education were very futuristic and it reflected the twin inner threads: harmony with nature and learning by doing. At the same time, in his Shiksha Charcha Bhavna an important place was accorded to training of village teachers through the curriculum filled with music, basics of agriculture, hygiene, scouting which would be suitable for local conditions and for sustainable participatory development. So efficacy of Tagore's thought lies in its cogent message to humanity that fullness of life is integrally linked to our organic ties with nature, our Mother Earth.

Key words: Environment, Environmental Awareness, Educational Writings.

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Study Among Adolescent Students: Psycho-Social Predictors Of Suicide Ideation

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Abstract

The aim of the research was to find out the psychosocial predictors of suicidal ideation among adolescents. The study was carried out on a sample of 500 adolescents (age range of 12-16 years) with an equal number of male and female in the study. The sample was drawn from various educational institutes of three districts of Haryana state i.e. Bhiwani and Rohtak, district. Beck scale for suicidal ideation, Child Depression Inventory, Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale and School Environment Scale were administered. The stepwise multiple regression was done. Result shows that the depression and peer conflicts are significant predictor accounting for 71 percent of variance in suicidal ideation. Findings are discussed in the light of previous studies and their implications are discussed.

Key Word: Adolescent Suicidal Ideation, Depression, Self-Esteem, School Environment

Assessment Of The Implementation Of Entrepreneurship Education In Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice Program At Technical Colleges In Jigawa State

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Abstract

This study was designed to assess implementation of entrepreneurship in Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice (MECP) program at the Technical Colleges in Jigawa State. The design of the study was the descriptive survey, a structure questionnaire with 34 items was used for the data collection. The participants in the study were 41 MECP teachers and technologies. While for the sampling all the population was used because the sample size is manageable. The findings indicate that there is a need for technical colleges to take all the necessary step to enhance the implementation of entrepreneurial education in the MECP program for achievement of the set goals. Consequently, the findings revealed that MECP students need entrepreneurial competencies so that they can also play the role of entrepreneurs for self-employment. The State Technical School Board should ensure that entrepreneurship personnel in technical and vocational education are employed to operate and manage the course successfully.

Street Hawking and Truancy as Predictor of Academic Performance Amongst Secondary School Students in Ondo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examined street hawking and truancy as predictor of academic performance amongst secondary school students in Ondo State, Nigeria. The population of the study comprised all the secondary school students. A simple random sampling technique was used to select 200 students. The instrument for data collection was self-constructed questionnaire titled "Street Hawking and Truancy" on four point Likert scale. Pearson product movement correlation was used to determine the correlation coefficient which was 0.76. Three hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The hypotheses were tested using analysis. The result indicated that there was a significant relationship between street hawking and truancy amongst secondary school students. The result also showed that there was a significant relationship between street hawking and academic performance of secondary school students, and finally the result revealed that there was a significant relationship between street hawking and academic performance of secondary school students. The study concluded that there was a positive relationship between street hawking, truancy and academic performance due to so many factors such as inability to pay school fee, unauthorized extra fees being charged by school authorities, poor socio-economic status of the students. The study recommended amongst others that the state's constituted law enforcement agents should further intensify efforts towards apprehending any student found roaming about the streets during official school hours.

Keywords: Street hawking, truancy, academic, performance, school.

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Constraints Before Women Diplomats in the Foreign Services: Conviction Of Feminism, Gender and Hegemonic Masculine

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Abstract

Although in the postmodern era women's participation is increasing and it could be identified that women are contributing significantly in Foreign Policy Decision Making Process whenever they got the chance. Unfortunately Global Politics, specially the Foreign Services is known as men's Sphere of work thus highly dominated by men and women hardly got an equal opportunity to work over there. Like any other walks of life the Foreign Services of various countries is dominated by male diplomats under the umbrella of Patriarchy. Even though women cover half of the world population (Male 50.4% and women 49.6%) but their membership remains less the half. Such as According to the recent report of the IPU (Inter Parliamentary Union) in 2021 average representation of women is 26.1% in their Parliament. Also there are very few female representatives dominating in the Foreign Services as Head of the Government, Head of the State, and ambassador of their countries. Thus this research paper is going to examine the conviction of feminism in the Foreign Services (FS), how gender and hegemonic masculine became constraints in front of women's diplomats in foreign policy decision making process and also investigate the position of women diplomats in same. To answer these questions, I am going to use Descriptive and Analytical methods which will reveal the factors affecting women diplomats' in the Foreign Services. Thus the research paper will study the gender asymmetry in the Foreign Services (FS) through the lens of feminism which will give a comprehensive idea of gender stereotypes in the same filed. Along with this the status of women diplomats' and their role in the Foreign Services (FS) of several countries will be scrutinized. Factors posing challenges before women as ambassador in the Foreign Services (FS) nation and their solutions will be examined.

Keywords: Gender, Feminism, Foreign Services Hegemonic Masculine, Ambassador, Foreign Policy Decision Making Process, Patriarchy.

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Understanding Teacher Educators' Perspectives Towards Professionalism

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Abstract

Professional and exhibition of professionalism concepts may evoke many images and have multiple definitions and meanings and the resent examine what it means to be a professional and to exhibit professionalism in the field of teacher education is from the theoretical concepts of teacher professionalism towards practical level of understanding and practice. The present study focuses on student teachers, what they believe are the basic qualities of professional teachers and what aspects of professionalism ideal teachers must exhibit and from the study, the conclusion will be that the professionalism is exhibited in many ways and encompasses both attitudes and behaviours towards 21st century sustainable teacher education.

Keywords: Character, Classrooms, Professionalism, Student teachers, Teacher educator

Language and Literature are Means of Cultivating Students' Language Skills

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Abstract

Literature and language are two sides of the same coin. Both are interdependent. Both hold enormous significance. Literature is a sort of art that uses language and words to depict the objective truth. Literature differs from music, sculpture, painting, and other creative forms in that it is the vehicle of the artistic picture. Literature can free a certain piece of material from its binding. It has no restrictions on time or place, reflects a diverse spectrum of rich social life, and accurately captures the intricate and sensitivity. Literature and the development of language skills go hand in hand. Literature can develop students' interest in language acquisition, offer rich and vivid resources, give them the impression that they are immersed in the language, and unwittingly complete the acquisition of vocabulary, penetration of grammar, and construction of language sense. Language proficiency improves from simple comprehension and expression to complex understanding and literary expression as literary literacy advances. The study of literature has a significant impact on how well pupils utilize language in the world. Language fosters social and cultural interaction, economic growth, and the advancement of human civilization. Communication impacts and linguistic abilities are strongly intertwined, and the English language and literature are rich in linguistic expression, beautiful vocabulary, elegant sentences, and the expression of many regional customs and linguistic styles. Students must master language abilities, acquire the secrets of speaking, and be able to communicate with others. The ivory tower of higher education is where people are taught and educated, and as part of their instruction, professors also help pupils improve their linguistic abilities. It is essential to learn literature in order to develop linguistic skills while learning a language. Students' language skills are developed as a result of their exposure to English language and literature. This essay examines the necessity of raising students' English language proficiency, explores the justification for teaching English language and literature to students, and presents the impact of these subjects on the development of students' language skills in light of the realities of the modern world.

Keywords- Literature, Language, linguistic, skills, communication

Framing Quality Education for Equitable Learning

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Abstract

The education structures that take care of both equity and quality give the best results. They provide the access to best of the education to the students of all backgrounds. If a student has a bad school life, it will definitely impact his future life. That's because the core competencies one acquires in school, forms the foundation for his future life endeavours. The students who perform badly at school or could not complete their schooling, face tough time meeting the ends of life as they grow up, face uphill task of survival in the ever evolving fast – paced economies and are more susceptible to unemployment. The probability of a child who performed badly at school to go for higher/ vocational courses is minimal and his role in social as well electoral activities is also very limited. Less educated people become an economic burden for the society. They put brakes on economies growth and innovation. The bad schooling increases the divide among society leads to higher burden for the taxpayers. So, it is of utmost importance to improve quality of the education and ensuring that it reaches equally to students of all backgrounds. There are numerous examples to show the quality and equity in education can be achieved together. It greatly reduces the school dropouts and helps in the creation of more equitable society.

Keywords- Quality, education, equity, learning, economy, school

An Experimental Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding Substance Abuse And Its Consequences Among Nursing Students In Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Adolescence is a critical period of human development manifested at the biological, psychological and social level of integration. These future citizens are at great risk for early initiation to drugs and alcohol. The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding substance abuse and its consequences among nursing students in selected college of nursing of kanpur. An experimental research approach with true-experimental research design was adopted for the study. 80 adolescents (40 in experimental group and 40 in control group) were selected through simple random sampling technique (lottery method) without replacement method. The pre-test was conducted by using self-structured knowledge questionnaire in both control and experimental group, followed by video assisted teaching program in experimental group. On seventh day post-test was taken by using self-structured knowledge questionnaire in both control and experimental group. Collected data was analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of this study reveals that in experimental group, during pre-test (32.5%) adolescents had average knowledge and (67.5%) adolescents had poor knowledge and none of them had excellent and good knowledge. After intervention of video assisted teaching program, during post-test (82.5%) adolescents had excellent knowledge, (17.5%) adolescents had good knowledge, and none of the adolescents had average and poor knowledge. The difference between the pre-test and posttest score of knowledge in experimental group was statistically significant at 0.01 level. The study concluded that video assisted teaching program was effective in enhancing the knowledge regarding substance abuse and its consequences among nursing students in experimental group.

Keywords: Effectiveness, video assisted teaching program, knowledge, adolescents

Unorthodox Jukebox of the Picaresque Young Girl Phenomenon: An amelioration of subsumable genres

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Abstract

We live in a dodecahedron-structured cybernetic enmeshment of technology running through an extension of media convergence. In this context, the psychic fragmentation of a postmodern aesthetic is radically splintered and spreadeagled. The reflexivity praxis, embedded in a multisensory milieu navigating strange peregrinations (from modernity to postmodernity), is tearing apart the current fabric, particularly through cinematic endeavours. Therefore, cinema hyphenates the piquant postmodernist aesthetics by orchestrating fragmentation, hyperkinetic synergy, anachronistic mode, pastiche, meta narratives, beats of simulacrum, and the dementia praecox of mutagenicity, to name a few. Films like Everything, Everywhere, All at Once (2022), directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert, encapsulate the current vertiginous reality through a metaverse of careening camera movement, frenetic editing, and the pulverisation of the fractured self. A new neologism called "transgenre" gets illustrated in the film, wherein multiple genre textures (science fiction, comic book aesthetic, melodrama, comedy, action, and a LGBTQ troupe) are indicated through singular sequences or even images in the film. This film clearly obfuscates the clarity of genre iconicity and exhibits a continuum of energy (flowing), but an interesting embodiment of the young girl concept through the character of Jobu Tupaki provides us with a structure in which postmodernism, transgenre, and the young girl get encapsulated. The nihilistic and sassy daughter of Evelyn Wan has been fractured across realities of the metaverse, which renders her a powerful omniversal being bent on causing chaos and destruction. I shall attempt to outline the major configurations and reconceptualizations of several cinematic genres while foregrounding the plane of reality in which postmodernist cinema transforms into a transgenre, or rather undergoes a metamorphosis into a transgenre. Additionally, it explores the phenomenon of a young girl functioning as a sublime and spectral obsequiousness amalgamated into the infrastructure of postmodernism, resulting in a pulverisation of trans-genre showcasing everything, everywhere, all at once. Furthermore, the confluence of these genre aesthetics prepares a bouillabaisse that embodies several configurations of young girls or the becoming of young girls (by all genders and ages) through an apocalyptic dread, permeable brain leaks, and a genre mix.

Keywords: cybernetic enmeshment, postmodern aesthetics, fragmentation, transgenre, young girl embodiment, genre mix

Judicial Approach Towards Legal Assistance at the Early Stages of Criminal Justice in India

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Abstract

Legal aid made available at all stages in the criminal justice system as required by the fair trial standard – on arrest, during investigation, at trial and post-trial is quite crucial for people who are arrested or called to the police station as suspects. The legal assistance provided at the initial stages impacts not only the implementation of law with regard to arrest but also ultimately leads to fair trial directly effecting positively the number of under-trial prisoners and their sufferings. There are a number of constitutional and other statutory provisions like; Articles 14, 22 & 39 A of the Constitution of India and Sections 41-A, 41 B, 41 C & 41 D under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 along with Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 providing for the legal assistance at the early stages of criminal justice administration. However, in reality, the Legal Aid Movement even at the early stages of criminal justice system in India has got impetus due to the positive role being played by the judiciary itself. In a number of landmark judgements like; Hoskot v. the State of Maharashtra, Hussainara Khatoon and others v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar, Khatri, Bihar Legal Support Society, Centre of Legal Research, Suk Das, Nandini Satpathy v. P.L.Dani etc. judiciary has emphasized upon the need of providing legal assistance at the early stages of criminal justice from time to time. Moreover, the judiciary's responsibility with regard to the entitlement to prompt and early legal assistance is to verify that the police and prosecutor have defended the right to prompt legal aid and to take necessary measures in the event of any violations of this right. In this way, the Indian Judiciary has demonstrated a dynamic approach towards achieving the aim of broadening and enhancing the notion of access to justice at the early stages of criminal justice. However, there are a number of challenges which are being faced by the judiciary and so still there is a long way to go to achieve the target of bringing the justice within the reach of poverty ridden strata of the society at the time of criminal investigation and pre-litigation of the cases so as to reduce the number of under-trial prisoners.

Keywords: Criminal justice, Early access, Fair Trial, Judicial Approach, Legal Assistance.

Internet Addiction and Its Psychological Impact: A Literature Review

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Abstract

This present study is based on internet addiction and psychological aspect related to it. To collect information and data about related literatures researcher go through various published research paper which has been published in different journals. After covid-19 pandemic use of internet has increased drastically it become an essential part of students life, for studies, research work, learning materials and communicating with teachers and peers the internet is used, but it also make them addicted to internet they are spending more time in social medias and searching for irrelevant things they don't need. In recent times there are many cases of internet overuse that has been observed in educational campuses. Internet use interfering with many aspects of their lives, most commonly problems with managing time, Getting in trouble with parents and teachers, being socially isolated except for internet friends. Some other problems related to internet addiction are obsessive thoughts about the internet, tolerance diminished impulse control inability to cease using the internet and withdrawal have been cited as characterizing unhealthy use of the internet.

The addict group rated internet impacts on their studies and daily life routines significantly more negatively than the non-addict group. Some college students flunked because they spent too much time on the internet rather than on their studies. Some Spent their whole day on the internet. Some studies show that internet also affects person's mood state and psychological wellbeing. This article attempts to address these issues from this broader context while examining the underlying problems with research in this area to date and offering suggestive for future research.

Key words: internet addiction; internet dependence; internet abuse; pathological internet use

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Lifestyle Of Higher Secondary School Students: A Dimensional Study

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Abstract

Lifestyle constitutes pattern of behaviour that reflects attitudes, values and opportunities in individual lives. Lifestyle plays an important role in the life of everyone. The importance of lifestyle lies in the sense that it effects upon quality of life and preventing from diseases. It is therefore, essential for students to follow a correct lifestyle in order to maintain and promote health. The present study was conducted to find out the existence of any significant difference in the dimensions of life style among higher secondary school students which are health conscious, academic oriented, career oriented, social oriented, trend seeking and family orientated life style. A lifestyle scale (LSS) developed by S. K. Bawa and Sumanpreet Kaur (2010) was administered on 100 urban male and female students of class 10th of district Shamli, Uttar Pradesh, India. Descriptive Survey Method was used for the study. For data analysis measures like mean, standard deviation and t-test were used. The findings revealed that male and female higher secondary school students do not differ significantly on their lifestyle. It was also found that male and female higher secondary school students do not differ significantly with respect to the dimensions of life style viz., health conscious, academic oriented, career oriented, social oriented, and trend seeking life style, but they significantly differ on their family oriented life style. It has been found that female higher secondary students are in close touch with their families and share every moment of their daily activities with their families. It is observed that family plays an important role in designing of a child lifestyle pattern.

Key Words: Life Style, Health Conscious, Academic Oriented, Career Oriented, Social Oriented, Trend Seeking and Family Orientated Life Style, Higher Secondary School Students

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Quantifying Stakeholders Values Of Technical And Vocational Education And Training (TVET) Provision In Nigeria

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Abstract

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) has many stakeholders, each with their own values and interests. This study will focus on the diversity of the values and interests within and across groups of stakeholders by quantifying the value that stakeholders attached to several quality attributes of TVET, and also find out to what extent TVET stakeholders differ in their values. The quality of TVET therefore, depends on how well it aligns with the values and interests of these stakeholders. The five stakeholders are parents, students, teachers, policy makers, and work place training supervisors. The 9 attributes are employer appreciation of students, graduation rate, obtained computer skills of students, mentoring hours in workplace learning/Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES), challenge, structure, students' appreciation of teachers, schooling hours, and attention to civic education. 346 respondents (comprising Parents, Students, Teachers, Policy Makers, and Workplace Training Supervisors) were repeatedly asked to rank a set of 4 programs, each with a specific value on the nine quality indicators. Conjoint analysis was used to obtain the values that the stakeholders assigned to the 9 attributes when evaluating the quality of TVET programs. Rank-ordered logistic regression (Marden 1995) was the statistical/tool used for ranking the respondents values assign to the attributes. The similarities and diversity in values and interests of the different stakeholders will be of use by both Nigerian government and TVET colleges, to improve the overall quality of education and the match between vocational programs and their stake holders simultaneous evaluation and combination of information in product attributes. Such approach models the decision environment by confronting a respondent with choices that are close to real-life choices. Therefore, it is more realistically than traditional survey methods (Green and Srinivasan, 1990).

Keywords: TVET. Vignette study. Conjoint analysis. Quality perception. Educational stakeholders.

Evaluation Of TPACK (Techno Pedagogical and Content Knowledge) Of Prospective Teachers During Their Practice Teaching

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Abstract

The development of a teacher's proficiency and competence is the focus of a program known as teacher education. This program equips and empowers teachers to meet the demands of their profession and to take on its challenges, and the biggest challenge which is needed to be worked upon is teachers' competency in using new technologies during their classroom teaching. Technology is now widely used in every aspect of society and education.

Podcasts, video case studies, online content delivery, technology-based support, supervision, and feedback, as well as virtual or simulation-based learning experiences, are the major categories of research and technological application in teacher education to date. The professional growth of teachers appears to be heavily reliant on the training of pre-service teachers in the educational use of technology. Despite the numerous efforts made by researchers and educators over the course of the year during the COVID and post-COVID periods to make teachers "tech-savvy" or knowledgeable about the educational uses of technology, teachers still lack the abilities and knowledge necessary to effectively teach using technology.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the TPACK responses of the prospective teachers enrolled in the B. Ed program during their practice teaching. The population selected was prospective teachers enrolled in the B. Ed program of Prayagraj district. In this study, 50 lessons of 50 prospective teachers from the 2 colleges of Prayagraj district were observed in relation to the knowledge of 7 various domains used by prospective teachers, such as knowledge of the subject matter, lesson planning, lesson presentation, teaching methods, learners, assessment, and technology used.

A Response scale/observation protocol developed by the researcher on the 7 key domains was used. The hypothesis made was accepted. Major findings suggest that only 2.15% of the pre-service teachers are tech savvy, or they use techno-educational inputs while preparing their lesson plan or delivering the content. The rest of the 97.85% were unaware of what and how to use technology during their lessons. So, findings suggest that there is a need to consider adopting long-term approaches for pre-service teachers enrolled in the B.Ed. program. The flexibility of the system is therefore built in because it is always possible to alter, enhance, and construct new teaching-learning activities.

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Enhancing English Language Teaching for Second Language Learners Through Cultural Sensitivity: Fostering Intercultural Understanding and Effective Communication

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Abstract

In today's globalized world, the capacity of second language learners to communicate effectively in English is becoming increasingly essential. Nevertheless, language proficiency alone is frequently insufficient for effective communication, as cultural nuances and intercultural comprehension play a crucial role in effective language use. Educators can create a more inclusive and compelling learning environment by integrating cultural elements into language instruction. This abstract highlights the significance of cultural sensitivity in three main areas of English as a Second Language instruction: curriculum design, teaching strategies, and assessment methods. First, curriculum development should integrate diverse cultural content, literature, and authentic materials that expose students to various cultures and foster intercultural understanding. By investigating various cultural contexts, students obtain insights into varying communication styles, values, and social norms, allowing them to develop more effective intercultural communication skills. Second, instructional strategies should focus on providing learners with opportunities to engage in authentic intercultural interactions. It is possible to design collaborative activities, role-playing exercises, and discussions to encourage students to share their cultural experiences, perspectives, and practices. In addition to evaluating language proficiency, assessment methods should also evaluate intercultural competence. Assessments based on performance, such as presentations, projects, and group discussions, can evaluate students' culturally appropriate application of language skills. Feedback and reflection on intercultural interactions can provide learners with valuable insights for enhancing their communication skills and cultural awareness. In conclusion, enhancing English language instruction for second language learners necessitates a comprehensive, culturally sensitive approach. Educators can cultivate intercultural understanding and promote effective communication by incorporating cultural elements into the curriculum, employing effective teaching strategies, and assessing intercultural competence.

Keywords: English language teaching, Second language learners, Cultural sensitivity, Intercultural understanding, Language proficiency, Globalized world

Institutional Support Facility In Career Mobility: A Panacea For Promotion Anxiety Among Academics Of Universities

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Abstract

In Nigeria, university education remains the highest level of educational attainment for any individual. The lecturers perform the duties of teaching, research and community service. According to their disciplines, graduates are chum out into the workforce. However, among the academics, there is this syndrome of 'publish or perish' that haunts them. Sensitivity to this syndrome can determine their speed in career mobility. As a result, level of adjustment among academics to this perceived syndrome While for some appearing for promotion is a stressor because upward career mobility is differs. measured by a number of metrics such as meeting a specified number of publication which must be in reputable journals. To acquire the required number of publication for next level a lot of resources are involved. And remuneration to meet this demand are grossly inadequate. These conditions contribute to promotion anxiety among academics. Promotion anxiety is viewed as a psychological condition in which lecturers may experience intense apprehension, worry and expectation during the period for which promotion is due or when there is a mere notice for Appraisal (A) and Promotion (P) submissions. The phenomenon above has been observed to account for maladjusted behaviours among some lecturers. This noticeable behavior includes increased in excused absences from classes, keeping students busy with unnecessary assignment or tasks. some of the lecturers experience an internal conflict which usually expresses itself in their feeling of low self-efficacy. Some express frustration and disappointment attributed to fellow colleagues who have disappointed them for not being cooperative. Frustration also result from perceived over strict criteria. For example, a short coming in the number of lead authorship may be a hindrance for some lecturers to succeed in the A and P assessment. For some others low h-index score and absence in scopus journals may be their waterloo. This condition especially after result of A and P make it difficult for some lecturers to return to normal work condition. Others who cannot cope with the anxiety go into momentary helplessness, attributive and depression. This paper therefore argues that promotion anxiety among academics can be prevented or reduced if there are institutional support facilities to help them in their career mobility. This study is anchored on the socio cognitive theory of Bandura (2001). This theory argues that environmental factors (institutional support) can affect an individual behavior (promotion anxiety). Therefore through desktop review of theoretical and empirical literature the paper examined the influence of mentorship, continuous professional development, conference attendance, conducive work conditions and sponsorship for publication on career mobility as well as its possible role in reduction of promotion anxiety among academics of universities. The study concludes that institutional support facilities influence career mobility and at the same time reduces promotion anxiety among academics. The paper recommends among others that management of university should put in place structure that motivate lecturers to thrive in their career.

Key Words: promotion anxiety, institutional support facility, career mobility, academics

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Student-Teachers' Perception on Gifted Education Programme in Nagaland

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Abstract

Gifted students are the future hope of society; it is a very important responsibility of teachers to nourish their talents properly. Society must inculcate these students' creative power and intellectual ability and encourage them to nourish their abilities. A prospering society should provide opportunities for them to develop and use their abilities in ways that those students find satisfying ends towards the society. The present educational system does not give such type of opportunity to the gifted, as a result of this, the most remarkable child performs like an average mental ability child in terms of academic excellence. After a gap of nearly three decades, the nation gets its new education policy-2020 which has also recognized the need to identify and nurture gifted and talented children. It clearly mentioned that teacher education will include methods for the recognition and fostering of gifted students' talents and interests. The present study aims to evaluate student-teacher perception on gifted education programme. The research was carried out with 30 (4th semester) student-teachers of five B.Ed. colleges of Nagaland. A need-analysis survey form was created consisting of some open-ended questions. The majority of student-teachers are of the view that there is a need for gifted education programme in Nagaland. Preparation of training programme for B.Ed. student teachers on gifted education was suggested. A separate paper may be included in the present 4year as well as two year training programme at various levels, particularly in Nagaland state.

Keywords: Gifted Education, perception, student-teacher.

Psychological Influence Of Parental Separations And Divorce On Student's Academic Performance In Some Selected Secondary Schools In Ogun - State

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Abstract

Issue related to divorce and separations has become a global concern which deprives many school children the opportunity to attain academic excellence. Though many explanations have been advanced for the dramatic increase in the rate of divorce and separations from the '90s. While some individuals claimed this to be unconnected with the changes in the divorce laws in the '80s, others contested this submission. The study looks at the 'psychological influence of parental separation and divorce and how it affects the student's academic performances in some selected secondary schools in Ogun State. Descriptive survey research was adopted in the study, whilst 100 students who were identified to be living under single parenting were randomly selected from five secondary schools within the local government areas. Structured questionnaire was use as instrument for the study while the findings revealed that larger percentage of the respondents are psychologically depressed with unstable emotions that makes students feel uncomfortable in their academic pursuit .Also it was revealed that separated parents do not have enough time to either monitor or regularly supervise the academic progress of their wards whilst the children involved are not provided with the necessary learning materials to aid their learning. It was therefore, concluded and recommended that separation/divorce is social cancer that leads to poor academic performance and parents should be more enlightened knowing fully well that the aftermath of divorce and separation always bounce back on the children.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Parental Separation /Divorce, Psychological Influence.

Effectiveness of Vedic Mathematics Strategy for Arithmetic Operations at Preparatory Level

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Abstract

The concept of Vedic mathematics was rediscovered by the greatest Indian mathematician from the Vedas between 1911 and 1918. It is mainly consisting of 16 sutras and 13 sub-sutras which is usually found in calculation now-a-days. The goal of the current investigation is to determine how successful Vedic mathematics is in terms of mathematics learning at preparatory level. A total sample of 70 students of 5th standard of state syllabus of Kerala was taken as the sample for the study. Sampling was done purposively in which one group was taken as experimental and the other control. The experimental group students were taught through the techniques of Vedic mathematics while the control group was taught with normal mathematics learning. The objective of the study was to compare the mean score of pre test and post test of experimental and control groups, t-value were significant at 0.01level. It was concluded that the teaching through Vedic mathematics strategies enhanced mathematics learning than the normal method of mathematics teaching adopted in classrooms.

Keywords: Vedic mathematics, mathematics education, arithmetic operations, preparatory level.

Democracy and Good Governance, Opportunities and Challenges: A case study of Maldives

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Abstract

This article attempts to contribute an understanding of democracy and good governance, and the opportunities they provide as well as the challenges they confront in their course of action. As a contested and ancient concept democracy have evolved into so many distinct models and got victories in the post-cold war era. Good governance like democracy has also been discussed since ancient time however in 1992 the World Bank Document entitled "Governance and Development" defined governance and laid a list of salient elements of good governance like Political and Bureaucratic Accountability, Regular Election, Rule of law, Participation, Independence of Judiciary, Freedom of Information, Transparency, Effective and Efficient administration, and so on. This research paper throws light on democracy through good governance which is the comprehensive standards established and well recognized by the respective global community to consider a democracy as an inclusive democracy which could assure peace, security and development in a society. In this endeavor of study the article offers a case study of Maldives. As an archipelagic South Asian nation Maldives is located in the Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs) in the Indian Ocean which links Suez Canal and the Straits of Hormuz to India, Southeast Asia and East Asia thus very significant for global trade. Its crucial geostrategic location provides it potential capability to influence not only the region but also the globe under the umbrella of globalization therefore any transformation and development occurring in the small state draws great attention from international community and scholars. The nation have colonial past, got independence in 1965, witnessed a 30 years of autocratic rule and since 2008 with the first constitution assuring a multiparty democracy it is struggling to have a stable democracy which could fulfill its aspirations. In the effort the article chalks out the emerging Maldivian democracy along with its execution through good governance particularly its evolution, experience, expectations and major challenges which it confronts briefly. The paper concludes with highlighting the findings from the case study which reveal how necessary good governance is not only to stabilize democracy but also for its functioning efficiently.

Key Words: Democracy, Good-Governance, Maldives and South Asia.

Role and Importance of Mentoring System at University level of Education in India: The Myths and Realities

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Abstract

The word mentoring firsts comes from the U. S. A in the eighteenth century. Mentoring system concept is very familiar now a days. It is now conducted in various institutions like, schools, colleges, universities, business and also in many other fields of the life. Mentoring system is that system in which a mentor guides the students, mentors provide a suitable guidance and counselling to the students, and also directs the students in right direction. Mentoring system is very important from every perspective of life. Mentoring program is very important for everyone to build the life in a right direction. At this stage, students are independent and problem oriented they know how much time is important, but they need a little direction in a right way. This direction is so important, that changed their life in a whole. The present paper analyzed the importance of Mentoring System in higher education system in India through secondary data, like review of related literature, Books, Newspaper, Various documents, reports etc. This paper gives a very good idea related to Mentoring System and its importantce in higher education.

A Study on Factors Affecting the Life Skills of learners Enrolled in CBSE and IB Board

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Abstract

This study examines the factors affecting the life skills of learners enrolled in CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) and IB (International Baccalaureate) boards. A sample of 40 participants was selected, consisting of 20 CBSE and 20 IB students. The study utilized a self-structured questionnaire to assess problem-solving and communication skills. The research design employed for this study was descriptive quantitative research. The objective of the study was to determine if there were any significant differences in life skills between CBSE and IB students. To analyse the data, the researchers employed the t-test, a statistical method for comparing means between two groups. The t-test was used to determine if there were significant differences in problem-solving and communication skills between CBSE and IB students. The findings of this study provide insights into the factors influencing the life skills of learners in CBSE and IB boards. The results obtained from the t-test analysis contribute to understanding the potential differences in problem-solving and communication skills between the two groups of students. These findings have implications for educational institutions, policymakers, and educators seeking to enhance life skills development in students.

Keywords: Life Skills, CBSE, IB, Learners, Factors, Communications Skills, Problem Solving Skills, Home Environment, School Environment.

Artistic Collaborations and their Impact on Nigerian Choral Music Performances

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of artistic collaborations on Nigerian choral music performances, with a particular focus on the Premier Symphony Orchestra and Choral group's 2022 Bel Canto Concert. The aim of this study is to investigate how collaborations between musicians, composers, and conductors can enhance the quality and appeal of choral music performances in Nigeria. Using the qualitative method of research, the study collected data through interviews with members of the Premier Symphony Orchestra and Choral group, and audio and video recordings of the Bel Canto Concert. Findings indicate that artistic collaborations have a significant impact on the quality of the performance. The synergy between the rap musician and the African chanter created a unique and beautiful choral performance atmosphere. The collaboration between the Premier Symphony Orchestra and Choral group and other artistes from other genre of music contributed to the successful execution of the concert. The collaboration brought together diverse artistic perspectives, skills, expressions, and experiences that enriched the concert's musical interpretation, choral arrangement and performance delivery. The study therefore concludes that artistic collaborations are essential to the growth and development of choral music performances in Nigeria. The Bel Canto concert demonstrates that collaborations can lead to innovative and exceptional choral music performances that attract wider audiences and enhance the reputation of Nigerian choral music in the global music industry. The study recommends that more collaborations should be encouraged among musicians, composers, and conductors in Nigeria's choral music scene to promote artistic growth and advance the country's musical heritage.

Keywords: Choral Music, Artist Collaboration, Innovation, Collaborative Creativity

A Study On Cyber Threat In Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract

Cyber threat is a malicious activity that damages or disrupts a computer network or data. In these modern times when most of the activity is done through online software or websites, there is a risk of theft of data. Higher education institutions possess a large amount of data and faces a constant cyberattacks including personal information of students, faculty, staff, intellectual property, research data, innovation data and donors making them a target for hackers and other digital criminals. Cyberattacks risk increases with an emphasis on the culture of college and universities challenging them to develop and enforce methods to protect the data. This study is conducted to identify the cyber threat in higher education institutions and the strategies adopted to overcome these thefts. A qualitative study is conducted where data was collected and reviewed from the previously conducted research studies and case studies.

KEYWORDS: Cyber threat, malicious activity, higher education institutions, cyber-attacks, cyber security

Print Media: Retaining relevance through strategy and competition

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Abstract

Introduction: Deloitte's 2023 Digital media trends state that for Gen Z and millennials, digital media serves the purpose of entertainment, utility, foster community and support emotional needs as this younger generation drifts towards interactive and social experiences. At the same time it also highlights 'across generations, there are frustrations around mounting costs... people are reevaluating what they're getting for their time and money – and adjusting accordingly'. But even as these data try to juxtapose these online facts and figures to reach a conclusion, the print industry stands consistent as it has been since the many decades. This traditional media has exhibited that come what may it has withstood the changing technological times with forbearance. This is exceptionally exhibited in rising bottom lines, accessing online news from the vernacular papers, customizing ads for the clients, fall in paper price and what not. Suffice to say that this legacy medium, the print format of news, has endured the many onslaughts and like a phoenix risen from ashes. As Malcolm Raphael, Senior Vice President, Times Response appropriately says, "The growth of print advertising volumes in 2022–2023 compared to 2020–2021 indicated the dominance of print as a compelling option for marketers for new launches, topical communication, and brand messages." ^[1]

Objectives: (i) To probe factors leading to fall of print media consumption. (ii) To assess reasons why present times favor growth of print media even in the face of changing digital media.

Significance: The present study will assess that as digital media's changing formats take a dominant position in the world of content creation and consumption, there are factors that still favor keeping the print media alive and kicking in the days to come.

Methodology: Data will be collected from both secondary sources and then analyzed.

Findings: (i) Many factors contributed to the fall of print media in recent times. (ii) Changing socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions have ensured that print media bounces back.

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A study of Secondary level Students and Teachers perception of the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Teaching of Social Studies

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Abstract

The goal of this study is to understand how information and communication technology (ICT) is seen in relation to social studies instruction at the secondary level. Students and teachers who are said to be key spectrum of an education system are studied and an attempt is made to examine the various factors responsible for the perception they held. The objectives of the study are - 1) To compare the perception of male and female students in two different boards i.e., C.B.S.E. and H.P. Board towards the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in teaching of social studies at secondary level. 2) To compare the perception of junior level teachers and upper level teachers teaching in two different boards i.e. C.B.S.E. and H.P. Board towards the role of ICT in teaching of social studies.

Students and Teachers from several secondary school boards (C.B.S.E. and H.P.) at the junior and upper levels make up the study's independent variables, while the dependent variable measures how students and teachers perceive the use of ICT in social studies instruction. A descriptive survey of Teachers and students was undertaken in order to assess the stated hypothesis using a sequential mixed-methods technique.

The population of the study consists of secondary school Teachers and students from the C.B.S.E. Board and the H.P. Board. Using a two-stage selection approach, 30 teachers and 30 pupils were chosen for the sample. At the beginning of the process, 15 pupils are chosen at random from each C.B.S.E. and H.P. board school. At the second stage, a total of 30 teachers are chosen—15 from each of the C.B.S.E. and H.P. boards—using an incidental sampling approach, and a total of 30 students are chosen—15 from each of the two boards—using a stratified random sampling technique. Two home-made tools are utilised, one for teachers and one for pupils, to achieve the goal of the task.

A descriptive survey of Teachers and students was undertaken in order to assess the stated hypothesis using a sequential mixed-methods technique. The survey of Teachers and students was carried out, and the quantitative analysis of the data was collected. The study's findings indicated that both students and Teachers had favourable opinions of it. Nearly all teachers in the CBSE board have a favourable opinion of the role that information and communication technology plays in the teaching of social studies at the secondary level, whereas the HP board has a mixed response to the topic. The new technology will help improve the social studies curriculum.

Keywords-Education, ICT, Perception, Teaching Of Social Studies, CBSE, HP Board.

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A Study On Customer Consciousness And Preferences Towards Solar Energy Devices With Reference To Coimbatore City

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Abstract

"Awareness without action is worthless." - Phil McGraw

Customers frequently travel a "journey" of awareness. Starting from a place where the customer may not even be aware that they have a need or problem, it may progress to them recognising their problem or need, wanting a solution, and becoming familiar with any brand or product. With this knowledge, consumers can start considering whether or not a product is suited for them, often known as the middle of the funnel. The marketing and communications strategy of a corporation includes customer awareness. It is a procedure that aids an entrepreneur in informing customers about his or her business, its operations, and the goods or services the business offers. The welfare of consumers is protected and improved customer involvement is guaranteed by a well-designed awareness programme. This study aims to identify the level of customer awareness towards solar energy devices in Coimbatore city which may help the manufacturers and marketers of solar energy devices to get know up to which level they need to provide an awareness among the common people so that they can plan accordingly in order to boost the sales.

Keywords: Consciousness, Solar Energy, Welfare, Coimbatore

Factors Influencing The Utilisation Of Bank Credit By Borrowers – A Study With Reference To Dindigul Town

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Abstract

The percentage of a borrower's total available revolving credit that is being used is known as the credit utilisation ratio. One of the most significant elements that can affect someone's credit score is this. The credit utilisation ratio is used by all credit bureaus to determine a borrower's credit score. Borrowers may have a low credit score as a result of a high loan utilisation ratio. There are some factors that may affect the borrowing power of the borrowers and also those factors some time affects the utilisation of credit that would be borrowed from the bank. In this point of view the proposed study has planned to find out the factors that affect the utilisation of bank credit by borrowers with reference to Dindigul town.

Keywords: Borrower, Bank Credit, Utilisation, Dindigul

Analyzing Land Surface Temperature Change in the NCT-Delhi Area

throughout the Season using Landsat-8 satellite data

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Abstract

This study examines regional differences in land surface temperature, land use/land cover, and rainfall in NCT Delhi, as well as the interaction between these variables' shifting patterns as a result of seasonal variation. Our comprehension of the UHI in NCT Delhi has improved as a result of the research area's nine divisions. Built-up & fallow regions are mostly responsible for the seasonal fluctuations in land surface temperature. In comparison to the other LULC classes, these places are hotter and contribute more to the development of UHI. The western sector of the research area experiences a higher proportion of fallow land throughout the summer and monsoon, making it hotter than other areas. Comparatively speaking, the areas with a healthy amount of flora have a lower land surface temperature and less of an impact from UHI. LST is also less than the other areas throughout all three seasons, together with the Yamuna River and the Najafgarh drain. In all three seasons, there is a significant difference between the highest and lowest temperature. Particularly, the difference is 24.51°C in the summer. Environmentalists and ecologists are paying close attention to the urban thermal environment of NCT Delhi.

Keywords: Assessing, Seasonal, Local, Temperature, Variation, NCT-Delhi.

Immersive Technology for Primary School Education: A Comprehensive Study on its Efficacy and Impact on Student Engagement and Achievement

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Abstract

The utilization of immersive technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) has significantly improved the effectiveness and motivation of the learning process in today's classrooms. By overlaying virtual content in the real world, these technologies make learning methods engaging and entertaining for students during various activities. In contrast to traditional approaches, AR techniques provide an easy and enjoyable learning experience.

In our research, we have used a set of four applications tailored to the primary school curriculum. These applications aim to facilitate learning the English alphabet, decimal numbers, animals, and birds, and provide an AR Globe to explore various countries around the world. These applications can be accessed anytime and anywhere, without requiring an Internet connection, if a tablet or mobile device and the necessary target images are available. Additionally, the applications include Learning Progress Evaluations (LPEs) to assess students' learning progress.

Our study investigates the effectiveness of AR-based learning materials, focusing on learning performance, motivation, attitude, and behavior compared to non-AR learning methods. Through our activities, we have observed that AR-based learning techniques significantly enhance students' motivation and performance compared to traditional approaches. The results strongly support the utilization of AR in educational settings to improve the overall learning experience for primary school students.

Keywords: immersive technology, Student engagement, educational technology, Interactive learning, Digital learning tools, Pedagogical innovation

पाठ्यक्रम नवाचारः वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में विकास एवं निहितार्थ

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Abstract

पाठ्यक्रम नवाचार शिक्षा प्रणालियों को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते है, एक निरंतर विकसित हो रही दुनिया में उनकी प्रासंगिकता सुनिश्चित करते हैं।सर्वप्रथम यह लेख दक्षता आधारित शिक्षा पर चर्चा करता है जो विषय वस्तु संचालित निर्देश से विशिष्ट कौशल व क्षमताओं की निपुणता पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करता है। यह (CBE) व्यक्तिगत अधिगम पर जोर देता है जिससे छात्रों को महत्वपूर्ण सोच, समस्या सुलझाने व सहयोग की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा देते हुए अपनी गति से प्रगति करने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। इसके बाद लेख परियोजना आधारित अधिगम (PBL) में प्रवेश करता है, एक ऐसा अभिनव शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण जो सक्रिय भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देता है। PBL छात्रों को वास्तविक दुनिया की समस्याओं से निपटने, अंतः विषयक ज्ञान का अधिग्रहण करने और व्यावहारिक परिस्थितियों में कौशल प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है। इसके अलावा डिजिटल साक्षरता और कम्प्यूटेशनल सोच पर विशिष्ट ध्यान देने के साथ ही साथ पाठ्यक्रम में प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण की पड़ताल करता है। SEL का उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों की भावनात्मक बुद्धिमता, आत्म जागरूकता, सहान्भूति और पारस्परिक कौशल को विकसित कर समग्र विकास कल्याण को बढ़ावा देना है।

निष्कर्षतः, यह लेख दक्षता आधारित शिक्षा (CBE), परियोजना आधारित शिक्षा (PBL) प्रौद्योगिकी एकीकरण, सामाजिक भावात्मक अधिगम (SEL) और अंतः विषयक दृष्टिकोण की जांच करके, यह अध्ययन प्रभावी पाठ्यक्रम डिजाइन की व्यापक समझ में योगदान देता है। यह शिक्षकों, नीति निर्माताओं और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए मूल्यवान अंतर्दष्टि प्रदान करते हैं जो शैक्षिक प्रथाओं को आकार व नई दिशा देने की मांग करते है।

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आधुनिक शिक्षा के प्रति मदरसों के विद्यार्थियों की अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययन

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<u>सारांश</u>

शिक्षा का अर्थ व्यक्ति का समग्र विकास करना है। इसके अंतर्गत व्यक्तिक विशिष्टताओ से लेकर राष्ट्रीय विकास के सभी तत्व सम्मिलित किए जाते हैं, भारत विभिन्न धर्म दर्शनों का देश है, यहां सभी धर्मों का समान महत्व है। ऐसे में राष्ट्र के विकास में सभी जन समुदाय की भागीदारी आवश्यक है। शिक्षण संस्थाएं व्यक्ति के विकास का केंद्र होती हैं, इनका एक विशिष्ट महत्व होता है, ऐसे में यहां प्रदान की जाने वाली शिक्षा व्यवस्था की गुणवत्ता, प्रस्थिति, शैक्षिक प्रणाली, तथा आधुनिकता के तत्त्वों को समझना आवश्यक है। इस हेतु मुस्लिम जन समुदाय से संबंधित शैक्षणिक केंद्र अर्थात मदरसों में प्रदान की जाने वाली शिक्षा व्यवस्था को समझना, अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की आधुनिकता के प्रति अभिवृति को जानना शोध की दृष्टि से आवश्यक हो जाता है। प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यक शिक्षण संस्थान अर्थात मदरसों में आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच, चुनौतियां तथा इसके प्रति विद्यार्थियों की अभिवृत्ति के अध्ययन से संबंधित है। शोध का उद्देश्य मदरसों में आधुनिक शिक्षा जिसके अन्तर्गत सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थित उपकरणों, विधियों की पहुंच तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित चुनौतियों के प्रति विद्यार्थियों की अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययन करना है। प्रस्तुत शोध हेतु उद्देश्य परक न्यादर्श चयन तकनीक के माध्यम से कक्षा 12(आलिम स्तर) के कुल 100 मदरसों के विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया है एवं स्वनिर्मित प्रश्नावली का प्रयोग कर आंकड़ों का संग्रहण किया गया है। आंकड़ों की अवलोकनात्मक व्याख्या प्रस्तुत गई है। प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र यह प्रकाशित करता है कि मदरसों में प्रदान की जाने वाली आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था का प्रावधान व क्रियान्वयन की वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है, इस संदर्भ में विद्यार्थियों की क्या अभिवृत्तियां हैं। शोध कार्य से यह अपेक्षित है कि यह मुस्लिम जन समुदाय के विद्यार्थियों से वैज्ञानिकता, सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी, समाजिक परिर्वतन, जैसे आधुनिकता के आयामों के प्रति दुष्टिकोणों को समझने में सहायक होगा।

Protection of Environment in International Armed Conflict: A Study under International Laws

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Abstract

The International Warfare results in devastating killings of both civilians and non-civilians and the refugees of the states. There are International Conventions set up to save the civilians, wounded soldiers and prisoners of war. The International Environmental law is applicable both in times of peace and armed conflict. The paper aims to seek addressing the loopholes in the legal regime for the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, the legal International mechanisms created for monitoring violations and seeking redress and finally the effect and damages tend to cause in the environment in relation to the armed conflicts. There has been limited weapons introduced which does not destruct the environment and livelihoods of the individual(s) during the times of International Warfare. Hence, this study is intended to demonstrate the body of International laws regarding the protection of environment during war. Finally, the paper concentrates upon the limitations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

KEYWORDS: International Humanitarian Law, International Armed Conflicts, Multilateral Trade Agreements, Environmental Destruction, Sustainable development, Weapons, War Crimes.

Examining Themes of Identity and Belongingness in African-American Fiction of 21st Century

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Abstract

African American fiction is a genre of literature written by, about, and mainly for African Americans. The genre began during the 18th and 19th centuries with writers such as poet Phillis Wheatley and orator Frederick Douglas, reached an early high point with the Harlem Renaissance, and continues today with authors such as Toni Morrison, Maya Angelou and Walter Mosley being ranked among the top writers in the United States. Among the themes and issues explored in African American fiction are the role of African Americans within the larger American society, African American culture, religion, racism, freedom, slavery, and equality. Another characteristic of African American literature is its strong tradition of incorporating oral poetry into itself. Many examples of oral poetry in African American culture include spirituals, African American gospel music, blues, and rap found in old African American literature. For the purpose of the study, two prominent works of 21st century African-American fiction have been selected namely; "Americanah" by the Nigerian author Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie and "Transcendent Kingdom', by Yaa Gyasi. The methodology of the study compromised of interpreting and analyzing texts of the selected fictional works through primary sources. The study successfully captured and highlighted various themes related to the sense of identity and belongingness in the characters of the novels who may be an immigrant or non-natives. The conclusion emphasizes the discovery of symbolic and social concerns related to gender, community, power and other themes that emerged out of human conditions shaping identity and belongingness of an individual away from their homeland.

Keyword: Afro-American literature, belongingness, identity, migration, 21st century fiction

"AI (Artificial Intelligence) Integration in Education: Exploring Opportunities and Challenges for Enhanced Learning"

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Abstract

AI (Artificial Intelligence) has the potential to revolutionize education by enhancing the process of Teaching-Learning and conducting adaptive assessments by identifying the differential needs and potential capabilities of learners. Technological advancements have a far-reaching impact, and no country can remain untouched by their influence. NEP2020 has emphasized on extensive use of Technology in Teaching-Learning and assessment. It has recommended the creation of a conducive policy environment that encourages the adoption of disruptive technologies in the education sector to promote innovation and experiential learning. Artificial Intelligence has introduced various opportunities in Education and has imposed some challenges also. This paper aims to explore the potentialities of AI in education and obstructions in the optimum utilization of AI tools in the field of Education. AI can support educational transformation and provide a better learning experience through intelligent tutoring systems, learning analytics, adaptive assessments, automated grading, and feedback, etc. AI Integration can empower educators to perform administrative tasks at ease and can analyze student data to identify patterns and predict future performance, allowing teachers to identify students who may need additional support. AI can generate educational content and learning material to cater to different learning styles and preferences. AI can assist teachers with student progress tracking through powerful LMS (Learning Management Systems) and adopting multilingualism through NLP (Natural Language Processing). Some of the challenges associated with AI Integration include the Digital divide, regulatory framework, Teachers' preparedness for AI-empowered Education, and ethical concerns, etc. Although AI integration in Education provides various benefits, it should be implemented ethically in concern to data privacy, transparency, and equity. The role of Teachers and their guidance remain significant in the educational process to ensure the balanced and holistic development of learners.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Disruptive Technology, Teaching-Learning, NEP 2020

The Effect Of Government Programmes And Policies On Jaunsari Tribes: A Study Of Kalsi Block Of Dehradun District, Uttrakhand

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Abstract

This research study aims to investigate the impact of government programmes and policies on the Jaunsari tribes residing in the Kalsi Block of Dehradun District, Uttarakhand. The Jaunsari tribe is one of the indigenous communities in India with a rich cultural heritage and unique socio-economic characteristics. The study explores the extent to which various government initiatives, including welfare schemes, development projects, and policy interventions, have influenced the socio-economic conditions, quality of life, and overall well-being of the Jaunsari tribes.

Employing a mixed-methods research approach, the study combines qualitative interviews, focus group discussions, and quantitative surveys to collect comprehensive data on the perceptions, experiences, and outcomes of government programmes among the Jaunsari tribes. Through systematic sampling techniques, a representative sample of Jaunsari tribe members will be selected from different villages within the Kalsi Block.

The research aims to examine the factors that contribute to the success or failure of government initiatives and policies, identify gaps in their implementation, and assess their effectiveness in addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by the Jaunsari tribes. The study will also analyze the role of local governance structures, community participation, and cultural considerations in shaping the outcomes of government interventions.

By shedding light on the specific impacts of government programmes and policies on the Jaunsari tribes, this research will provide valuable insights to policymakers, government agencies, and development practitioners working towards inclusive and sustainable development. The findings of this study can contribute to the formulation of evidence-based policies, tailored interventions, and targeted resource allocation to uplift the socio-economic conditions and empower the Jaunsari tribes in Kalsi Block and similar tribal communities across Uttarakhand.

Overall, this research study aims to bridge the knowledge gap regarding the effects of government interventions on the Jaunsari tribes, and promote a more nuanced understanding of the complexities involved in addressing the socio-economic disparities and fostering the overall development of indigenous communities in the region.

Gratitude Interventions and Subjective Well-being: A Review study

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Abstract

Gratitude is a positive emotion that has been linked to various aspects of well-being, such as happiness, life satisfaction, self-esteem, positive affect, social support, and psychological resilience. However, the mechanisms and moderators of how gratitude influences well-being are not well understood. This paper reviews several studies that investigate the effects of gratitude interventions on subjective well-being (SWB) among adults. The paper describes the methods used to search and select the relevant studies from three databases: Google Scholar, PsychINFO, and ESCOHost. The identification of studies follows the main inclusion and exclusion criteria used to filter the studies, such as study design, participants, publication date, words used, language, intervention type, outcome measures, and availability of full-text. The paper summarized the key findings of the rigorous cross-sectional, longitudinal, experimental and/or qualitative studies, which concluded the positive effect of gratitude interventions on SWB, negative association with psychopathology, moderating effects of trait gratitude and the impact of positive rumination on Subjective Well-being. Demographic factors, such as age and gender, are associated with gratitude and should be considered when studying the dynamics of gratitude and mental health. Gratitude interventions were found to reduce stress and increase happiness by using various techniques, such as making daily gratitude lists, dual-component therapies focused on gratitude and induction of thankfulness. The paper suggests that future research should explore the long-term effects of gratitude interventions on SWB and how demographic factors influence the relationship between gratitude and well-being.

Keywords: Gratitude, Intervention, Literature Review, Negative Affect, Positive Affect, Psychological Well-being, Subjective Well-being.

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Atal Tinkering Labs and the Global Notion of STEM Education

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Abstract

This study looks at the value of the Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) in advancing the idea of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education on a nationwide scale. The global notion of STEM education aligns with the objectives of Atal Tinkering Labs which is a vital part of India's efforts to promote STEM. The notion of STEM education as a whole is based on the knowledge that these subjects are crucial for technological development, innovation, and economic progress. Initiatives like Atal Tinkering Labs in India help to advance the larger global effort to promote STEM education by giving pupils the opportunity to engage in hands-on learning and explore their interests. This paper explains the ATL initiative in progress of Indian students to develop their ingenuity, creativity, and problem-solving abilities through technology. The study also considers the value of STEM education in a fast-changing international environment and focuses on the ATL model counterparts' global initiatives to advance STEM education. This study explains the influence of the Atal Tinkering Labs on fostering an innovation culture and equipping future generations with necessary abilities for the twenty-first century through a comprehensive review.

Keywords: STEM Education, Atal Tinkering Labs

Mapping Personalized Marketing: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

The aim of the paper is to scrutinize the publications dedicated to personalized marketing. The spurring growth in personalized marketing thrives in new experiences for both marketers and consumers. The Publication search was initiated on 1836 review papers and research articles collected by SCOPUS Database and was visualized by using VOS viewer, a bibliometric analysis software. The paper focuses on identifying growth trends in publication for 20 years, i.e., 2003-2023 (till March), linked subject areas, geographical trends, popular keywords, and influential journals. It is found that the research count in this domain has grown at a pace since 2018 but spiked in 2020 amidst COVID. The literature of this domain is studied with Management, Psychology, Computer Science, and Artificial Intelligence. The contribution of this study to the literature will help scholars to explore the domain and influence more research.

Keywords: Personalized Marketing, Bibliometric Analysis, Review, Vos Viewer

Pre-Service Teaching Practice in Absentia of Microteaching Skills at Teacher Education College of Jammu Division: An Empirical Study

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Abstract

This study aims to highlight the current scenario of B.Ed. colleges affiliated by the University of Jammu. Without micro-teaching the colleges keep on moving year by year after the introduction of 2 year B.Ed. programme from 2014 onwards. Instead of practice over micro teaching skills, the colleges are practicing demonstration lessons with the help of teacher educators in front of teacher trainees without giving the chance of hand on experience to teacher trainees. Now the question arises that if microteaching is introduced by the NCTE than why not the colleges of Jammu division practicing the same? Can demonstration lessons replace the micro-teaching? Can someone get the perfection over the micro skills of teaching without making hand on experience of the teacher -trainees? Is micro teaching a useless activity or not? The present study is a noteworthy attempt made by the researchers after getting a clear picture of the current status of the teaching practice that is going on in the affiliated colleges of University of Jammu. When researchers were going through the syllabus of B.Ed. of Jammu University than they found there is no place of microteaching in the syllabus of B.Ed. colleges in any form, except the activities like demonstration by the teacher educators and the observation lessons of subject teachers of the practice teaching schools. 24 colleges were taken as the sample of the study in which 2 Teacher Educators from each college (48) were taken as the sample of the study. Unstructured interview were conducted by the researchers to know the views and opinion of the participants with respect to micro teaching. The researchers found that majority of the participants were not in the favour of current practices which are going on without microteaching and majority of the teacher educators find a great difficulty on the part of teacher trainees as they were like the soldiers having weapons but without learning how to use it in real situation. the fourth SDG is mend for raising the quality of education both at school and higher education



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