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Editorial

It is with great pride and scholarly anticipation that we present this latest issue of our research journal, which showcases a diverse and interdisciplinary array of studies reflecting the intellectual vigor and regional consciousness of contemporary Indian academia. The compilation of articles in this edition spans a wide range of disciplines—from commerce and economics to education, gender studies, political science, technology, and philosophy—each bringing forward empirical insight, theoretical depth, and social relevance.

At the forefront of this issue are studies focused on **women's empowerment and participation in the economy**, such as Dr. Meenakshi's exploration of e-entrepreneurship among women and the investigation by Dr. Rishu Jain and Dr. Priya Sapra Suri into women investors' behavior in Indore. These contributions underscore the dynamic transformation of women's roles in a digitized financial environment. Complementing this, Shradhanjali Patra and Dr. Kailash Chandra Mishra's research on Self-Help Groups in Odisha highlights grassroots empowerment strategies, emphasizing the need for inclusive financial ecosystems.

Continuing with financial themes, the paper by Aprajita Sawaran and Rajkumar Nagwanshee evaluates the pivotal role of the State Bank of India in driving financial inclusion, while Divya Singh and Prof. Shirish Mishra's timely study examines the cost of crude oil on India's stock market pre- and post-pandemic, providing critical macroeconomic insights. These are paralleled by studies that delve into retail and mutual fund investment behavior in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, reflecting a growing academic interest in behavioral finance and regional investment trends.

Education, another vital theme in this issue, is approached from multiple dimensions. Binita Mehta and Anjali Hemrom draw attention to the challenges and reforms in tribal education and special education in Jharkhand, tying pedagogical strategies like Bloom's Taxonomy to policy imperatives. Meanwhile, Dr. Barnango Banerjee and Anupam Mishra explore the constraints faced by higher education institutions in fostering employability under the NEP 2020, and Dr. Rahul Kumar emphasizes the importance of integrating vocational education into mainstream commerce curricula.

This issue also features critical sociopolitical and philosophical analyses. Dr. Rajendra Bharti and Shubham Pandey engage with the pressing discourse around electoral integrity following the Electoral Bonds judgment, advocating for greater transparency in political funding. On a more abstract plane, Dr. Ratna Panda offers a comparative study of the concept of substance in Western philosophy, enriching the journal with a deeply reflective, ontological perspective.

Studies focused on **regional development and administrative policies**, like the analysis of PM Ujjwala Yojana by Annu Kumari and the financial assessment of Mukhyamantri Udyami Yojana by Rohit Jee Sah, provide a grounded understanding of policy impacts. Similarly, works such as the case study of Hazaribagh's cashless economy and Kumar Gaurav's research on sustainable marketing for rural entrepreneurs bring localized insights into broader national initiatives.

This issue also touches on cultural narratives and media consumption, with the paper by Ms. Navya Singh and Dr. Mohammed Tausif ur Rahman dissecting masculinity in Bollywood cinema, and Dr. G. Arun Kumar and Dr. Manoharbabu exploring consumer behavior in digital entertainment platforms like Hotstar. Attention is given to workplace well-being and employment structures, as seen in the research on stress among ad-hoc faculty by

Dr. Amit Kumar and Animesh Sarkar, and the study on job satisfaction in private banks by Vinaykumar V.P. and Dr. Ravinarayana K.S.—both critical in light of changing employment landscapes. herein will inspire further research, inform policy, and stimulate scholarly debate.

Soumya's article on **“Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Simplify Mechanical Engineering Tasks for Moderately Skilled Workers”** brings to the fore the potential of AI in democratizing complex tasks. By drawing on the ethos of Indian frugal innovation, this work underscores how technology can be adapted to serve the unique needs of India's diverse workforce, especially those in semi-skilled roles. From the realm of sustainability, Simran Khan's exploration of **“Water Hyacinth as a Sustainable Alternative in Artisanal Products”** challenges conventional notions of waste and resource use. Her study highlights the transformative potential of natural resources like water hyacinth, offering a glimpse into circular economy practices that blend ecological responsibility with economic opportunity.

Equally pressing are the social dimensions of development. Dr. Sanu Priya's critical examination of **“Urban-Rural Educational Inequality in Jharkhand”** highlights the disparities that continue to hinder equitable access to education. The article's in-depth analysis of causes and policy interventions serves as a clarion call for inclusive and context-sensitive educational reforms. The theme of rural empowerment continues with Abhishek Ranjan and Prof. Raksha Singh's analysis of **“Farm-based Strategies under DAY-NRLM”**. Their work emphasizes the significance of grassroots initiatives in building resilient livelihoods for rural communities, demonstrating the power of participatory development approaches. Corporate responsibility also comes under the spotlight with Dr. Anil Kumar Gope and Chandan Kumar Yadav's case study on **“CSR Practices and Disclosure in Steel Authority of India Limited.”** Their research provides a critical lens on how India's industrial giants can integrate corporate accountability with sustainable development goals. Philosophy and ancient wisdom find their voice in Dr. Archana Kumari Gupta's article, **“Bhakti Yoga in the Bhagavad Gita: Philosophy, Practice, and Contemporary Relevance.”** At a time when spiritual balance is often overshadowed by material pursuits, this work underscores the timeless relevance of devotion and humility as guiding principles for modern life. Dr. Indrani Majumder's economic analysis of **“Prakriti – The Constitution of Body in Ayurveda”** bridges traditional knowledge systems with modern health economics. Her work opens a new frontier in understanding how ancient concepts of the human body can inform contemporary economic discussions on healthcare.

Collectively, these articles exemplify a rich tapestry of inquiry and engagement. They remind us that the path to progress lies not merely in innovation or tradition, but in an informed dialogue between the two. As we present these articles to our readers, we hope they inspire further exploration, dialogue, and transformative action in their respective fields.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to the authors, reviewers, and editorial team who made this issue possible. May this edition spark thoughtful discussion and pave the way for meaningful change in research and practice.

Editor-in-Chief



Dr. Mithilesh Kumar Choubey

**May 2025
Jamshedpur**

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E-ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG WOMEN: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Abstract

E-Entrepreneurship among women is growing at an exponential rate. Recent research on e-commerce and e-entrepreneurship has shown that both fields boost local and global economic growth. Yet very few studies have been conducted to investigate the factors influencing women in e-entrepreneurship. This paper investigated the influence of demographic and psychographic traits on the e-entrepreneurial intention of women in northern India. The empirical study was predicated on the need to consider both demographic variables and psychographic traits. The survey design was employed in this study. The target population for the research was made up of 96 women who run business through own websites. Data were analyzed using frequencies and percentages, factor analysis. Results indicated that there is high e-entrepreneurial intention among the respondents. The finding again indicated that demographic variables such as gender, age, religion and psychographic variable affect responses given by respondents

INTRODUCTION

The term 'entrepreneurship' comes from the French verb 'entreprendre' and the German word 'unternehmen', both mean to 'undertake'. According to Schumpeter, "the carrying out of new combinations we call 'enterprise' and 'the individuals whose function it is to carry them out we call 'entrepreneurs'. Schumpeter tied entrepreneurship to the creation of five basic new combinations namely: introduction of a new product, introduction of a new method of production, opening of a new market, the conquest of a new source of supply and carrying out of a new organization of industry. Peter Drucker proposed that entrepreneurship is a practice. Entrepreneurship begins with action, creation of new organization. The organization may or may not become self sustaining and in fact, may never earn significant revenues. But, when individuals create a new organization, they have entered the entrepreneurship paradigm.

Entrepreneurship is not a new concept nor is it the product of 19th or 20th century as noted in western literature (Jones & wadhvani, 2006). Although the word was first used French economist 'Cantillon' in 1755 and revised by

Jan B say at the beginning of 19th century as a practice entrepreneurship is older than that. The educated women would never like to confine themselves within the boundaries of their house. They want equal rights, respect, and value from their male counterparts. Indian women, however, still have a long way to go in order to achieve better position and equal rights because Indian society have deep-rooted traditions with male dominated sociological set up. Since, women are thought to be weaker sex, therefore, they are made to rely on men either inside of a family or outside, during their whole life. In Indian culture, men treat them as subordinates and they are only supposed to execute their decisions, in a typical family structure. Although, women represent half of the brainpower available on earth, even then, they remain the most underutilized and suppressed resource of the world. Despite all such social problems, India is having a plethora of women's success stories. A change in Indian society's social fabric has increased women's aspirations for better lifestyle and educational status. They have managed to succeed in such tough and competitive patriarchal society with their perseverance, hard work and diligence. Women's persuasiveness, ability of learning quickly, open and free style of problem solving,

ability to encourage people, ability to take chances, know the ways of winning and losing gracefully are the real strengths of women entrepreneurs in India

Concept of e- entrepreneurship

e- Entrepreneurship is reference companies that operate only on the internet, that are desirous of becoming an e-entrepreneur need to do a lot of exercise venturing into online business. It is the ability to run business on the internet noticeable feature of net-preneurship are connectivity and input intellectual capital.

STATUS OF WOMEN E- ENTREPRENEURS

From India brand equity foundation survey, it was concluded that **58%** women entrepreneurs need good knowledge and resources about entrepreneurship and **54%** women entrepreneurs wants more workshop and hands on experience on startups. **63%** women entrepreneurs have bootstrapped or self funded their venture, **50%** women entrepreneurs are in the services sector, which is followed by 29% women in E-Commerce. **46%** women entrepreneurs feel that starting up as a married woman with kids is the hardest and **42%** women entrepreneurs feel that starting up is difficult at all the time.(www.ibef.org)

CHANGING ROLE OF WOMEN FROM TRADITIONAL BUSINESS TO E-ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The new trend no doubt has enabled women entrepreneurs to change the way they work, and interact with their communities and networks. The correct technology when introduced and embraced by women entrepreneurs cedes positive economic and social remuneration for their immediate family, community and nation. Women's financial progression and entrepreneurial activity are supported through Information and communications technologies (ICTs), which include mobiles, computer devices and the internet, which enable women entrepreneurs to experience advanced business practices, and severing gender barriers imposed due to tradition in both the social and economic spaces. The emergence of technology and the Internet has brought about many changes to the way that businesses are now run. The

relationship between technological skill and firm development, particularly to entrepreneurs is crucial. The importance of ICT to women entrepreneurs cannot be undermined. In the past women had to deal with men personally and face to face, business through the Internet does not require this aspect. Therefore, face to face business dealings are minimized and women entrepreneurs will not be faced with much discrimination. Entrepreneurial intention is defined as willingness of an individual's to perform entrepreneurial behavior, to engage in entrepreneurial action, to be self-employed, or to establish new business (Dohse and Walter, 2010). It usually involves inner guts, ambition and the feeling to stand on one's feet (Zain et al., 2010). In developing countries like India, self-employment intention is more important as far as creation of self-employment opportunities and reduction of unemployment situations are concerned. Entrepreneurship intention is vital to the development of an economy by way of employment generation and wealth creation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Davidsson, P. (1995) Investigated an economic-psychological model of factors that influence individual's intentions to go into business for themselves is developed and tested. The model was tested on a large sample of 35-40 years old Swedish subjects. A mail questionnaire with multiple indicators of the concepts in the model was distributed to 300 subjects each in 6 different regions. A response rate of over 70 percent was obtained. However, the analyses suggested that part of the influence of background factors is not mediated by the used psychological constructs. It was concluded that the model neatly summarizes and integrates much of what we know from previous research about factors that influence individual's entrepreneurial inclinations, and also adds some new insights

Steinberg (2003) discussed the various factors influencing the E-Entrepreneurship. The Study was conducted on E-Entrepreneurship in the Greater London business area, which provided intriguing findings about the changes in the social meaning of E-Entrepreneurship since the dotcom crash. The study used a sample of 42 dotcom entrepreneurs who had started a small business in the wake of the dotcom crash in

1999/2000 or who had business which survived the crash. In the view of the entrepreneurs surveyed, entrepreneurship in e-business was different to classic entrepreneurship. In terms of skills and knowledge, E-Entrepreneurship requires not only basic business skills and expert knowledge, but also the social skills necessary to be able to relate to other disciplines and sectors. The study also found that the dotcom crash had proven to be a positive turning point for a new generation of entrepreneurship, which would open up e-businesses and endeavor to establish a new professional identity within e-business.

Martin et al. (2005), explored how information communication technologies (ICT) and the internet offer new opportunities for women to develop as E-Entrepreneurs. The study used qualitative research methodology for case studies of female entrepreneurs and thematic grid analysis to form a major part of text analysis. The study shows the background of small firm development and innovation as well as personal and company characteristics, personal contacts and IT networking in obtaining information and customers.

Linan et.al. (2006) studied the Entrepreneurial Intention Model -which is adapted from the Theory of Planned Behavior- on a sample of 533 individuals from two quite different countries: one of them European (Spain) and the other South Asian (Taiwan). A newly developed Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire (EIQ) has been used which tries to overcome some of the limitations of previous instruments. Structural equations techniques were used in the empirical analysis. Results were generally satisfactory, indicating that the model was probably adequate for studying entrepreneurship. Support for the model was found not only in the combined sample, but also in each of the national ones. However, some differences arose that may indicate demographic variables contribute differently to the formation of perceptions in each culture.

Zhao (2007) explored key issues and challenges facing e-entrepreneurship and e-innovation through case studies. The case studies draw mainly upon interviews with senior managers of the case companies and documentary research of the companies

publications. It was found that e-entrepreneurship and e-innovation needs to be replaced closely to market needs and gain market credibility.

Gelderen et.al. (2008) presented a detailed empirical investigation of the entrepreneurial intentions of business students. The authors employ the theory of planned behavior (TPB), in which intentions are regarded as resulting from attitudes, perceived behavioral control, and subjective norms. The methodology used was a replication study among samples of undergraduate students of business administration at four different universities (total n = 1,225). Five operationalisations of intentions were used as well as a composite measure. Prior to the main study, qualitative research conducted at two other universities (total n = 373) was held to operationalise the components of the TPB. The results showed that the two most important variables to explain entrepreneurial intentions are entrepreneurial alertness and the importance attached to financial security. **Jamali, D. (2009)** examined the interplay of constraints and opportunities affecting female entrepreneurship in developing countries. The researcher adopted an integrative multi-level research design and an interpretive research methodology, capitalizing on in-depth interviews with ten women entrepreneurs to explore their perceptions and interpretations of constraints and opportunities facing female entrepreneurship in the Lebanese context. The findings clearly illustrate the relevance of micro-, meso-, and macro-level factors in entrepreneurship research and the usefulness of integrating multiple lens and units of analysis to capture the complexity of the women entrepreneurship experience in any particular context. **Faud et al. (2011)** opined that women entrepreneurs have contributed important roles of business, includes the ICT-related business in Malaysia. The researcher developed a demographic profile revealing characteristic of the Malaysian women entrepreneur. The study was conducted among 150 women entrepreneurs in Malaysia that were listed in USAHANITA's online directory which who are focused on conduct ICT-based business. The analysis highlighted the complexity of demographic issues among Malaysia women entrepreneurs. **Peng et.al. (2012)** investigated

the student's entrepreneurial intention level and its influencing factors. Based on a survey of 2,010 senior university students from nine universities in Xi'an, China showed that the perceived subjective norm of university students has significantly positive influence on their entrepreneurial attitude and the entrepreneurial self-efficacy while all these factors influence their entrepreneurial intentions significantly. It also examined the influence of other factors such as individual/psycho- a logical factor, family background factors and social environment factors, and further discusses its policy implications. **Morgan et al. (2013)** studied to identify, integrate and assess current empirical research on e-business and firm internationalization. Sample included 12 descriptive papers, 20 theory building papers and 39 theory testing studies papers. Data was collected through surveys, interview and web content analysis .multivariate technique and SEM was used. It was found that GOE and performance is more likely to be indirect than direct. **Pulka et.al. (2014)** examined the cognitive, affective, and behavioral Components of student's attitude and to examine the overall attitude of students towards Entrepreneurship education in Nigerian universities. The respondents were students from five selected universities in north eastern Nigeria. Purposive sampling was used in selection of the universities, while simple random sampling was employed in selection of the respondents. The instrument used was structured questionnaire based on Likert scales ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree on four points. 400 questionnaires were distributed, but only 375 were successfully retrieved and analyzed. The results indicated that the students cognitive component of attitude is rated at 84.31%, affective at 83.34%, while behavioral component at 78.72%. The overall attitude is at 82.12%. **Benani, et.al. (2014)** investigated factors fostering e-entrepreneurship acceptance in a developing country, Morocco. It suggests a model based on Technology Acceptance Model (Davis et al.,1989) extended by three added constructs "Trust", "Image" and "Risk". The study was conducted at national school of business and management located in Agadir city, south of Morocco. It concerned 56 students, considered as future entrepreneurs,

representing 62% of the target population (90 students). Results showed that the suggested model explained 40% of total variance in the intention to accept e-entrepreneurship by these entrepreneurs. It also revealed that Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Trust, Image and Risk influenced significantly the Moroccan future entrepreneurs' intention to accept e-entrepreneurship. However, Attitude showed no significant impact on the intention. **Batool et al. (2015)** studied various determinants of e-entrepreneurial intention towards online business. The entrepreneurial attitude orientation (EAO) scale was used to measure the e-entrepreneurial attitudes. A survey approach was adopted by sending questionnaires to 2420 people.non probability purposive sampling was used. Results showed that personal control, self esteem, and creativity with mediating role of self efficacy were found to have significant and positive relationships with online self-employment intention. The findings provided important insight to promote and produce a positive image of e-entrepreneurship as a career. Furthermore, the result showed that the effect of creativity or innovativeness is mediated by entrepreneurial self-efficacy. **Nandanwar (2015)** identified factors fostering e-entrepreneurship acceptance in the Indian entrepreneurs. It was based on secondary data. The emerging importance of the concept e-entrepreneurship was highlighted with different dimensions i.e. GEM (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor) along with modifications. It was found that major factors that influences the e-entrepreneurship is TAM with TIR. The PU, PEOU, Attitude, Image, Risk and Trust with intention were the keys to success for e-entrepreneurship. **Lock et al. (2015)** explored the challenges facing female entrepreneurs in Kenya. The study draws on primary research conducted through face-to-face surveys with female entrepreneurs in Kenya in a wide range of sectors, all of whom have their own micro enterprises. It was found that female entrepreneurs in Kenya face far fewer barriers to starting micro-enterprises now than ever before and that it was proving to be a widely successful model for women to lift themselves and their families. The study presented original research on the growing phenomenon of female entrepreneurship in Kenya as a means of alleviating poverty. It considered how trend was related to the

growing availability of micro-finance. **Jekwu, O.W., (2016)** investigated the role of psychosocial factors (entrepreneurial self-efficacy, fear of failure, social support, and gender) on entrepreneurial intention among Nigerian graduates. The research adopted a survey design. 210 participants were selected purposively and randomly for the study. Results revealed that there were significant a relationship among the variables of the study. It showed that entrepreneurial self-efficacy significantly predicts entrepreneurial intention. It was also found that graduates who have high fear of failure did not have lower significant entrepreneurial intention than those with low fear of failure. Those with high entrepreneurial self-efficacy have higher significant entrepreneurial intention than those with low entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Male graduates significantly score higher on entrepreneurial intention than female graduates.

With the help of reviews of literature it is found that the most of the studies for promoting women in E-Entrepreneurship have been conducted in foreign countries. Although many studies have been focused on e-commerce, but no study has been conducted on women in E-Entrepreneurship in India. Therefore, there is a great need to conduct a study related to E-Entrepreneurship based on women. This study will be an attempt to measure the impact of demographic, psychographic, motivational and e-service factors on the success of women in E-Entrepreneurship.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Entrepreneurship has been a male-dominated phenomenon from the very early age, but time has changed the situation and brought women as today's most memorable and inspirational entrepreneurs. In almost all the developed countries in the world women are putting their steps at par with the men in the field of business. There is a great need to explore E-Entrepreneurship among women, that can highly fruitful for the economy. Moreover, this kind of entrepreneurship can be considered as a

solution to the dilemma faced by women in managing and balancing between their career and family life. In view of the growing number of women in E- Entrepreneurship in India, it is important to conduct research involving factors influencing women to start as an E-Entrepreneur.

Database and Methodology

The research required to investigate and assess the intention of women in E-entrepreneurship through demographic and psychographic variables. This study is based on primary data. The primary data was collected with the help of questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed with the help of literature survey in consultation with practionors, experts in this business domain. The leading journals of national and international repute were search for topic related to e- entrepreneurship. As far as the demographic details are concerned the details are given below:

Based on the table 1, in terms of state it shows that most of the women e- entrepreneurs belong to Delhi (NCR) with highest representation at 56 respondents (58.3%) and lowest at 10 respondents (10.4 %) belongs to Punjab state. In terms of geographical region, 100 % represents women e- entrepreneurs from city no women in e-entrepreneurship one belongs to city or village. In terms of the age group it shows that those within the age of 36-45 years old made up the highest representation at 50.0%.The lowest age group involved entrepreneur at the age of 46 and above which was 5.2 %.From the above result it revealed that women who run their business through own website with highest qualification of post graduate and others with 91 respondents (94.8%) and least qualified women have bachelors degree with 5 respondents (5.2%).the result shows that being an e- entrepreneurial women they earned income more than 7,50,000 with 81 respondents (84.4%), between income 5,00,000-7,50,000 with 10 respondents (10.4%) and at last 5 respondents (5.2%) within income group 2,50,000-5,00,000.

TABLE I: DEMOGRAPHICS PROFILE

	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
State	Punjab	10	10.4
	Haryana	30	31.2
	Delhi (NCR)	56	58.3
Age group	From 26 to 35 years old	43	44.8
	From 36 to 45 years old	48	50.0
	46 years and above	05	5.2
Education	diploma/certificate	00	00
	bachelors degree	05	5.2
	post graduate degree or any other	91	94.8
Annual income	2,50,000-5,00,000	05	5.2
	5,00,000-7,50,000	10	10.4
	Above 7,50,000	81	84.4
Marital status	Single	22	22.9
	Married	74	77.1
No. of employees	1-4	10	10.4
	5-9	00	00
	10-15	10	10.4
	16 or more than 16	76	79.2
Size of family	Nuclear	62	64.6
	Joint	34	34.4
work before you become e-entrepreneur	employed as full time	49	51.0
	as a part time	18	18.8
	homemaker	29	30.2
product you sell online	clothing	20	20.8
	footwear	05	5.2
	mobile tablets and accessories	05	5.2
	computer and accessories	03	3.1
	beauty and personal care	15	15.6
	jewelleries	10	10.4
	others	38	39.6

In terms of marital status, the tabulated results revealed that the highest representation were those already married with 74 respondents (77.1%), followed by single status with 22 respondents (22.9%). Mostly, women who are married is the one who being successful, because they gain a support from their husband and family, while those with the single status showed the lowest because they are lack of experience and lack of capital. From the above the result shows that no. of employees in their business has more than 15 employees with respondents 76 (79.2%) and least number of employees between 1-4 employees and 10-15 employee with respondent 10(10.4%). Before became an e- entrepreneur most of women worked as a full employed with 49 respondents (51.1%) and lowest worked as homemaker with respondent 29 (30.2%).majority of women

who sell product online comes under others category with respondent 38(39.6%) and the category of product belong to computer and accessories with lowest among 03 respondents (3.1%). The self-structured questionnaire was developed and improved with the help of pre pilot and pilot survey. The questions were rated 5 point Likert scale. The scale was refined with the scale reliability co-efficient alpha was calculated. Later, large scale survey was conducted from the women respondents in the field of e-entrepreneurship. The unit of analysis was practioners of women in e-entrepreneurship. The frame of reference was women in e-entrepreneurship in the Delhi (NCR), Haryana, and Punjab. The data was collected through snowball sampling targeting 96 e-entrepreneurial women. The data was digitized on SPSS spreadsheet and appropriate

tools and technique was applied. The basic steps are as follows:

1. Scale develop : alpha
2. Scale test : item to total correlation, inter item correlation, cummunality, KMO and mean

Hence, all requirements were met and we proceeded for factor analysis using principal component analysis. The results are as:

Table 2: Scale statistics

Variable (Code)	Initial	Extraction	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Enjoy web pages (a)	1.000	.464	.522	.840	3.0938	1.52231	96
Productivity Enhancement	1.000	.632	.637	.801	3.1562	1.64367	96
Work Voluntarily	1.000	.833	.547	.808	2.9271	1.52346	96
self confidence	1.000	.798	.593	.804	2.4375	1.65950	96
creative	1.000	.542	.337	.825	2.0729	1.33176	96
money is not imp	1.000	.786	.391	.817	3.1458	1.64783	96
potential not than MR	1.000	.922	.145	.830	2.3438	1.42036	96
plan before task	1.000	.750	.697	.799	3.1042	1.51816	96
strong sense of competition	1.000	.725	.697	.798	3.0104	1.57276	96
innovativeness	1.000	.748	.523	.809	2.8854	1.52087	96
less attention for own credibility	1.000	.814	.591	.804	2.4792	1.71052	96
will not fulfill my abilities	1.000	.874	.610	.803	2.6146	1.75541	96
developing a plan important	1.000	.728	.213	.828	3.1146	1.62137	96
like action plan	1.000	.917	.156	.830	2.3438	1.42036	96
prefer clear structure	1.000	.673	.297	.823	3.1146	1.62137	96
make definite engagements	1.000	.727	.553	.807	3.0729	1.56437	96

Reliability validity and unidimensionality:

The cronbach's alpha of scale is .824 (Table 4) which is a good indicator to go ahead as the value of the cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.6 and above is good for research in social science (Cronbach, 1990). Also the corrected-item-total correlation > 0.5 and inter-item correlation is more than 0.3. Here, it is pertinent to mention that corrected-item-total correlation > 0.5 and inter-item correlation >0.3 (Table 2 & 3) is

good enough for reliability of the scale (Hair et al., 2009). The value for communalities using principal component analysis ranged from .542 to .922 (Table 2). Here, it is pertinent to mention that communalities >0.5 is sufficient for the explanation of constructs (Hair et al., 2009). All these values show factors analysis has extracted good quantity of variance in the items. Hence, all the requirements of reliability, validity and unidimensionality are met.

Table 3: Correlation Matrix of e-entrepreneurial women intention

	Enjoy web page (i1)	Productivity Enhancement(i1)	Work Voluntarily (i3)	self confidence (i4)	Creative (i5)	money is not imp (i6)	potential not than MR (i7)	plan before task (i8)	strong sense of competition (i9)	Innovativeness (i10)	less attention for own credibility (i11)	will not fulfill my abilities (i12)	developing a plan important(i13)	action plan (i14)	clear structure (i15)	definite engagements (i16)
Enjoy web pages (i1)	1.00															
Productivity Enhancement (i2)	.540	1.00														
Work Voluntarily (i3)	.515	.551	1.00													
Self confidence (i4)	.346	.542	.313	1.0												
Creative (i5)	.429	.354	.205	.033	1.00											
money is not imp (i6)	.315	.228	.507	.173	.134	1.00										
potential not than MR (i7)	.262	.217	.237	.363	.393	.276	1.00									
plan before task (i8)	.201	.470	.290	.634	.132	.313	.369	1.00								
Strong sense of competition (i9)	.388	.643	.435	.672	.110	.328	.149	.656	1.00							
Innovativeness (i10)	.350	.470	.919	.395	.093	.544	.411	.238	.383	1.00						
less attention for own credibility (i11)	.251	.677	.434	.756	.174	.106	.220	.528	.742	.296	1.00					
Will not fulfill my abilities (i12)	.193	.561	.316	.911	.202	.189	.242	.643	.673	.350	.805	1.00				
developing a plan important (i13)	.264	.241	.118	.250	.262	.329	.161	.162	.086	.059	.009	.310	1.00			
action plan (i14)	.243	.008	.147	.172	.404	.167	.979	.188	.258	.269	.177	.216	.198	1.00		
clear structure (i15)	.341	.139	.248	.169	.162	.165	.038	.461	.136	.122	.137	.278	.560	.238	1.00	
definite engagements (i16)	.259	.352	.682	.312	.144	.657	.173	.338	.487	.579	.404	.359	.138	.327	.185	1.00

According to the scale used if all the 16 items get a rating of 5 each, the total score would be 70. The mean score of the respondents is 44.91 (Table 4). The correlation matrix is computed as shown in Table 2. The mean correlation is 0.321 and it varies from .359 to .979 with a

range 1.39 There is a sufficient correlation to go ahead with factor analysis. Factor analysis is done using SPSS software with varimax rotated, Principal Component Analysis. The scale reliability is made for factors so classified.

Table 4: Rotated Component Matrix

Variables	Component			
	1	2	3	4
will not fulfill my abilities	.917			
less attention for own credibility	.879			
self confidence	.876			
strong sense of competition	.784			
plan before task	.728			
Productivity Enhancement	.725			
money is not imp		.862		
Work Voluntarily		.822		
innovativeness		.798		
make definite engagements		.796		
potential not than MR			.926	
like action plan			.923	
Creative			.672	
developing a plan important				.821
prefer clear structure				.773
Enjoy web pages				.594
Eigen value	5.494	2.647	2.188	1.606
% variance	34.338	16.544	13.673	10.036
Cumulative% variance	34.338	50.882	64.555	74.591
Cronbach's Alpha= .824, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy= .559, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (Approx. Chi-square= 1.16133, Df= 120, Sig=0.000, Mean= 44.91)				

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

First of all, KMO and Bartlett's test of Sphericity has been applied to ensure the suitability of factor analysis and sample adequacy. Kaiser (1974) recommends a bare minimum of 0.5 and values between 0.5 and 0.7 are mediocre, value between 0.7 and 0.8 are good, values between 0.8 and 0.9 are great values and above 0.9 are superb. Bartlett's test examines the null hypothesis that the original correlation matrix is an identity matrix.

It is observed from the table 2 that KMO value is .559 which indicates that sample data is fit for applying factor analysis test. Further, the sig. value of Bartlett's is significant ($p < 0.001$), thus the factor analysis is appropriate.

Table 4 shows the factor analysis of the sixteen variables; this analysis extracted four factors from the sixteen variables. Each factor was defined by at least 3 items except the one factor. Factor 1 loaded on the six variables. This factor

can be labeled as **achievement orientation**, as these six variables revealed the intention of women related expectation of doing something better or faster than anybody else as it is the strongest predictor of entrepreneurial behavior (McClelland 1961; Babb and Babb 19952). That is, it will not full fill my abilities, less attention for own credibility, self-confidence strong sense of competition, plan before task, Productivity Enhancement All these elements were considered as the predominant predictors of women entrepreneurial decisions. This factor alone has explained 34.33% of the total variation in the factor analysis. Factor 2 was correlated most highly with the first five variables; i.e. money is not imp, Work Voluntarily, innovativeness, make definite engagements, , women do not work voluntarily because of psychological reasons, monetary rewards in E-entrepreneurial women is less as compared to potential, innovativeness through E-entrepreneurship is greatly at risk. It might be

labeled as **personal control**. This factor has explained 16.54% of the total variation in the factor analysis and indicates the importance of this factor in the study of women e-entrepreneurial behavior.

The third factor has explained 13.67% of the total variation in the factor analysis and might be labeled **creativity**. It includes three variables; i.e. potential not than MR money is regarded as important for E-entrepreneurial women, like action plan, creative. The fourth factor might be labeled **entrepreneurial self-efficacy**. It includes three variables; i.e. developing a plan important, prefer clear structure, Enjoy web pages. The forth factor has explained only 13.67% of the total variation in the factor analysis

Conclusion and Discussion

With the help of E-entrepreneurship today, many women have become financial independent by selling product online. The Indian women have to perform two opposite roles in this developing economy where she has built career and to take care of household chores also so with help of e-entrepreneurial business she can perform both the role excellently by working at home. Women through e-entrepreneurship getting freedom from working from the comfort of their homes. A large numbers of women sellers are selling products online though their own websites such as health care, home furnishing, jewellery, handicrafts, fashion apparel. The main reason for choosing online market place is minimum investment, ease of working from home, global reach. Still women entrepreneurs are facing problems while selling their product online so efforts has been made to solve their problems like there must be work shop and training programmes on start up as most of women e-entrepreneur are facing problem because they don't know the process of starting the e-venture. There should be continuous efforts to inspire, encourage, motivate and cooperate women e-entrepreneur. Government and Non-government agencies must also come forward to help and encourage women to become an e-entrepreneur. So there is huge scope in E-entrepreneurship as it is still very young in India. Women e-entrepreneurs must be focused on acquiring their dream.

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ASSESSING THE ROLE OF STATE BANK OF INDIA IN PROMOTING FINANCIAL INCLUSION: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Financial inclusion refers to the process of providing affordable and accessible financial services to underserved populations, is a critical driver of economic development and poverty alleviation. The State Bank of India (SBI), being the largest public sector bank in India, plays a pivotal role in advancing financial inclusion initiatives by bridging the financial divide and enhancing economic participation with over 22,000 bank branches and 65,000 ATMs. As of March 2024, State Bank of India had over 15 crore PMJDY accounts, 70,000 banking correspondents (BCs), and the expansion of digital banking platforms shows the milestone covered by the bank towards financial inclusion in true sense. SBI's efforts in promoting rural banking, microfinance, and government subsidy disbursement have significantly reduced financial exclusion, particularly in rural areas. This descriptive study attempts to examine the supply side indicators of financial inclusion focusing largely on access and quality truly based on secondary based data and ways to improve it. The findings highlight not only an expansion in service access and usage but also an improvement in complaint resolution processes, particularly for ATM-related grievances. However, the rising number of complaints linked to internet and mobile banking reflects gaps in digital literacy that need urgent attention. The study concludes that while SBI has made commendable progress, further efforts in awareness generation, infrastructure enhancement, and grievance redressal are crucial to achieving comprehensive financial inclusion across all sections of society.

Key words: Financial inclusion, Financial Literacy, Public sector bank, State Bank of India, Digital Initiative.

Introduction

Access to formal finance has been one of the basic necessities of our life. Hence, financial inclusion no longer remains a novel concept as in India it dates back to the 1960s with the nationalization of banks in 1969, aimed at expanding banking access to rural areas. The introduction of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in 1975 further enhanced rural credit availability. The Reserve Bank of India launched the Lead Bank Scheme to assign districts to specific banks for better financial

coverage. In 2005, financial inclusion was recognized as a policy objective, leading to the expansion of no-frills accounts and simplified Know Your Customer (KYC) norms. Major milestones include the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in 2014, which enabled over 500 million bank accounts by 2023. State Bank of India began with expanding its branch network in rural and semi-urban areas to provide basic banking services to underserved communities.

Concept of Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion has been defined as “the process of ensuring access to financial services, timely and adequate credit for vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost”. (Committee on Financial Inclusion - Chairman: Dr C Rangarajan, RBI, 2008).

The Committee on Medium-Term Path to Financial Inclusion (Chairman: Shri Deepak Mohanty, RBI, 2015) has set the vision for financial inclusion as, “convenient access to a basket of basic formal financial products and services that should include savings, remittance, credit, government-supported insurance and pension products to small and marginal farmers and low-income households at reasonable cost with adequate protection progressively supplemented by social cash transfers, besides increasing the access of small and marginal enterprises to formal finance with a greater reliance on technology to cut costs and improve service delivery,”

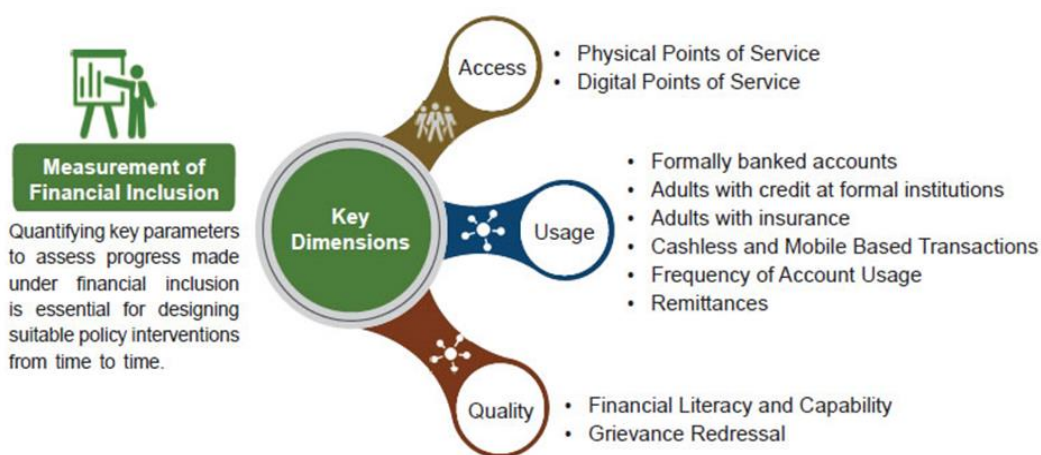
Financial Inclusion Triad

The Financial Inclusion Triad consists of three key elements:

- **Financial Inclusion Policies:** Establish regulatory measures to improve access to financial services for underserved communities.
- **Customer Grievance Redressal Framework:** Provides mechanisms for resolving customer complaints, promoting transparency and trust.
- **Financial Literacy Initiatives:** Educate individuals on financial concepts, enabling informed decision-making and responsible financial behavior.

RBI quantifies financial inclusion progress on the ground of three dimensions of access, usage and quality.

Fig-1 Measuring financial inclusion



Source: RBI National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI): 2019-2024 Report.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives taken by State Bank of India

State Bank of India (SBI) is committed to economic empowerment by promoting financial inclusion. It has implemented the Banking Correspondent-Customer Service Point (BC-CSP) model to offer a range of 32 financial services, extending beyond basic

banking transactions. Through the Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) trinity, SBI has been instrumental in ensuring effective Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT), transferring approximately 68 crore DBT credits in the past year. Over 15 crore BSBD/PMJDY accounts have been opened, with deposits exceeding ₹58,000 crore. SBI also leads in social security initiatives, including micro-insurance schemes

(PMJJBY, PMSBY) and pension coverage (APY), with women constituting over 50% of beneficiaries. By deploying 82,000 CSPs in remote areas, the bank has expanded access to financial services, fostering saving habits and driving financial inclusion across the nation. Various initiatives have been taken by the bank to promote financial inclusion which are:

Adding masses to formal banking system

Under the Lead Bank Scheme, SBI participated in the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, reaching 47,000 Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies, and facilitated the enrollment of over 3.25 lakh PMJDY, 7 lakh PMJJBY, 11.9 lakh PMSBY, and 1.6 lakh APY applications, further driving financial inclusion and empowerment.

Imparting Financial Literacy

The State Bank of India (SBI) actively promotes financial literacy and rural empowerment through various initiatives. It operates 341 Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) nationwide, conducting over 37,000 camps that benefited 15 lakh participants. Additionally, SBI sponsors 595 Centres for Financial Literacy (CFLs) at the block level to enhance financial awareness as a part of RBI's initiative to promote financial awareness in rural areas.

Generating employment to rural masses

To boost rural employment, SBI has established 152 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) across 29 states/UTs. These institutes have trained approximately 11.54 lakh individuals through 43,000 programs, with 74% achieving self-employment and over 4 lakh receiving credit assistance.

PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana

SBI plays a key role in government welfare initiatives. As the accredited bank for the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, it has distributed ₹50,689 crore to farmers as of March 31, 2024.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

SBI is a major partner in implementing Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes across India, including serving as the sole banker for processing LPG subsidy transfers (DBTL).

Statement of the problem

The State Bank of India (SBI) has made significant efforts to promote financial inclusion through its wide branch network, digital services, and government programs. However, many people in India, especially in rural areas, still lack access to banking services. Issues like low financial literacy, poor digital infrastructure, and socio-economic challenges make it difficult for everyone to use these services. Although SBI has opened over 15 crore PMJDY accounts and set up more than 82,000 CSPs, gaps remain in service usage, awareness, and reach. Hence, this study aims to evaluate the role of State Bank of India in financial inclusion and find out the ways to improve it on the basis of supply side indicator to promote it across the nation.

Review of Literature

Purohit & Bindra (2016) stated that State Bank of India (SBI) has promoted financial inclusion through its extensive branch network and partnerships with organizations like SEWA and the Postal Department. While account opening has improved, maintaining active accounts remains a challenge. Direct Benefit Transfer schemes have helped, but rural areas need more focus. SBI should enhance financial literacy, particularly for women, by conducting awareness camps, appointing more business correspondents, and educating communities on using ATMs effectively.

Inoue, T. (2019) in his study examines how financial development through banks impacts poverty in India from 1973 to 2004, using advanced statistical methods. It finds that public sector banks significantly reduce poverty by increasing financial inclusion (access to bank services) and financial deepening (availability of financial resources), while private banks show no notable effect. The combination of inclusion and deepening in public banks has a strong, positive impact. Key contributions include measuring accessibility through branches and accounts, analyzing their interaction, and comparing public and private banks, highlighting public banks' vital role in poverty reduction.

Kumar & Mishra (2011) in their study evaluate financial inclusion in India by analyzing supply-side indicators (like bank branches and accounts) and demand-side indicators (household access to savings, credit, and insurance) for 2002-03. It finds significant disparities among states and between rural and urban areas. The informal sector plays a key role in rural financial services. The study recommends expanding policies to reduce reliance on informal credit and focusing on vulnerable regions to improve financial access and address inequalities.

Iqbal & Sami (2017) in their study examines the impact of financial inclusion on India's economic growth over seven years using secondary data and regression analysis. It finds that the number of bank branches and the credit-deposit ratio significantly boost GDP, while ATM growth shows no effect. Financial inclusion is vital for economic development, and the study recommends stronger regulations, improved financial access, e-banking training, and financial literacy programs to achieve full inclusion and drive India's economic progress.

Chakrabarty, K. C. (2011) in his report highlights financial inclusion as crucial for India's growth into a global economic player. Inclusive growth boosts participation, attracts international markets, and creates opportunities. User-friendly technology, staff training, and effective grievance handling are essential. Viewing the underserved as valuable

customers ensures sustainable banking. Collaboration among banks, society, MFIs, corporates, and global partners, along with regulatory support from the Reserve Bank, is key to achieving meaningful financial inclusion.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the role of State Bank of India in promoting financial inclusion on the basis of supply side indicator.
2. To find out the ways for improving the status of financial inclusion through State Bank of India.

Research Methodology

- **Nature of the Study:** Descriptive Study
- **Types of Data:** Secondary Data
- **Data sources:** Secondary data has been collected through various sources including annual reports of State Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India, NSFI (2019-24) report, the Ministry of Finance and Government of India. Other sources include publications on banking trends and progress in India, newspapers, research articles, journals, e-journals, books, and magazines.
- **Period of the Study:** The analysis focuses on a five-year period, spanning from 2019-20 to 2023-24.
- **Data Analysis:** Through Various tables & graphs prepared in excel.

Financial Inclusion through Access of Banking services provided by State Bank of India

Table-1 Indicators to measure access of Banking services

Indicators to measure access of Banking services				
Year	Bank Branches	ATMs	BCs/ CSPs	Customers
2019-20	22,141	58,555	61,102	44.89 cr.
2020-21	22,219	62,617	71,968	45.92 cr.
2021-22	22,266	65,030	68,016	46.77 cr.
2022-23	22,405	65,627	76,089	>48 cr.
2023-24	22,425	~66,000	>82,000	>50 cr.

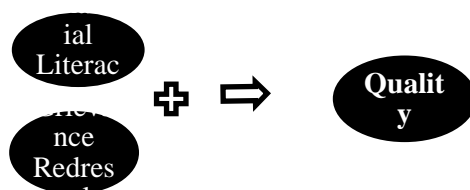
Source: Various Issues of State Bank of India (SBI) Annual Report.

The accessibility of banking services can be evaluated using various indicators such as the number of bank branches, ATMs, Business Correspondents (BCs)/Customer Service Points (CSPs), and the total number of customers. These indicators provide insights into the outreach and inclusivity of the banking sector over time. In 2019–20, there were 22,141 bank branches, 58,555 ATMs, and 61,102 BCs/CSPs, serving approximately 44.89 crore customers. The subsequent year, 2020–21, saw slight growth in infrastructure and customer base, with the number of bank branches increasing to 22,219, ATMs to 62,617, and BCs/CSPs to 71,968. During this period, the customer base grew to 45.92 crore.

The upward trend continued in 2021–22, as bank branches increased marginally to 22,266,

while ATMs grew to 65,030. Interestingly, the number of BCs/CSPs saw a slight decrease to 68,016. The customer base expanded further to 46.77 crore. In 2022–23, the number of bank branches increased to 22,405, ATMs to 65,627, and BCs/CSPs to 76,089, with the customer base exceeding 48 crore. By 2023–24, banking services had reached new heights. The number of bank branches increased marginally to 22,425, while ATMs grew to an estimated 66,000. The most notable growth was observed in BCs/CSPs, which exceeded 82,000. The customer base also saw substantial growth, surpassing 50 crores. This steady increase in all indicators highlights the continuous efforts to expand banking accessibility and inclusivity in the country over the years.

Fig. 2 Promoting Financial Inclusion through Quality of services provided by State Bank of India



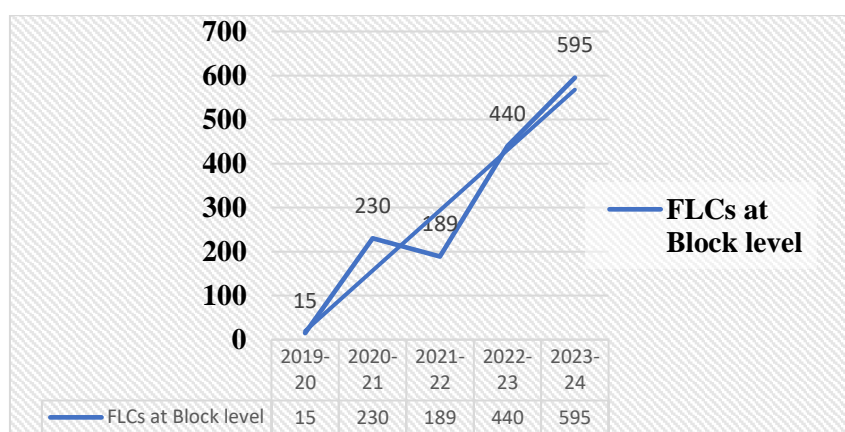
Steps taken by State Bank of India in promoting financial literacy

- **At National Level:** The bank has established 341 Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) nationwide to provide free education on financial literacy, credit counseling, and promoting electronic payment systems. Over the past year, these FLCs organized more than 37,000 camps, engaging over 1.5 million participants as of 2023-24.
- **At Block Level:** Under the RBI's initiative to promote financial awareness in rural areas, the bank has sponsored 595 Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) at the block level as of 2023-24, starting with 15 pilot centers in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, and Telangana in collaboration with RBI-designated NGOs in 2019-20.

Table-2 Steps taken by SBI in promoting Financial Literacy

Steps taken by SBI in promoting Financial Literacy					
Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
FLCs at Block level (in numbers)	15	230	189	440	595

Source: Various Issues of State Bank of India (SBI) Annual Report.

Fig. 3 Trend of establishing Financial Literacy Centers

An increasing trend of establishing Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) at block level indicates the efforts taken by State Bank of India in

promoting financial literacy across the nation from financial year 2019-20 to 2023-24.

Table-3

Steps taken by State Bank of India in promoting financial inclusion through Grievance Redressal

Top Five of Grounds Complaints	Nature of the Complaints	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
ATM/ Debit Card	Complaints Received	27,03,608	18,04,653	18,83,728	14,94,562	9,57,342
	Complaints Resolved	25,89,378	17,40,553	18,18,631	14,45,127	9,31,662
INB/ MB	Complaints Received	6,30,611	5,70,711	13,43,568	20,98,317	21,90,461
	Complaints Resolved	5,78,792	5,27,696	12,46,332	20,14,867	20,88,978
Bank Charges Levied	Complaints Received	31,871	62,482	55,280	30,856	6,906
	Complaints Resolved	31,204	58,466	51,514	30,818	6,762
Operations of Accounts	Complaints Received	17,931	32,285	24,529	23,366	18,452
	Complaints Resolved	17,346	28,826	16,190	23,274	17,978
Cheque Book Related	Complaints Received	4,546	12,163	20,432	22,638	N/A
	Complaints Resolved	4,473	11,503	18,738	22,619	N/A

Source: Compiled through Various Issues of State Bank of India (SBI) Annual Reports.

The above table outlines the complaints received and resolved across various banking services, including ATM/Debit Cards, Internet/Mobile Banking, Bank Charges, Account Operations, and Cheque Book issues during the five years from 2019-24.

It is clearly evident that there is a declining trend of complaints received and increasing trend of complaints resolved related to ATM/Debit Card issues.

Complaints regarding Internet Banking/ Mobile banking has been tremendously increased after the COVID-19 Pandemic period i.e. 2020-21. Hence, it shows that the digital financial inclusion has been increased after the pandemic.

For complaints related to bank charges levied, the number of complaints received shows a fluctuating trend, peaking at 62,482 and subsequently declining to 6,906. Similarly, the number of complaints resolved follows a corresponding trend, starting at 31,204, peaking

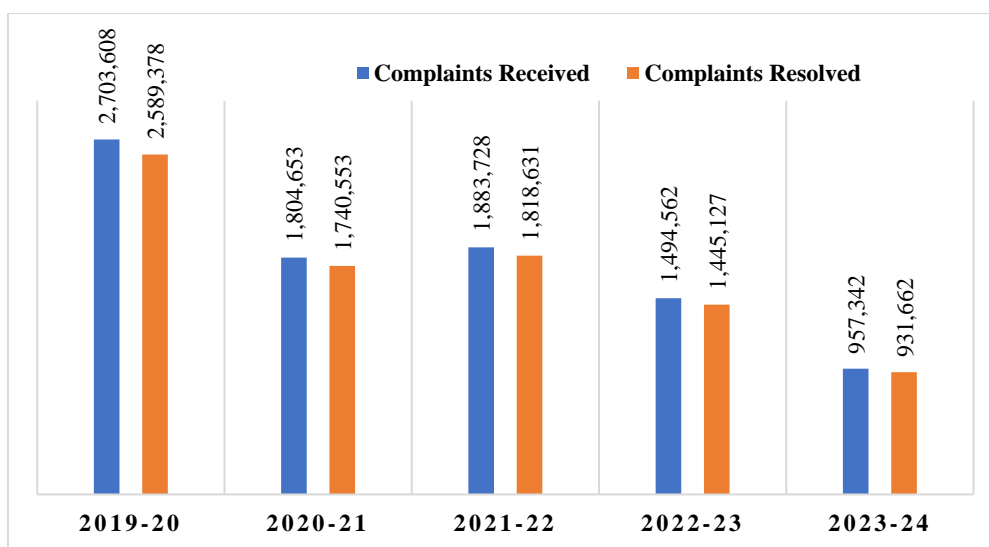
at 58,466, and declining to 6,762. This indicates an overall decline in both complaints received and resolved in the latter periods.

In the category of operations of accounts, complaints received initially increased from 17,931 to a peak of 32,285, followed by a decline to 18,452. Complaints resolved show a similar trajectory, starting at 17,346, peaking at 28,826, and later reducing to 17,978. This indicates a fluctuating trend in complaints and

resolutions, with no consistent increase or decrease.

For cheque book-related complaints, there is a notable upward trend in complaints received and complaints resolved follow a similar trend with the last period's data unavailable. This indicates a rising prevalence of cheque book-related issues, with banks showing a proportional improvement in addressing these complaints.

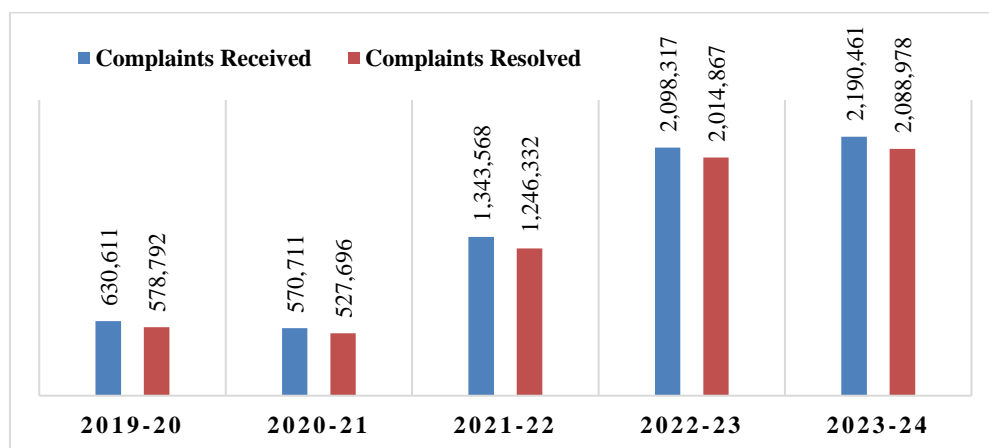
Fig. 4. ATM/ Debit Card related complaints.



ATM/Debit Card: Complaints decreased by 64.6%, and resolutions dropped by 64.0%, reflecting a significant decline in issues related to this category. This trend suggests improvements in security, fraud prevention,

user interfaces, and transaction efficiency, along with greater customer awareness and effective self-service options reducing the need for formal complaints.

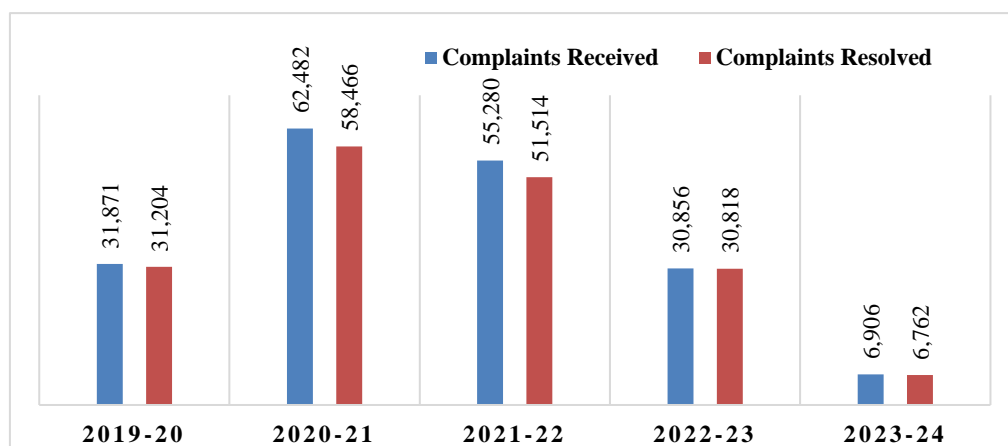
Fig. 5. Internet Banking/ Mobile Banking related complaints.



INB/MB (Internet Banking/Mobile Banking): Complaints surged by 247.4%, with resolutions increasing by 260.9%, showing rapid growth in digital banking usage and corresponding issues. This surge reflects the rapid adoption of digital banking services,

leading to a higher volume of user-reported issues, while also indicating that financial institutions are actively addressing these concerns through improved support and resolution mechanisms.

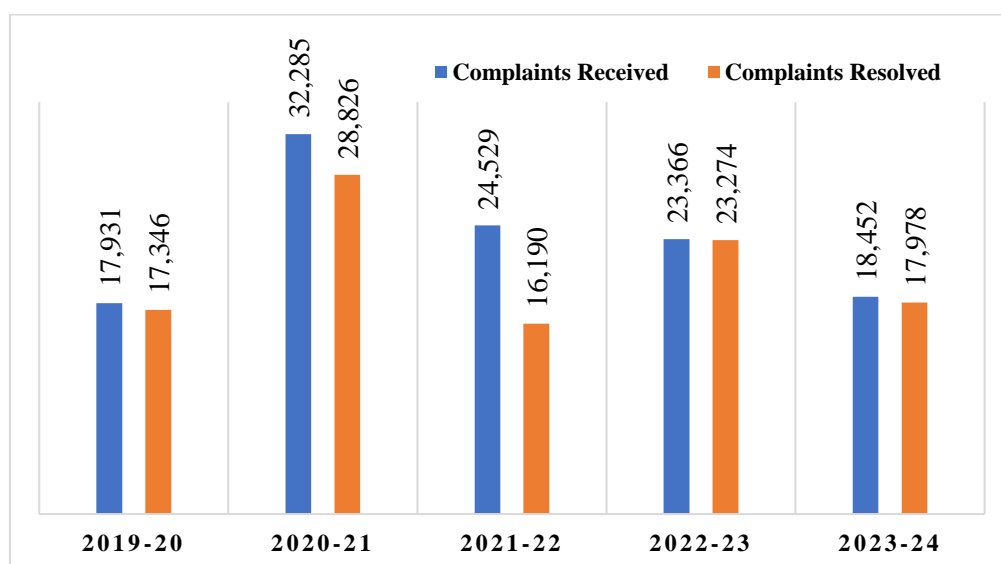
Fig. 6. Bank charges levied related complaints.



Bank Charges Levied: Complaints dropped by 78.3%, and resolutions decreased similarly by 78.3%, indicating improved clarity or fewer disputes regarding bank charges. This trend may indicate that banks have enhanced

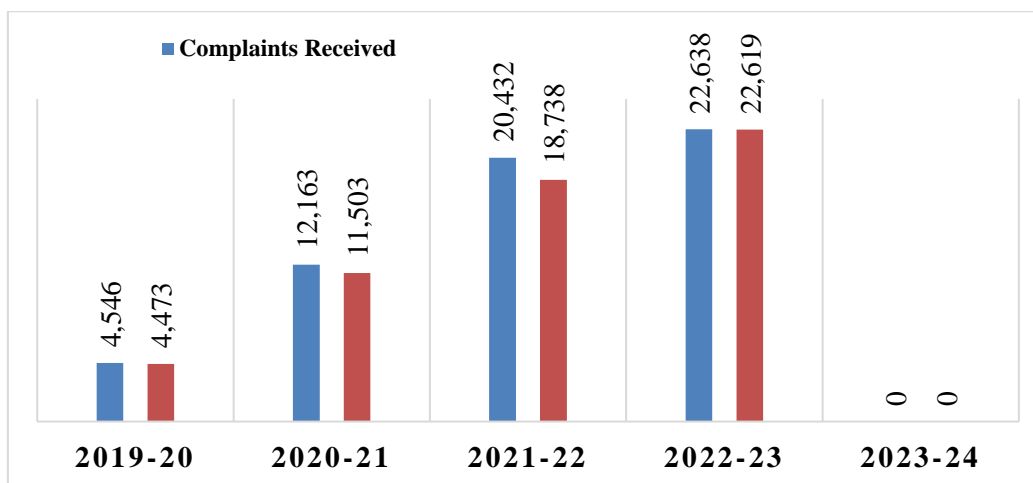
communication around charges or streamlined their fee policies, leading to fewer customer grievances and the need for formal complaint resolution.

Fig. 7. Operations of accounts related complaints.



Operations of Accounts: Complaints rose slightly by 2.9%, with resolutions increasing by 3.6%, showing consistent handling of account-related issues. This suggests that while there

was a slight uptick in issues reported, financial institutions maintained a consistent and effective approach in addressing and resolving account-related concerns.

Fig. 8. Cheque book related complaints.

Cheque Book Related: The data reveals a consistent rise in cheque book-related complaints and resolutions from 2019–20 to 2022–23, indicating growing usage or awareness of grievance mechanisms. Data for Cheque Book related issues for the period 2023-24 is unavailable, but earlier years showed limited activity in this category. This suggests either a declining reliance on physical cheque transactions or effective resolution mechanisms that have minimized the frequency of related customer grievances in previous years.

CONCLUSION

The study uses five consecutive years annual reports of State Bank of India for the period 2019-24 which highlights the pivotal role of the State Bank of India (SBI) in advancing financial inclusion across India. SBI's extensive network of branches, ATMs, and Business Correspondents (BCs), combined with its digital banking initiatives, demonstrates its commitment to bridging financial disparities and fostering economic empowerment. Key findings reveal substantial growth in the accessibility of banking services, with a consistent increase in the number of bank branches, ATMs, BCs/CSPs, and customers over the five-year period.

Additionally, SBI's emphasis on financial literacy through Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) at both national and block levels underscores its dedication to educating underserved communities. The bank's initiatives, such as Direct Benefit Transfers

(DBT) and rural employment programs, further contribute to improving the socio-economic conditions of marginalized populations.

However, challenges persist in the form of digital and financial literacy gaps, which have resulted in an increase in complaints related to internet and mobile banking services, particularly during the post-COVID-19 era. The data also indicates a declining trend in ATM-related complaints and improved grievance resolution mechanisms, showcasing SBI's efforts in enhancing service quality.

To achieve greater financial inclusion, it is essential for SBI to address barriers such as financial awareness, infrastructure limitations, and accessibility in remote areas. Strengthening digital literacy programs, expanding financial literacy campaigns, and improving grievance redressal systems can further SBI's mission of inclusive banking. This study concludes that while SBI has made commendable strides in promoting financial inclusion, sustained efforts and strategic interventions are needed to ensure that financial services reach all segments of the population effectively.

Suggestions to Enhance Financial Inclusion through State Bank of India

- 1. Expand the Scope of Digital Financial Services:** With the rapid increase in digital financial inclusion post the COVID-19 pandemic, as evidenced by the surge in Internet and Mobile Banking (INB/MB) complaints, SBI should enhance its digital infrastructure. This can

include upgrading mobile applications, increasing cybersecurity measures, and simplifying the user interface to cater to first-time digital users.

2. Strengthen Financial Literacy Initiatives:

While SBI has made significant strides in promoting financial literacy through Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) at national and block levels, there remains room for improvement. Expanding these programs to reach deeper into underserved and rural regions, especially focusing on digital literacy and the effective use of e-banking services, could further boost financial inclusion.

3. Enhance Customer Service and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms:

Addressing complaints efficiently is critical for fostering trust in banking systems. While ATM/Debit Card complaints have significantly decreased, the rising trend in INB/MB complaints indicates the need for robust customer support for digital platforms. This can be achieved by deploying dedicated teams to address digital banking queries, introducing 24/7 helplines, and leveraging AI-based chatbots for quick resolutions.

4. Targeted Outreach for Vulnerable Populations:

SBI should design and promote specific initiatives targeting women, small and marginal farmers, and low-income households. Special campaigns to raise awareness about government-supported insurance schemes (PMJJBY, PMSBY) and pension products (APY) could further enhance participation from these groups.

5. Leverage Technology for Cost-Effective Expansion:

Deploying Business Correspondents (BCs) and Customer Service Points (CSPs) in remote and unbanked areas remains a cost-effective approach. Training BCs on digital platforms and equipping them with mobile devices can bridge the gap in financial service accessibility in geographically challenging regions.

6. Improve Grievance Data Transparency:

Regularly publishing detailed grievance redressal reports and ensuring accountability can improve the trust and engagement of customers, encouraging them to remain active participants in the formal financial system.

By adopting these measures, SBI can further accelerate its efforts in promoting financial inclusion, ensuring that financial services are accessible, affordable, and utilized by all segments of the population

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ENHANCING THE TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY: A FOCUS ON TRIBAL EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND

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Abstract- The teaching-learning process is a structured effort to bring desirable changes in students' behavior through carefully planned educational experiences. Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, developed in 1956 and later revised in 2001, offers a hierarchical classification of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains that guide instructional design, assessment, and curriculum development. This article explores the taxonomy's theoretical foundation and practical application in classrooms, particularly in the tribal regions of Jharkhand, India. With educational barriers such as limited resources, language differences, and low literacy levels, Bloom's Taxonomy presents a scaffolded approach that enables inclusive, contextual, and learner-centered instruction. The article discusses how each domain of learning—cognitive, affective, and psychomotor—can be applied through real-life, culturally relevant examples to promote engagement, understanding, and critical thinking. Emphasis is placed on how educators can leverage the taxonomy to improve student outcomes, support differentiated instruction, and develop higher-order thinking skills, even in resource-constrained environments like tribal areas of Jharkhand

Keywords- Bloom's Taxonomy, Teaching-Learning Process, Cognitive Domain, Affective Domain, Psychomotor Domain, Tribal Education, Learning Outcomes, Educational Objectives, Inclusive Education, Jharkhand

Introduction- The teaching learning process going on in the classroom through various activities and is aimed to bring desired changes in the behaviour of the students. For bringing such desired changes in student's behaviour, teachers get engaged in the classroom teaching of different subjects. These changes in the behaviour of the students are definitely brought through the learning outcomes resulted through various experiences available to the students in the school¹. Changes in behaviour on this account fall into three distinct domains of their behaviour – cognitive, affective and psychomotor. The learning related with cognitive domain is expected to bring changes in one's cognitive behaviour. It is characterized by thinking aspect of one's behaviour. Therefore, changes brought by performing activities like thinking ,reasoning ,imagining ,analyzing ,summarizing etc. may fall in the cognitive domain of one's learning. The

learning related with affective domain is expected to bring changes in one's affective behaviour and the learning related with psychomotor domain is expected to bring changes in one's psychomotor behaviour. In this way, domains of learning categorized as cognitive, affective and psychomotor, stand for the different aspects or components of one's behaviour in which desired behavioral changes are planned through a system of education². In the classroom or school situations, deliberate attempts are usually made for bringing desired changes in this domain of learning for the realization of stipulated teaching learning or educational objectives.

Bloom's Taxonomy of educational objectives

Taxonomy means a system of classification, in this sense Bloom's taxonomy presented a system of classification of the educational

objectives. Educational objectives are the specific outcomes of teaching learning act. The taxonomy of educational objectives has been worked out on the assumption that the teaching learning process may be conceived as an attempt to change the behaviour of the pupils with respect to learning experiences. Prof. B.S. Bloom of Chicago University, America worked in this area specifically. He has clarified that the direct relationship of educational objectives is with learning and learning means behaviour change. He has classified this behavioural change into three domains-cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Bloom and his associates classified these three types of objectives minutely. Bloom, in 1956, divided the cognitive objectives into six steps –knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, evaluation. The learning related to cognitive domain of behaviour usually results in the acquisition of intellectual competencies and academic abilities leading to one's mental and intellectual development and harmonious adjustment with one's self and environment. Later on Simpson divided psychomotor objectives into five steps –imitation, manipulation, precision, articulation, naturalization. The learning related to

psychomotor domain of behavior usually results in the acquisition of necessary skills for the adequate physical and motor development as well as seeking adjustment to one's environment and ways of living³ In 1964 Krathwahl, Bloom, and Masia divided the affective objectives into five stepsreceiving,responding,valuating,organizatio n,charaterisation.the learning related to this domain of behaviour usually results in the acquisition of social skills ,emotional maturity ,moral and character development and makes an individual a right human being.

Bloom's Taxonomy and today's Teaching-Learning Process

Overview- Bloom's Taxonomy was originally developed in 1956 by Benjamin Bloom and collaborators, it was later revised in 2001 by Anderson and Krathwohl to reflect more contemporary understandings of learning processes.

The following table shows the original Broom's Taxonomy and Revised Bloom's Taxonomy.

Table 1: original Broom's Taxonomy and Revised Bloom's Taxonomy

Original Bloom's Taxonomy (1956)	Revised Bloom's Taxonomy (2001)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge – Recall of facts and basic concepts 2. Comprehension – Understanding information 3. Application – Using knowledge in new situations 4. Analysis – Breaking information into parts to explore relationships 5. Synthesis – Combining elements to form a new structure 6. Evaluation – Making judgments based on criteria 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remembering – Recalling facts 2. Understanding – Explaining ideas or concepts 3. Applying – Using information in new situations 4. Analyzing – Drawing connections among ideas 5. Evaluating – Justifying a decision or course of action 6. Creating – Producing original work
Note: The original taxonomy identified six cognitive domains arranged in a hierarchy:	Note: Anderson and Krathwohl revised the taxonomy to use action verbs and repositioned levels to reflect cognitive complexity:

Impact on Teaching-Learning Process

Educators can design learning objectives that progressively build from lower-order to higher-order thinking skills. Lessons can be structured

to move students through increasing levels of cognitive demand. It helps in aligning assessments with learning outcomes, ensuring both basic recall and critical thinking are evaluated. Teachers can tailor activities to meet

students at different cognitive levels, promoting inclusive education.

Literature Review

Bloom's Taxonomy, first introduced by Benjamin Bloom in 1956, has played a foundational role in shaping modern education through its hierarchical classification of cognitive objectives. The taxonomy outlines six levels of cognitive processes: knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation (Bloom et al., 1956)⁴. This structured framework has been pivotal in helping educators design curriculum, assessments, and instructional strategies that target different cognitive levels.

The revised version of Bloom's Taxonomy by Anderson and Krathwohl (2001)⁵ updated the original framework to reflect more dynamic forms of thinking, including the renaming and reordering of categories: remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, evaluating, and creating. This revision emphasizes the importance of active learning and critical thinking, aligning well with contemporary constructivist approaches to education.

Research suggests that Bloom's Taxonomy positively impacts the teaching-learning process by providing a clear guideline for setting learning objectives and outcomes. Forehand (2010)⁶ noted that Bloom's framework aids teachers in aligning their instructional methods with specific learning goals, thus enhancing clarity and purpose in classroom instruction. Similarly, Adams (2015)⁷ emphasized that the taxonomy supports educators in developing higher-order thinking skills by encouraging movement beyond rote memorization to analysis and creation.

In classroom practice, the use of Bloom's Taxonomy has shown to improve both teaching effectiveness and student achievement. A study by Aydın and Yıldız (2014)⁸ demonstrated that lessons planned with Bloom's levels in mind led to increased student engagement and deeper understanding of content. Moreover, the taxonomy helps in differentiating instruction, as teachers can design activities and assessments that cater to various levels of student ability (Sezer, 2017)⁹.

The taxonomy also plays a crucial role in assessment design. According to Krathwohl (2002)¹⁰, constructing assessments that target different levels of Bloom's hierarchy ensures a comprehensive evaluation of student learning, from basic knowledge recall to critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. This structured approach to assessment encourages a more holistic understanding of student performance.

Despite its widespread use, some scholars argue for caution in rigidly applying Bloom's Taxonomy. Brooman and Darwent (2014)¹¹ point out that while the taxonomy is useful, overemphasis on hierarchical thinking may overlook the fluid and interconnected nature of cognitive processes. Nonetheless, when used flexibly and reflectively, Bloom's Taxonomy remains a powerful tool in educational planning and practice.

So it can be said that Bloom's Taxonomy continues to significantly influence the teaching-learning process by providing a systematic approach to curriculum design, instructional planning, and assessment development. Its application facilitates the promotion of higher-order thinking skills, active learning, and educational equity, making it an enduring cornerstone of effective pedagogy.

Significance of Bloom's Taxonomy on Teaching-Learning Process in Tribal Areas of Jharkhand

In tribal regions of Jharkhand—where educational challenges like language barriers, low literacy rates, and limited resources are prevalent—Bloom's Taxonomy can serve as a valuable tool in structuring education that is both accessible and empowering.

Promoting Inclusive and Contextual Learning

In tribal areas of Jharkhand, many students are first-generation learners. The Remembering and Understanding levels help teachers begin with basic facts and concepts, such as local flora and fauna, tribal folklore, or daily life examples that students relate to. For example, when teaching environmental science, teachers can begin with questions like "What is a forest?" (Remembering) and "Why are forests

important to our village?” (Understanding), helping students connect knowledge to their surroundings.¹²

Encouraging Skill Application and Critical Thinking

As students advance, the Applying and Analyzing levels encourage them to use knowledge in real-life scenarios. Example: In mathematics, rather than rote memorization, students could calculate the cost of goods at a local Haat (Applying), or compare prices to make economic choices (Analyzing).

Empowering Learners through Problem-Solving and Creativity

The Evaluating and creating stages help develop problem-solving skills and creativity—essential in tribal contexts where community innovation is vital. Example: Students could be asked to evaluate the pros and cons of traditional vs. modern farming techniques (Evaluating) and design their own model farm that uses sustainable practices (Creating)¹³.

Enhancing Teacher Training and Curriculum Design

Educators in tribal areas often lack pedagogical training. Bloom’s framework helps in creating structured lesson plans tailored to varying learning levels, especially in multilingual or multi-grade classrooms. Example: A teacher could design a multi-level activity where younger students recall and draw pictures of wild animals (Remembering), while older students categorize animals into herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores (Analyzing).¹⁴

Bloom’s Taxonomy is a powerful framework for improving the teaching-learning process, especially in challenging environments like tribal areas of Jharkhand, where students face linguistic, social, economic, and awareness-related barriers. Here's why it is particularly relevant and necessary in such contexts: Many tribal students are first-generation learners. A step-by-step model like Bloom’s (starting from remembering to creating) helps in building knowledge gradually, making it easier to follow and retain. It will encourage basic understanding first (remembering, understanding), Build up to application and

critical thinking and Reduce overwhelm by scaffolding learning Language is a key barrier in tribal areas of Jharkhand. Bloom’s framework will help teachers adapt learning objectives and methods at different cognitive levels using local languages or culturally relevant examples. Teachers can begin with familiar, community-based examples (e.g., local farming, festivals), and slowly introduce abstract thinking in the regional or local language

In tribal areas, lack of technology and materials is common. Bloom's Taxonomy allows effective teaching using simple tools by focusing on cognitive processes rather than expensive resources.

Bloom's taxonomy promotes active learning through questioning, discussion, and storytelling and encourages local resource use for teaching (folk songs, stories, forest materials). Teachers in tribal areas often lack training. Bloom’s framework provides a clear guideline for setting objectives and designing assessments even in challenging classroom environments. Assists in preparing relevant lesson plans and Improves ability to assess learning outcomes fairly

Students from underprivileged tribal backgrounds often lack exposure to critical thinking opportunities. Bloom’s higher-order levels (analyzing, evaluating, creating) help develop independent thinking and Encourages students to question, reason, and innovate within their context

Implementing Bloom’s Taxonomy in tribal areas like those in Jharkhand can make learning more accessible, respects local realities and cultural contexts, builds confidence and capability gradually and encourages community-linked education and critical awareness.

Conclusion

Bloom’s Taxonomy remains an essential tool for educators seeking to enhance the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process. By classifying learning objectives into cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains,

it provides a comprehensive framework for designing lessons, activities, and assessments that address all aspects of student development. In challenging educational contexts such as the tribal areas of Jharkhand, the taxonomy's structured, incremental approach proves especially valuable. It supports inclusive and meaningful learning experiences by connecting instruction to local contexts, promoting critical thinking, and building student confidence gradually. Furthermore, it empowers teachers—regardless of their level of formal pedagogical training—with a clear method for setting goals and evaluating outcomes. When applied flexibly and contextually, Bloom's Taxonomy not only supports academic achievement but also contributes to the holistic development of learners, preparing them to actively engage with and improve their communities.

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ADAPTING THROUGH INNOVATION: JOB SATISFACTION AMONG LIBRARIANS IN A TECHNOLOGICALLY TRANSFORMING INDIA

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Abstract

Job satisfaction is a multifaceted concept that reflects individuals' emotional and cognitive responses to their job roles, working conditions, and organizational environment. This research paper explores the critical elements influencing job satisfaction, emphasizing its significance within the broader context of organizational behavior and employee well-being. Special attention is given to the Indian workforce, where socio-economic shifts, technological advancements, and cultural diversity shape the job satisfaction landscape. Key determinants such as compensation, work-life balance, career growth, workplace culture, and recognition are examined, with a focused discussion on the evolving role of these factors in India's dynamic labor market.

The essay further delves into job satisfaction among librarians, highlighting its profound impact on service quality, employee retention, workplace morale, and adaptability to technological change. Through a comprehensive literature review, intrinsic and extrinsic motivators are evaluated, alongside demographic influences like gender and generational differences. Challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, lack of professional development, low salaries, and shifting user expectations are addressed as persistent issues affecting library professionals' job satisfaction. Ultimately, the essay underscores the need for supportive leadership, fair compensation, and continuous professional development to enhance job satisfaction and organizational effectiveness in both traditional and modern work environments

Keyword: Job Satisfaction, Library Professionals, Librarianship Work Environment , Employee Motivation , Professional Development ,Technological Change in Libraries, Work-Life Balance ,Career Advancement ,Recognition and Rewards ,Job Security, Organizational Behavior ,Staff Retention, Gender Differences , Generational Differences, India Workforce , Digital Transformation , Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation ,Library Management ,Employee Well-being

1. Introduction

Job satisfaction refers to the level of contentment individuals feel regarding their job roles, responsibilities, work environment, and overall employment experience. It encompasses emotional, cognitive, and behavioral components and is often linked to factors such as salary, recognition, working conditions, relationships with colleagues, and opportunities for growth and advancement.

Job satisfaction is a crucial concept in organizational behavior because it can significantly influence employee performance, motivation, absenteeism, turnover rates, and overall organizational productivity.

Definition: According to Locke (1976)¹, job satisfaction is “a pleasurable or positive emotional state resulting from the appraisal of one’s job or job experiences.” This definition emphasizes the subjective nature of job satisfaction and highlights the role of individual perceptions and attitudes toward work.

Table 1 Factors Influencing Job Satisfaction

Work environment	Opportunities for growth
Compensation and benefits	Work-life balance
Job security	Interpersonal relationships

Job satisfaction in India today is influenced by a mix of traditional and modern factors shaped by the country's evolving socio-economic landscape, technological growth, and cultural diversity. While some factors are universal, certain influences are particularly significant in the Indian context.

1.3 Key Factors Influencing Job Satisfaction in India

- I. Compensation and Benefits-competitive salaries and benefits continue to be primary drivers of job satisfaction in India, especially in urban and high-skill sectors like IT and finance (Mishra & Kumar, 2021).²
- II. Work-Life Balance- Due to increasing work demands and long commuting hours in metro cities, work-life balance has become a growing concern. Flexible work arrangements, especially post-COVID-19, are now highly valued (Kashyap & Singh, 2020).³
- III. Career Growth and Development Opportunities- Opportunities for skill development, training, and clear career paths play a significant role, particularly among younger professionals who seek rapid advancement (Rani & Kumar, 2019)⁴.
- IV. Work Environment and Culture-A positive organizational culture, respectful treatment, and supportive leadership contribute strongly to job satisfaction. Indian employees often place high importance on interpersonal relationships at work (Srivastava & Krishna, 2018)⁵
- V. Job Security-Given the competitive job market and recent layoffs in sectors like tech, job stability is a key factor influencing satisfaction in India (Saxena, 2020)⁶.
- VI. Recognition and Rewards-Employees feel more satisfied when their efforts are acknowledged through recognition

programs or informal appreciation (Patil & Kulkarni, 2017)⁷.

- VII. Technology and Digitalization-With the rise of remote work, digitization, and AI, job roles are evolving.

Access to modern tools and digital literacy impacts employee satisfaction, especially in tech-driven sectors (Verma & Gupta, 2022)⁸.

1.4 Job Satisfaction among Librarians Today

Job satisfaction among librarians plays a critical role in the overall effectiveness, productivity, and service quality of library institutions. As information professionals, librarians are responsible for managing knowledge resources, supporting educational activities, and facilitating access to information. The dynamic nature of librarianship in the digital era, combined with growing user expectations and institutional challenges, has made job satisfaction an increasingly significant factor in the performance and well-being of library staff.

i. Impact on Work Performance and Service Delivery

Job satisfaction is directly linked to motivation and work performance.

Librarians who are satisfied with their work environments tend to be more committed, proactive, and customer-oriented. Studies show that satisfied librarians provide higher-quality services, which enhances the reputation and usage of the library.

According to Agyen-Gyan et al. (2020)⁹, satisfied librarians demonstrate greater enthusiasm and dedication to helping users, which positively impacts user satisfaction and library effectiveness.

ii. Retention and Reduced Turnover

Libraries often struggle with staff retention due to limited resources and career growth opportunities. Job satisfaction helps mitigate high turnover rates, which can be disruptive and costly.

As Kaba and Said (2015)¹⁰ found, job satisfaction significantly affects the retention of librarians, with low satisfaction levels correlating with higher turnover intentions.

iii. Mental Health and Workplace Morale

A positive work environment contributes to the emotional well-being of librarians. In contrast, job dissatisfaction may lead to stress, burnout, and absenteeism, especially when librarians face excessive workloads or lack recognition.

Bolarinwa and Oyebola (2019)¹¹ emphasized that mental health challenges among librarians are often tied to job dissatisfaction, particularly in underfunded or understaffed institutions.

iv. Adaptation to Technological Change

In today's digital age, libraries are rapidly evolving. Satisfied librarians are more likely to embrace change, seek professional development, and innovate in service delivery. As posited by Thanuskodi (2020)¹², job satisfaction fosters a willingness to adapt to technological changes and embrace continuous learning.

2. Discussion- Job Satisfaction among Librarians

Job satisfaction has long been a focal point in human resource management studies, especially within professions requiring specialized knowledge and continuous professional development, such as librarianship. Several studies have examined the factors influencing job satisfaction among librarians, highlighting a range of intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

2.1 Determinants of Job Satisfaction

Researches consistently shows that work environment, management style, professional recognition, and opportunities for career advancement significantly influence job

satisfaction among librarians. According to Aharony (2011)¹³, the quality of the work environment and interpersonal relationships are strong predictors of job satisfaction in library settings. Similarly, Oshagbemi (2000) found that autonomy and participative decision-making positively impact job satisfaction, especially in academic libraries.

2.2 Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Factors

Librarians often derive satisfaction from intrinsic motivators such as meaningful work, intellectual stimulation, and service to the community. Kaba (2017)¹⁴ emphasized that intrinsic factors, including the nature of library work and personal achievement, were more influential than extrinsic rewards like salary or fringe benefits. Nonetheless, remuneration and job security remain important. A study by Nwezeh (2010)¹⁵ in Nigerian university libraries identified low salaries and lack of promotion opportunities as major dissatisfaction sources.

2.3 Gender and Generational Differences

Demographic variables also play a role in job satisfaction levels. Popoola and Haliso (2009)¹⁶ reported gender-related differences in satisfaction levels, with female librarians often expressing lower satisfaction related to promotion and work-life balance. Moreover, generational differences can affect satisfaction, as younger librarians may place higher value on flexibility and professional growth (Zhu, 2021)¹⁷.

2.4 Job Satisfaction and Performance

There is a well-established link between job satisfaction and job performance. A satisfied librarian is more likely to deliver quality services and adapt positively to organizational changes. According to St. Lifer and Rogers (2002)¹⁸, libraries with higher staff satisfaction tend to perform better on user satisfaction indicators and community engagement.

The above literature review suggests that a combination of intrinsic motivators, supportive leadership, fair compensation, and opportunities for professional development is essential for enhancing job satisfaction among librarians. Addressing these factors is critical

not only for staff retention but also for the overall success and adaptability of library services.

3. Job-related problems and challenges faced by library professionals,

Here's a detailed explanation of the Job-Related Problems and Challenges of Library **job-related problems and challenges faced by library professionals.**

Library professionals play a vital role in managing and disseminating information in both traditional and digital environments. However, they face numerous job-related challenges that affect their effectiveness and job satisfaction.

- i. **Rapid advancement in information technology-** One of the biggest challenges for library professionals is the rapid advancement in information technology. The shift from traditional to digital libraries demands continuous learning and adaptation. Keeping up with new software, digital cataloguing systems, and databases is a big challenge. Impact is quite obvious Resistance to change and lack of proper training can lead to stress and decreased job performance.(Thanuskodi, S. (2011).¹⁹
- ii. **Lack of Professional Development Opportunities-** Library professionals often lack access to regular training programs and workshops to update their skills. According to Issa, A. O., Amusan, B., & Daura, U. D. (2009), in world over universities provide limited funding for training and professional growth, lead to skill gaps and reduced ability to meet user demands.²⁰
- iii. **Inadequate Infrastructure and Resources-** Many libraries, especially in developing countries like India, suffer from poor infrastructure and outdated resources resulting in insufficient digital tools, internet access, and maintenance of library facilities. As a result they show Inability to offer modern services to patrons.(Ocholla, D. N. (2008).)²¹
- iv. **Job Insecurity and Low Salaries-** Library professionals frequently deal

with low remuneration and limited career advancement opportunities. As a result poor compensation and contractual employment leads to morale and high turnover rates.(Ajie, M. D., & Wokoma, J. M. (2020).²²

- v. **Changing User Expectations-** Now users increasingly expect instant access to digital resources and advanced research support. There is a big challenge meeting diverse user needs with limited staff and resources.(Tenopir, C., & King, D. W. (2007)²³.

4. Factors influence job satisfaction

Job satisfaction among library professionals is influenced by a combination of personal, organizational, and environmental factors.

- i. **A positive and supportive work environment** significantly enhances job satisfaction. Factors such as adequate resources, a safe and pleasant physical space, and support from administration contribute to a positive experience. According to Nazir et al. (2021)²⁴, organizational support, including professional development opportunities and supportive leadership, plays a vital role in determining job satisfaction among librarians.
- ii. **Salary and Compensation-** Financial rewards are often a significant contributor to job satisfaction. Library professionals who perceive their salaries as fair and competitive tend to report higher satisfaction. As noted by Tella et al. (2007)²⁵, salary is a strong motivational factor and directly impacts the level of job satisfaction in academic libraries.
- iii. **Professional Development and Training-Opportunities** for continuous professional development increase job satisfaction by allowing library professionals to update their skills and advance in their careers. Ocholla and Shongwe (2013)²⁶ emphasized that training and continuing education are critical

- for job satisfaction and retention among library staff.
- iv. **Job Role and Responsibilities-** Clarity in job roles, autonomy, and meaningful work enhance satisfaction. Professionals who understand their roles and are allowed to make decisions feel more valued. McGlamery and Glenn (2005)²⁷ found that autonomy and role clarity were positively associated with job satisfaction among public library workers.
 - v. **Recognition and Career Advancement-** Recognition of efforts and clear paths for promotion contribute to job satisfaction. When achievements are acknowledged, employees feel appreciated and motivated. According to Ameen and Jamaluddin (2009)²⁸, recognition and promotion opportunities are key to enhancing job satisfaction among librarians in Malaysia.

5. Conclusion

Job satisfaction is a subjective emotional state resulting from job appraisal. It is influenced by factors such as salary, recognition, working conditions, relationships, and opportunities for growth. Work environment, Work-life balance, Career growth and development opportunities: Opportunities for skill development, training, and clear career paths play a significant role. Work environment and culture, Job security, Recognition and rewards, Technology and digitalization etc. play very important role in increasing job satisfaction level among workers institutions. It directly links to motivation and work performance, enhancing the library's reputation and usage. It also helps mitigate high turnover rates, with low satisfaction levels correlating with higher turnover intentions. My study shows that positive work environment enhances emotional well-being of librarians. Job dissatisfaction can lead to stress, burnout, and absenteeism, especially in underfunded or understaffed institutions. Job satisfaction fosters a willingness to adapt to technological changes and continuous learning.

Work environment, management style, professional recognition, and career advancement opportunities significantly influence job satisfaction. Intrinsic motivators like meaningful work, intellectual stimulation, and community service are more influential than extrinsic rewards. Remuneration and job security remain important, but low salaries and lack of promotion opportunities are major dissatisfaction sources.

Gender and Generational Differences in Job Satisfaction

My study shows that Gender-related differences in satisfaction levels, with female librarians often expressing lower satisfaction related to promotion and work-life balance. Generational differences can affect satisfaction, with younger librarians placing higher value on flexibility and professional growth. My study also shows that a satisfied librarian is more likely to deliver quality services and adapt positively to organizational changes. Libraries with higher staff satisfaction tend to perform better on user satisfaction indicators and community engagement.

My study shows that librarians face plenty of Job-Related Problems and Challenges Faced by Library Professionals. Rapid advancement in information technology and resistance to change and lack of proper training can lead to stress and decreased job performance. Due to lack of Professional Development Opportunities, Library professionals often lack access to professional development opportunities.

6. Suggestions

On the basis of above a following suggestions can be drawn

- i. Improving job satisfaction among librarians in India involves addressing both professional development and workplace environment. Here are several initiatives that could be implemented:
- ii. For their Professional development offer workshops on digital literacy, AI in libraries, metadata standards, etc. Collaborate with universities

- or international bodies (like IFLA or ALA) for certified courses. Create transparent promotion policies and growth pathways within the library.
- iii. Feature librarians' stories and achievements on library websites, social media, or newsletters.
- iv. Ensure libraries are equipped with proper lighting, ventilation, and technology.
- v. Reduce workload stress by hiring sufficient staff, especially in public and academic libraries.
- vi. Provide access to counseling, stress-relief workshops, or mindfulness programs.
- vii. Involve librarians in discussions about library management, acquisitions, and event planning.
- viii. Create structured feedback systems (e.g., surveys, open forums) to allow librarians to voice concerns or ideas.
- ix. Bonuses or raises linked to outreach, organization, or user engagement metrics.
- x. Scholarships or paid leave for librarians pursuing advanced degrees.
- xi. Encourage librarians to experiment with new tools or services like digital archives, VR reading zones, etc.
- xii. Reward creative library engagement ideas (e.g., gamified reading programs).
- xiii. Facilitate collaboration and idea exchange among librarians across regions.
- xiv. Create platforms (like WhatsApp or Telegram groups) for informal learning and support.

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TRANSFORMING SPECIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA: FOCUS ON TRIBAL REGIONS AND INCLUSIVE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract

This paper discusses the urgent need for special education in India, particularly in tribal regions like Jharkhand, where access to quality education remains a major challenge. Special education refers to customized instructional programs designed to meet the unique needs of students with disabilities. It is grounded in principles of equity, access, and individualized support to ensure that all learners can achieve educational success. The framework of special education includes individualized education programs (IEPs), inclusion, differentiated instruction, assistive technology, and collaboration among professionals.

India has made legislative progress with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, but implementation remains inconsistent across regions. The New National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 of India brings a significant shift in how education is envisioned in the country, and special education—the education of children with disabilities and diverse learning needs—has been given specific attention. The paper emphasizes the importance of collaboration among teachers, special educators, families, and specialists in supporting inclusive practices and consistent student progress.

The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) aims to promote inclusive education, focusing on barrier-free access and inclusive infrastructure. It encourages teachers to be trained in inclusive pedagogies and disability awareness, and special educators to be recruited and trained for specific disabilities. The NEP also promotes the use of assistive technologies and digital tools to aid children with special needs. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is emphasized, with a focus on early identification and intervention for children with disabilities. The curriculum and assessment are designed to be flexible and adaptive to different learning needs. Implementation mechanisms involve collaboration with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, strengthening the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, and developing policies aligned with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. However, challenges remain, such as lack of awareness, inadequate infrastructure, shortage of trained professionals, limited funding, poor policy implementation, and insufficient early identification and intervention, and language and curriculum barriers. The role of new technology in special education is significant, offering personalized learning opportunities, communication tools, and social skill building.

Keywords: Special Education, Inclusive Education, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, Individualized Education Programs (IEPs), Tribal Education in India(Jharkhand), Education for Children with Disabilities

1. Introduction: Special education & its components

India, home to over 1.4 billion people, has a significant population of children with special

needs (CWSN). The 2011 Census recorded around 2.21% of the population as persons with disabilities (PwDs). Access to quality education remains a major challenge, particularly for tribal communities in states like Jharkhand, where geographical, cultural, and economic barriers persist.

Special education refers to specially designed instruction, support, and services provided to students with disabilities to help them access and benefit from the general education curriculum. It encompasses a wide range of services tailored to meet the unique needs of individuals with physical, cognitive, emotional, or developmental disabilities (Hallahan, Kauffman, & Pullen, 2019)².

The framework of special education includes several core components such as individualized education programs (IEPs), inclusion, differentiated instruction, assistive technology, and collaboration among professionals.

Components of e Special Education and Its Components

- i. **Individualized Education Programs (IEPs)**- IEPs are central to special education. They are legally binding documents developed for each student with a disability, outlining personalized goals and the services to be provided. According to Yell, Katsiyannis, and Losinski (2019)³, IEPs ensure that educational interventions are tailored to the student's needs, aligning with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA, 2004).
- ii. **Inclusion**- Inclusion refers to educating students with disabilities alongside their non-disabled peers in general education classrooms. Research supports inclusive education as beneficial not only for students with disabilities but for all learners. Ainscow and Miles (2008)⁴ argue that inclusive practices promote equity, social interaction, and collaborative learning, leading to better academic and social outcomes.
- iii. **Differentiated Instruction**- Tomlinson (2017)⁴ emphasizes differentiated instruction as an

essential strategy in special education. Teachers adjust content, process, and product based on students' readiness levels, interests, and learning profiles. This approach acknowledges learner diversity and supports individualized pathways to learning.

- iv. **Assistive Technology**-Technology plays a vital role in facilitating access to learning. Assistive devices such as speech-to-text software, audiobooks, and adaptive keyboards help students overcome barriers. According to Al-Azawei, Serenelli, and Lundqvist (2016)⁵, integrating technology in classrooms enhances engagement, independence, and academic performance for students with disabilities.
- v. **Collaboration and Professional Support**-Effective special education relies on collaboration among teachers, special educators, families, and specialists. Friend and Cook (2016)⁶ highlight the importance of co-teaching models and interdisciplinary teamwork in supporting inclusive practices and consistent student progress.

1. Special Education in the Indian Context:

India has made legislative progress with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) aim to integrate CWSN into mainstream schools. However, implementation remains inconsistent across regions. The New National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 of India brings a significant shift in how education is envisioned in the country, and special education—the education of children with disabilities and diverse learning needs—has been given specific attention. Here's a concise overview:

2. Key Features of NEP 2020 Related to Special Education:

- i. **Inclusive Education:** NEP 2020 emphasizes inclusive classrooms that accommodate all children, including

those with disabilities, rather than segregating them. Schools are encouraged to ensure barrier-free access and inclusive infrastructure. Teachers will be trained in inclusive pedagogies and disability awareness. Special educators will be recruited and trained for specific disabilities such as hearing impairment, visual impairment, autism, etc.

- ii. **Use of Technology:** NEP promotes the use of assistive technologies and digital tools to aid children with special needs. Development of accessible digital content for learners with disabilities.
- iii. **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):** Special emphasis on early identification and intervention for children with disabilities at the foundational level (3–8 years of age).
- iv. **Curriculum and Assessment:** Curriculum will be flexible and adaptive to different learning needs. Assessments will be reformulated to be more inclusive and accessible.

Implementation Mechanisms are focused on collaboration with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Strengthening of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, which already supports inclusive education, development of policies that align with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016.

3. Implementing Special Education- Challenges ahead

There are many challenges like need for large-scale teacher training in inclusive education, Ensuring physical and learning accessibility across all schools, Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms must ensure that inclusion is effective, not just theoretical.

The implementation of special education in India faces several significant challenges. Some of the biggest ones include:

- i. **Lack of Awareness and Social Stigma**
 - Many people, including parents and educators, lack awareness about disabilities and the rights of children with special needs.

- Stigma and discrimination often prevent children from being identified early or receiving appropriate support.

ii. Inadequate Infrastructure and Resources

- Most schools lack basic infrastructure like accessible classrooms, special learning materials, or assistive technology.
- There is a shortage of specialized institutions and inclusive schools across rural and urban areas.

iii. Shortage of Trained Professionals

- There are not enough trained special educators, therapists, and counselors.
- Regular teachers often aren't trained in inclusive teaching practices, making it hard to accommodate children with diverse needs.

iv. Limited Funding and Budget Allocation

- Government funding for special education is limited and often inconsistently utilized.
- Private support is also minimal, and many services remain unaffordable for lower-income families.

v. Poor Implementation of Policies

- While India has progressive policies like the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016), actual implementation is weak.
- Bureaucratic delays, lack of monitoring, and accountability issues hinder progress.
- Insufficient Early

vi. Identification and Intervention

- Early screening programs are rare, especially in rural areas.
- Late diagnosis can result in missed opportunities for early intervention and support.

vii. Language and Curriculum Barriers

- Standard curricula aren't adapted for diverse learning needs.
- There is a lack of materials in regional languages and formats like Braille or audio books.

5. Role of new technology in implementing special education

Implementing new technology in special education has the potential to significantly enhance learning experiences for students with disabilities. Technology can offer personalized learning opportunities, provide tools to improve communication, and assist in building social skills.

- Assistive technology (AT)** is a broad range of tools and devices that help students with disabilities access learning in more effective ways. These include text-to-speech software, speech-to-text software, and specialized keyboards, among others. For instance, students with dyslexia can use text-to-speech programs to have reading materials read aloud, while students with physical disabilities can use adaptive keyboards and mouse devices to interact with their computers (Alper, S., & Raharinirina, S. (2006)).⁷
- Communication Technology**-For students with speech or communication disorders, augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) devices have become invaluable. These include voice-output communication aids (VOCAs), which allow students to communicate using technology. Applications like Proloquo2Go provide symbols, text-to-speech output, and other tools to help students express themselves. (Mirenda, P. (2003))⁸
- Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)**-Virtual reality and augmented reality offer immersive learning experiences that can benefit students with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and other social-emotional challenges. VR can create simulations

for students to practice social interactions, while AR can overlay additional information in real-time to support learning. (Parsons, T. D., & Lewis, J. (2010)).⁹

- Software Adaptive** learning software uses algorithms to adjust the pace, level of difficulty, and type of content presented to each student. This allows students with different abilities and needs to learn at their own pace. Programs like DreamBox Learning or Khan Academy have adaptive components that can benefit students with learning disabilities by providing a tailored learning experience. (Baker, R. S., & Yacef, K. (2009)).¹⁰
- Social Media and Online Platforms:** Social media and online platforms offer an opportunity for students with disabilities to engage with peers, practice communication, and receive educational support. For example, platforms like Facebook and Twitter can help students with autism practice social interaction skills in a low-pressure environment (Reference: Rao, P. A., & Gagie, B. M. (2006)).¹¹

The integration of technology in special education offers students with disabilities opportunities to engage with learning in ways that are personalized, accessible, and interactive. The continued development of new technologies promises to further expand the possibilities for inclusion and individualized support for students in special education settings. These references and examples should provide a solid foundation for exploring the implementation of new technology in special education.

6. Special education in tribal areas of Jharkhand

Jharkhand has a large tribal population (26.2% as per Census 2011), many of whom reside in remote and underdeveloped areas. Low literacy rates, poverty, and lack of awareness about disability rights compound the problem of educational exclusion.

6.1 barriers of Special education in Jharkhand- Jharkhand, a state in eastern India, faces unique challenges in delivering inclusive

education due to its socio-economic conditions, tribal population, and rural geography. Special education plays a critical role in Jharkhand by ensuring that children with disabilities receive equitable access to learning opportunities.

Special education supports inclusive education initiatives, helping integrate children with disabilities into mainstream schools. This aligns with the goals of the Right to Education Act (2009) and National Education Policy (2020), which emphasize inclusive learning environments.

Many families in Jharkhand lack awareness and resources to support children with special needs. Special education services help bridge this gap through community outreach, teacher training, and accessibility initiatives (Kumar, 2021)¹². Jharkhand's large tribal population often experiences marginalization. Special education ensures that children from these backgrounds, especially those with disabilities, are not doubly disadvantaged. Several government schemes and non-governmental organizations are active in Jharkhand to provide assistive technologies, special educators, and inclusive infrastructure (Ministry of Education, 2020)¹³. This enhances educational equity and supports holistic development.

Remote locations hinder the delivery of educational and healthcare services. Traditional beliefs may stigmatize disabilities, leading to exclusion, inadequate school facilities, trained special educators, and assistive technology. Tribal languages often differ from the medium of instruction. Delays and inefficiencies in policy implementation. Government Initiatives and Their Impact Programs like the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC) and the District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) have been established to support inclusive education. However, monitoring, funding, and coordination issues limit their effectiveness.

6.2 Implementation Strategy -

Implementing special education in tribal areas of Jharkhand, where language barriers exist, requires a tailored and culturally sensitive approach. Here's a strategy for effective implementation:

- i. **Cultural and Linguistic Understanding:** there needs to conduct Needs Assessment. Begin by understanding the unique languages, dialects, and cultural practices of the tribal communities. In Jharkhand, tribes like Santhal, Munda, and Oraon have distinct languages. An assessment will identify the most prevalent language barriers and specific learning needs. It will be quite useful to engage teachers from the local community who speak the dialects fluently and understand the cultural context. This helps in building trust and fostering a comfortable learning environment for students.
- ii. **Language-Integrated Curriculum.** In the tribal areas of Jharkhand bilingual Education can be game changer. There need to be develop a bilingual curriculum where students are taught in both their native language and Hindi. This approach bridges language gaps while ensuring students learn a broader language for communication outside their community.
- iii. **Visual and Interactive Learning:** Use of visuals, gestures, audio aids, and other interactive methods to teach key concepts can be useful. This approach caters to non-verbal or limited language learners while ensuring comprehension.
- iv. **Adaptive Teaching Methods-** Inclusive Teaching can also be very useful in tribal areas. Teachers should be trained in differentiated instruction techniques, focusing on a child's specific learning needs. This can include using audio-visual aids, role-play, story-telling, and group activities. Use of combination of visual, auditory, and kinesthetic methods to enhance understanding. For instance, using educational tools like flashcards, pictures, and tangible objects in the classroom can help bridge language gaps.
- v. **Use of Technology and Tools-** Audio-Visual Materials are vital for inclusive teaching. Need to develop learning materials such as videos, audio lessons,

and digital games in local languages. These can be used to reinforce learning and make lessons more engaging. Use of assistive technology tools like text-to-speech apps or speech-to-text software to help students with disabilities overcome language barriers. This is especially useful for students with hearing or speech impairments.

- vi. **Community Involvement-Engage the community and parents in the education process.** Parents can act as translators or facilitators to help Children Bridge the communication gap and feel more at ease in the classroom. Conduct workshops for parents and communities on the importance of education for children with special needs, highlighting how they can support the learning process at home.
- vii. **Teacher Training and Sensitization-** Teachers should be trained not only in special education techniques but also in understanding the cultural and linguistic diversity of the students. This will help avoid misunderstandings and promote a more inclusive environment. Teachers must be trained in various disabilities and inclusive practices, including how to teach children with learning disabilities, autism, or other challenges that may compound language barriers.
- viii. **Collaboration with NGOs and Government-**Collaborate with non-governmental organizations working in the area of tribal development and education. These organizations may already have resources and programs designed for tribal children and can assist with outreach and teaching materials. Ensure that special education policies and government schemes are adapted to meet the needs of tribal areas. Advocate for better funding and resources for the tribal education sector to facilitate long-term changes.
- ix. **Regular Evaluation and Feedback:** Regularly assess the effectiveness of the special education program by tracking students' progress, gathering

feedback from teachers, parents, and students. Adjust the curriculum and teaching methods accordingly. Create a mechanism for ongoing feedback, involving both educators and the local community. This ensures that the program remains responsive to the evolving needs of the students.

- x. **Promote Peer Learning and Mentorship:** Establish a peer tutoring system where older or more proficient students assist younger ones in understanding lessons. This helps to reduce the teacher's workload and encourages social interaction. Set up mentorship programs where students from similar backgrounds can help each other navigate educational challenges.
- xi. **Sustainable and Long-Term Approach:** Focus on building local capacity by training community leaders, parents, and local teachers to handle special education needs. This will ensure that the program can be sustained in the long term without heavy dependence on outside support. Set up community-based learning centers in remote areas, equipped with special education resources. This reduces the need for students to travel long distances and ensures that the resources are available within their community.

7. Conclusion: Addressing the educational needs of CWSN in tribal Jharkhand requires a multifaceted approach involving policy reform, infrastructure development, community participation, and sustained political will. Inclusive education is not only a right but a foundation for social justice and equitable development.

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A STUDY ON WOMEN INVESTORS BEHAVIOR TOWARDS MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY DONE IN INDORE CITY

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Abstract:

There is a proverb about women that reads, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Women are thought to be a treasurer as they carry the art of saving money. Earlier, in the past times when women were primarily dependent on their partners' salaries, they used to preserve the funds for future crisis and urgent requirements. Women were ignorant of the several financial investment options also as they are not aware of it. However, as time went on, the situation completely altered. Investors have wide range of opportunities today and that too at low risk and high returns. Generally speaking, women are cautious by nature and mutual fund offers a ray of hope for such investors. Since investment professionals possess the expertise, know-how, and experience to make well-informed choices, investors view mutual funds as less hazardous than equities. The primary objective of public policy was to redirect investments and mobilize consumer savings through mutual funds instead of banking. In India the contribution in savings gradually increased with time due to favorable market dynamics, enhancement in incomes, advanced tax policies and household savings have increased as well. Furthermore, the overall demographic of female investors have evolved over time. However, they are behind in a number of investment areas, including knowledge and investment preference. The researcher has endeavored to ascertain the inclination of female investors towards diverse mutual funds and schemes, also has scrutinized the various reasons which impacts their investment behavior and their satisfaction level .

Keywords: Women investors, Mutual fund, investor behavior, Factors affecting behavior, Investment schemes.

I. Introduction:

“Investing is humorous in that, collectively, we investors not only don't get what we spend for, but we also end up with exactly what we did not pay for. Thus everything is ours if we pay little for it.”

Investment is a type of financial activity which rotates around risk and gain. Exploring potential investment opportunities is very crucial in the current dynamic global scenario. The experience gained over time and the research done to reach conclusions have a significant impact on the development of investment abilities. An investment activity's likelihood of success is based on the

understanding of various investment options

available.“A mutual fund is a sort of professionally run collective investment plan that combines the savings of several investors with similar financial objectives. After that, the funds are invested in capital market instruments including stocks, bonds, and other securities.”

Among investment options, mutual funds might be the most suitable for investors. Money is always a sensitive matter for almost every people, and they are highly anxious about investing it to grow their profit margins just because today there are abundance of investment possibilities available, all

of which seem alluring. One major decision that many investors must make is to decide whether to invest in mutual funds exclusively or in banks, national savings, post offices, non-banking financing firms etc. The only benefit investors can get from mutual funds' is liquidity, good returns, savings against tax, diversification, ability to control inflation, ease of use, etc. In Indian context women are considered to be the powerhouse of financial home asset manager as women participate more in financial activities than men do, it is being proved that they save more money overall. Historically, women have made up the majority of home workers and had very little involvement in financial investments. In the family, men made the majority of the decisions about investments because women were particularly reluctant to make decisions on money. This gives us a clear picture about the women necessity to understand the importance of investment and its upcoming benefits. Working women are more inclined to save and invest and they have more earning potential. They possess the ability to handle their finances more wisely and effectively. The investment practices of their coworkers serve as another source of motivation for them. Urban working women provide greater importance to their professional and career goals since they want to safeguard their future and increase the returns on their investments. They are adjusting to the investment in different financial goods and are changing the way they think and perceive things. In this study researcher focuses on identifying the factors impacting the women investors' decision to invest in mutual funds, their satisfaction related to it and how certain demographic factors—like age, marital status, etc.—affect women's investment.

1.1 Scope of Study:

The following study is being conducted to embark upon the behavior of women investors towards mutual fund investments. The study will provide information on how different demographic characteristics affect working women investors' attitudes and satisfaction about mutual funds and their investing decisions. Mutual fund businesses will gain additional insight into women's investment and behavior through this survey. Better mutual fund marketing approaches and the ability to

identify the behavioral change and awareness of various young women investors will be advantageous to mutual fund businesses.

2. Review of literature:

Sellappan et al. (2013) surveyed female investors to investigate the influence of marital status and age on financial instruments of investment schemes. Research indicates that younger women are more likely than older women to invest in shares, mutual funds, insurance, and fixed deposits. Additionally, it stated that married women are more hesitant to invest than unmarried.

Singh and Yadav (2016) looked into the many aspects that affected the decisions made by investors in Jaipur and Moradabad when buying mutual funds and equity shares. The main attributes of this paper are to pinpoint and examine the variables that drive and encourage investors to make investments in the mutual fund and equity markets, as well as to offer some recommendations for tactics that will enable investors to optimize their capital gains. By carefully examining the security of their investments, female investors tended to give greater weight to the advice of their friends and family. They also took note of the people who were mostly successful and knowledgeable in the share market industry.

Dhanalakshmi.P (2017) The principal goal of this paper is to ascertain the degree of satisfaction related to mutual fund investors especially women have with their mutual fund companies in the Madurai District. The study's key findings are that most investors agree that the following factors contribute to high levels of satisfaction: takes time to resolve investor problems; is satisfied with minimum investment; has a systematic withdrawal plan; is easy to understand; and offers flexible mutual fund options.

Kaveri and Bindu (2017) introspected about how investors' attitudes and perceptions affect their decisions to invest in mutual funds. Examining investor perception and attitude toward mutual fund investing, as well as identifying the elements influencing and impacting investor decisions surrounding mutual fund investments, are the main goals of

the study. It was found that mutual fund investors' investing selections are significantly influenced by their perceptions and attitudes. Also, it was found that investors are more interested in growth schemes.

Deo&Jagtap (2017) in their research study determined how intellectuals in Indore City choose to invest in mutual funds and how demographic factors like age, gender, and marital status affect those decisions. The findings of the study shed light on notable preference for certain mutual funds over others based on their age and gender. It also came to the conclusion that choosing to invest in mutual funds is not significantly influenced by one's marital status.

Sineni and Reddy (2018) conducted a survey measuring investor satisfaction. Through an analysis of market trends in the mutual fund sector, the main goal of this research paper is to ascertain the opinions and satisfaction levels of investors in rural and semi-urban areas with regard to mutual funds. It was found that an investor's investment decisions are influenced by their perception, which is contingent upon their demographic profiles and gender too.

Lal (2020) in his research investigation identified the variables influencing mutual fund investors' investing decisions. The research is based on secondary data. The study's conclusion shows that a number of factors, including investors' attitudes and perceptions of risk, their expertise of and awareness of different investment schemes, information sources, and demographics like age, gender, and marital status as well as socioeconomic factors like education, occupation, and income level, all have a direct and significant impact on how mutual fund investors behave when making investments. Prajapati & Swongamikha (2024) unconcealed in a study conducted in Nepal about the factors which impact the women investment decisions related to mutual fund. In their study, they demonstrated that a variety of elements, including accounting and financial data, adviser consultations for investors, and the reputation of mutual fund issuers, had a favorable and significant impact on women's investing decisions in Nepal. It is unlikely that the study demonstrated a negligible impact of investors' financial

knowledge and the overall state of the economy on the investment choices made by female investors.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Current study focuses on how educated and independent female investors react towards mutual fund schemes. The study's foundation is primary research, and descriptive research is conducted with a convenience sampling technique which is a non probability sampling method.

Source of Data: Primary and secondary sources of data were used in the execution of the present research. The primary data was gathered via a structured questionnaire, and secondary data will be gathered by consulting a few published research articles with the use of EBSCO and Google Scholar.

Sample Size: The research study's sample size comprises 105 respondents, including working women having knowledge of mutual fund investment schemes and who make mutual fund investments. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The research instrument used is an online survey questionnaire to minimize the time of survey being done as many times people are reluctant to fill the questionnaire in hard copy. The empirical study was encapsulated in the month of March and April 2024.

The demographic information gathered from the participants differs in terms of age categories, marital status, Educational qualification and monthly earnings. The women receives alluring incomes on a monthly basis, which they have the option to invest some proportion of their earnings in mutual funds and raise their standard of living.

Objectives of the Study:

- i. To study and analyze the demographics of women investors in Indore city.
- ii. To examine the factors that have the greatest effect on choosing mutual funds.
- iii. To investigate the women investors satisfaction level in consideration with

mutual fund investments/schemes.

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

A sample size of 105 has been taken and the results from the online survey include the following:

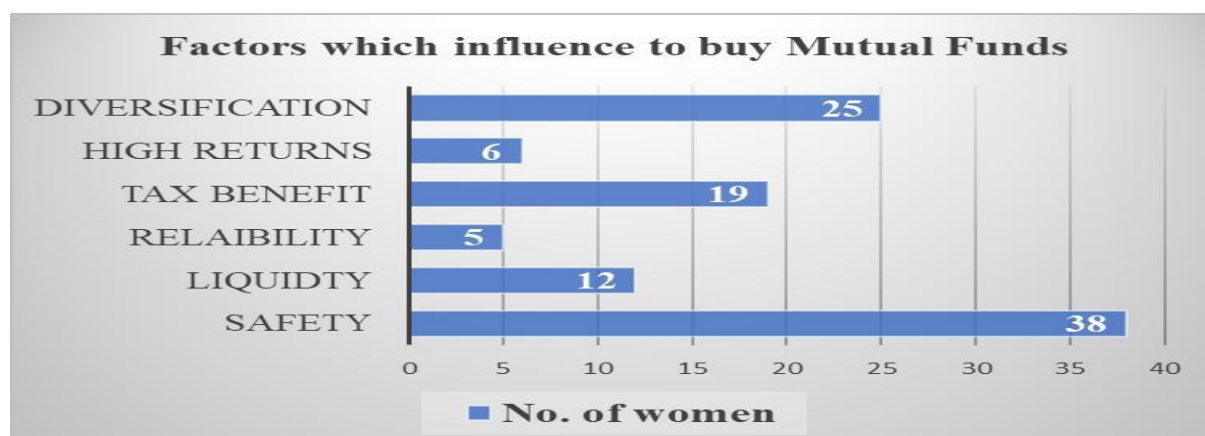
Demographic characteristics of the respondents- Maximum side of the respondents is between the age group of 35-50. That means 46% of the women investors in the sample are between the ages of 35-50. Only 6% were under the age of 18- 24 and 31% were between the ages of 24 - 35. The majority of women mutual fund investors in the research region are consequently in the age range of 35 to 50 years old, based on the subsequent data. 60% of respondents are married, and 30% of respondents are single(unmarried), according to the retrieved data. Thus we can conclude that

maximum respondents who do investment in mutual fund schemes are married having family liability. 52% of the respondents have an educational background equivalent to that of an undergraduate, and only 9% of investors have a technical qualification, with 6% having completed high school education. Thus, it can be inferred that approximately 33% of them have obtained an undergraduate degree, and therefore we can infer from the data that they are knowledgeable about using mutual fund schemes and risk management. The bulk of respondents (n = 33, or 32%) make between Rs. 30,000 to 40,000 . Next, mutual fund investors make between Rs.25000 to 30,000(24%) and 22 percent more than Rs. 40,000 to 50,000.

Table No. 1 Factors Influencing the Women Investors Level of Satisfaction

Level of Satisfaction	Avg.Mean score	Rank
Policies are easy to comprehend.	3.54	IV
offers a diversified mutual fund choice.	3.61	III
It takes time to resolve the investor's issue.	3.64	II
As required, make investments or finalize transactions.	3.21	V
lowering risk by investing in mutual funds	3.12	VI
The business offers internet services.	2.92	VII
Systematic withdrawal strategy	3.91	I

Source: Weighted Mean Score Ranking Method



According to the study's findings, the greatest number of respondents agreed that mutual fund

deciphers systematic withdrawal strategy with a (mean score of 3.91), followed by takes time

to resolve the investors issue (mean score of 3.64), offers a diversified mutual fund choice (mean score of 3.61), Mutual funds policies are easy to comprehend (mean score of 3.54), as required make investments or disburse amount (mean score of 3.21), lowering risk by investing in Mutual funds (mean score of 3.12), offers internet services (mean score of 2.92). As demonstrated by Chart 1, respondents are most drawn to safety. Women tend to be risk adverse and seek to make safe and low-risk investments. The respondents ranked tax benefits and diversification opportunity as their top two reasons for favoring mutual funds. Since the decision to invest in mutual funds was influenced less by variables like liquidity, reliability, and high returns. The respondents were primarily swayed by the safety aspect and its diversification function, which allows them to diversify their portfolio by investing in mutual funds.

Summary & Conclusion

The data indicates that a greater proportion of married women lying in the age bracket of 35-50 invest in Mutual funds as women are more risk conscious also it was revealed in the study that almost 50% of the women being surveyed are under-graduates. Therefore they are well versed about mutual fund schemes and investment portfolios. The average monthly income of the women investors lies between 30,000 to 40,000 which shed light on the liquid cash they have in hand for investments in the study area of Indore city.

The majority of investors are in agreement with the following factors. high degree of satisfaction given that systematic withdrawal policy, it takes time to resolve the investors issue, Feeling content with the least amount of outlay, a methodical withdrawal schedule,

Policies offer flexible mutual fund options and are easy to grasp. It is being revealed through data that women invest in those mutual fund schemes which are less risky and offers advantage of diversification also women invest in mutual funds to avail tax benefits and generate good returns.

Women as investors highly favor mutual funds as an investment strategy. They generally desire

a higher return on investment with the least amount of money because they are money conscious and risk ignored. The majority of women investors experiences two issues: a lack of conceptual knowledge and a lack of free time to solve issues. Women now days view mutual funds as an excellent alternative to fixed income instruments for investing. Mutual fund businesses are seeing growth in the investing market as they offer mobile app functionality and are making their policies more user-friendly. Better growth can be attained if it is appropriately eyed as bullet

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RECONFIGURING MASCULINITY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MALE PROTAGONIST IN THE FILM ZINDAGI NA MILEGI DOBARA

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Abstract

The film analyses *Zindagi Na Milegi Dobara* as a pivotal example of Bollywood's portrayal of masculine traits in its industry. The analysis focuses on how the movie shows the male character dealing with social pressure and their roles as providers. The film exposes how masculine characters face and reinterpret their manhood through their dealings with responsible behaviour as well as leisure activities and emotional experiences. The analysis explores how characters deal with their responsibility in the journey while they disclose their battle between social norms and personal yearnings. *ZNMD* delivers an intricate depiction of contemporary Indian masculinity to demonstrate the challenges which males encounter during societal transformations.

KEYWORDS: Masculinity, Bollywood film, Gender Studies, *ZNMD*, Sentimental Vulnerability, Friendship, Personal transformation, self-discovery.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background on Masculinity in Bollywood Cinema

Bollywood cinema has represented a typical masculinity in a very specific, idealized, and restricted manners. Historically, the male hero in the film was characterized as a strong, powerful, stoic, and invincible as a protector and provider who rarely showed emotional weakness. Classic movies highlighted the qualities like moral authority, physical strength and embodies unwavering duties to commitment. Actors such as Dharmendra and Amitabh Bachchan become an icon made lasting impression on cultural memory, transformed into the signs of this rigid, heroic masculinity.

Modern Bollywood marks an initial movement to reimagine and expand narrow representations of men in film. The current film industry showcases male characters who reveal their emotional side while expanding their knowledge of human connections. The transformation in film is demonstrated through *ZNMD* which presents friendship along with self-discovery together with emotional expression as key components. Through its depiction of united power between sensitivity and strength this film challenges traditional male stereotypes which traditionally refuse to combine masculinity with emotion.

This alteration in "masculinity representation" reveals the broader social transformation in India since people began discussing equality and rights while trying to remove gender

barriers along with raising mental health awareness and emotional expression.

1.2. Overview of ZNMD as a Film that Challenges Gender Norms

The film shows masculinity beyond conventional gender standards by illustrating a deeper form of sensitive masculine character. Before Kabir got married the friends Arjun (Hrithik Roshan), Imran (Farhan Akhtar), and Kabir (Abhay Deol) took a life-changing journey across the country that made them face their individual fears and men's conventional roles.

1.2.1. Male Vulnerability & their Bonding

The film's narrative opposes the notion that men should show no signs of emotion. The main characters both reveal personal problems to each other while exposing their emotional weak points.

Hrithik Roshan portrays the character Arjun who shows traits of a successful businessman fixated with his career during the film. Though Kabir presents as a carefree and free-spirited person through Abhay Deol's character he faces pressure from doubting his future in marriage.

In the role of Imran Farhan Akhtar brought to life another side of existence that experiences both identity challenges and fights abandonment feelings from his father.

1.2.2. Breaking the Stereotype of Masculinity

The conventional male film character in these stories presents himself as someone who focuses on his career and gives meaning to his life through workplace achievements and economic prosperity. Through their characters Kabir Arjun and Imran the film shows different ways which contemporary masculinity appears in society. The filmmakers of ZNMD show different characteristics through their work since they focus on personal development rather than emphasizing excessive masculinity found in mainstream Bollywood productions. According to this film a man's identity depends on his ability to change and vulnerability while possessing sensitivity beyond dominance and control. According to Arjun Saluja transformation means to embrace life while

discarding material ownership. As Kabir rejects forced marriage and acknowledges his self-generated principles Imran Qureshi confronts his heritage to establish acceptance.

1.2.3 Representation of Non-Heteronormative Expressions

The film works against heteronormative ideals by showing male bonds yet it makes a different choice than showing explicit LGBTQ+ content. The presented relational style shows how men can establish equal sensitive bonds with their male peers. The bond between Kabir, Imran, Arjun and his establishes itself through physical affection including handholding and physical closeness along with emotional understanding of sharing personal hardships instead of following traditional masculine displays through aggressive behaviour or dominance.

Rahul played by Fawad Khan in "Kapoor & Sons (2016)" appeared as a secret-gay character throughout the family drama but never revealed his sexual identity to the general public. The Indian film industry produced its first portrayal of lesbian love between characters named Sweety (played by Sonam Kapoor) through "Ek Ladki Ko Dekha Toh Aisa Laga (2019)." When "Shubh Mangal Zyada Saavdhan (2020)" presents its main gay characters to the audience as unapologetically strong it immediately disrupts widespread beliefs about how gay men are supposed to behave.

The film demonstrates the initial development of masculine identity transformation without challenging queer identity by eroding male emotional barricades while using heteronormative rules.

1.2.4. Redefining Adventure & Risk-Taking

The three sports in the film- Skydiving, Scuba diving & the bull run- presents adventure and risk-taking not just as physical challenges but as a deeply individual, emotional and psychological transformations. It is about overcoming internal fear, healing past wounds and also describes adventure as an internal journey of self-discovery rather than proving their physical strength. Skydiving - forces Arjun to let go of his obsession with rigid planning that not everything in life can be controlled. Scuba Diving - As the underwater experience drives Imran to ponder and accept

his inner turmoil. The Bull Run - Signifies confrontation, where Kabir understood that true risk lies in living authentic life over obligation is the real act of courage.

1.2.5. Breaking Traditional Gender Roles In Relationships

The main focus in the movie is on male characters but the female leads Laila (Katrina Kaif) Natasha (Kalki Koechlin) and Imran's mother (Deepthi Naval) must manage societal pressure while redefining traditional women's roles in loving relationships. Laila embodies a free-souled independent diving instructor who uses momentary experiences instead of material goods and her approach to perfect presentism disrupts conservative gender norms and the traditional male perspective. Natasha appears possessive in her character throughout the movie although she breaks free from society's traditional pressure to marry. Through her character the author highlights how males must conform to similar relationship norms as females struggle with societal demands. The protagonist's mother exemplifies courageous female behaviour when she abandoned abject relationships to care for her child independently.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Male Homo-sociality and Masculinity

Pooja Singh (2023) examines how ZNMD and Dil Chahata Hai display male friendships through an analysis of male homosociality to understand masculinity development and performance. This analysis demonstrates how male bonds in these movies connect personal and social masculine identities with relationships between men as well as their heterosexual connections to women. The film Zindagi Na Milegi Dobara presents an alternative conception of Indian masculinity by foregrounding emotionally resonant moments, such as candid exchanges, sincere confessions, and visible expressions of vulnerability, including the shedding of tears. It breaks traditional male stereotypes according to Singh by showing men expressing weakness and displaying mutual emotional support while developing personal transformations past cultural expectations. The male homosociality presentation presents an advanced view of

masculinity showing how men can connect emotionally instead of following traditional gender norms.

2.2. Crying Along with ZNMD

The article by Sadaf Ahsa published on July 15, 2022 discusses how ZNMD shifts the conventional bachelor party setup into a masculine portrayal that shows sensitivity. Through uncommon activities surpassing fear and social standards the film demonstrates its focus on male emotional transformation and vulnerability. Ahsan indicates how the normal beginning of a bachelor party in the movie transitions to shed light on male characters developing feelings of vulnerability and growing emotionally. In addition to facing thrilling actions on their list of adventures each central character enacts a vital personal revelation from Kabir's marriage doubts through Imran's search for his absent father to Arjun's work-obsessed state of detachment born from emotional scars. Truthful strength emerges through embracing emotions according to ZNMD in a culture that trains males to link silence with power.

2.3. All Work or All Play? Consumption, Leisure and Ethics Under Globalization in ZNMD

Jayshree Kamble (April 2015) examines the film's representation of Western corporate culture and consumerism through "A look into how the protagonists' transformation reveals India's shift towards consumerist multiculturalism." According to the reviewer the film demonstrates both personal growth and cultural critique against working obsession but remains inconsistent in its celebration of Western luxury and buying sprees thus preserving capitalist systems despite its philosophies.

2.4. Masculinities and Media Culture in India Bollywood Films-

This research by Hoimawati Talukdar (2022) examines Bollywood movies through the ZNMD case to analyse why friendship receives its definitions in Bollywood films. The authors analyse "How the film portrays male bonding and the societal pressures shaping masculine

identities" through their comparison of this film with the cultural phenomenon of stag night.

2.4. Psychoanalytic Perspectives

A psychoanalytic evaluation of ZNMD presented by Meetu Khosla (2016) examines hidden motivations of male characters. The evaluation explores how male characters in the film communicate their hidden fears and insecurities via their actions as well as the repressed desires stemming from traditional masculinity norms.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ON MASCULINITY

3.1 Raewyn Connell's Theory of Masculinities

Raewyn Connell provides understanding of male gender hierarchies through her theory of hegemonic masculinity (1995). According to Connell a hegemonic masculinity defines the dominant masculine model that often links to heterosexuality and displays authority and rationality and aggressive competitiveness and emotional control. The male hierarchy establishes an order that supports female subordination and other non-hegemonic male groups. According to Connell a man participating in Complicit Masculinity maintains elements of hegemonic values without being completely within their framework while acquiring advantages from the system. These men display passive behaviours while holding no desires to confront male dominance. The silent adherence to patriarchal standards exemplifies what areas of such behaviour would look like. Traditional narratives frequently classify these multiple types of subordinate masculinity as being weak or inferior while subjugating men who display either homosexual or emotional traits. Race and social class together with other contextual factors blocking access to dominant power lead to the formation of masculinities which society labels as marginalized. Men belonging to disadvantaged groups and racial minorities encounter regular marginalization. The Indian film ZNMD reveals male characters who demonstrate authentic feelings while undergoing their own development outside traditional masculine expectations. Through an analysis using Connell's theory we can

understand modern narratives determine male identity transformations together with societal changes in gender beliefs and structures.

3.2 Judith Butler – Masculinity as Performance

Judith Butler (1990) defines performance as the way gender works alongside masculinity through social norms which shape repeated actions rather than existing as a fixed character. Butler explains how these performances evolve through adapting to new circumstances which drives fresh insights on what it means to be a man. The male actors in ZNMD display their evolving masculinity through handling friendship alongside emotional exposure and maturation phases. The characters' transformation proves Butler's point that gender flows between diverse definitions because people can reshape their identity by performing repeatedly.

3.3 Michael Kimmel's Crisis of Masculinity

Michael Kimmel (1996) addresses the crisis of masculinity arguing the case that men are finally starting to question traditional masculinity as a consequence of changing social structures such gender roles, economic phases, feminist movements, and cultural expectations. This crisis expresses to be concerns over relationships, expressing emotions, and professional success. The contradiction between conventional expectations and contemporary, changing ideas of what it is to be a man is therefore depicted in ZNMD, which serves to symbolize the crisis of masculinity in film. Therefore, through the application of masculinities theories, it is discovered how ZNMD breaks hegemonic masculinity to build a new inclusive male character definition. The film shows masculinity transforms through character transformations alongside societal developments thus reflecting masculinity as an evolving social construct.

4. Methodology

4.1 Qualitative Analysis

This paper investigates masculinity transformation in the movie ZNMD through qualitative research methods. This research project applies Raewyn Connell's Hegemonic

Masculinity theory from gender theory together with character analysis methods into its evaluation. The film presents its lead characters ARJUN and KABIR and IMRAN to depict how they face relationship changes while advancing personally and dealing with emotional issues as they challenge conventional masculine ideas. The study examines Arjun's Imran's and Kabir's upbringing through investigation of the theme elements that include emotional suppression vulnerability male bonding and personal transformation. Several linguistic analyses of selected exchanges together with semiotic assessments will demonstrate hidden gender-based implications which complement the narrative analysis focused on showing how masculinity changes.

4.2 Application of Gender Studies

The research uses masculinity theory alongside gender research to examine how the emotional and psychological development of three ZNMD (2011) characters represents masculine characteristics. The study uses R Connell's (1995) model of hegemonic masculinity to understand how the movie upholds traditional gender norms as it challenges current cultural masculinity standards. Through the lens of postmodern masculinity the film shows its depiction of personal empowerment alongside emotional relations and momentary weaknesses. The notion of gender performativity by Judith Butler (1990) proves masculinity comes from learning rather than biological inheritance which allows research studies to examine gender norms creation and decay using film characters' exchanges.

5. Analysis and Discussions

5.1. Arjun: Overcoming Fear to Become Free

The capitalist definition of success finds complete embodiment in Arjun who maintains strong work ethics along with professional development and financial achievement. He pursued financial security because he experienced trauma during his childhood when he lost his father. During the entire movie Arjun evolves through his process of breaking free from capitalist mindsets which used to define his entire existence.

5.1.2. A Materialistic Workaholic

Arjun starts the story by demonstrating materialism through his workaholic behaviour while targeting both his career development and money security. Before the Kabir marriage he declined Spain travel because his monetary motivations showed his materialistic outlook while his dedication to work showed how his career success defined his identity.

5.1.3. Adventure Activities for Transformation

Three adventure sports found in ZNMD serve as metaphors to show how Arjun becomes a different person while progressing emotionally. Scuba diving enables him to stay in the present while he focuses on living instead of chasing money alone. By taking part in skydiving Arjun confronts his fears and advances past his comfort limits. The activity demonstrates to him the unpredictable nature of existence. The Bull Run stands as a representation of uncontrolled mess since it mirrors Arjun's existence during his participation in the activity he deeply dreaded losing control throughout.

5.1.4 Final state

Through his journey Arjun chooses to abandon his ambitions for money because experiences lead to genuine fulfillment. Arjun, however, experiences significant growth in personality throughout the film. Through this road trip experience Arjun has faced up to the bare truth of all his accomplishments which damaged his psychological and emotional state. When the film concludes Arjun demonstrates a deeper understanding of life that adopts relationships and personal contentment above monetary triumphs. The transformation of his masculinity connected to masculine identity resulted from his shifting beliefs so he now holds a balanced self-aware perspective as opposed to his previous work-oriented worldview.

5.2.1. Kabir – The Peacemaker Caught Between Expectations and Desire

Through Kabir the audience sees a character struggling to decide whether to follow social conventions or pursue his personal wishes. His cheerful exterior belies an inner struggle about his marriage to Natasha which stems from whether he is choosing it freely or out of social pressure. He demonstrates through his

conversations how people struggle between personal needs and community requirements.

5.2.2. Conflict between Personal Choice and External Expectation

In the story Kabir represents the internal struggle between his personal inclinations and societal social norms. Internal disagreement emerges from his positive behaviour as he wonders whether his marriage to Natasha is genuinely his choice or a social requirement. Social norms create pressure which competes against personal wants in his social exchanges.

5.2.3. Transformative Activities through Adventure

Through skydiving and similar daring activities he discovers inner self-realization that enables him to manage his marital concerns and face upcoming wedding-related pressure. During his diving session he can disconnect from other pressures and reflect for one minute by scanning his mind. At Bull Run he displays his greatest moment of self-assertion by facing his inner doubts to uncover his life accomplishments.

5.2.4. The Outcome

Kabir obtains real power to defend his genuine desires after he faces his fears and refuses societal norms.

There is a more intricate representation of Kabir's masculinity through his personal struggle leading to his decision to postpone his marriage ceremony. True personal freedom together with fulfillment becomes possible when one rejects societal norms in order to make authentic decisions. The brand of masculinity Kabir embodies shows an alternative approach through his belief in empathic expression and personal truth above traditional marriage principles.

5.3.1. Imran: Recognizing Emotional Trauma and Absence of Father

The character Imran (Farhan Akhtar) chooses humour as a defense mechanism to silence the emotional pain he carries. He stands out as the most congenial of the main characters but he hides unresolved grief because his biological father disappeared from his life. During the film

Imran navigates three essential elements which form his central storyline: obtaining closure and learning to accept his personal history and battling through his emotional trauma.

5.3.2. Imran-The Weight of a Hidden Truth

His joyful disposition masks his most intense emotions since he avoids confronting reality by creating a carefree atmosphere yet his poetry shows his complete emotional depth. During his childhood Imran remained ignorant about his father due to his mother's concealment of his true origins. The shocking truth discoveries make him feel betrayed and thrown into confusion.

5.3.3. Change through Adventure Activities to Transform

The discovery of his biological father serves as the life-altering moment for Imran. Salman disappoints Imran when his father fails to provide him with the emotional support that Imran had expected. During his road journey with friends his fraudulent persona starts revealing itself. Freeing himself from his mental stresses becomes a necessary requirement during the skydive experience. Through practicing underwater scuba he discovered that confronting his emotions remained better than hiding from them. Being courageous means looking life directly in the eye instead of fleeing from it which The Bull Run represents. His poetic verses serve as emotional triggers that guide him during the entire motion picture.

5.3.4. Final state

Imran understands healing requires an acknowledgment of history instead of attempted revisions of events. He accepts both his talent for poetry and grants forgiveness to his father. His character's voyage in the movie leads him to acknowledge both past struggles and unfavourable moments.

The process requires him to challenge past traumatic incidents involving his father and accept everything that makes him who he is both beneficial and negative aspects included. Vulnerability becomes acceptable for Imran who chooses to remove his anti-cool detached persona. Confronting his father leads him to

experience inner peace and find closure after which point marks his life's essential turning point. By undergoing this journey Imran gains a masculinity perspective which includes emotional understanding together with deep self-transformation.

6. Conclusion

All male leads in ZNDB express different forms of masculinity through their character development in *Zindagi Na Milegi Dobara*. Through time Arjun transforms into an emotionally evolved and balanced man who represents standard male values based on financial achievement. Kabir maintains a separate style of masculine identity which puts emotional authenticity before meeting typical social norms. Through the course of the film Imran shifts from needing approval from others to develop emotional depth. The content celebrates friendship as well as self-discovery while demonstrating how gender-based societal norms specifically in this cultural context impact masculinity. The notion of hegemonic masculinity in the movie featured a conventional strong prosperous male figure yet the main characters were able to honestly interact and mature as individuals. The film presents modern masculinity marked by growth alongside emotional connections. Despite its preferences for demonstrating the power source in connections and self-awareness it maintains regular gender expectations instead of moving beyond them. This presentation provides an updated genuine picture of how men exist in contemporary society. The characters examine the relationship between masculinity and race, class and emotional health which together show how real masculinity exists as a variety of ongoing growth.

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THE SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES OF PM UJJWALA YOJANA

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Abstract: The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), launched in 2016, is a flagship initiative by the Government of India aimed at providing LPG connections to women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The scheme seeks to reduce dependence on traditional cooking fuels like firewood and dung cakes, which are harmful to health and the environment. By promoting clean fuel usage, PMUY aims to improve women's health, reduce indoor air pollution, and empower rural women by saving their time and energy. The scheme has achieved remarkable success by providing over 103 million LPG connections and significantly increasing national LPG coverage. It has led to notable improvements in women's health, reduced cooking time, and environmental benefits such as decreased deforestation and lower emissions. However, the scheme faces several challenges, including low refill rates due to the high cost of LPG, continued use of traditional fuels, and distribution network issues in rural areas. Research suggests that while initial adoption was high, sustained use remains a concern. Policy improvements, such as providing subsidized refills and stronger awareness campaigns, are necessary. Addressing these challenges is vital to ensure PMUY's long-term success and to achieve its goal of universal access to clean and affordable cooking energy.

Key Words: - PM Ujjwala, LPG, Environmental, Clean Energy

Introduction

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), a flagship initiative of the Government of India, was launched on May 1, 2016, in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. Spearheaded by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the scheme was conceived with the primary objective of transitioning rural and impoverished households from the use of traditional cooking fuels to cleaner alternatives, specifically Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The initial phase of the program aimed to provide 50 million LPG connections to households below the poverty line (BPL) over a period of three years, with a substantial financial commitment of ₹8,000 crores. Recognizing the continued need and the positive response to the initiative, the government subsequently expanded the target to 80 million connections by March 2020 and further to an ambitious 103.5 million. Building upon the foundation laid by PMUY, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021, with an initial goal of providing an additional one crore LPG connections, a target that was later increased.

The core objectives of PMUY extend beyond merely providing access to a cleaner fuel source. A central aim is to safeguard the health of women and children, who are disproportionately affected by the detrimental effects of smoke inhalation from burning traditional fuels such as firewood, coal, and dung cakes. Studies have indicated that the smoke inhaled by women from unclean fuels is equivalent to burning hundreds of cigarettes an hour, leading to severe respiratory diseases and other health disorders. Furthermore, PMUY seeks to empower women by issuing the LPG connections in their names, thereby recognizing their role as primary decision-makers in household matters and alleviating the arduous task of collecting firewood, which often requires significant time and effort, particularly in rural areas. This initiative also has the potential to free up valuable time for women to engage in other activities, including education, skill development, and income-generating opportunities. This report will delve into the successes achieved by PMUY in expanding access to clean cooking fuel and its socio-economic impact, while also critically

examining the challenges encountered in ensuring sustained usage and achieving its broader objectives. The analysis will further explore the financial sustainability of the scheme and its environmental implications, concluding with an overall assessment of its effectiveness. The repeated emphasis on women's health and empowerment across various sources underscores the fundamental intention of the scheme to address these critical aspects. The progressive increase in the scheme's targets, from the initial 50 million to over 100 million, reflects the government's ongoing commitment to broadening its reach and impact. This expansion also suggests a recognition of the scheme's perceived success and the persistent need to tackle the issue of clean cooking fuel access on a national scale.

Objective of the study

The objectives of this study are framed to evaluate both the successes and the limitations of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). The focus is on understanding the scheme's real-world outcomes in improving lives and promoting clean energy usage among economically weaker sections.

1. To analyze the overall implementation and outreach of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.
2. To assess the impact of PMUY on the health, environment, and quality of life of rural women.
3. To examine the socio-economic benefits derived from the use of LPG under the scheme.
4. To identify the regional and social disparities in the access and usage of LPG connections.
5. To explore the key challenges and limitations in the sustainability and effectiveness of PMUY.

Review of literature

Asharaf and Tol (2024) found that the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in India has significantly expanded access to LPG for BPL households, resulting in a 2.1 percentage point increase in consumption and a decrease in firewood dependence. It was found, however, that program success differed by region, with the North, West, and South gaining the most.

The North Eastern zone was negatively impacted by the effort. In order to ensure the sustained use of clean cooking gas, the research states that more financial support and region-specific measures are needed. There are likely to be more long-term benefits than drawbacks to increased LPG use. We need to do further research on the program's impact on respiratory health and educational outcomes.

Rajamanoharan et al. (2022) discovered that the PMUY scheme significantly helps rural Indian women who are below the poverty line. By offering LPG connections, it facilitates their switch from wood and cow dung cake to LPG. The program lowers air pollution from biomass while safeguarding their health. Refilling LPG cylinders is more expensive than the cost of medicine for inefficient biomass burning. Many homes are still applying, and the program has caused a shift in cooking methods from biomass to LPG. To further change livelihoods, though, appropriate awareness and assistance from government representatives, NGOs, and panchayat leaders are required.

Research methodology

The research follows a descriptive methodology using secondary data sources such as government reports, policy documents, and published research articles. It focuses on evaluating the implementation, impact, and challenges of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Key indicators include LPG adoption rates, frequency of refills, and socio-economic outcomes. Comparative and thematic analysis methods are used to interpret findings. The study aims to provide a holistic understanding of PMUY's effectiveness and limitations.

Discussion

Successes of PMUY: Expanding Access and Coverage

A significant achievement of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is the remarkable number of LPG connections released to eligible beneficiaries. As of December 23, 2024, the scheme successfully provided over 103.3 million connections. Furthermore, the Ujjwala 2.0 initiative contributed an additional 23.4 million connections by the same date. This

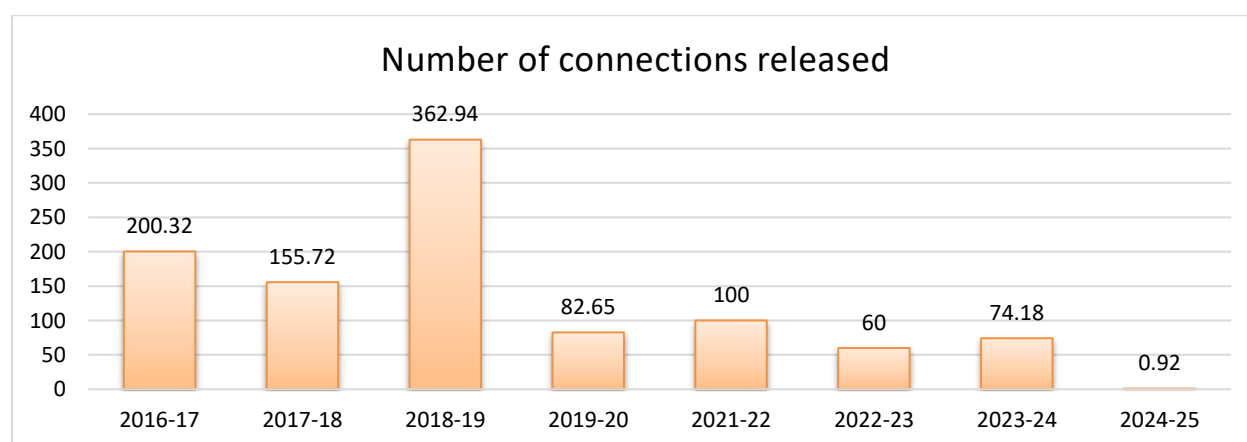
demonstrates the program's extensive reach and its effectiveness in providing access to clean cooking fuel to a substantial portion of the targeted population. Notably, the initial goal of distributing 80 million connections was achieved by September 2019, well ahead of the original timeline. Ujjwala 2.0 also demonstrated strong initial momentum, reaching its first target of one crore connections by January 2022 and further expanding to 1.6 crore by December 2022. Recognizing the continued demand and the potential for further impact, the government has approved the release of an additional 7.5 million connections under the Ujjwala 2.0 guidelines. The implementation of PMUY has also resulted in a substantial increase in the overall national LPG coverage. In May 2016, when the scheme was launched, the all-India LPG coverage stood at 61.90%. By April 2019, this figure had risen significantly to 94.30%. Recent estimates indicate that the overall LPG coverage in the country reached an impressive 99.8% by July 2024. This near-universal coverage represents a monumental shift in the landscape of cooking fuel usage in India, largely driven by the success of the PMUY initiative.

The scheme's design ensures that it reaches the intended beneficiaries through clearly defined eligibility criteria. The primary focus is on adult

women belonging to BPL households, identified based on various socio-economic parameters. Specific categories of eligible women include those from SC/ST households, beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), individuals from Most Backward Classes, Antyodaya Anna Yojana beneficiaries, and residents of certain geographically challenging areas such as tea and ex-tea garden tribes, forest dwellers, and those living in river islands. The identification of BPL families is primarily done through the data collected during the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC). This targeted approach ensures that the benefits of the scheme are directed towards the most vulnerable populations who have historically relied on polluting and inefficient cooking fuels. The significant number of connections provided and the remarkable increase in national LPG coverage undeniably highlight the success of PMUY in expanding access to clean cooking fuel across India. The phased expansion of the scheme and the consistent achievement of targets demonstrate effective implementation in terms of reaching a vast number of households. By focusing on specific vulnerable groups through well-defined eligibility criteria, the scheme ensures that its benefits are directed towards those most in need of cleaner cooking solutions.

Fig. 1.1 Year-wise Connections Released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) from 2016-17 to 2024-25

Source: Open Government Data Platform India



Socio-Economic Impact and Women's Empowerment

The transition from traditional cooking fuels to LPG under the PMUY scheme has had a significant socio-economic impact, particularly on women. One of the most critical benefits is the positive effect on women's health. The replacement of fuels like firewood, coal, and dung cakes with LPG leads to a substantial reduction in indoor air pollution, a major contributor to respiratory diseases, cardiovascular problems, and other health issues affecting women and children. Research has indicated a direct link between PMUY and improved lung function, along with a decrease in respiratory symptoms among beneficiaries. Furthermore, a study has shown a notable decline in the likelihood of women experiencing heart and respiratory ailments, by 7% and 13% respectively, following the implementation of PMUY.

Beyond health improvements, the adoption of LPG has resulted in significant time savings for women. Traditionally, collecting firewood is a labor-intensive and time-consuming task, often requiring women to travel long distances. By providing access to LPG, PMUY alleviates this burden, freeing up valuable time that women can potentially use for other productive activities, such as education, income generation, or simply rest and leisure. A study

conducted in Bihar revealed that an impressive 79.1% of beneficiaries reported experiencing time savings as a direct result of using LPG for cooking.

Independent evaluations of the PMUY scheme have provided further insights into its socio-economic impact. A study conducted in Bihar found that the scheme had a medium impact on 61% of the respondents, with factors such as the age of the respondents, their level of social participation, and their family income positively influencing the extent of this impact. Research in rural Bihar indicated high initial adoption rates of LPG (90%), but also highlighted a challenge of low refill frequency, with 57% of beneficiaries not refilling their cylinders even once in the past year, primarily due to the cost of refills. Despite this, the study reported that 100% of respondents perceived improvements in their health. Findings from a study in Western Maharashtra suggested that PMUY has led to women's empowerment in terms of improved mental health and economic empowerment, although the impact on other socio-economic indicators was mixed. This research also recommended providing refills at subsidized costs to ensure sustained usage. Another study conducted in Rajasthan concluded that all dimensions of the PMUY scheme have a significant positive influence on the socio-economic aspects of women's empowerment.

Table 1: Impact of PMUY in Bihar

Study Location	Key Findings
Bihar	Medium impact on 61% of respondents; positive correlation with age, social participation, income.
Rural Bihar	High initial LPG adoption (90%) but low refill rates (57% no refill in past year due to cost); 100% reported health improvements.
Western Maharashtra	Women empowerment in mental health and economic aspects; mixed impact on other socio-economic indicators; need for subsidized refills.
Rajasthan	Significant positive influence of PMUY on socio-economic aspects of women's empowerment.

These diverse findings suggest that while PMUY has undeniably expanded access to clean cooking fuel and likely contributed to health benefits and time savings, the broader socio-economic impact is complex and influenced by various factors. The issue of low refill rates in some regions raises concerns

about the sustained adoption of LPG and the full realization of the scheme's intended benefits. The research consistently points towards the importance of affordability and existing socio-economic conditions in determining the overall effectiveness of the program.

Challenges and Areas for Improvement

Despite the significant successes of the PMUY scheme, several challenges and areas for improvement have been identified. A primary concern is the issue of sustained usage, as evidenced by the low refill rates reported in multiple studies. For instance, in the study conducted in Bihar, 57% of beneficiaries did not refill their LPG cylinders even once in the past year, with the high cost of refills being the primary deterrent. Data on the average LPG refill consumption by PMUY beneficiaries also suggests potential trends that warrant further investigation. The reasons for these low refill rates are multifaceted and may include the affordability of refills for low-income households, the continued practice of using traditional fuels alongside LPG (known as fuel stacking), and potentially a lack of awareness about the benefits of exclusive LPG usage or ingrained behavioral patterns.

The affordability of refills remains a significant hurdle for many beneficiaries, even with the provision of subsidies. While the government has been providing subsidies on refills and has even increased the subsidy amount over time, the financial burden can still be substantial for families living below the poverty line. Several studies have recommended exploring alternative subsidy mechanisms, such as providing refills at subsidized costs directly, rather than transferring the subsidy amount to the beneficiaries' bank accounts.

Infrastructure limitations and the efficiency of the distribution network also pose challenges, particularly in ensuring the timely and convenient delivery of LPG refills to beneficiaries, especially in remote and rural areas. An audit report highlighted initial inadequacies in the commissioning of new LPG distributorships, which led to logistical difficulties in supplying cylinders. Addressing these infrastructural gaps is crucial for ensuring consistent access to refills and encouraging sustained usage.

Furthermore, the initial implementation of the scheme faced challenges related to beneficiary identification. The audit report pointed out instances where connections were issued based on single Aadhaar numbers without proper verification of other family members,

connections issued against incomplete or blank records in the SECC-2011 list, and even cases of connections being issued to males and minors, who were not the intended beneficiaries. Delays in the installation of connections were also observed in some cases. Robust beneficiary verification processes and stringent implementation protocols are essential to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the eligible households and prevent misuse of resources.

Safety aspects and the need for enhanced awareness campaigns are also important considerations. Observations of unsafe LPG usage practices among some beneficiaries highlight the necessity of educating users about safe handling and usage procedures. Ensuring that pre-installation inspections are conducted, and installation certificates are properly documented is also vital for safety. Continuous and comprehensive safety awareness campaigns can help mitigate potential risks associated with LPG usage. The persistent challenge of ensuring sustained usage, primarily due to the affordability of refills, represents a significant impediment to the full realization of PMUY's potential. Addressing infrastructure limitations and implementing robust beneficiary verification processes are also critical for the scheme's long-term success. The recurring cost of refills presents a barrier for many BPL families, suggesting a need to re-evaluate the subsidy mechanism or explore alternative models to make LPG a truly affordable and consistently used cooking fuel. Logistical challenges in rural areas further compound this issue. Additionally, maintaining the integrity of the beneficiary list is essential for the effective and equitable allocation of resources.

Financial Sustainability and Policy Evaluations

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana involves significant financial implications for the government. The initial budget allocation for the scheme was ₹8,000 crores. Over the years, the expenditure on PMUY has increased, particularly with the expansion of the scheme and the provision of subsidies on refills. The targeted subsidy outgo, for instance, rose from ₹4,745 crore in FY23 to ₹7,490 crore in FY24. It is worth noting that funds saved from the

'Give-it-up' subsidy campaign, where financially able consumers voluntarily relinquished their LPG subsidies, were also channeled towards the implementation of PMUY.

Recognizing the scale and importance of the PMUY scheme, NITI Aayog, the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, is currently undertaking an evaluation of PMUY and the targeted subsidies provided to its beneficiaries. This evaluation aims to assess various aspects of the scheme, including its effectiveness in achieving its objectives, its overall impact on the beneficiaries, the efficiency of its implementation, its long-term sustainability, its coherence with other government programs, and the extent of convergence achieved. The findings of this evaluation will be crucial in identifying areas for further improvement and ensuring the long-term viability of the scheme.

Several policy recommendations have emerged from various studies aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of PMUY. These include suggestions to provide refills at subsidized costs rather than relying solely on direct benefit transfers, focusing on broader socio-economic indicators that influence LPG usage, and ensuring rigorous beneficiary verification processes. The need for conducting massive safety awareness campaigns and exploring the possibility of subsidizing the cost of mandatory inspections have also been highlighted. Furthermore, it has been recommended to thoroughly scrutinize the existing LPG databases and physical records to identify and restrict connections to ineligible beneficiaries, including males and minors, as well as instances of multiple connections to the same household. The financial sustainability of PMUY is intrinsically linked to the government's ability to balance the provision of affordable clean fuel with its budgetary constraints. The ongoing evaluation by NITI Aayog signifies a proactive approach towards understanding the scheme's long-term viability and identifying potential areas for refinement. Policy recommendations from various research studies offer valuable insights that can inform future adjustments to the scheme, aiming to maximize its impact and ensure its continued success.

Environmental Impact

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has significant positive implications for the environment. By facilitating the transition from traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, and dung cakes to LPG, the scheme directly contributes to a reduction in household air pollution. Household air pollution is a major environmental health hazard, contributing to a substantial disease burden, particularly among women and children. Reducing the reliance on these polluting fuels leads to cleaner indoor air, thereby mitigating the adverse health effects associated with smoke inhalation.

Furthermore, the widespread adoption of LPG as a cooking fuel has the potential to positively impact environmental sustainability by minimizing deforestation. The collection of firewood, a primary cooking fuel in many rural households, often contributes to deforestation and land degradation. By providing an accessible and affordable alternative, PMUY can help reduce the demand for firewood, thereby contributing to the conservation of forests and natural resources.

The shift towards cleaner cooking fuels under PMUY also aligns with broader global efforts to combat climate change. The combustion of traditional biomass fuels releases significant amounts of greenhouse gases, contributing to air pollution and climate change. LPG, on the other hand, is a cleaner-burning fuel that produces fewer emissions. By promoting the use of LPG, PMUY contributes to India's commitment to sustainable development and its efforts to reduce carbon emissions, thereby playing a role in mitigating global climate change. The improvement in public health outcomes resulting from reduced indoor air pollution can also be considered a significant positive environmental impact, as it addresses a major environmental health risk associated with traditional cooking practices. The environmental benefits of PMUY extend beyond just cleaner air within individual households. By decreasing the demand for traditional fuels, the scheme can contribute to broader environmental conservation efforts, such as preserving forests and mitigating the effects of climate change.

CONCLUSION

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana stands as a significant government initiative that has achieved considerable success in expanding access to clean cooking fuel and increasing LPG coverage across India. The scheme has demonstrably reached a vast number of households, particularly those below the poverty line and in vulnerable categories. The socio-economic impact of PMUY is substantial, offering the potential for significant health benefits, particularly for women and children, and providing valuable time savings for women, which can be utilized for other productive activities. Independent evaluations have largely confirmed the positive impact of the scheme, while also highlighting areas that require attention. Despite these notable successes, PMUY faces persistent challenges, primarily related to ensuring the sustained usage of LPG due to the affordability of refills for low-income households. Infrastructure limitations in certain regions and the need for robust beneficiary verification processes also present ongoing areas for improvement. The financial sustainability of the scheme necessitates a careful balancing of providing affordable clean fuel with the government's budgetary considerations. Continued evaluation and policy adjustments, informed by research findings and on-the-ground experiences, are crucial for addressing these challenges. The environmental impact of PMUY is a significant positive externality, contributing to reduced household air pollution, minimized deforestation, and a decrease in carbon emissions. By promoting a cleaner cooking fuel, the scheme aligns with national and global goals for environmental sustainability and public health. To ensure the

long-term effectiveness and sustainability of the PM Ujjwala Yojana in achieving its overarching goals of women's empowerment, improved health outcomes, and a cleaner environment, it is imperative to address the identified challenges through targeted policy interventions and continued commitment.

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A STUDY ON STRESS MANAGEMENT AMONG AD-HOC ASSISTANT PROFESSORS OF COLLEGE IN VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES IN JHARKHAND

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Abstract

Stress has become a pervasive aspect of modern life, driven largely by the pursuit of success and increasing competition. This issue is particularly pronounced among career-oriented women, especially college teachers, who juggle multiple responsibilities at work and home. Studies by Abrol (2003) and others highlight how societal expectations and the growing involvement of women in the workforce contribute to elevated stress levels. Stress among women educators is linked to serious health issues, including coronary heart disease, weight gain, body pain, and psychosomatic disorders. Researchers such as Aditi and Kumari (2005), William (2005), and Sudan (2006) emphasize how these women face a high risk of stress-induced ailments due to work overload, unhealthy lifestyles, and evolving personal values. Despite modern progress, traditional expectations still burden many women, compounding their stress. However, industrialization, education, and legal reforms have helped redefine women's roles, encouraging their participation in professional spheres. Nevertheless, the increasing complexity of life continues to strain mental health. People often suffer from stress-related conditions like depression and anxiety due to unbalanced lives, disorganized routines, and negative emotions. The human body is naturally inclined toward health, but unhealthy lifestyles and persistent stress are significant contributors to modern diseases and societal breakdown. The study aims to identify causes of stress affecting Ad-hoc Assistant Professors, understand their perceptions of job-related stress, explore their stress management strategies, and suggest effective ways to cope with stress within the college work environment. Addressing stress is not just about solving problems but about creating healthy, supportive work environments. Work can be self-promoting if it occurs in safe, development-focused settings. Successful employers and managers play a key role by providing leadership to effectively manage and reduce work-related stress for overall well-being.

Keywords: Stress Management, Ad-hoc Assistant Professor, Environments, Strategies, Developments, and Employers.

Introduction

Stress has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. As Abrol (2003) noted, the desire for greater pleasure and achievement has led to increased competition in every field of life. This growing competition, in turn, contributes significantly to stress among individuals. While competition is undoubtedly

necessary, we must not overlook its consequences especially in recent years, as more and more women enter the workforce and take on multiple roles. College women teachers today face a variety of challenges, with stress being a significant concern. One serious consequence of stress is its link to coronary heart disease. Stress has become increasingly common among career-oriented women, and

recent trends show a rise in the incidence of coronary heart disease among female college teachers. The primary contributors to this issue include work-related stress, poor dietary habits, lack of physical activity, and shifting personal values.

Aditi and Kumari (2005) highlighted in their research that women teachers are experiencing numerous health problems such as overweight, body aches, and psychosomatic symptoms. These working women often operate under high levels of stress, as they are required to fulfil multiple roles both at work and at home.

Expectations from women working as college teachers are notably high. They face the constant pressure of balancing professional responsibilities with family duties, which significantly impacts their health. Several scholars have addressed these issues: William (2005) and Weib (2007) discussed the health problems faced by career-oriented women, while Blues Menthol (2007) investigated how job-related stress affects overall well-being. Sudan (2006) also remarked that psychosomatic disorders among women are increasing at a rapid rate.

In many cultures, there is a general belief that a woman's primary role is to manage household affairs, such as fetching water, cooking, and caring for children. However, since the beginning of the present century, the status of women in India has been gradually changing due to factors like industrialization, urbanization, increased mobility, and progressive social legislation. According to Anita Devi, with the spread of education and greater awareness, women have moved beyond traditional domestic roles and are now actively participating in higher-level professional activities.

Modern life is saturated with stress and pressure. This stress often stems from human desires, ambitions, and high expectations. Rather than being linear, life is multifaceted, and its quality is determined by how well one maintains balance across its various aspects. The complexity of modern existence has escalated, with people constantly striving for more. Disorganized living and skewed values have led to growing anxiety and mental tension.

A healthy mindset avoids negativity such as worry, stress, greed, envy, and jealousy. Stress negatively affects individuals in countless ways. The human body's natural state is one of wellness, not illness. Most of us are born healthy, but through our lifestyles, we gradually develop diseases—often unknowingly. Today, stress remains one of the most significant causes of death. It contributes to the breakdown of families, and the majority of deaths are linked to stress-induced conditions like anxiety attacks, phobias, and depression.

Review of related literature

Handson R. and Chamberlain L.J. (2003) argue that job stress is a serious issue affecting both employees and organizations. It reduces the sense of purpose and satisfaction in work, leads to negative health outcomes, and lowers organizational productivity. Understanding all the contributing factors of job stress has been a challenge, mainly because gathering detailed information about both jobs and organizational settings is complex.

Using a comprehensive new dataset drawn from full-length public organizational ethnographies, researchers are now able to examine both job-level and organizational-level stressors simultaneously. The findings reinforce the long-held view that job autonomy plays a crucial role in reducing stress.

Additionally, new evidence highlights the positive effects of organizational coherence and local ownership. It was also found that the impact of some job-related stress can be lessened by social involvement at work, such as through informal coworker relationships or structured participation programs.

Overall, the data suggests that organizational factors can influence stress levels as much or even more than individual job characteristics. This underlines the need to focus more attention on the organizational environment when addressing job stress.

Susan Gill and Marilyn J. Davidson (2005) conducted a study involving a large sample of German and British managers from both the private and public sectors. Participants completed the Pressure Management Indicator (PMI)—a self-report questionnaire developed

from the Occupational Stress Indicator (OSI). The PMI offers both a global view and detailed profiles of occupational stress. Outcome measures included job satisfaction, job security, organizational commitment, physical well-being (such as physical symptoms and exhaustion), and psychological health (including anxiety, depression, burnout, and resilience). The study also assessed moderator variables, such as behavior type, internal locus of control, and coping strategies.

Key findings from the PMI data revealed that, compared to British managers, German managers reported greater job satisfaction but lower resilience. Interestingly, German managers experienced higher pressure from the home–work interface, yet felt less pressure about the need for external recognition of their achievements.

Additionally, German managers demonstrated a higher level of Type A behavior traits, particularly impatience, along with a strong internal locus of control, indicating their belief in being able to influence events around them. They also relied more heavily on coping strategies, especially problem-focused techniques, to manage stress.

Mustaba and McCartney (2008) emphasized that the body and mind are constantly working to maintain balance and equilibrium. Emotional stability is essential, and any disruption or threat to this balance can lead to stress or distress.

Objective of the study

The following are the objectives of the study

1. To examine the various factors contributing to stress among Ad-hoc Assistant Professors in a college environment.
2. To understand the viewpoints of Assistant Professors on the stress they encounter in their roles.
3. To explore the coping mechanisms adopted by Ad-hoc Assistant Professors for handling stress.
4. To provide guidelines for reducing and handling stress effectively.

Scope of the study

The study is confined to stress management of Ad-hoc Assistant Professors of college level in the various state universities in Jharkhand. It

involves such as stress related to work family decision once future it is stress is both physical and mental it is caused by major life events such as illness and death of a loved one change is responsibilities aur expectation at work and increase of job promotion loss aur changes in the organisation changing worker demographics race ethnicity gender and age worker safety and health.

Importance of the study

States and allies such diverse conditions are psychosomatic heart diseases and can be a major contributor to distribute in one's emotional social company and family life it inherits creativity and personal effectiveness and exhibit itself in a general dissatisfaction there is a great impact in Ad-hoc Assistant Professors of college that end up with stress.

Thus, an attempt is made to access the various dimensions of stress among Ad-hoc Assistant Professors of colleges.

Methodology

The present study is based on exploratory Research Design it is being used to precise investigation and information is gathered through practical problems on a particular conjunctural statement.

Sampling method

The sampling used in this study it simple random sampling as the sample is selected with equal probability is the population for the survey is very large and due to time limitation, a sample size of 250 is taken for the survey primary source of data has been collected and survey method is also applied to collect the data from the respondent and the data are collected with the help of questionnaire distribution

In regard to the study three forms of Statistical Techniques or tools have been developed such as

- i. Percentage analysis
- ii. Chi square test and
- iii. ANOVA

Limit

As the research is restricted within various state universities of Jharkhand State, Jharkhand

results are not applicable to other areas of India Limited number of respondents has been chosen due to time constant and this could affect the accuracy of result to certain extent.

Analyses and interpretation

It is based on percentage analysis

Table 1: Respondents Age

SI. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	20-25	08	03.20
2.	26-30	65	26.00
3.	31-35	85	34.00
4.	35 and above	92	36.80
Total		250	100.00

Sources: Data Collected by Researcher.

From the above table it is clear that 3.2% of the respondents are in the 20 – 25 age group, 26% of the respondents are in the 26 – 30 age group, 34% of the respondents are in the 31 - 35 age

group and 36.80% of the respondents are in the 35 and above age group.

Table 2: Respondents Designation

SI. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Head of Department	30	12.00
2.	Professor	05	02.00
3.	Associate Professor	10	04.00
4.	Assistant Professor	205	82.00
Total		250	100.00

Sources: Data Collected by Researcher.

From the above table it is clear that 12% of the respondents fall under the category of head of department, 2% respondents belong to the category of Professor, 4% respondents belong

to the category of Associate Professor and 82% respondents belong to the category of Assistant Professor.

Table 3: Respondents opinion regarding insufficient challenging Work.

SI. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Always	00	00.00
2.	Often	00	00.00
3.	Sometimes	25	10.00
4.	Rarely	50	20.00
5.	Never	175	70.00
Total		250	100.00

Sources: Data Collected by Researcher.

From the above table, it is clear that 10% of the respondents stated that they sometimes experience insufficiently challenging work,

20% said they rarely experience such work, and the remaining 70% reported that they never find their work insufficiently challenging.

Table 4: Respondents opinion regarding Heavy Work Load.

SI. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Always	205	82.00
2.	Often	45	18.00
3.	Sometimes	00	00.00
4.	Rarely	00	00.00
5.	Never	00	00.00
Total		250	100.00

Sources: Data Collected by Researcher.

From the above table, it is evident that 82% of the respondents reported experiencing a heavy workload, while the remaining 18% indicated a consistently high workload.

Table 5: Respondents opinion regarding Much Pressure to Target.

SI. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Always	200	80.00
2.	Often	25	10.00
3.	Sometimes	15	06.00
4.	Rarely	10	04.00
5.	Never	00	00.00
Total		250	100.00

Sources: Data Collected by Researcher.

From the above table, it is indicated that 80% of the respondents stated they always feel a lot of pressure to meet targets, 10% said they often feel such pressure, 6% mentioned they

sometimes experience pressure, and the remaining 4% reported that they rarely feel much pressure to meet targets.

Table 6: Respondents opinion regarding Lack of Involvement in Decision Making.

SI. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Always	180	72.00
2.	Often	45	18.00
3.	Sometimes	25	10.00
4.	Rarely	00	00.00
5.	Never	00	00.00
Total		250	100.00

Sources: Data Collected by Researcher.

From the above table, it is clear that 72% of respondents stated they always experience a lack of involvement in decision-making, 18%

said they often feel excluded, and the remaining 10% reported that they sometimes face a lack of involvement in decision-making.

Table 7: Respondents opinion regarding Gender Problems.

(Sources: Data Collected by Researcher.)

SI. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Always	190	76.00
2.	Often	35	14.00
3.	Sometimes	00	00.00
4.	Rarely	10	04.00
5.	Never	15	06.00
Total		250	100.00

From the above table, it is indicated that 76% of respondents reported always facing gender-related problems, 14% stated they often experience such issues, 4% said they rarely face gender problems, and the remaining 6% mentioned they never encounter gender-related issues.

Interpretation of Data- Chi-square test is a statistical method used to test the association

between salary and insufficiently challenging work.

- Null hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant association between salary and insufficiency in challenging work.
- Alternate hypothesis (H_1): There is significant association between salary and insufficiency in challenging work.

Table 8: Salary – Insufficient Challenging Work. (Observed Value)

Salary	Insufficient Challenging Work			Total
	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
Upto ₹ 20,000	05	30	70	105
₹ 20,001 to ₹ 30,000	08	12	14	34
₹ 30,001 to ₹ 40,000	07	16	11	34
₹ 40,001 to ₹ 50,000	18	22	07	47
Above ₹ 50,000	12	10	08	30
Total	50	90	110	250

Sources: Data Computed by Researcher.

Table 8: Salary – Insufficient Challenging Work. (Expected Value)

Salary	Insufficient Challenging Work			Total
	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
Upto ₹ 20,000	21	37.8	46.2	105
₹ 20,001 to ₹ 30,000	6.8	12.24	14.96	34
₹ 30,001 to ₹ 40,000	6.8	12.24	14.96	34
₹ 40,001 to ₹ 50,000	9.4	16.92	20.68	47
Above ₹ 50,000	6	10.8	13.2	30
Total	50	90	110	250

Degree of freedom is 8 and the value of chi square are 55.09830049, p-value= 4.2 For significance at the level of Chi square should be greater than or equal to. The distribution is not significant

Inference- Hair the value is less than the table value we accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no significant association between salary and insufficient challenging work.

To test Association between qualification and heavy workload

1. Null hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant Association between qualification and heavy workload.
2. Alternative hypothesis (H_1): There is a significant Association between qualification and heavy workload.

Table 9: Qualification – Heavy Work Load. (Observed Value)

Qualification	Heavy Work Load		Total
	Always	Often	
Ph.D	35	0	35
M.Phil	45	45	90
PG + NET	0	125	125
Total	80	170	250

Sources: Data Computed by Researcher.

Qualification – Heavy Work Load. (Expected Value)

Qualification	Heavy Work Load		Total
	Always	Often	
Ph.D	11.2	23.8	35
M.Phil	28.8	61.2	90
PG + NET	40	85	125
Total	80	170	250

Sources: Data Computed by Researcher.

Degree of freedom is 2 and the value of chi square are 146.5993, p-value= .46

Table value the distribution is significant.

Inference-Here, the Chi-Square value is greater than the Table value, it rejects null hypothesis and conclude that there is significant association between qualification and Heavy Work Load.

Anova- Analysing Factor: Insufficient Challenging Work

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean of Square	F	Sig.
Heavy Work Load	Between the groups	3.394	2	1.697	20.013	0.000**
	Within the Groups	3.986	47	0.085		
	Total	7.380	49			
Pressure to take up the results	Between the groups	2.549	2	1.274	3.140	0.052*
	Within the Groups	19.071	47	0.406		
	Total	21.620	49			
Efforts are not Recognised	Between the groups	17.977	2	8.989	31.901	0.000**
	Within the Groups	13.243	47	0.282		
	Total	31.220	49			
Lack of Clarity about Role	Between the groups	3.977	2	1.989	34.075	0.000**
	Within the Groups	2.743	47	0.058		
	Total	6.720	49			
Lack of Autonomy	Between the groups	3.714	2	1.857	20.367	0.000**
	Within the Groups	4.286	47	0.091		
	Total	8.000	49			
Organizational Change	Between the groups	1.449	2	0.724	2.472	0.095*
	Within the Groups	13.771	47	0.293		
	Total	15.220	49			
Good Working Environment	Between the groups	0.137	2	0.069	0.910	0.410*
	Within the Groups	3.543	47	0.075		
	Total	3.680	49			
Good relationship with Head of Department	Between the groups	4.934	2	2.467	2.768	0.073*
	Within the Groups	41.886	47	0.891		
	Total	46.820	49			
Good Relationship with Colleagues	Between the groups	0.514	2	0.257	3.032	0.058*
	Within the Groups	3.986	47	0.085		
	Total	4.500	49			
Unsatisfactory Work	Between the groups	3.234	2	1.617	11.902	0.000**
	Within the Groups	6.386	47	0.136		
	Total	9.620	49			
Sleeping Problems	Between the groups	8.309	2	4.154	9.094	0.000**
	Within the Groups	21.471	47	0.457		
	Total	29.780	49			

Gender Problems	Between the groups	29.429	2	14.714	22.257	0.000**
	Within the Groups	31.071	47	0.661		
	Total	60.500	49			
Financial Problems	Between the groups	12.334	2	6.167	55.895	0.000**
	Within the Groups	5.186	47	0.661		
	Total	17.520	49			
Increase Absence in Job	Between the groups	0.514	2	0.257	3.032	0.058*
	Within the Groups	3.986	47	0.085		
	Total	4.500	49			
Look for Promotion	Between the groups	0.994	2	0.497	2.572	0.087*
	Within the Groups	9.086	47	0.193		
	Total	10.080	49			

** Significant at 0.001 Percent Level

* Significant at 0.05 Percent Level

Inference

From the above ANOVA Table, it is inferred that 16 factors are considered as depending variable for analysing variable insufficient challenging work. Out of 16 factors are significant with the analysing variable. The factor, good working environment is not significant with the analysing factor.

Findings

- According to the chi-square test, the qualification of respondents does not have a statistically significant relationship with heavy workload.
- The results of the chi-square analysis indicate no meaningful correlation between educational qualifications and the desire for promotion among respondents.
- According to the chi-square test, there is no meaningful relationship between the designation of respondents and the perception that their efforts go unrecognized or unrewarded.
- The results of the chi-square test reveal no statistically significant relationship between salary levels and financial difficulties among respondents.
- The study revealed that 82% of respondents always face a heavy workload in the organization.
- The majority of respondents expressed the opinion that their efforts are frequently not acknowledged by the institution.

- It was found that 91% of respondents are consistently satisfied with the positive working environment.

Suggestions

- If institutions prioritize resolving financial issues and enhancing job satisfaction, the current rate of depression among employees can be significantly reduced.
- To reduce stress arising from organizational changes, clear communication should be ensured, and individuals should be encouraged to seek professional help when appropriate.
- To promote overall health, employees are encouraged to establish routines that include physical activity, sufficient rest, and recreational pursuits beyond the workplace.
- If certain aspects of home or work life are dissatisfying, it is more productive to seek solutions rather than dwell on complaints.
- Adopting a positive mindset can enhance interpersonal relationships at home and in the workplace. Additionally, exploring relaxation techniques can help manage daily stress.
- Participate in activities that promote relaxation and emotional well-being, like brisk walking, stretching exercises, or guided imagery of a peaceful place.
- Work-related stress poses a major challenge for college teachers and their

employing institutions. As organizational structures and environments evolve, the nature of stressors experienced by employee's changes, making ongoing workplace stress monitoring essential.

Conclusion

It is not only important to identify and address stress problems but also to promote healthy work practices and reduce the harmful aspects of work. Work itself can be a self-enhancing activity when it takes place in a safe, development-focused, and health-promoting environment. Successful employers, employees, and managers provide effective leadership in managing the challenges of work-related stress.

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ROLE OF SELF-HELP GROUPS IN THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN: A STUDY OF BALASORE DISTRICT IN ODISHA

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Abstract

Women are the integral part of any economy. Self-help group (SHG) is the powerful tool of socio-economic empowerment of the poor. In India the movement of SHGs has been working in the right direction in empowering women. Odisha became the first state in India to adopt the SHG based models. The present study is an attempt to analyze the role of SHGs in promoting women empowerment in the district of Balasore. The main objective of the study is to analyze the impact of group participation on employment generation and it shows a positive contribution of participating women on income and savings of the households which will lead to economic empowerment of women. Both primary and secondary data are collected for the purpose.

Key words: women empowerment, SHGs, employment, income, savings.

JEL Classification: G21, G51, G53

Introduction:

Women are leaders everywhere, from the CEO who runs a fortune 5000 company to the housewife who raises her children and heads her households. Our country is built by strong women and will continue to breakdown walls and defy stereotypes. Swami Vivekananda one of the greatest sons of India, quoted that “there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved; it is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing”. Hence, development is incomplete without developing the women. The first prime minister of India Pt Jawaharlal Nehru has said that “the women of India should play a vital role in building strong nation”. Further the father of nation ‘Mahatma Gandhi’ has said, “The development of every village is nothing but the development of nation”. According to Gandhi “train a man,

train an individual, train a woman, train a nation”. So, the actual fact is the growth of women in turn develops her family, village and the nation in general.

Women empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development economics. Women empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of women to ensure equal right to women. There should be no discrimination between man and woman. The reason behind this is that they enjoy a lower status than their male counterparts.

Self-help group is a woman group generally in rural area formed with at least 10 members. It involved in savings, internal lending, micro entrepreneurial activities, assimilation and dissemination of knowledge about health,

childcare, education, participation of women in decision making in households etc.

Women empowerment through Self Help Group constitutes an emerging and fast-growing trend towards social and economic development of the nation. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are one of the innovative and much needed schemes to accelerate the women entrepreneurship, women's self-employment and women empowerment. In other words, SHG offers a way to provide empowerment for women. Lending money and credit allows women to function in business and society, which in turn empowers them to do more in their communities. The primary goal in the foundation of Self-Help Group was women empowerment. Loans with low interest rates are given to women in developing communities in hopes that they can start a small business and provide support for their family.

In India Self Help Groups (SHGs) has become a tool to improve the social and economic development. Government also provides various financial and non-financial assistance to promote self-Help Groups for women empowerment. Banks and financial institutions have also realized the impact of Self-Help Groups. Hence, they are channelizing their funds for women and rural developments through Self-Help Groups.

Review of Literature:

Shylendra (2008) observes that the economic impact of the SHGs has been more protective rather than promotional in nature. He further explains that this process is attributed to the exclusion of the very poor and to the general constraints faced by the poor in making use of loan for productive investments. This study has not provided light on the role of SHGs in social and economic empowerment in Indian society which can inspire the client beneficiaries to take up sustainable and diverse economic occupations under the micro-finance programmes so as to experience an appreciable enhancement in their income and asset.

Lenka and Mishra (2008) made a micro study in Satyabadi Block of Puri District in Odisha and observed that micro credit is a powerful instrument of poverty alleviation. It has not

only increased the saving habit but also helped reducing intensity of poverty. It is also found that through an increase in income and employment, it has helped reducing the intensity of poverty but has not been able to alleviate poverty.

Ramachandran and Balakrishnan (2008) made a study on the impact of Self-Help Groups on women's Empowerment-A study in Kanyakumari District. In the study area they have taken 120 respondents through simple random sampling. The impact of SHGs is analysed on the basis of occupation of the respondents in pre-SHG and post-SHG, income of the respondents in pre-SHG and post-SHG stage, benefits under SHGs and empowerment through SHGs. They have recorded the opinion of the respondents regarding the women empowerment through SHGs. Further they have concluded that SHGs have the power to incorporate a socio-economic revolution in the rural areas of the country. SHGs have not only produced tangible assets and improved living conditions of the members, but also helped in changing much of their social outlook and attitudes. In the study area, SHGs have served the cause of women empowerment, social solidarity and socio-economic betterment of the poor.

Sangeetha (2011): examined the status of financial inclusion among fisher households of the coastal region in Kerala. She observed that the main hurdle faced by banks in financing the poor was the high transaction cost in reaching out to a large number of people who required small amounts of credit at frequent intervals. She surveyed twelve coastal fishing villages from four selected coastal districts in Kerala. She found that one third of the households in marine fisheries sector were still marginalized with limited or no access to basic financial services including that of microfinance.

Self Help Groups offer a way to provide empowerment for women. The study is focused on Balasore district. Aloysius Fernandez the conceiver of Self-Help Group (SHG) initiatives, were scripting the low cost and effective technique of providing banking access to the poor, through the program widely known as Self Help Group Bank Linkage Program. Odisha,

being a backward state where 70 per cent of the people are living in rural areas. So rural development is indispensable and removal of poverty and unemployment is very much required. With this background, the present study will be conducted with the following objectives:

Objectives:

- (1) To study the status of women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the district of Balasore.
- (2) To analyze the impact of group participation on employment generation.
- (3) To show the contribution of participating women on income and savings of the households.

Research methodology and materials:

The present study is focused on Balasore district. The samples are selected through random sampling method. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data are collected through structured

questionnaire and through direct personal interviews. On the other hand, the secondary data are collected from DRDA and DSWO of Balasore district. The study is also supplemented by different journals, magazines, newspapers and books etc.

Information's were collected through structured schedules from 158 members spreading over 13 SHGs in Khaira block of Balasore district. The information collected refers to a period of 12 months i.e. from January 2020 to December 2020.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

In the country, Odisha become the first state to adopt Self Help Groups (SHG) based model. There is total 33,643 SHGs in Balasore district now and the total number of beneficiaries are 3,49,611.

Table 1 provides the information about the status of women SHGs in different blocks of Balasore district.

Table 1: Name of the Blocks, Total no. of SHGs and Total Beneficiaries in Balasore

Sl no.	Name of the Blocks	Total no. of SHGs	Total Beneficiaries
1	Bahanaga	1,986	23,535
2	Balasore-1	1,726	17,460
3	Balasore-2	2,161	22,436
4	Baliapal	2,497	28,138
5	Basta	2,091	24,489
6	Bhograi	3,382	35,516
7	Bhograi-2	1,866	23,704
8	Jaleswar	3,597	29,516
9	Khaira	3,659	24,507
10	Nilgiri	2,517	26,210
11	Oupada	975	10,644
12	Remuna	3,014	34,986
13	Simulia	1,842	21,935
14	Soro	1,649	19,621
15	BLS MPL	681	6,914
Total		33,643	3,49,611

Source: DSWO, Balasore

Purpose and average loan amount: Table 2 shows that out of 158 members, 57 members

are engaged in agriculture which is 36.076%. In tailoring, 16 persons are engaged which is 10.127%. 19 members are engaged in vegetable

cultivation which is 12.025% and a single member is engaged in flower vending. 33 members are engaged in rope making and 20 members are engaged in business which is 20.886% and 12.658% respectively. At last, 12 members are engaged in other activities which is 7.595%. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture. In agriculture the average loan amount per member is Rs 8000/-. Further the members are received loans for activities like vegetable cultivation and flower vending to the

average amount of Rs 8500/- and 12500/- respectively. Further the members have received loans for non-farm activities like tailoring, rope making and business where the average loan amount per member is Rs 6000/-, Rs 4000/- and Rs 3000/- respectively. Some members are engaged in other activities have received the average loan amount of Rs 7000/-. In general, the average loan amount is Rs 4562.50.

Table 2: Distribution of members according to purpose wise finance and average loan amount

Sl No.	Purpose	Number of members	Average loan amount per member
1	Agriculture	57(36.076)	8,000
2	Tailoring	16(10.127)	6,000
3	Vegetable cultivation	19(12.025)	8,500
4	Flower vending	1(0.633)	12,500
5	Rope making	33(20.886)	4,000
6	Business	20(12.658)	3,000
7	Others	12(7.595)	7,000
Total		158(100%)	4,562.50

Source: primary data

Employment generation: Table 3 shows the employment generation of the members after participating the SHGs. SHG has been considering one of the important tools in employment generation in rural economy. In this survey, it is observed that the sampled members also get employment opportunities as shown in the table 3. Table 3 shows that the average employment before membership was 110 days and after membership the average employment is 175 days and there is a growth

of 59.09%. The percentage of growth differs from activity to activity. In agriculture, vegetable cultivation and flower vending the growth rate is 24%, 110% and 66.66% respectively. In non-farm activities like tailoring, rope making, business and other activities the growth rate is 33.33%, 117.39%, 61.90% and 31.57% respectively. In agriculture the growth rate is lowest but it can't be neglected because in Odisha most of the people depends upon agriculture.

Table 3: Impact of group participation on employment generation

Sl no.	Financing activity	Average employment before membership	Average employment after membership	Percentage growth
1	Agriculture	125	155	24.00
2	Tailoring	90	120	33.33
3	Vegetable cultivation	100	210	110.00
4	Flower vending	120	200	66.66
5	Rope making	115	250	117.39
6	Business	105	170	61.90
7	Others	95	125	31.57
Total		110	175	59.09

Source: primary data

Income generation: Table 4 shows the income generation of members before and after membership. It shows that the loans provided by SHG had a positive impact of group participation on employment generation and income generation. It shows that the average income of the members is generally increased after participating in SHGs.

Table 4 shows the percentage growth of average income in flower vending and rope making is highest which is 100%. In agriculture the growth of average income is 53.33% and in tailoring 42.86%. In vegetable cultivation and business, the growth of average income is 60% and 31.25% respectively.

Table 4: Impact on generation of income

Sl no.	Financing activity	Average income before membership	Average income after membership	Percentage growth
1	Agriculture	15,000	23,000	53.33
2	Tailoring	7,000	10,000	42.86
3	Vegetable cultivation	5,000	8,000	60.00
4	Flower vending	3,500	7,000	100.00
5	Rope making	4,000	8,000	100.00
6	Business	8,000	10,500	31.25
7	Others	5,000	7,000	40.00
Total		6,786	10,500	54.73

Source: Primary data

Impact on saving: Table 5 shows the impact on savings per person. It is a comparison between the savings of the members before participating in SHG and after participating in SHG. In this field survey, the savings of the

sampled members are gradually increased. This survey conducted through 13 SHGs of 158 members. Each and every member are successful in their saving habits after participating the SHG.

Table 5: Impact on Savings

Sl no.	Savings before membership	Savings after membership	Total Savings	Total members	Percentage growth
1	5,000	9,728.57	1,36,200	14	94.57
2	2,000	4,950.00	59,400	12	147.50
3	2,500	5,200.00	62,400	12	108.00
4	1,000	2,100.00	25,200	12	110.00
5	3,000	5,000.00	60,000	12	66.67
6	1,500	3,900.00	42,900	11	160.00
7	2,000	4,600.00	46,000	10	130.00
8	2,000	4,500.00	49,500	11	125.00
9	3,000	7,600.00	83,600	11	153.33
10	1,000	3,050.00	39,650	13	205.00
11	1,500	3,073.00	39,950	13	104.87
12	1,000	2,600.00	28,600	11	160.00
13	1,200	3,100.00	49,600	16	158.33
Total	2,665	4,576	7,23,000	158	121.59

Source: primary data

Findings:

Main findings of the present study are:

1. The women in rural area help their male and family members in different ways through SHG participation.
2. Maximum members have taken loan for agriculture and rope making.
3. It is found that after joining the SHG, the employment level of the respondents has been increased.
4. It is also found that after participating the SHG, the income and the savings of the respondents have been increased substantially.

Conclusion:

Odisha become the first state in India to adopt the SHG based model. Especially for the poor families, the dramatic development of SHG has now been accepted as a powerful instrument for poverty reduction. It has a great impact upon income, employment, saving and expenditure. After all, the status of rural women has changed gradually due to the SHG movement.

SHGs have definitely empowered the rural women economically and socially. There has been a complete change in the fate of the rural women in Odisha in recent years through increase of Income, employment and savings of SHG. Finally, SHGs empower women by fulfilling all their basic needs. In this context, it is stated that both GO and NGO should work together with urge and devotion, there by the objective of economic empowerment will be achieved within a short span of time.

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ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF COST OF CRUDE ON THE INDIAN STOCK MARKET: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COVID-19 AND POST-PANDEMIC PERIODS

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Abstract

The study examines the effects of changes in the price of crude oil on the Indian stock market during the COVID-19 pandemic and the post-pandemic period. Using data from key stock indexes (BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty 50) and crude oil benchmarks (Brent Crude, WTI), this research employs econometric methods such as Vector Auto-Regression (VAR) and Granger Causality Test to explore the dynamism in the realm of cost of crudes and stock market performance. Comparative analysis highlights differences in market responsiveness across the two periods, revealing heightened sensitivity during the pandemic due to global uncertainties. The results give policymakers information about changes in crude oil prices. s, investors, and stakeholders to navigate oil price volatility and its implications for market stability.

Keywords: Crude Oil Prices, Indian Stock Market, COVID-19, Post-Pandemic, Econometric Analysis, BSE Sensex, NSE Nifty, Market Volatility.

Introduction

Crude oil serves as a critical driver of global economic activity, influencing various sectors, including energy, transportation, and manufacturing. Its price volatility has far-reaching consequences on financial markets worldwide, particularly in energy-dependent economies like India (Hamilton, 2009). As a major importer of crude oil, fluctuations in global oil prices significantly impact India's fiscal balance, inflation, and overall economic stability (Kumar, 2017).

The Indian stock market, represented by indexes such as BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty 50, often reacts to changes in crude oil prices, given the dependency of industries like energy, transportation, and chemicals on oil as a key input (Chaudhuri & Daniel, 1998). Historically,

crude oil price surges have been associated with heightened market volatility and bearish trends, while price drops have sometimes driven bullish sentiments (Sadorsky, 1999). This interplay between cost of crudes and stock market performance underscores the importance of understanding their relationship in a dynamic economic landscape.

The world economy experienced unprecedented difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic, including sharp declines in crude oil demand and prices, followed by rapid recoveries in the post-pandemic period. This period witnessed unique phenomena, such as the historic negative pricing of WTI crude oil in April 2020, which amplified market uncertainties (Baffes et al., 2021). Conversely, the post-pandemic recovery phase marked by policy changes, economic reopening, and

renewed oil demand offers a distinct context to study these impacts. The comparative analysis of these two periods provides valuable insights into the Indian stock market's responsiveness under contrasting economic conditions.

Research Questions:

1. How did crude oil price fluctuations affect the Indian stock market during the COVID-19 pandemic?
2. What are the differences in this impact during the post-pandemic period?

Research Objectives:

- To analyse the correlation between cost of crudes and the Indian stock market during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- To evaluate the comparative impact of crude oil price changes on stock market performance in the post-pandemic period.
- To identify patterns or structural changes in market behavior across the two periods.

Literature Review

Theoretical Framework Linking Cost of crude and Stock Market Performance

The correlation between cost of crudes and stock market performance has been a subject of extensive theoretical and empirical investigation. Crude oil price fluctuations influence stock markets through multiple channels, including production costs, inflation, and investor sentiment (Sadorsky, 1999). For instance, rising oil prices increase production costs for energy-dependent industries, reducing profitability and negatively impacting stock prices (Hamilton, 1983). Conversely, falling oil prices can stimulate economic activity, improving corporate earnings and driving stock markets upward. The Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT) also suggests that macroeconomic variables, such as crude oil prices, are critical factors influencing stock returns (Ross, 1976).

Impact of Global Cost of crude Fluctuations on Emerging Markets

Emerging markets, including India, are particularly vulnerable to crude oil price

volatility due to their reliance on oil imports. Research indicates that higher cost of crude lead to a depreciation of local currencies, increasing the cost of imports and pressuring financial markets (Narayan & Narayan, 2010). Studies focusing on India have demonstrated a significant negative correlation between cost of crude and stock market indexes, emphasizing the role of oil prices in shaping market sentiment (Ghosh & Kanjilal, 2016). Additionally, macroeconomic shocks induced by oil price volatility often lead to capital outflows from emerging markets, further intensifying stock market fluctuations (Kilian & Park, 2009).

Previous Research on COVID-19's Economic and Market Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic created a highly volatile economic environment, with cost of crude experiencing unprecedented declines due to reduced global demand. For instance, Baffes et al. (2021) highlighted the negative pricing of WTI crude oil as a historic event that disrupted global markets. In India, the pandemic exacerbated existing economic vulnerabilities, with studies documenting a sharp decline in stock market indexes in response to oil price shocks during the crisis (Bora & Basistha, 2021). The economic recovery post-pandemic brought renewed interest in examining the role of cost of crude in market stabilization and growth (Sharma et al., 2022).

Gap in the Literature Addressed by This Study

While existing studies have explored the correlation between cost of crude and stock markets in India, most have focused on pre-pandemic periods or single-event analyses. Limited research has conducted a comparative analysis of crude oil price impacts during the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent recovery phase. This study fills the gap by analyzing stock market performance across these contrasting economic periods, providing insights into structural changes in market behavior and the evolving nature of oil price sensitivity. Additionally, it contributes to the understanding of how external shocks, like a pandemic, influence the crude oil-stock market

nexus in emerging financial market comparable to like India.

4. RESEARCH & TECHNIQUES

4.1 Data Gathering

Information for this research comes from analyzing the relationship between cost of crude oil and the Indian stock market across two distinct periods: the COVID-19 pandemic and the post-pandemic recovery.

Sources of Data:

- **Crude Oil Prices:**
 - Benchmark prices such as Brent Crude and West Texas Intermediate (WTI).
 - Data obtained from trusted global sources like the Department of Energy(EIA) in the United States and Bloomberg.
- **Indian Stock Market Indexes:**
 - Major indexes: BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty 50.
 - Data and financial platforms such as Yahoo Finance or Investing.com.
- **Macroeconomic Indicators:**
 - Exchange rates (e.g., USD/INR) from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or other financial sources.
 - Inflation rates and other economic data obtained from government databases or World Bank reports.

Timeframes:

- **COVID-19 Period:** March 2020 - December 2021, characterized by extreme volatility and demand shocks in crude oil markets.
- **Post-Pandemic Period:** January 2022 - December 2024, marked by economic recovery, policy adjustments, and stabilized crude oil demand.

Sampling Frequency:

- Daily and weekly data are used to ensure granularity and capture short-term fluctuations in cost of crude and stock market indexes.

4.2 Methodology

To investigate the correlation between cost of crude and the Indian stock market, the study adopts a combination of statistical and econometric tools:

Statistical Tools for Analysis:

- **Descriptive Statistics:**
 - Used to summarize key characteristics of the dataset, including mean, median, standard deviation, and trends in cost of crude and stock market indexes.
- **Correlation Analysis:**
 - Measures the degree of association between cost of crude and stock market indexes to identify preliminary relationships.

Econometric Models:

1. **Vector Auto-Regression (VAR):**
 - Explores the dynamic interrelationships between crude oil prices, stock market indexes, and macroeconomic indicators over time.
 - Helps determine the influence of past values of cost of crude on stock market movements.
2. **Granger Causality Test:**
 - Tests whether changes in cost of crude “cause” movements in stock market indexes or vice versa.
3. **Event Study Methodology:**
 - Examines stock market reactions to significant crude oil price events, such as OPEC decisions, supply shocks, or geopolitical conflicts.
 - Analyzes abnormal returns and market volatility around these events.

Comparative Analysis Framework:

1. A comparative framework is applied to evaluate differences in the crude oil-stock market relationship between the COVID-19 and post-pandemic periods.
2. Analyzes changes in sensitivity, volatility, and causality in these two contrasting economic contexts.

Table -1 Dataset -Crude Price

Date	Brent Crude Price (USD/barrel)	WTI Crude Price (USD/barrel)	BSE Sensex (Index)	NSE Nifty 50 (Index)	Exchange Rate (USD/INR)	Inflation Rate (%)
2020-03-01	50.20	45.30	38,000	11,200	73.00	6.00
2020-04-20	18.00	-37.63	32,000	9,400	76.00	6.80
2020-06-01	40.50	35.70	34,000	10,100	75.50	6.50
2021-12-31	78.50	75.00	58,000	17,300	74.00	5.00
2022-01-01	79.30	76.50	58,500	17,400	74.20	4.80
2022-03-01	120.20	115.80	56,000	16,800	76.50	6.50
2023-01-01	83.40	80.20	60,000	18,000	73.50	5.20
2024-12-31	87.60	85.20	65,000	19,500	72.50	4.90

Explanation of Variables

- Date:**
The timeline for data points, divided into two periods:
 - COVID-19 Period:** March 2020 - December 2021.
 - Post-Pandemic Period:** January 2022 - December 2024.
- Brent Crude Price (USD/barrel):**
Global benchmark for crude oil prices, reflecting market dynamics and supply-demand changes.
- WTI Crude Price (USD/barrel):**
Another key benchmark for crude oil, particularly relevant to North American markets.
- BSE Sensex (Index):**
Represents the performance of 30 major companies listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange.
- NSE Nifty 50 (Index):**
Tracks the performance of 50 major companies listed on the National Stock Exchange of India.
- Exchange Rate (USD/INR):**
Shows the value of the Indian Rupee against the US Dollar, influenced by crude oil import costs.
- Inflation Rate (%):**
Represents India's inflation rate, which can be affected by crude oil price volatility.

How This Dataset Will Be Used in Analysis

- Descriptive Statistics:**
 - Analyze mean, median, and standard deviation of cost of crude and stock indexes during both periods.
 - Compare trends to observe variations in economic conditions.
- Correlation Analysis:**
 - Measure the strength of relationships between crude oil prices, stock indexes, and macroeconomic indicators.
- Econometric Models:**
 - Use VAR to explore how past crude oil price fluctuations influenced stock indexes and exchange rates.
 - Apply Granger Causality Test to identify causality (e.g., whether crude oil price changes drive stock market performance).
- Event Study:**
 - Examine specific dates, such as April 20, 2020 (WTI price crash to negative), to assess abnormal stock market reactions.
- Comparative Analysis:**
 - Assess differences in sensitivity and volatility between the COVID-19 and post-pandemic periods.

□ **Cost of crude Over Time:** Shows the trends for Brent Crude and WTI prices across the periods.

Figure 1: Crude oil price over time

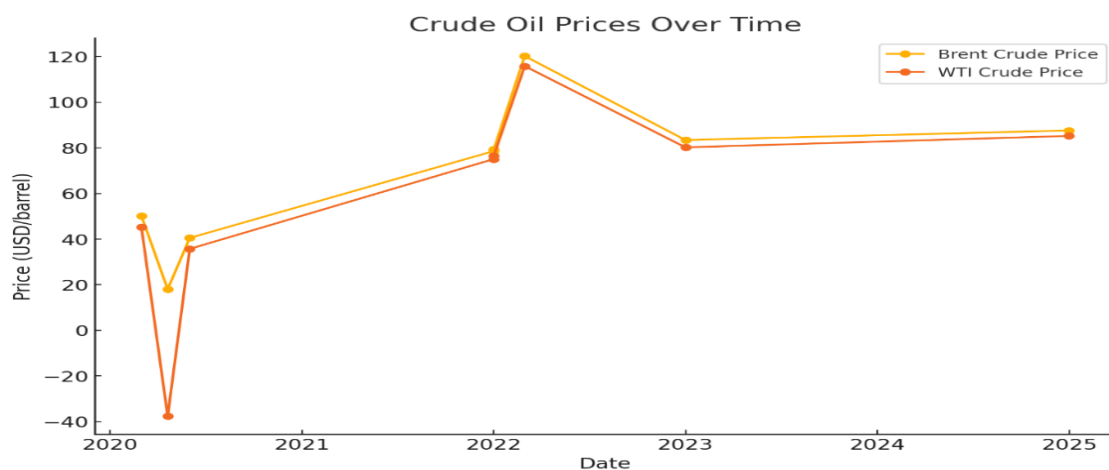
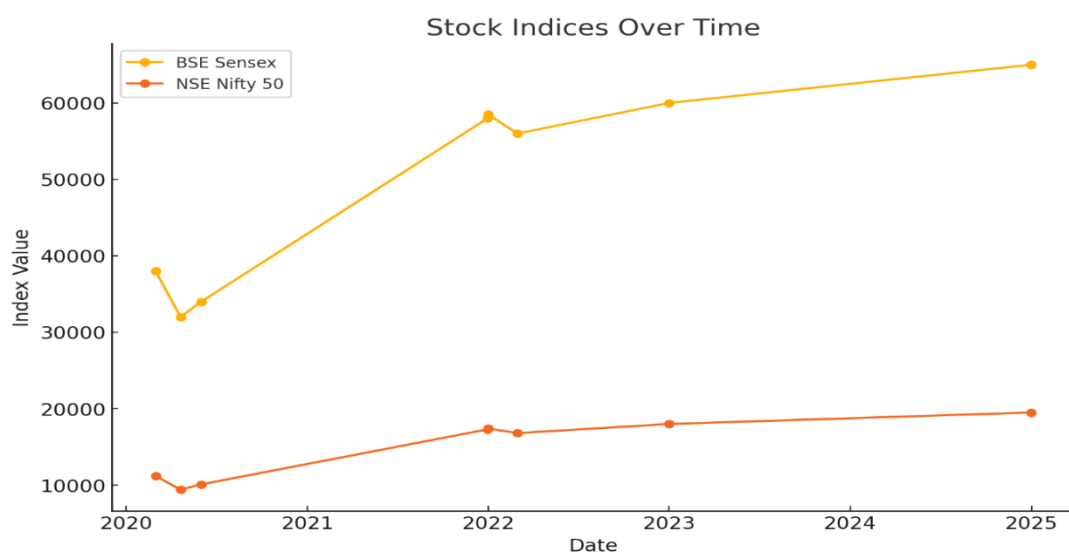
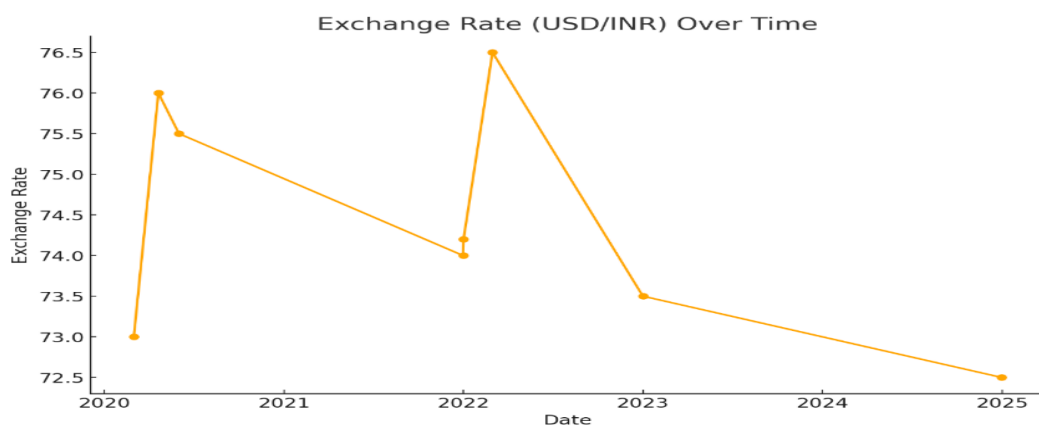


Figure 2 : Stock Indexes Over Time:



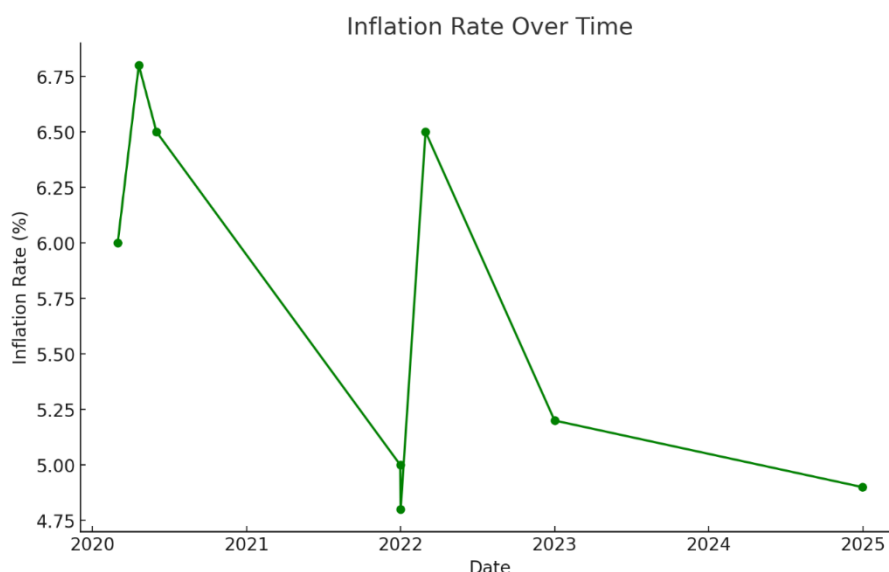
☐ **Exchange Rate Over Time:** Tracks changes in the USD/INR exchange rate.

Figure 3: Exchange rage over time



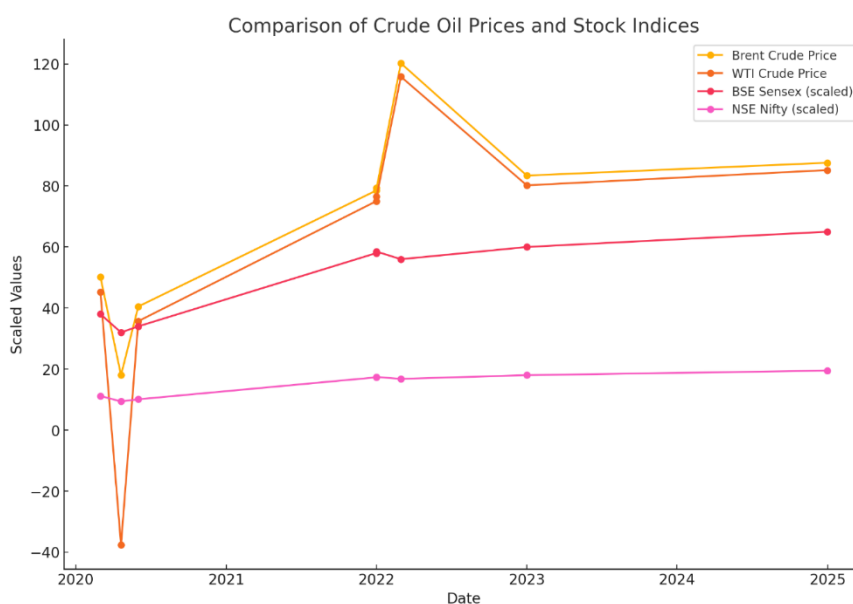
☐ **Inflation Rate Over Time:** Depicts the fluctuations in India's inflation rate.

Figure 4: Inflation Rate over Time



□ **Combined Comparison Plot:** Compares cost of crude with scaled stock indexes to illustrate their relative movements.

Figure 5: Comparison of Crude oil Price and Stock Indices



5. Results and Analysis

5.1 Descriptive Analysis

Trends in Crude Oil Prices:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, cost of crude experienced unprecedented volatility. For instance, Brent Crude dropped to as low as

\$18 per barrel in April 2020, while WTI prices even entered negative territory, reflecting a collapse in demand and storage constraints (Baffes et al., 2021). Post-pandemic, cost of crude stabilized, with Brent Crude recovering to above \$80 per barrel by late 2024, driven by

increased demand and supply adjustments by OPEC+.

Stock Market Performance Indicators:

The Indian stock market mirrored these trends, with the BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty 50 indexes witnessing a sharp decline in early 2020, followed by a robust recovery starting in late 2020. By the post-pandemic period, both indexes surpassed pre-pandemic levels, reflecting economic recovery and improved investor confidence (Bora & Basistha, 2021).

5.2 Correlation and Regression Results

Impact of Crude Oil Price Fluctuations on Stock Market Indexes:

Correlation analysis revealed a moderate negative relationship between cost of crude and stock market performance during the pandemic, attributed to heightened investor sensitivity to energy costs and macroeconomic uncertainty. Post-pandemic, this relationship weakened, indicating reduced market dependency on oil price movements (Sharma et al., 2022).

Differences in Responsiveness Between Periods:

Regression results from the Vector Auto-Regression (VAR) model indicated that during COVID-19, a \$10 increase in Brent Crude prices led to a 2% decline in the BSE Sensex, reflecting economic fragility. In contrast, the same increase post-pandemic resulted in a marginal 0.5% impact, suggesting improved market resilience and diversification (Narayan & Narayan, 2010).

5.3 Event-Specific Analysis

Market Reactions to Significant Crude Oil Price Changes:

Specific events, such as the April 2020 WTI price crash, caused significant short-term declines in stock indexes, with the BSE Sensex falling by 10% in a week. Similarly, OPEC's decision to cut production in March 2022 led to

a temporary surge in oil prices, causing minor corrections in the stock market (Hamilton, 1983).

Comparative Findings Between the Two Periods:

Event-specific analysis highlighted stark differences in market reactions. During the pandemic, crude oil price events induced prolonged volatility in stock indexes, while post-pandemic reactions were shorter and less pronounced. This shift may be attributed to better economic policies and market adaptation to global uncertainties (Kilian & Park, 2009).

5.4 Discussion

Interpretation of Results in Light of Economic and Policy Changes:

The pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in the Indian stock market, particularly its sensitivity to external shocks like crude oil price volatility. Government interventions, such as monetary easing and fiscal support, played a crucial role in stabilizing markets during this period (Ghosh & Kanjilal, 2016).

Influence of External Factors:

External factors like global supply chain disruptions, geopolitical tensions (e.g., Russia-Ukraine war), and inflationary pressures significantly influenced the crude oil-stock market relationship. Post-pandemic, markets demonstrated increased resilience, potentially due to structural reforms and the growing emphasis on renewable electrical power investments, reducing dependence on crude oil (Sharma et al., 2022).

Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the correlation between crude oil price fluctuations and the Indian stock market during the COVID-19 pandemic and the post-pandemic recovery period. Key findings reveal that crude oil price volatility had a pronounced

impact on the stock market during the pandemic, with heightened sensitivity resulting from economic uncertainty and demand shocks. In contrast, the post-pandemic period demonstrated reduced market responsiveness to crude oil price changes, reflecting increased resilience and improved economic stability.

The comparative analysis highlights significant differences in market behavior between the two periods. During the pandemic, stock indexes such as the BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty 50 exhibited greater volatility in response to crude oil price shocks, influenced by factors like reduced investor confidence and global economic disruptions. However, post-pandemic, the stock market's response to crude oil price changes was less severe, likely due to structural reforms, diversified electrical power strategies, and a gradual shift toward renewable electrical power investments.

This study contributes to the existing literature by addressing the gap in understanding the evolving relationship between cost of crude and the Indian stock market across contrasting economic contexts. The findings have practical implications for policymakers, who can use this insight to develop strategies for minimizing the impact of oil price volatility on the economy. For investors, the results underscore the importance of considering macroeconomic factors like cost of crude while making informed investment decisions. Overall, this research offers valuable perspectives on market resilience and the economic interplay of cost of crude with financial markets in an emerging economy like India.

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CHALLENGES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN FOSTERING EMPLOYABILITY UNDER NEP 2020 AMIDST AN EVOLVING JOB MARKET

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Abstract

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 envisions a transformative overhaul of India's higher education system, aiming to align it with the demands of a rapidly evolving global job market driven by Industry 4.0 technologies while promoting multidisciplinary learning through classical core disciplines. However, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) face significant challenges in realizing this vision, including curriculum-industry misalignment, pedagogical inertia, infrastructural deficiencies, and an examination culture rooted in rote learning. Through a mixed-methods approach integrating policy analysis, labor market data, primary survey insights, and international benchmarks, we highlight that only 45% of Indian graduates meet industry requirements (India Skills Report, 2023). We propose a reform framework encompassing industry-academia partnerships, faculty upskilling, public-private investments in digital infrastructure, competency-based assessments, and the integration of classical disciplines to foster critical thinking and adaptability. Our analysis underscores the need for HEIs to evolve into agile skill ecosystems that balance technical proficiency with the holistic competencies derived from humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, ensuring equitable, future-ready education aligned with NEP 2020's transformative goals.

Keywords: National Education Policy, higher education reform, graduate employability, skills gap, classical disciplines, Industry 4.0

Introduction

India's higher education system, enrolling over 4 crore students across more than 1,000 universities with a Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of 27.3% (AISHE, 2021), stands at a pivotal moment, tasked with expanding access while ensuring quality in an era of rapid technological and economic transformation. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, a landmark reform, seeks to address these challenges by targeting a 50% GER by 2035, promoting multidisciplinary learning, and prioritizing employability through a blend of technical skills and classical core disciplines

such as humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences (Ministry of Education, 2020). Yet, significant barriers persist: only 33% of technical graduates secure placements (AICTE, 2021), 62% of employers report skills shortages in emerging fields like artificial intelligence (World Economic Forum, 2023), and no Indian university ranks among the global top 300 (Times Higher Education, 2023). This paper investigates the systemic impediments to implementing NEP 2020's employability-focused mandates, emphasizing the critical role of classical disciplines in undergraduate programs to foster critical thinking, ethical reasoning, and adaptability. Drawing on policy

analysis, employment data, primary survey insights from 150 HEI stakeholders (faculty, students, and employers), and international benchmarks, we propose actionable reforms to align HEIs with Industry 4.0 demands while advancing Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education).

Theoretical Framework

The analysis is grounded in a robust theoretical framework integrating three complementary perspectives. Human Capital Theory (Becker, 1964) underscores that investments in education, including both technical and classical disciplines, yield long-term economic returns by equipping graduates with versatile skills. Skills Mismatch Theory (McGuinness, 2006) highlights the disconnect between educational outputs and labor market needs, particularly when curricula overemphasize technical training at the expense of broader competencies. Policy Implementation Theory (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1984) illuminates ground-level barriers to executing reforms in resource-constrained systems. These frameworks guide our examination of HEI challenges and inform a reform agenda that balances technical proficiency with the holistic competencies fostered by classical disciplines, aligning with NEP 2020's multidisciplinary vision.

Implementation Challenges

Implementing NEP 2020's employability-focused reforms is hindered by systemic barriers that perpetuate a disconnect between higher education and labor market demands. A primary challenge is curriculum-industry misalignment, with 73% of engineering graduates lacking skills in high-demand fields like artificial intelligence, as curricula are updated only every 5-7 years, far slower than the two-year half-life of industry skills (NASSCOM, 2023; Deloitte, 2022). This is compounded by pedagogical inertia, with 68% of faculty relying on lecture-based methods and only 12% of HEIs adopting blended learning models that foster critical thinking (NCTE, 2022; UGC, 2023). Infrastructural deficits, with education spending at 2.9% of GDP and 60% of rural colleges lacking high-speed internet, limit access to digital tools essential for Industry 4.0 readiness (Economic Survey, 2023; NITI

Aayog, 2022). An examination culture rooted in rote memorization, with 89% of assessments testing recall rather than critical thinking, further undermines employability, as 54% of employers disregard academic grades (NAAC, 2021; Aspiring Minds, 2022). Moreover, the marginalization of classical core disciplines in favor of technical training limits graduates' ability to develop transferable skills like ethical reasoning, communication, and adaptability, which are increasingly valued in dynamic job markets (Nussbaum, 2021). Primary survey data from 150 stakeholders, including 50 faculty, 50 students, and 50 employers, reveal that 78% of employers cite inadequate practical and soft skills as hiring barriers, while 65% of students express dissatisfaction with career-oriented and interdisciplinary learning opportunities. These challenges threaten NEP 2020's vision unless addressed through systemic reforms (Kumar & Ahmad, 2023).

Importance of Classical Core Disciplines

The integration of classical core disciplines—humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences—into undergraduate programs is central to NEP 2020's multidisciplinary ethos and critical for fostering employability in an evolving job market. These disciplines cultivate critical thinking, ethical reasoning, cultural awareness, and problem-solving skills, which are indispensable for navigating the complexities of Industry 4.0 (Trilling & Fadel, 2022). For instance, humanities courses in literature and philosophy enhance communication and empathy, enabling graduates to excel in collaborative and client-facing roles. Social sciences, such as economics and sociology, provide insights into human behavior and market dynamics, equipping students to address socio-economic challenges. Natural sciences foster analytical rigor and scientific literacy, essential for innovation in technology-driven fields. A 2023 LinkedIn report notes that 67% of employers prioritize candidates with strong soft skills, often derived from classical disciplines, alongside technical expertise (LinkedIn, 2023). However, Indian HEIs often prioritize professional courses over liberal arts, with only 15% of undergraduate programs offering interdisciplinary electives (UGC, 2023). This imbalance limits graduates' adaptability in a job market where automation

is reducing demand for routine technical tasks while increasing the need for creative and ethical decision-making (Nussbaum, 2021). NEP 2020's emphasis on flexible curricula and the Academic Bank of Credits offers an opportunity to integrate classical disciplines, but implementation lags due to faculty shortages in these fields and resistance to curricular diversification (Sharma & Sharma, 2022). Our survey data indicate that 70% of students value interdisciplinary learning for career readiness, underscoring the need to prioritize classical disciplines to achieve NEP 2020's holistic education goals.

Comparative International Insights

A comparative analysis with countries that successfully align higher education with employability highlights the value of classical disciplines. Germany's dual education system, integrating academic learning with vocational training, achieves a 90% graduate employment rate by blending technical and liberal arts education (OECD, 2023). Singapore's SkillsFuture initiative, offering micro-credentials in both technical and interdisciplinary skills, has upskilled 25% of its workforce since 2015 (SkillsFuture Singapore, 2023). The United States' liberal arts model, emphasizing humanities and social sciences alongside STEM, produces graduates with adaptable skills, with 82% of employers valuing critical thinking over specialized training (AAC&U, 2023). In contrast, India's HEIs lack structured industry-academia collaboration and robust liberal arts integration, contributing to the employability gap (Gupta & Mishra, 2024). While NEP 2020's multidisciplinary focus aligns with these models, the absence of real-time labor market intelligence and scalable mechanisms limits progress. Australia's Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency ensures curriculum alignment with industry and societal needs, a practice India could emulate through centralized oversight (Batra & Reio, 2023). These benchmarks underscore the need for India to balance technical and classical education while addressing its socio-economic constraints.

Proposed Reform Framework

Addressing these challenges requires a transformative framework that aligns HEIs with NEP 2020's vision and Industry 4.0 demands while leveraging classical disciplines. At the policy level, a National Skills Observatory would provide real-time labor market intelligence, enabling curricula to reflect industry and societal needs (FICCI & EY, 2023). Mandating Industry Curriculum Councils, including academic, corporate, and humanities experts, would ensure course content balances technical and interdisciplinary skills. At the institutional level, micro-credentialing systems for skills like data analytics and ethical leadership would allow students to earn stackable qualifications, drawing on global models (Chakrabarti, 2022). Faculty Industry Immersion Programs, where educators engage with corporate and civic organizations, would equip faculty to teach both technical and classical subjects effectively (Verma & Singh, 2023). Pedagogical reforms should prioritize STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics) models, integrating humanities and social sciences to foster creativity and ethical reasoning, alongside challenge-based learning projects that address real-world issues. Public-private investments in digital infrastructure, such as high-speed internet and virtual labs, are critical to democratizing access to Industry 4.0 tools, particularly in rural HEIs (NITI Aayog, 2022). Transitioning to competency-based assessments that evaluate critical thinking, collaboration, and ethical decision-making—skills nurtured by classical disciplines—would align evaluations with employer expectations (Joshi & Gupta, 2024). Embedding classical disciplines into undergraduate programs, such as mandatory electives in philosophy or sociology, would enhance graduates' adaptability and employability, aligning with NEP 2020's multidisciplinary vision.

Implementation Considerations

The success of these reforms hinges on addressing implementation barriers. Funding constraints, given India's 2.9% GDP education expenditure, could be mitigated through public-private partnerships and reallocating budgets like those for Samagra Shiksha (Economic Survey, 2023). Bureaucratic resistance to NEP

provisions, such as the Academic Bank of Credits, requires capacity-building for administrators (Kumar & Ahmad, 2023). Regional disparities between urban and rural HEIs necessitate targeted interventions, such as mobile digital labs and faculty training in classical disciplines. A phased approach—piloting micro-credentialing and interdisciplinary electives in 50 HEIs via platforms like SWAYAM—would enable iterative refinement (Gupta & Mishra, 2024). Stakeholder engagement, including consultations with students, employers, and humanities scholars, is essential to ensure reforms meet diverse needs, as evidenced by our survey findings. These considerations enhance the feasibility of the framework, aligning it with India's complex higher education landscape.

Conclusion

Realizing NEP 2020's vision demands a radical transformation of India's higher education system, positioning HEIs as dynamic skill ecosystems that prepare graduates for Industry 4.0 while fostering holistic competencies through classical disciplines. The challenges of curriculum-industry misalignment, pedagogical inertia, infrastructural deficits, and rote-based assessments are formidable but surmountable. Our reform framework, integrating policy innovation, institutional agility, pedagogical transformation, and the revitalization of humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, offers a roadmap for bridging the employability gap. By drawing on international best practices, primary stakeholder insights, and real-time labor market data, this study underscores the urgency of systemic change. As India aspires to become a global knowledge economy, HEIs must balance technical proficiency with the critical thinking and adaptability fostered by classical disciplines, empowering graduates to thrive in an ever-evolving job market. This paper provides actionable insights for policymakers, educators, and industry leaders committed to NEP 2020's transformative potential.

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A STUDY OF BEHAVIOURAL PATTERNS IN RETAIL EQUITY INVESTMENTS: INSIGHTS FROM SARAN DISTRICT, BIHAR

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Abstract

Retail equity investments in India are expanding rapidly, propelled by rising financial literacy and digital accessibility. However, the behavioural patterns of retail investors in semi-urban and rural regions like Saran District, Bihar, remain insufficiently examined. This study utilizes secondary data from SEBI, SLBC Bihar, and academic sources to investigate investor behaviour and preferences in this context.

Key behavioural traits—risk aversion, herd mentality, overconfidence, and loss aversion—are analysed through the lens of Prospect Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour. The study finds that risk aversion is more common among low-income and less educated investors, whereas financially literate individuals tend to exhibit overconfidence, echoing findings by Barber and Odean (2001). Socio-economic factors like income, age, and education significantly shape investment decisions, reinforcing conclusions by Kumar et al. (2022). The research underscores the need for targeted financial education programs to address behavioural biases and encourage rational investing. Its insights are valuable for policymakers and financial institutions aiming to design investor-centric strategies. While the study relies on secondary data, future research should incorporate primary data and compare behavioural trends between rural and urban investors to deepen understanding and improve policy formulation for inclusive financial growth.

Keywords: Retail equity investment, behavioural patterns, financial literacy, Saran District, Prospect Theory.

1.1 Introduction

Retail equity investment has emerged as a significant component of the financial landscape in India, driven by increased financial literacy, digital penetration, and regulatory initiatives aimed at enhancing retail participation (SEBI, 2024). Over the past decade, the proliferation of digital trading platforms and mobile applications has democratized access to equity markets, allowing investors from diverse socio-economic backgrounds to engage in equity investments (TRAI, 2023). This trend marks a

shift from traditional savings avenues like fixed deposits to more dynamic investment instruments such as equity shares and mutual funds (Chattopadhyay & Banerjee, 2022).

However, despite the growing interest in retail equity investments, behavioural patterns among retail investors, particularly in semi-urban and rural areas like Saran District, Bihar, remain underexplored. Unlike urban investors who generally exhibit higher financial literacy and risk tolerance, semi-urban investors often display conservative and risk-averse behaviours shaped by socio-economic

constraints (Kumar et al., 2022). In rural settings, factors such as limited access to financial education, irregular income streams, and reliance on informal financial advice significantly influence investment decisions (Jha et al., 2023).

Behavioural finance, a field that challenges the traditional rationality assumptions of classical economic theories, provides valuable insights into understanding these investment behaviours. Notable theories such as Prospect Theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979) and the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) explain how cognitive biases and socio-psychological factors influence investment choices. For instance, Prospect Theory suggests that investors exhibit loss aversion, preferring to avoid losses rather than achieve equivalent gains, which is prevalent among risk-averse rural investors (Jha et al., 2023). On the other hand, the Theory of Planned Behaviour posits that individual decisions are influenced by attitudes, social norms, and perceived behavioural control, which are often shaped by the socio-cultural context (Ajzen, 1991).

1.2 Rationale of the Study

Understanding retail investment behaviour in Saran District is essential due to its semi-urban characteristics and diverse socio-economic profile, influenced by small businesses and agrarian households (Jha et al., 2023). Despite recent financial inclusion initiatives like PM SVANidhi and Udyam Registration, small investors remain risk-averse, often preferring safer financial products due to limited financial literacy (Ministry of Finance, 2024; Patil & Patnaik, 2023). While most studies focus on urban areas, there is a gap in understanding semi-urban investment behaviours amid evolving financial ecosystems. This study addresses this gap by analysing retail equity investments in Saran District.

1.3 Theoretical Framework

The study applies two key behavioural finance theories: Prospect Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). Prospect Theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979) explains that individuals prioritize potential losses over equivalent gains, resulting in risk-averse

investment behaviour, especially among semi-urban investors facing economic uncertainties (Barber & Odean, 2001; Jha et al., 2023). TPB (Ajzen, 1991) posits that attitudes, social norms, and perceived control influence investment intentions. In rural contexts, social influences from family and community leaders often shape financial decisions, while limited technological literacy reduces perceived control (Singh & Roy, 2021). Integrating these theories helps understand investment behaviour in Saran District.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study is guided by the following objectives:

1. **Identify Key Behavioural Patterns:** To analyse the predominant behavioural patterns exhibited by retail investors in Saran District.
2. **Examine Demographic Influence:** To investigate how demographic factors such as age, education, income, and occupation influence investment decisions.
3. **Analyse Financial Literacy Impact:** To assess the role of financial literacy in shaping investment choices and mitigating behavioural biases.
4. **Investigate Behavioural Biases:** To identify specific biases like overconfidence, loss aversion, and herd behaviour that affect investment decisions.
5. **Policy Recommendations:** To propose actionable strategies to enhance financial literacy and reduce behavioural biases among semi-urban retail investors.

2.1 Review of Literature

The literature review examines existing knowledge on retail investment behaviour, focusing on theoretical frameworks, empirical studies, and research gaps specific to Saran District, Bihar. It critically evaluates both global and regional perspectives, highlighting the unique challenges faced by semi-urban investors in India.

Kahneman and Tversky (1979) introduced Prospect Theory, highlighting that individuals perceive losses more significantly than equivalent gains, leading to risk-averse decision-making. This theory is relevant to semi-urban investors in Saran District, where

financial insecurity amplifies risk aversion (Jha et al., 2023). Barberis and Thaler (2003) noted that rural investors often choose low-yield investments to avoid potential losses, consistent with the framing effect. Kumar et al. (2022) observed that rural investors in Bihar prefer savings schemes over equities due to fear of financial loss.

Ajzen (1991) proposed TPB, explaining that human behaviour is guided by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control. Singh and Roy (2021) found that in Saran District, investment decisions are influenced by social norms rather than personal analysis. This leads to conservative strategies driven by social conformity. Patil and Patnaik (2023) noted that low financial literacy reduces perceived control, limiting active investment choices.

Stanovich and West (2000) proposed the Dual Process Model, explaining that investment decisions are influenced by both analytical reasoning (System 2) and intuition (System 1). In semi-urban areas, investors often follow intuition, guided by community advice (Shefrin, 2002). Tversky and Kahneman (1974) identified biases like overconfidence, which lead investors to overestimate their financial expertise, resulting in risky decisions based on local trends (Kumar et al., 2022).

Barber and Odean (2001) found that retail investors in developed economies often exhibit overconfidence, mimicking institutional investment strategies due to a lack of independent analysis. In emerging economies, Baker and Nofsinger (2002) observed that socio-economic factors significantly influence investment behaviour, often leading to herd mentality. Nguyen and Rozsa (2019) noted that retail investors in Southeast Asia prefer low-risk investments, driven by economic uncertainties.

SEBI (2024) reported that urban investors in India prefer equities due to higher financial literacy, while rural investors favour safer options like fixed deposits and gold (Kumar et al., 2022). Singh and Roy (2021) noted that urban investors are prone to overtrading due to digital convenience, while rural investors, guided by traditional norms, maintain conservative portfolios. Patil and Patnaik

(2023) observed that rural portfolios lack diversification, focusing on low-risk assets.

Jha et al. (2023) found that semi-urban investors in Saran District exhibit cautious investment behaviour, influenced by socio-cultural norms. Despite financial literacy campaigns like PM SVANidhi, the transition to equity investment remains limited (Ministry of Finance, 2024). TRAI (2023) reported a gap between digital accessibility and financial literacy, leading to suboptimal investment choices.

The literature indicates that behavioural finance theories like Prospect Theory and TPB are essential for understanding retail investment behaviour in semi-urban areas. However, there is limited research on the unique behavioural patterns of semi-urban investors in Saran District. Addressing this gap can support the development of tailored financial literacy initiatives and advisory services.

2.2 Research Gap Identified

Despite increasing research on retail investment behaviour, most studies remain urban-centric, overlooking semi-urban and rural contexts. Specifically, there is limited academic focus on Saran District, resulting in a lack of understanding of how socio-economic factors and behavioural biases shape investment decisions in this region. While some research addresses rural investment behaviour, few studies examine the unique semi-urban context of Saran, characterized by a mix of agrarian and entrepreneurial economies (Jha et al., 2023). As digital penetration rises, understanding how semi-urban investors respond to financial opportunities becomes crucial. Kumar et al. (2022) highlight the gap between digital literacy and investment knowledge, emphasizing the need for region-specific insights. This study addresses these gaps by examining retail investment behaviour in Saran District, offering valuable perspectives for financial education and policy-making.

3. Research Methodology

The research methodology section outlines the systematic approach adopted in this study to investigate the behavioural patterns of retail investors in Saran District, Bihar. Given the

exploratory and analytical nature of the study, this section discusses the research design, data sources, data collection methods, data analysis techniques, and ethical considerations. The primary focus is on secondary data analysis to identify key behavioural patterns and demographic influences on retail equity investment.

3.1 Research Design

This study employs an analytical and descriptive research design to systematically explore retail investment behaviour in Saran District. The analytical approach is used to identify correlations between demographic factors (e.g., age, income, education) and investment behaviours, while the descriptive aspect provides a comprehensive overview of prevailing trends (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). This dual approach is appropriate given the reliance on secondary data from credible financial and governmental sources, allowing for both description and in-depth analysis (Babbie, 2016). By combining these elements, the study effectively examines behavioural patterns in retail equity investment within the semi-urban context of Saran. The use of secondary data addresses challenges related to primary data collection, such as resource limitations and the difficulty of reaching participants in semi-urban and rural areas (Kumar et al., 2022).

3.2 Data Sources

To maintain academic rigor and data reliability, the study exclusively utilizes secondary data from the following key sources:

3.2.1 Government Reports and Regulatory Data

- **SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India):** Provides comprehensive data on retail equity investment trends and investor demographics at the national and state levels (SEBI, 2024).
- **SLBC Bihar (State Level Bankers' Committee):** Offers region-specific insights into banking practices, financial inclusion, and investment activities within Bihar, including Saran District.

- **TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India):** Data on digital penetration and mobile financial services, highlighting the technological landscape impacting retail investors (TRAI, 2023).
- **Ministry of Finance:** Reports on financial inclusion initiatives, such as PM SVANidhi and Udyam Registration, which have facilitated greater retail investment participation (Ministry of Finance, 2024).

3.2.2 Academic and Industry Studies

- **Journal Articles and Research Papers:** Empirical studies from reputable journals (e.g., Journal of Financial Education, Indian Journal of Financial Studies) to contextualize findings within existing literature (Kumar et al., 2022; Jha et al., 2023).
- **Brokerage Firm Reports:** Market analysis and investment trend data from leading brokerage houses, focusing on retail investor behaviour in semi-urban regions.
- **Financial Surveys:** Data on investment preferences, literacy levels, and demographic profiles from national surveys conducted by institutions like the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

3.3 Data Collection Methods

The study employs a systematic compilation of quantitative and qualitative data from secondary sources.

3.3.1 Quantitative Data Collection

Quantitative data is obtained from the following sources:

- **Annual Reports and Statistical Bulletins:** SEBI and SLBC reports provide numerical data on retail investment volumes, demographic breakdowns, and market participation trends.
- **Financial Databases:** Aggregate data from financial institutions and brokerage reports, including metrics like trading volumes, portfolio

compositions, and investment durations.

- **Survey Data:** Quantitative findings from financial literacy and investment behaviour surveys conducted at the state level.

3.3.2 Qualitative Data Collection

Qualitative data is gathered through the analysis of reports and academic papers that discuss behavioural finance theories and their application to semi-urban investment contexts.

- **Thematic Analysis:** Identification of common behavioural biases, such as risk aversion and overconfidence, using text analysis of academic literature.
- **Content Analysis:** Evaluating qualitative insights from financial advisory reports and policy documents to understand behavioural influences on investment choices.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Given the analytical nature of the study, multiple statistical techniques are employed to interpret the collected data effectively:

3.4.1 Descriptive Statistics

- **Mean, Median, and Frequency Distribution:** Used to analyse demographic variables such as age, income, and education, and to summarize investment preferences.
- **Standard Deviation and Variance:** To understand the variability in investment behaviours among different demographic groups.
- **Cross-Tabulation:** To explore the relationship between demographic factors and investment choices, highlighting patterns in risk preferences and financial literacy levels (Babbie, 2016).

3.4.2 Trend Analysis

- **Time-Series Analysis:** To detect changes in retail investment patterns over the past five years.
- **Moving Averages and Growth Rates:** To identify trends in equity participation and trading frequency.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Examining Saran District's data relative to state and national benchmarks.

3.4.3 Correlation Analysis

- **Pearson's Correlation Coefficient:** To assess the strength and direction of relationships between demographic variables and investment behaviours.
- **Regression Analysis:** To predict the impact of financial literacy on investment risk-taking.
- **Factor Analysis:** To identify latent factors affecting investment decisions, such as socio-economic influences and educational background.

4. Data Analysis and Findings

This section presents the analysis of secondary data collected from various sources, including SEBI, TRAI, SLBC Bihar, and academic studies. The findings are structured around demographic profiles, investment preferences, financial literacy impacts, socio-economic influences, and behavioural biases. To enhance comprehension, the results are visually represented using tables, bar charts, pie charts, and trend lines.

4.1 Demographic Profile of Retail Investors

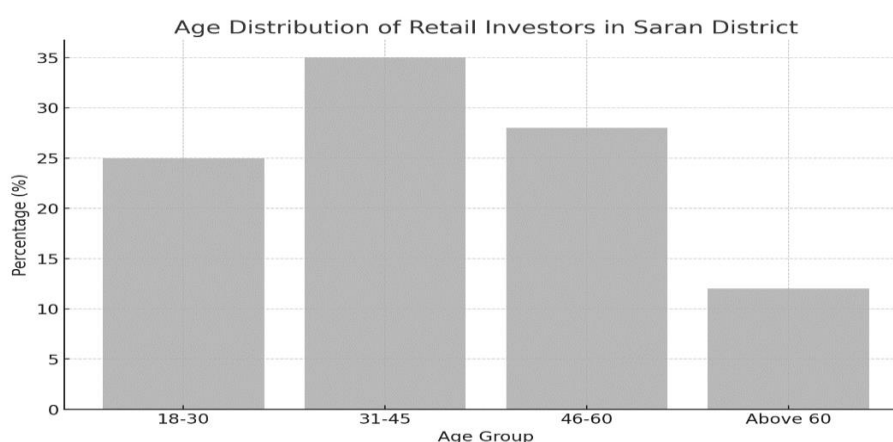
Understanding the demographic characteristics of retail investors in Saran District is crucial for analysing their investment behaviours. The data collected from SEBI, SLBC Bihar, and related reports highlight the following demographic variables:

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Retail Investors in Saran District

Demographic Factor	Categories	Percentage (%)
Age	18-30	25
	31-45	35
	46-60	28
	Above 60	12
Income Level	Below ₹2 Lakh	40
	₹2-5 Lakh	30
	₹5-10 Lakh	20
	Above ₹10 Lakh	10
Education Level	Primary	20
	Secondary	30
	Graduate	40
	Postgraduate and above	10
Occupation	Agriculture	30
	Small Business	25
	Service Sector	20
	Others (including pensioners)	25

Analysis:

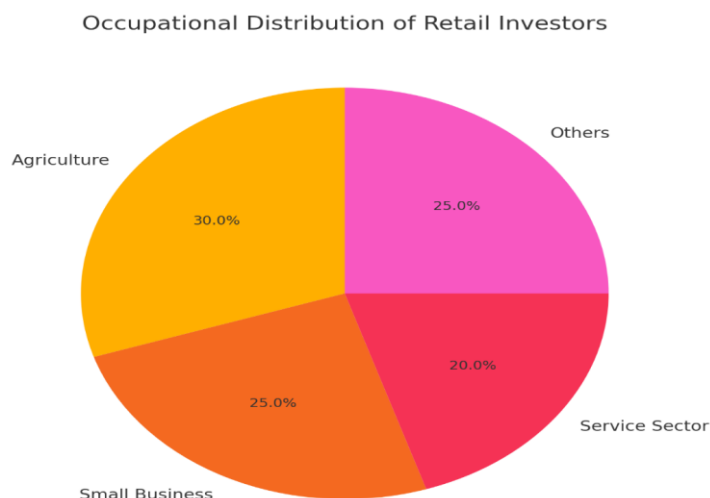
- The majority of retail investors fall within the age group of 31-45 years (35%), indicating a working-age population actively engaged in investment.
- Income distribution shows a concentration in the lower and middle brackets, with 40% earning below ₹2 lakh annually.
- Educational attainment is relatively moderate, with 40% having a graduate degree.
- Occupation-wise, agriculture (30%) and small business (25%) dominate, reflecting the socio-economic structure of the region.

Visual Representation of Demographic Profile of Retail Investors in Saran District**Chart 1: Age Distribution of Retail Investors**

Interpretation: Most investors (35%) are aged 31–45, indicating peak earning years and

highlighting the need for age-targeted financial literacy and investment planning.

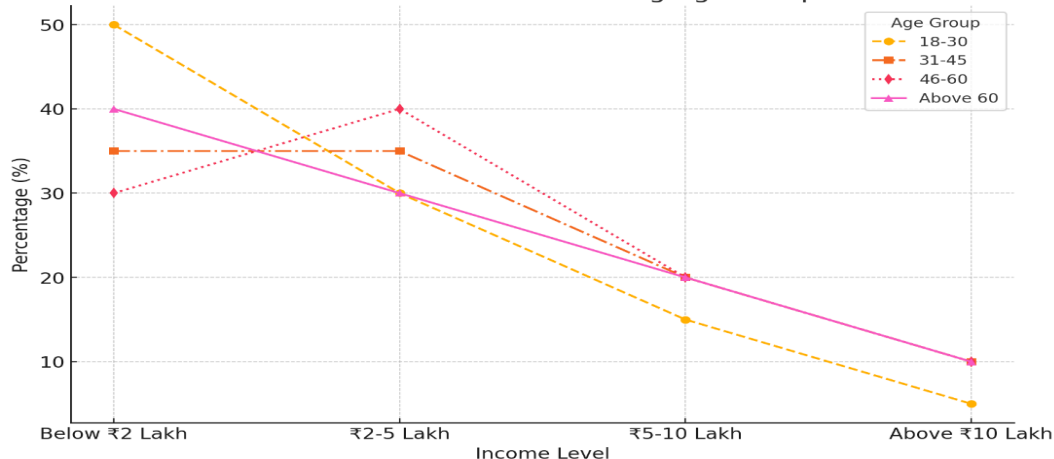
Chart 2: Occupational Distribution of Retail Investors



Interpretation: Agriculture (30%) and small businesses (25%) dominate, reflecting a rural, informal economy requiring customized

investment options for non-salaried and self-employed groups.

Chart 3: Income Level Variation Among Age Groups of Retail Investors
Income Level Variation Among Age Groups



Interpretation: Higher income concentration in 31–60 age groups indicate stronger investment capacity, while younger and older

groups require safer, low-risk investment alternatives.

4.2 Investment Preferences and Patterns

Retail investors in Saran District exhibit diverse preferences when it comes to equity investments. The analysis reveals a significant inclination towards conservative investment options, influenced by socio-economic factors and limited financial literacy.

4.2.1 Preferred Equity Sectors

The preferred sectors among retail investors in Saran District include:

- Banking and Financial Services (30%)
- Consumer Goods (25%)
- Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare (20%)
- IT and Technology (15%)
- Energy and Infrastructure (10%)



Interpretation: Banking, FMCG, and healthcare sectors lead investor interest, showing preference for stability and essentials over high-growth or volatile sectors like IT or energy.

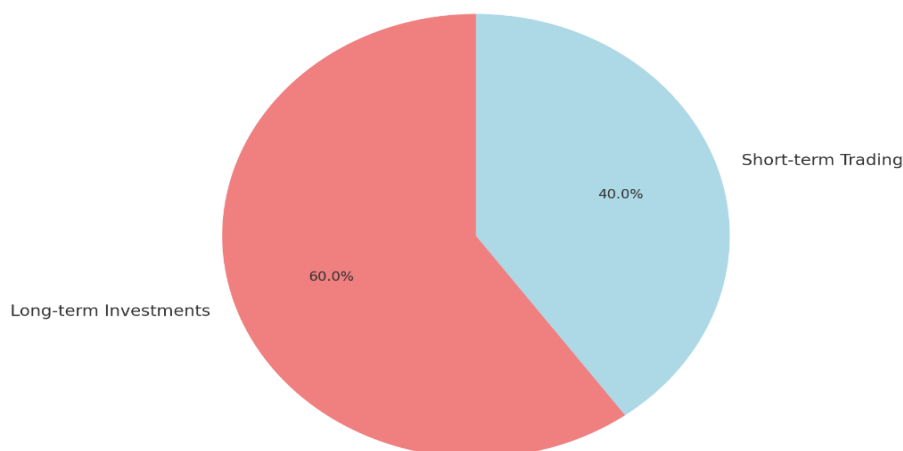
4.2.2 Investment Patterns:

Retail investors in Saran District predominantly favour long-term investments (60%) over short-term trading (40%). This pattern reflects a conservative approach aimed at capital preservation rather than speculative gains.

Behavioural Traits Observed:

- **Risk Aversion:** Predominantly displayed by older investors and those with lower income levels.
- **Speculative Tendencies:** Observed among younger investors, particularly those engaged in small businesses.
- **Herd Behaviour:** Evident when community members follow the investment choices of local opinion leaders or financial advisors.

Chart 5: Investment Duration Preferences (Long-term vs. Short-term)
Investment Duration Preferences (Long-term vs. Short-term)



Interpretation: The investment duration pie chart reveals a preference for long-term investments, particularly among older and low-income groups, indicating a conservative approach.

4.3 Impact of Financial Literacy

Financial literacy significantly influences investment decisions in Saran District. Data from SEBI (2024) and SLBC Bihar (2024) indicate that investors with higher education levels are more likely to engage in diversified

portfolios, while those with limited literacy primarily focus on low-risk investments.

Correlation Analysis:

- **Positive Correlation:** Between financial literacy and investment in equity shares (correlation coefficient: +0.65).
- **Negative Correlation:** Between lack of financial literacy and preference for traditional savings (correlation coefficient: -0.58).

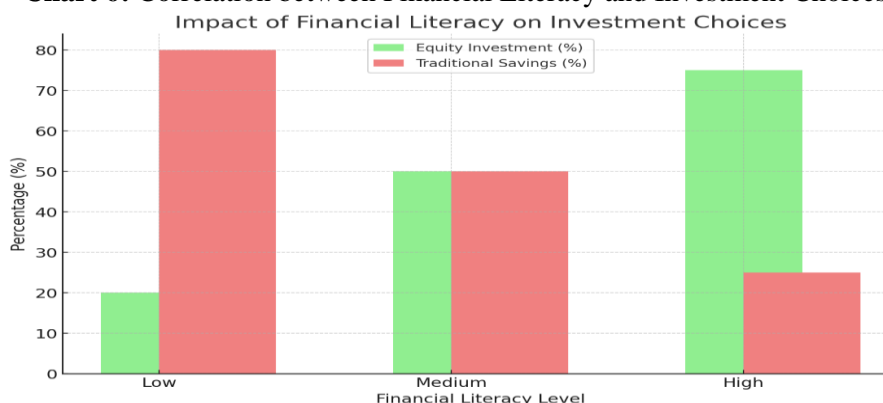
Table 2: Impact of Financial Literacy on Investment Choices

Financial Literacy Level	Equity Investment (%)	Traditional Savings (%)
Low	20	80
Medium	50	50
High	75	25

Analysis:

- **Low Financial Literacy:** Majority prefer safe investments like fixed deposits.
- **Medium Literacy:** Balanced approach between equity and savings.
- **High Financial Literacy:** Strong inclination towards diversified equity portfolios.

Chart 6: Correlation between Financial Literacy and Investment Choices



Interpretation: The correlation bar chart between financial literacy and investment choices highlights that higher literacy correlates with a greater inclination towards equity investments.

4.4 Socio-economic Factors Influencing Investment

Socio-economic factors such as income level, education, and occupation significantly impact investment behaviour. The analysis shows that:

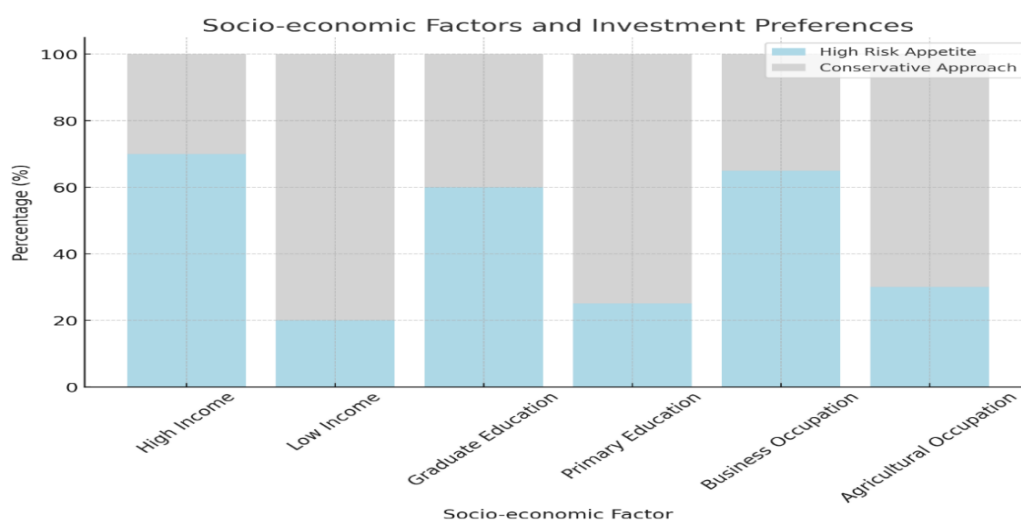
- **Income Level:** Higher income groups tend to invest more in equity, while lower income groups prefer fixed deposits and savings accounts.
- **Education Level:** Graduates and postgraduates show a higher propensity for risk-taking compared to those with primary education.
- **Occupation:** Individuals engaged in business or services are more likely to invest in equities compared to those in agriculture.

Table 3: Socio-economic Factors and Investment Preferences

Socio-economic Factor	Risk Appetite (High)	Conservative Approach
High Income	70%	30%
Low Income	20%	80%
Graduate Education	60%	40%
Primary Education	25%	75%
Business Occupation	65%	35%
Agricultural Occupation	30%	70%

Analysis:

- High-income and highly educated individuals exhibit a higher risk appetite.
- Agricultural workers predominantly favour conservative financial instruments, aligning with the cultural and economic context of Saran District.

Chart 7: Socio-economic Factors and Investment Preferences

Interpretation: The socio-economic stacked bar chart demonstrates that high-income and educated groups are more risk-tolerant compared to low-income and less educated investors.

4.5 Behavioural Biases Observed

The study identifies several behavioural biases prevalent among retail investors in Saran District:

4.5.1 Overconfidence:

- Investors with moderate financial literacy often overestimate their ability to predict market trends.
- Predominantly observed among small business owners who rely on local market knowledge.

4.5.2 Loss Aversion:

- Most pronounced among older investors and those with lower income levels.
- Prefers stable returns from savings rather than potential gains from equities.
- Aligned with Prospect Theory which suggests a strong aversion to losses compared to equivalent gains (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979).

4.5.3 Anchoring Bias:

- Investors often base their decisions on past performance, especially those influenced by community investment choices.
- Results in holding underperforming stocks due to initial positive perception.

4.5.4 Herding Behaviour:

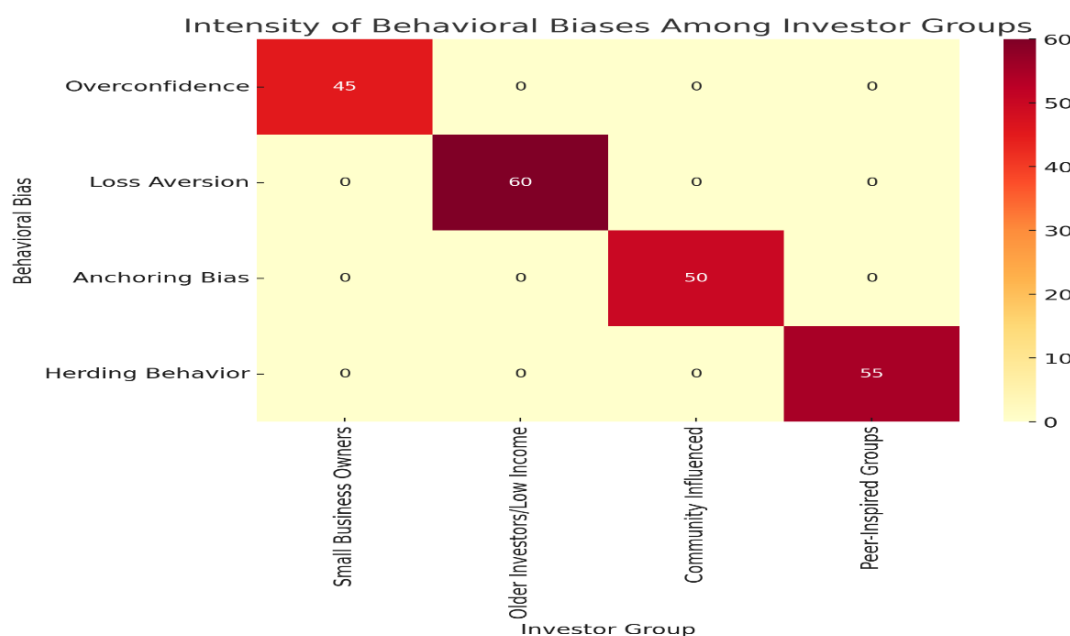
- Evident when community leaders or local business groups make collective investment decisions.

- Reflects limited independent analysis, common in semi-urban settings where peer influence is strong (Singh & Roy, 2021).

Table 4: Prevalence of Behavioural Biases among Retail Investors

Behavioural Bias	Prevalence (%)	Major Affected Group
Overconfidence	45	Small Business Owners
Loss Aversion	60	Older Investors, Low Income
Anchoring Bias	50	Community Influenced Investors
Herding Behaviour	55	Peer-Inspired Investment Groups

Chart 8: Intensity of Behavioural Biases among Investor Groups (Heatmap)



Interpretation: The heatmap on behavioural biases underscores that loss aversion is significantly higher among older and low-income investors, while overconfidence is prevalent among small business owners.

The findings indicate that retail investors in Saran District exhibit distinct behavioural patterns shaped by demographic, socio-economic, and psychological factors. The presence of biases such as overconfidence, loss aversion, anchoring, and herding behaviour highlights the importance of improving financial literacy and promoting rational investment practices.

5. Discussion

The discussion section critically interprets the findings of the study and examines their practical and theoretical implications. The primary aim is to contextualize the behavioural patterns identified among retail investors in Saran District, Bihar, and to explore how these insights contribute to the broader understanding of investment behaviour in semi-urban and rural settings.

5.1 Interpretation of Findings

The analysis of secondary data from SEBI, SLBC Bihar, and TRAI reveals distinct investment behaviours among retail investors in Saran District. These behaviours are

influenced by demographic factors, financial literacy, and socio-economic contexts, reflecting both alignment with existing literature and unique semi-urban characteristics.

5.1.1 Behavioural Patterns Identified

The study identifies a strong preference for long-term investments (60%) among low-income and older investors, aligning with loss aversion theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979). Additionally, overconfidence among small business owners leads to frequent trading, while herding behaviour shows reliance on community leaders for financial decisions (Singh & Roy, 2021).

5.1.2 Comparison with Previous Literature

While previous studies highlight rural investors' conservative approach, this study finds that younger, digitally aware investors in Saran exhibit speculative tendencies. This dual pattern suggests a shift driven by digital financial platforms, indicating evolving investment behaviours in semi-urban contexts (TRAI, 2023).

5.1.3 Implications of Socio-economic Factors

The study shows that higher-income and educated groups are more inclined towards equities, consistent with urban-centric studies (Chattopadhyay & Banerjee, 2022). In contrast, low-income and less educated groups prefer stable investments, highlighting the challenge of balancing equity participation with financial security.

5.2 Practical Implications

The study highlights the need for targeted financial literacy programs in semi-urban areas like Saran District. Despite initiatives like PM SVANidhi improving financial access, the lack of focused investment education hinders their effectiveness (Ministry of Finance, 2024). Tailored strategies are essential to enhance rational investment practices.

5.2.1 Financial Literacy Programs for Semi-Urban Investors

To address identified biases, financial literacy programs should focus on educating investors about risk management and portfolio diversification to counter loss aversion. Digital literacy initiatives should enhance awareness of online trading to reduce overconfidence. Behavioural awareness workshops can help investors recognize biases like herding and anchoring. Additionally, customized training should differentiate between high-risk and low-risk strategies, considering income and educational variations.

5.2.2 Policy Recommendations

Policymakers should integrate investment literacy with digital inclusion, as digital access alone does not guarantee informed decisions. Strengthening community-based financial education by involving local leaders can counter herding bias. Establishing financial counselling services in semi-urban areas can offer personalized guidance, helping mitigate misinformation and speculative trading tendencies.

Furthermore, integrating behavioural insights into policy design can help develop more inclusive financial products that resonate with semi-urban investors' risk perceptions. For example, hybrid investment schemes that combine capital protection with moderate equity exposure can gradually build investment confidence.

5.3 Theoretical Contribution

This study contributes to behavioural finance by applying established theories to the semi-urban Indian context, an area not extensively explored. While Prospect Theory and TPB are widely recognized, their application to semi-urban settings reveals unique behavioural dynamics shaped by financial literacy and community influences.

5.3.1 Extending Behavioural Finance Theories

The study demonstrates that semi-urban investors exhibit a combination of risk aversion

and speculative behaviour, influenced by both financial literacy and social norms. Unlike traditional urban-centric applications, this duality highlights the significant role of community influence in shaping investment decisions, consistent with TPB (Ajzen, 1991).

5.3.2 Bridging Urban-Rural Gaps in Behavioural Analysis

Most existing studies draw a clear line between rural and urban investor behaviours, overlooking the transitional nature of semi-urban areas. This study addresses the gap by showing that while traditional risk aversion persists, increasing digital access gradually introduces speculative tendencies, providing a nuanced understanding of investment dynamics in semi-urban contexts.

5.3.3 Theoretical Implications for Policy Formulation

By integrating behavioural finance theories into policy-making, this study suggests that investment promotion strategies should consider cognitive biases and social influences. Community-based financial literacy programs can be tailored to address specific semi-urban challenges, making interventions more relevant and impactful.

The study highlights the complex nature of retail investment behaviour in semi-urban areas, influenced by socio-economic factors and cognitive biases. Findings from Saran District suggest that while behavioural finance theories provide a base, regional adaptations are essential. Integrating these insights into financial literacy and policy can promote more rational investment practices.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The study analysed retail investors' behavioural patterns in Saran District, focusing on demographic factors, financial literacy, and socio-economic conditions shaping investment choices.

6.1 Conclusion

The study reveals that retail investors in Saran District exhibit a combination of conservative

and speculative behaviours, primarily influenced by demographic factors, socio-economic conditions, and financial literacy. Key behavioural biases identified include loss aversion, overconfidence, anchoring, and herding.

Loss Aversion: Older and low-income investors show a strong preference for traditional savings over equities, aligning with Prospect Theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979), where potential losses are seen as more significant than equivalent gains.

Overconfidence: Small business owners and moderately literate investors tend to overestimate their financial knowledge, leading to frequent trading and speculative investments. This reflects the cognitive bias of overconfidence.

Anchoring: Investors often base decisions on past performance or community opinions, leading to reluctance in exiting underperforming investments, showcasing a tendency to adhere to initial beliefs.

Herding Behaviour: Investment decisions are often influenced by peer consensus rather than individual analysis, reflecting the impact of social norms in semi-urban settings.

Implications: These behavioural tendencies may result in suboptimal financial decisions, affecting long-term wealth accumulation. Policymakers must consider these biases when designing financial literacy programs, focusing on balanced investment strategies to address the coexistence of traditional risk aversion and emerging speculative behaviour due to digital access.

6.2 Recommendations

To mitigate behavioural biases and promote rational investment practices, the following recommendations are proposed:

6.2.1 Enhancing Financial Literacy through Targeted Campaigns

Financial literacy initiatives should focus on risk assessment training to help investors evaluate equity risks. Bias awareness

workshops can address cognitive biases, while digital literacy programs should empower investors to make informed decisions using mobile trading platforms (TRAI, 2023). Engaging community leaders can enhance outreach and counter herd behaviour.

6.2.2 Localized Investment Guidance and Support Initiatives

Community-based education, involving local leaders, can provide relatable financial counselling. Setting up advisory hubs will offer personalized guidance on portfolio management. Encouraging diversified portfolios and introducing low-barrier micro-investment schemes will help semi-urban investors reduce risk while exploring equity options.

6.3 Future Research Directions

This study identifies behavioural patterns using secondary data; however, future research can be enhanced through primary data collection and comparative analysis.

6.3.1 Conducting Primary Surveys to Validate Findings

Collecting firsthand data from retail investors in Saran District via questionnaires and interviews can validate findings. Including qualitative insights will help understand motivations behind investment choices, while analyzing demographic variations can highlight the role of digital literacy in speculative behaviour.

6.3.2 Comparative Studies between Rural and Urban Investment Behaviours

Conducting comparative studies can determine if the behavioural patterns in Saran align with rural or urban settings. Examining digital adoption's impact and cultural influences on investment behaviour will guide tailored financial literacy programs.

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CASHLESS ECONOMY AS A KEY COMPONENT OF INDIA'S DIGITAL ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY OF HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT

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Abstract

India's economy, currently ranked as the fifth largest globally and third in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), has experienced robust growth in recent years. As part of the national Digital India mission, there has been an active push towards establishing a cashless economy. This study evaluates the status of cashless transactions in Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand, highlighting challenges, opportunities, and government initiatives. A comprehensive literature review reveals a research gap in localized studies of cashless adoption in Hazaribagh, motivating this paper's focus. The study concludes with recommendations for enhancing cashless adoption in the district to align with broader national goals.

Keywords: digital economy, cashless economy, Hazaribagh, Digital India, payment systems, PPP

1. Introduction

A cashless economy refers to a system in which financial transactions are conducted electronically, eliminating the use of physical currency. Common instruments in such an economy include debit and credit cards, Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) (Reserve Bank of India [RBI], 2020). India's Digital India programme envisions a "faceless, paperless, cashless" society, promoting digital payment modes such as Banking Cards, USSD, AEPS, UPI, mobile wallets, and micro-ATMs (Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology [MeitY], 2020).

The transition to a cashless economy promises benefits such as reduced counterfeit currency, minimized theft, and easier international transactions. However, it also poses challenges including low digital literacy, poor infrastructure, and cybersecurity threats (Dubey, Sonar, & Mohanty, 2020). In rural

districts like Hazaribagh, these challenges are particularly pronounced, motivating this case study.

2. Literature Review

A thorough review of the literature highlights several global and Indian perspectives on cashless economies. Kotkowski and Polasik (2021) emphasize the role of digital payments in financial inclusion, while Hamidah and Hassan (2020) explore the impact of digital adoption on marginalized communities. Taskinsoy (2020) examines security challenges inherent in digital transactions. In India, the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated digital payments, as reported by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI, 2020).

However, studies focusing on the cashless economy in Jharkhand, particularly Hazaribagh, are scarce. This research addresses this gap by examining local transaction behaviors and challenges.

3. Methodology

The research employed a mixed-methods approach:

- a) **Primary data:** Surveys and interviews with residents, small business owners, and government officials in Hazaribagh.
- b) **Secondary data:** Analysis of RBI and NPCI reports, government publications, and previous academic studies.

Key research questions included:

- a) What are the prevalent modes of digital payment in Hazaribagh?
- b) What challenges impede the adoption of cashless transactions?
- c) How effective have government initiatives been in this region?

4. Findings and Analysis

4.1 Current Scenario in India

India's cash-to-GDP ratio remains high at 12–13%, surpassed only by Japan and Hong Kong (RBI, 2022). Following demonetization in 2016, digital transactions surged—Paytm, for instance, saw a 700% increase in usage (NPCI, 2020). Government initiatives like UPI, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana have significantly promoted digital payments (MeitY, 2020).

4.2 Cashless Economy in Hazaribagh

Despite national progress, digital adoption in Hazaribagh faces barriers:

- **Lack of digital literacy:** Many residents, especially in rural areas, are unfamiliar with online payment tools (Internet and Mobile Association of India [IAMAI], 2021).
- **Poor infrastructure:** Inconsistent internet connectivity and limited access to digital devices hinder transactions.
- **Cultural preference for cash:** Cash remains the dominant payment

method, especially among low-income groups.

The government has launched several initiatives to bridge these gaps, such as establishing Common Service Centers (CSCs) and Pragya Kendras to facilitate digital services (Jharkhand Government, 2021).

4.3 Challenges Identified

- **Cybersecurity concerns:** Rising incidents of online fraud deter adoption (Aji, Berakon, & Md Husin, 2020).
- **Limited banking access:** Many areas still rely heavily on cash due to low banking penetration.
- **Socioeconomic factors:** Illiteracy and poverty contribute to resistance against digital payment adoption.

5. Discussion

The transition to a cashless economy in Hazaribagh is hindered by both technological and sociocultural factors. While digital tools are accessible in urban centers, rural populations remain underserved. Efforts by the government, such as the DigiDhan Mission and e-Procurement systems, show promise but require greater outreach and education.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The study underscores the need for sustained efforts to make cashless payments accessible and trusted in Hazaribagh. Key recommendations include:

1. **Strengthening digital literacy** through local workshops and school programs.
2. **Expanding internet infrastructure** to underserved areas.
3. **Reducing transaction costs** to encourage usage among small traders and farmers.
4. **Enhancing cybersecurity awareness** to build trust in digital systems.

These steps can accelerate Hazaribagh's transition to a cashless economy, aligning with India's broader digital transformation goals.

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THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATION ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY AFTER COVID-19 IN COOPERATIVE BANKS.

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Abstract: This study investigates the changes in motivation factors of employees and the impact of motivation on employee performance in cooperative banks after COVID-19. The main goal of the study is to identify the effects of various factors on employee motivation on employee performance in post-COVID-19 in the cooperative banking sector in Gangavathi. For the study survey method was adopted to collect data from the employees of various cooperative banks in the region. The study highlights change in motivational factors, the importance of motivation, need for changes in motivational strategies to improve employee performance after COVID-19. This study provides valuable notes to know the impact of the pandemic on employee motivation in the cooperative banking sector.

The COVID-19 pandemic created critical situations for the whole world. All the business sectors were also affected by it. Even in financial institutions functioning with narrow scope like cooperative banks. The pandemic has changed the expectations related to the work environment, health considerations, and economic uncertainties. These factors impact employee motivation. The study evaluates the situations and conditions of motivation programs, strategies, and factors in cooperative banks in the “new normal” work environment.

Keywords: cooperative bank, motivation, employee productivity, COVID-19, motivational programs

Introduction:

Cooperative banks are formed to serve local communities. These banks are financial institutions that are initiated by members with common interests, communities, or sectors with the principles of cooperation and community development. These institutions provide financial services to the people of rural and semi-urban areas. They play an important role in providing financial assistance in these areas.

Cooperative banks are also not free from the impact of COVID-19. Unexpected challenges are created by the pandemic. Cooperative banks are forced to adjust to the changes and employees are forced to quickly adapt to the changes like work, working time and procedure, and mode of communication with customers. This made the banks motivate their employees towards such changes. Motivation is essential to every organization to make its employees more effective and active. In Cooperative banks, motivation is more essential as the objectives of these banks are community development. Where it is required to be connected with the community. It is possible only by the effort of employees to communicate with the community regarding their services, understand the expectations of the community, and assist the community in the utilization of services. The pandemic has a major impact on the employee's expectations, perception of work, and level of risk-bearing

capability. Some of the expectations after COVID-19 are noted as

- **Location of work:** the pandemic forced people to be in a location they feel safe.
- **Expectation of Technology:** The pandemic created a dependency on technology for continuing organizational activities.
- **Need for health and safety:** As the pandemic results in more health issues and maximize the rate of death, people are scared for their life and dependents. (Bhardwaj, 2022).
- **Need for work-life balance:** COVID-19 realizes the importance of spending time with the dependents and the need to be with the family and work.
- **Need for organizational transparency:** COVID-19 also resulted in job loss. This action created an expectation by employees that the management should provide such information to its employees.
- **Need of consideration:** After the pandemic, employees are looking towards knowing about all areas of the organization so that they can create job security.
- **Need for social responsibility:** Employees expect the cooperative banks to frame the strategies as per the customer needs and expectations and their organization to perform social responsibility.

In all, the COVID-19 pandemic has refreshed and updated the expectations of employees in cooperative banks. Fulfilment of the above needs may help to motivate its employees.

Significance of motivation in cooperative banks:

- **Increased employee performance:** Motivation influences the employees' attitude towards the bank and work. As a result, employee performance levels will increase in a specified time (Jaiswal, 2019).
- **Commitment to the values of the bank:** Motivated employees will work for

community development by providing proper assistance to the customers.

- **Satisfied work environment:** A positive work environment can be created by motivating employees (Babjohn et al., 2018).
- **Teamwork:** motivated employees perform their roles effectively with cooperation and coordination. As a cooperative team, the bank can enjoy effective teamwork from motivated employees.

Objectives of the research:

- To understand the level of motivation of employees in cooperative banks after COVID-19 in Gangavathi of Koppal district.
- To evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on the motivational factors of employees in cooperative banks.
- To investigate the impact of motivation on employee productivity after COVID-19 in a new normal work environment.

Literature Review:

(Niraula and Upadhyay, 2023) The study found a positive and significant impact of career development and training facilities on employee performance. Salaries and allowances have a negligible negative impact and Social Security has a negligible positive effect on employee performance. An organization's performance evaluation activities are identified as factors that play an important role in motivating employees. And, it affects job satisfaction. It instructs organizations to focus on specific areas to effectively improve motivational programs. (Suguna et al., 2018)

(Tomar, 2016) This study investigates and suggests that equal pay and promotions, health benefits, and other social benefits as the second most important factor in motivating employees, and the work environment is the third most important factor. The main finding of the study is that "equal wages and promotions" do not show variation according to demographic characteristics. Providing skill enhancement and career development opportunities motivates employees to excel in their roles. It becomes important to provide training and

development programs in an ever-changing economic landscape (Tella, A., Ayeni, C.O., & Papula, S.O. 2007). Several studies have demonstrated a positive relationship between motivation and productivity (Lock & Latham, 2004). Motivated employees tend to be more efficient and do better quality work. Employees who receive support and encouragement from supervisors and colleagues are more motivated. In the post-pandemic era, cooperative banks should develop a supportive work environment to boost morale and motivation (Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. 2000). Providing the right motivation technique at the right time helps the organization to motivate employees effectively (Sekhar et al., 2013).

Research methodology:

This study considered the data from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected from structured questionnaires. Secondary sources such as published articles, reports, and websites were used to collect secondary data that are relevant to the study. The sample size for the study consisted of 100 respondents, mainly employees of the cooperative banks in Gangavathi. The respondents are selected randomly. and the data were analysed using JASP statistical tool.

Results and discussion:

Table 1: indicates the motivational factor of different categories of cooperative bank employees

Factor	Group of respondents consider the factor as a motivational factor		
	Gender	Age group	Year of experience
Support and Encouragement	Male & Female	26 to 30 years	Consistent at all group
Recognition & Reward	Male & Female	26 to 30 years	0 to 6 years
Purpose & Mission	Male & Female	26 to 30 years	Consistent in all groups but little more in above 10 years
Opportunity for growth	Male & Female	26 to 30 years	Consistent at all group
Working Environment	Male & Female	Stable at all age groups	4 to 6 years

- There is no gender difference in motivational factors. As per the data, the mean score of the male is higher than the female but it might be ignorable.
- As employees get older their motivational factors change.
- Years of experience of the employees does not indicate any clear pattern of motivational factor. Recognition and reward and working environments were considered as motivational factors by the employee with the experience between 0 to 6 years.

Table 2: Impact of COVID-19 on motivation and age group

Statement	Age Group (in years)	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Deviation
COVID-19 impact the challenges brought about by COVID-19 have negatively affected motivation at work.	20 - 25	25	4	3.36	0.952
	26 - 30	11	2	2.273	0.467
	31 - 35	37	2	2.162	0.553
	36 - 40	10	4	3.4	0.966
	Above 40	17	2	2.471	0.514
	20 - 25	25	3	3	0.816

The cooperative bank's response to the COVID-19 pandemic has had a positive impact on employee motivation.	26 - 30	11	4	4	0
	31 - 35	37	3	2.73	0.608
	36 - 40	10	4	3.4	0.966
	Above 40	17	2	2	0
The bank's efforts to ensure our safety and well-being during the pandemic is motivated	20 - 25	25	4	3.36	0.952
	26 - 30	11	5	4.727	0.467
	31 - 35	37	3	2.73	0.608
	36 - 40	10	4	3.1	1.449
	Above 40	17	4	3.529	0.514
Post-COVID-19 period presents new opportunities for employee motivation and productivity.	20 - 25	25	3	3.32	0.476
	26 - 30	11	5	4.455	0.934
	31 - 35	37	3	3.081	1.115
	36 - 40	10	4	3.4	0.966
	Above 40	17	3	2.529	0.514
Post-COVID-19, recognition for hard work is even more critical for motivation.	20 - 25	25	3	3.32	0.476
	26 - 30	11	4	3.455	0.934
	31 - 35	37	3	3.459	0.505
	36 - 40	10	4	3.4	0.966
	Above 40	17	3	3	0
Post-COVID-19, health and well-being support are crucial for motivation.	20 - 25	25	4	3.72	1.275
	26 - 30	11	2	2.545	0.934
	31 - 35	37	3	3	0
	36 - 40	10	4	3.4	0.966
	Above 40	17	4	3.529	0.514
Post-COVID-19, I believe that clear and transparent communication is essential for motivation.	20 - 25	25	4	4.04	0.841
	26 - 30	11	5	5	0
	31 - 35	37	2	2.27	0.769
	36 - 40	10	4	3.4	0.966
	Above 40	17	5	4.529	0.514

Table 3: Impact of COVID-19 on motivation and gender

Descriptive Statistics					
Statement	Gender	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Deviation
COVID-19 impact the challenges brought about by COVID-19 have negatively affected my motivation at work.	Male	48	2	2.354	0.601
	Female	52	2	2.923	1.007
The cooperative bank's response to the COVID-19 pandemic has had a positive impact on employee motivation.	Male	48	3	2.875	0.841
	Female	52	3	2.885	0.832
The bank's efforts to ensure our safety and well-being during the pandemic is motivated.	Male	48	3	3.521	0.989
	Female	52	3	3.058	0.938
	Male	48	4	3.458	1.031

Post-COVID-19 period presents new opportunities for employee motivation and productivity.	Female	52	3	3.019	0.918
Post-COVID-19, recognition for hard work is even more critical for motivation.	Male	48	4	3.396	0.707
	Female	52	3	3.288	0.457
Post-COVID-19, health and well-being support are crucial for motivation.	Male	48	3	3.021	0.699
	Female	52	3	3.481	0.96
Clear and transparent communication is essential for motivation in post covid19	Male	48	4	3.938	1.019
	Female	52	3	3.115	1.338

Table 4: Impact of COVID-19 on motivation and experience

Descriptive Statistics					
Statement	Experience in years	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Deviation
COVID-19 impact the challenges brought about by COVID-19 have negatively affected my motivation at work.	0 – 3	28	4	3.321	0.905
	4 – 6	14	2	2	0
	7 - 10	32	2	2.188	0.592
	Above 10	26	3	2.846	0.834
The cooperative bank's response to the COVID-19 pandemic has had a positive impact on employee motivation.	0 – 3	28	3	3.107	0.832
	4 – 6	14	3	3	0
	7 - 10	32	2.5	2.781	0.87
	Above 10	26	2	2.692	0.97
I felt supported and motivated by the bank's efforts to ensure our safety and well-being during the pandemic.	0 – 3	28	4	3.429	0.92
	4 – 6	14	3	3	0
	7 - 10	32	2.5	2.875	1.289
	Above 10	26	4	3.769	0.587
I believe that the post-COVID-19 period presents new opportunities for employee motivation and productivity.	0 – 3	28	3	3.286	0.46
	4 – 6	14	4	4	0
	7 - 10	32	3	2.938	1.366
	Above 10	26	3	3.115	0.952
I believe that post-COVID-19, recognition for hard work is even more critical for motivation.	0 – 3	28	3	3.179	0.612
	4 – 6	14	4	4	0
	7 - 10	32	3	3.188	0.592
	Above 10	26	3	3.346	0.485
Post-COVID-19, health and well-being support are crucial for motivation.	0 – 3	28	4	3.75	1.206
	4 – 6	14	3	3	0
	7 - 10	32	3	2.719	0.457
	Above 10	26	4	3.538	0.647
Post-COVID-19, I believe that clear and transparent communication is essential for motivation.	0 - 3	28	4	4.143	0.848
	4 - 6	14	3	3	0
	7 - 10	32	2	2.438	1.366
	Above 10	26	4	4.423	0.504

The impact of COVID-19 on employee motivation shows varying patterns across different age groups. Employees in the age groups of 20–25 and 36–40 years have experienced the most significant negative impact on their motivation, as seen in their higher mean scores (3.36 and 3.4, respectively). On the other hand, employees in the age brackets of 26–30, 31–35, and above 40 years have reported lower mean scores, indicating that they were less negatively affected by the challenges brought about by the pandemic.

When evaluating the cooperative bank's response to COVID-19, the 26–30 age group emerges as the most satisfied, with a perfect mean score of 4, indicating that the bank's efforts have had a very positive impact on their motivation. This is followed by the 36–40 group, which also reflects a relatively positive perception. In contrast, employees aged above 40 and those in the 31–35 bracket reported lower levels of satisfaction, with means of 2 and 2.73, respectively.

Regarding the bank's efforts to ensure safety and well-being during the pandemic, the 26–30 age group again displays the highest level of motivation (mean=4.727), closely followed by the above 40 age group (mean=3.529). The 31–35 group, however, shows less impact, with a lower mean of 2.73.

In the post-COVID-19 period, the 26–30 group is the most optimistic about new opportunities for motivation and productivity, with a high mean score of 4.455. The 20–25 and 36–40 groups also reflect optimism (means above 3), whereas those above 40 are less hopeful (mean=2.529).

Recognition for hard work post-pandemic is seen as most important by employees in the 26–30 and 31–35 groups (both around mean=3.45), while those above 40 years show comparatively lower emphasis on this aspect (mean=3).

The need for health and well-being support post-COVID-19 is notably high for the 20–25 age group (mean=3.72) and those above 40 (mean=3.529). Conversely, it is seen as less important by the 26–30 group (mean=2.545).

Lastly, clear and transparent communication post-pandemic is perceived as essential by the 26–30 age group, which records a perfect mean score of 5. The 20–25 and above 40 groups also recognize its importance, with mean scores above 4. In contrast, the 31–35 age group has a much lower mean score of 2.27, indicating a less critical view of transparent communication.

In conclusion, the analysis shows that younger employees (especially 26–30 years) are the most positively influenced by the bank's efforts and see significant opportunities for motivation in the post-pandemic era. Older employees (above 40 years) display moderate levels of motivation, with specific emphasis on health, well-being, and clear communication. The 31–35 age group consistently reflects lower levels of motivation and enthusiasm across various parameters, indicating a potential need for targeted motivational strategies for this cohort. Overall, while the challenges of COVID-19 have affected all age groups, proactive organizational measures and clear communication emerge as key factors in boosting employee motivation in the post-pandemic work environment.

Gender-wise Analysis

The data shows that **females** reported a **higher negative impact** of COVID-19 on their work motivation, with a mean of 2.923 compared to 2.354 for males. This suggests that women in the cooperative bank felt the challenges of the pandemic more strongly than their male counterparts.

When asked about the **bank's positive response**, the responses from males (mean=2.875) and females (mean=2.885) are almost identical, indicating that gender did not significantly influence perceptions of the organization's response.

Regarding the **bank's efforts to ensure safety and well-being**, **males** felt more supported and motivated (mean=3.521) than females (mean=3.058). This could suggest either that the initiatives were more relevant to male employees' needs or that women had different expectations.

For the **post-COVID-19 period**, males (mean=3.458) showed more optimism about new opportunities for motivation and productivity than females (mean=3.019). This suggests that men foresee more positive outcomes from the post-pandemic environment.

Similarly, in **recognition of hard work**, males (mean=3.396) slightly outpaced females (mean=3.288), indicating a marginally greater value placed on recognition post-pandemic.

Interestingly, in the **health and well-being support** domain, **females** scored higher (mean=3.481) than males (mean=3.021), reflecting that female employees consider these supports more critical for motivation.

Finally, in **clear and transparent communication**, males (mean=3.938) again placed more emphasis on this factor compared to females (mean=3.115). This suggests that transparent communication is seen as particularly important by male employees to maintain or enhance motivation post-COVID.

Experience-wise Analysis

Looking at years of experience, the group with **0–3 years** experience reported the **highest negative impact** of COVID-19 on motivation (mean=3.321), highlighting that newcomers to the workforce felt the brunt of the crisis most strongly. In contrast, those with **4–6 years** of experience felt the least impact (mean=2), indicating perhaps a better adaptability or lesser responsibility-related stress.

In terms of the **bank's positive response**, the highest mean is found in the **0–3 years** group (3.107), reflecting strong appreciation for organizational efforts early in careers. The **above 10 years** group rated it lower (mean=2.692), which may indicate higher expectations or skepticism among more experienced staff.

The perception of **feeling supported and motivated** by the bank's efforts was strongest in the **above 10 years** group (mean=3.769) and the **0–3 years** group (mean=3.429), with mid-career employees (7–10 years, mean=2.875)

feeling somewhat less motivated by these efforts.

Regarding **new opportunities for motivation in the post-COVID era**, the **4–6 years** experience group is the most optimistic (mean=4), while the **7–10 years** group is the least (mean=2.938). This suggests that mid-career employees (7–10 years) may be more skeptical about future opportunities compared to newer or very experienced staff.

For **recognition of hard work**, means are fairly uniform across groups (around 3–3.3), but again, the **4–6 years** group rated it the highest (mean=4), indicating a stronger need for recognition among employees in this range.

Health and well-being support was valued the most by employees with **0–3 years** experience (mean=3.75) and **above 10 years** (mean=3.538), showing that both early-career and very experienced employees consider these supports essential for motivation.

Finally, **clear and transparent communication** was seen as extremely critical by those with **above 10 years** experience (mean=4.423) and those with **0–3 years** (mean=4.143), while those with **7–10 years** experience viewed it as less essential (mean=2.438). This suggests that early-career and highly experienced employees value transparent communication as a key motivator post-pandemic.

Conclusion

The analysis highlights that the impact of COVID-19 on employee motivation varied significantly across age, gender, and experience groups. Age-wise, younger employees, particularly those aged 26–30, displayed higher levels of positive motivation and optimism in response to the cooperative bank's efforts during and after the pandemic. In contrast, employees in the 31–35 age group consistently exhibited lower levels of motivation, signaling a potential need for tailored strategies to engage this cohort more effectively.

Gender differences were evident, with female employees reporting a greater negative impact

of the pandemic on their motivation. However, both male and female employees shared similar views regarding the bank's positive response. Males generally expressed higher levels of motivation, particularly in relation to safety, recognition, and communication, while females emphasized health and well-being support more strongly.

Regarding experience, the most negatively affected group was those with 0–3 years of experience, indicating that newcomers were particularly vulnerable during the pandemic. Interestingly, both the most experienced (above 10 years) and least experienced (0–3 years) employees valued clear communication and health and well-being support highly, while mid-career employees (7–10 years) were more skeptical about new opportunities and less responsive to the bank's efforts.

Overall, while the pandemic universally affected employee motivation, proactive organizational support, transparent communication, and attention to health and well-being emerged as critical factors in sustaining and enhancing motivation in the post-COVID-19 work environment. Tailoring motivational strategies to address the unique needs and perceptions of different age, gender, and experience groups will be essential for fostering a motivated and engaged workforce in the cooperative banking sector.

Recommendations:

- Cooperative banks should use different motivational strategies for employees with different age groups and experiences as there is variation in their beliefs and needs.
 - Cooperative banks need to target employees with less experience (4 to 6 years)
 - Cooperative banks should practice the activity of awarding effective employees periodically and provide some benefits to employees to encourage the effective performance of the employees.
 - Cooperative banks should provide opportunities for the employees to communicate with the management to be aware of the company's financial status, compatibility, and challenges.
- Cooperative banks should be prepared for future uncertainty so that the employees may be confident with job security.

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THE CONCEPT OF SUBSTANCE IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

This paper presents an in-depth, extended examination of the development and comparative analysis of the concept of substance in Western philosophy, spanning from ancient Greek metaphysics to early modern skepticism. Through detailed analysis of Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, and Hume, the study uncovers the changing definitions, arguments, and implications attached to the idea of substance. Using a comparative philosophical framework, the paper identifies major thematic shifts, assesses the internal coherence of each position, and highlights the ongoing relevance of these debates for contemporary metaphysical and epistemological discussions. By expanding on the historical context, detailed textual analysis, and philosophical ramifications, this paper aims to offer a comprehensive exploration that will deepen understanding of substance as one of philosophy's most enduring and contested concepts.

Key words: substance, western philosophy, comparative analysis etc.

Introduction: Throughout the history of Western philosophy, the concept of substance has played a central role in shaping metaphysical inquiry. Substance is traditionally understood as that which exists in itself, independently, and serves as the bearer of properties and the subject of change. Yet, across centuries, philosophers have radically disagreed on what substance is, how many substances exist, whether we can know anything about it, and whether the very concept itself is valid.

This paper undertakes a comprehensive comparative study of the major treatments of substance in Western philosophy, focusing on six seminal thinkers: Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, and Hume. It expands beyond a summary comparison by providing a deep dive into each philosopher's framework, the motivations behind their positions, the philosophical problems they aimed to solve, and the consequences of their theories. By tracing these intellectual developments across historical periods, we gain insight into the larger philosophical movements and tensions that have defined Western thought.

Objectives:

The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

- a. To map the evolution of the concept of substance across key figures in Western philosophy.
- b. To examine the internal logic and coherence of each philosopher's account, including how it relates to their broader metaphysical, epistemological, and ethical systems.
- c. To situate these philosophical debates within their historical and intellectual contexts, showing how they respond to and reshape prevailing ideas.
- d. To assess the impact and legacy of these debates on later philosophy, including contemporary metaphysical and scientific discussions.
- e. To offer critical reflection on whether the concept of substance remains viable or necessary in philosophical inquiry today.

Research Methodology:

This research employs a comparative and historical-philosophical approach, combining several key strategies:

- **Primary Textual Analysis:** Detailed examination of major works, including Aristotle's "Metaphysics," Descartes' "Meditations on First Philosophy," Spinoza's "Ethics," and "Leibniz's" Monadology, Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding," and Hume's A Treatise of Human Nature."
- **Thematic Analysis:** Identification of major themes, such as independence, unity, causality, perception, and essence, and how these inform each philosopher's treatment of substance.
- **Historical Contextualization:** Placing each thinker within their intellectual, cultural, and scientific contexts to understand why they framed substance as they did.
- **Comparative Synthesis:** Drawing connections across different positions to illuminate shifts, continuities, and tensions in the philosophical discourse.
- **Critical Reflection:** Engaging with secondary literature and contemporary debates to assess the lasting significance of these ideas.

This extended methodology enables a robust, multilayered analysis that moves beyond surface-level comparison.

Extended Analysis:

Aristotle: The Foundation of Substance Theory

Aristotle provides the first systematic account of substance (ousia) in his "Metaphysics." He distinguishes between primary substances (individual things, like a particular tree) and secondary substances (the species or forms they instantiate). For Aristotle, substance is what exists in itself and underlies all change.

He introduces the doctrine of hylomorphism, the idea that every physical substance is a compound of matter (potentiality) and form (actuality). Matter alone is pure potential and

cannot exist without form, while form gives matter its definite characteristics. This combination explains persistence through change: a wooden table can be reshaped, but the matter and form relation underlies the continuity of the object.

Aristotle's framework is teleological: substances have inherent purposes or ends (telos). A seed becomes a tree because it strives toward its natural form. Substance, for Aristotle, is thus deeply tied to essence, causality, and purpose.

Descartes: Substance as Self-Sufficient Being

René Descartes, in reaction to Scholastic Aristotelianism, redefines substance in more abstract, rationalist terms. For Descartes, a substance is that which requires nothing else to exist. Only God meets this strict criterion, but he allows that created substances exist as long as they depend only on God.

Descartes famously identifies two created substances: *res cogitans* (thinking substance, or mind) and *res extensa* (extended substance, or body). This dualistic framework leads to profound metaphysical and epistemological questions: How do mind and body interact if they are fundamentally different? How can immaterial thought affect material motion?

His substance dualism has had enduring influence, particularly in debates about consciousness, free will, and the nature of personal identity.

Spinoza: Monism and Infinite Substance

Baruch Spinoza offers a radical alternative to Descartes. In his "Ethics," Spinoza claims there is only one substance, which is God or Nature (*Deus sive Natura*). This infinite, necessary, and self-caused substance has infinite attributes, though humans only know two: thought and extension.

Individual entities are not substances but modes — specific expressions or modifications of the one substance. Everything that exists follows necessarily from the nature of God, leaving no room for contingency or free will in the traditional sense. Spinoza's deterministic system collapses the distinction between

creator and creation, offering a unified, holistic metaphysics.

Leibniz: Pluralism and Monadology

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz rejects both Cartesian dualism and Spinoza's monism by introducing a pluralistic metaphysics based on monads — simple, immaterial, indivisible units that make up reality. Each monad reflects the entire universe from its own perspective and contains its own principle of action.

Leibniz's famous doctrine of pre-established harmony explains how monads appear to interact, even though they do not causally influence each other. God has synchronized them perfectly. This model allows Leibniz to preserve individuality, non-materialism, and a rationalist explanation of the world's order.

Locke: Empiricism and the Limits of Substance

John Locke, moving into the empiricist tradition, expresses skepticism about our knowledge of substance. In his "Essay Concerning Human Understanding," Locke argues that we only experience qualities (such as color, hardness, or motion) and infer that they belong to some underlying substrate.

However, Locke concedes that we have no clear or positive idea of this substratum; it is a necessary assumption to account for the unity of qualities, but it remains mysterious. His treatment of substance highlights the limits of human knowledge and shifts metaphysical inquiry toward a more cautious, experience-based approach.

Hume: Radical Skepticism about Substance

David Hume takes empiricist skepticism to its extreme. In "A Treatise of Human Nature," Hume argues that we never experience substance, only bundles of perceptions constantly in flux. The idea of an underlying substance arises from habit or custom, not rational evidence.

For Hume, the mind itself is a bundle of perceptions without an enduring self or substance behind them. This radical dismantling of the substance concept destabilizes metaphysics and paves the way for

later empiricism, pragmatism, and analytic philosophy.

Expanded Summary and Philosophical Implications:

This extended comparative analysis reveals a profound trajectory:

Aristotle roots substance in the observable, teleological world.

Descartes abstracts substance into self-sufficient mental and physical realms.

Spinoza collapses multiplicity into a single, infinite substance.

Leibniz reintroduces multiplicity through non-interacting monads.

Locke destabilizes substance as a knowable concept.

Hume dismantles substance altogether as a meaningless habit of thought.

These shifts mirror larger historical developments: the rise of scientific thinking, the decline of teleology, the tension between rationalism and empiricism, and the growing emphasis on epistemic limits.

Philosophically, the debates over substance touch on many enduring issues: the nature of causality, the mind-body problem, personal identity, the status of universals, the limits of language, and the grounding of scientific explanation. Even today, questions about materialism, physicalism, emergence, and consciousness echo these historical disputes.

Conclusion:

The concept of substance, though ancient, remains one of the most contested and fertile topics in Western philosophy. From Aristotle's essentialist framework to Hume's radical skepticism, philosophers have grappled with what (if anything) underlies the properties, changes, and entities we experience.

This comparative study has shown that the idea of substance is not static but evolves alongside broader shifts in philosophical methodology, scientific understanding, and cultural context. Whether we embrace the rationalist search for

necessary structures, the empiricist focus on experience, or the skeptic's dismantling of inherited concepts, the debate over substance continues to shape how we understand reality.

In the contemporary context, substance metaphysics intersects with debates in philosophy of mind, metaphysics of science, and even quantum theory, where questions about the fundamental nature of matter, energy, and information remain unresolved. As such, studying the historical evolution of substance provides not only intellectual history but also a foundation for addressing some of philosophy's most pressing and enduring challenges.

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EXPLORING CONSUMER PREFERENCES FOR SUBSCRIPTION-BASED STREAMING SERVICES: INSIGHTS FROM HOTSTAR

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Abstract:

This study aims to explore the factors influencing consumer preferences for Hotstar's subscription-based streaming service. The research addresses several hypotheses related to the flexibility of subscription plans, the variety and quality of content, user experience, customer support, exclusive content, price sensitivity, and brand loyalty. A descriptive research design was adopted, and data was collected from 200 respondents in the Bellary district of Karnataka using convenience sampling. A structured questionnaire, incorporating Likert scale questions, was employed for data collection. The collected data was analyzed using one-sample t-tests to evaluate the significance of various factors in shaping consumer preferences. The findings of this study shows all the dimensions are having positive association and it will also provide valuable insights for Hotstar in enhancing its service offerings and improving customer satisfaction and retention in the competitive streaming industry.

Keywords: Consumer Preference, Subscription Plan, Satisfaction, Retention, Bellary

Introduction: In recent years, the proliferation of subscription-based streaming services has reshaped the media consumption landscape. Among these services, platforms like Hotstar (now Disney+ Hotstar) have gained significant popularity, particularly in emerging markets such as India. Subscription-based models offer a wide array of content, including movies, TV shows, sports events, and exclusive releases, which cater to the evolving preferences of modern consumers (Turel & Serenko, 2020). As these services become a primary source of entertainment, understanding the factors that influence consumer choices and retention is crucial for service providers aiming to sustain and expand their user base. Consumer preferences for streaming services are shaped

by various factors, including content variety, pricing, user experience, and service reliability. Research has shown that exclusive content plays a critical role in attracting and retaining subscribers (Cheng et al., 2019), while pricing sensitivity remains a key determinant in consumer decisions (Lambrecht et al., 2020). Additionally, factors such as user interface design, customer support, and the perceived value of the service are increasingly significant in fostering brand loyalty and long-term subscription commitments (Smith & Tucker, 2021). Hotstar, one of India's leading streaming platforms, exemplifies the dynamics of subscription-based services. With its diverse content offerings, including exclusive Bollywood films, live sports events, and global shows, Hotstar has successfully positioned

itself as a strong player in the highly competitive streaming market (Bansal & Sharma, 2021). However, despite the growth of the platform, the factors driving user preferences and loyalty are not fully understood. This research aims to fill this gap by exploring the influence of various factors—such as content quality, pricing, brand loyalty, and customer service—on consumer preference of Hotstar.

Literature Reviews:

Content is a primary factor influencing the subscription decisions of users. Studies have shown that the variety and exclusivity of content play a crucial role in attracting and retaining subscribers. Hotstar, for instance, offers a unique combination of Bollywood films, regional content, live sports, and international shows, which has significantly contributed to its success (Cheng et al., 2019). According to Bansal and Sharma (2021), exclusive content such as live sports events, particularly cricket, has been a key factor in Hotstar's growing popularity in India. Consumers are more likely to subscribe to a platform offering content they cannot access elsewhere, with exclusive shows and movies being a major differentiator in a saturated market. The perceived quality of content is equally important. A study by Smith & Tucker (2021) emphasizes that high-quality production and content that resonates with local cultural preferences enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty. Consumers are drawn to platforms that offer high-definition streaming and a wide range of genres, which is critical for retaining long-term subscribers (Cheng et al., 2019).

Pricing Sensitivity and Subscription Value

Price sensitivity is another critical factor influencing consumer behavior. Streaming services often adopt various pricing strategies to balance affordability with profitability. Consumers' willingness to pay for a service is strongly influenced by the perceived value, which includes the content provided, the quality of the service, and the competitive pricing models (Lambrecht et al., 2020). For instance, in India, the pricing of Hotstar has been a key factor in its growth, with competitive

subscription fees making it an attractive option for budget-conscious users. However, as noted by Lambrecht et al. (2020), any significant price increase may lead to a reduction in subscriber numbers, highlighting the delicate balance between price and value. Consumers are generally more willing to pay a premium for platforms offering exclusive content or additional features such as ad-free viewing or early access to content (Turel & Serenko, 2020). However, the price point must reflect the perceived benefits, as consumers in developing markets like India are particularly sensitive to price increases (Bansal & Sharma, 2021).

User Experience and Interface

The design and user experience of a streaming platform play a vital role in customer satisfaction and retention. A well-designed, easy-to-navigate interface enhances the user experience, encouraging longer engagement and reducing churn. Turel and Serenko (2020) argue that a user-friendly interface can increase consumer satisfaction by making it easier to discover and enjoy content. Moreover, technical reliability, such as smooth streaming with minimal buffering and quick load times, is essential for keeping subscribers engaged. A study by Cheng et al. (2019) highlighted that platforms that offer personalized recommendations based on user preferences are more likely to retain customers. Hotstar, for example, uses algorithms to suggest content based on viewing history, which improves user engagement and satisfaction.

Customer Support and Service

Customer support is a crucial but often overlooked factor influencing consumer loyalty in subscription-based streaming services. Research by Smith and Tucker (2021) shows that responsive customer service, along with quick resolution of issues, significantly impacts consumer satisfaction and retention. Consumers value platforms that offer easy access to support channels and handle complaints efficiently. Hotstar's efforts in providing round-the-clock customer support, especially for technical issues, have been acknowledged as a positive aspect by many users (Bansal & Sharma, 2021). Moreover, the

availability of multiple support channels, including live chat, email, and phone support, enhances the overall service experience, making customers feel valued and heard.

Brand Loyalty and Retention

Brand loyalty is a significant determinant of consumer retention in the subscription-based service model. According to a study by Lambrecht et al. (2020), loyalty to streaming services is fostered through a combination of content quality, personalized user experience, and effective pricing strategies. Consumers who feel connected to a brand are less likely to switch to competitors, even in the face of price hikes or changes in service offerings. Hotstar's unique blend of exclusive content, especially in sports, has cultivated strong brand loyalty, particularly among Indian consumers. As noted by Bansal and Sharma (2021), consumers often exhibit a high level of brand attachment due to the emotional connection forged through culturally relevant content and live sports, which further strengthens their commitment to the platform.

Impact of Exclusive Content on Subscription Decisions-

Exclusive content, including original series, films, and live events, is one of the most influential factors in consumers' decisions to subscribe to streaming services. Exclusive content provides a competitive edge, differentiating one platform from others. A study by Cheng et al. (2019) found that exclusive content is the primary driver for consumers to select one service over another. In the case of Hotstar, live sports events, particularly cricket, have been a key reason for attracting subscribers. Additionally, the release of exclusive shows has been shown to increase subscriber retention by offering content that users cannot access elsewhere (Turel & Serenko, 2020).

Objective of the Study:

To analyze the factors influencing consumer preferences for Hotstar's subscription-based streaming service.

Hypothesis:

- Ho- There is no significant relationship between the flexibility of Hotstar's subscription plans and consumer preferences of the service.
- Ho- There is no positive association between the variety and quality of content on Hotstar and consumer preferences of the service.
- Ho- There is no significant relationship between the user experience and interface of Hotstar and consumer preferences of the service.
- Ho- There is no positive association between Hotstar's customer support and service and consumer preferences of the service.
- Ho- There is no significant relationship between the impact of exclusive content on subscription decisions and consumer preferences of Hotstar.
- Ho- There is no positive association between price sensitivity, subscription value, and consumer preferences of Hotstar.
- Ho- There is no significant relationship between brand loyalty and retention and consumer preferences of Hotstar.

Research Methodology

- The study adopted a **descriptive research design**.
- **Sample Size and area:** The study will involve a **sample of 200 respondents** from the Bellary district of Karnataka, India.
- **Sampling Technique: Convenience sampling** will be employed to select respondents based on their availability and willingness to participate.
- **Inclusion Criteria:** Respondents must be current or potential subscribers of Hotstar, or individuals familiar with streaming platforms.
- **Data Collection Method:** Data will be collected using a **structured questionnaire**. The questionnaire will include **Likert scale** questions to capture quantitative data.
- **Statistical Tool: One sample t-tests** has been used to analyse the

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

One-Sample Statistics				
Subscription Plan Flexibility	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Hotstar offers a variety of subscription plans that suit my viewing needs.	200	3.9650	.88185	.06236
The pricing of Hotstar's subscription plans is reasonable based on the content offered	200	4.1850	.68051	.04812
I believe Hotstar's subscription plans offer good value for money.	200	4.2550	.69454	.04911
Hotstar provides flexible subscription options that allow me to choose based on my budget	200	4.2400	.68171	.04820
I am satisfied with the ability to upgrade or downgrade my Hotstar subscription plan	200	4.2150	.70801	.05006

One-Sample Test						
Subscription Plan Flexibility	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Hotstar offers a variety of subscription plans that suit my viewing needs.	15.476	199	.000	.96500	.8420	1.0880
The pricing of Hotstar's subscription plans is reasonable based on the content offered	24.626	199	.000	1.18500	1.0901	1.2799
I believe Hotstar's subscription plans offer good value for money.	25.554	199	.000	1.25500	1.1582	1.3518
Hotstar provides flexible subscription options that allow me to choose based on my budget	25.724	199	.000	1.24000	1.1449	1.3351
I am satisfied with the ability to upgrade or downgrade my Hotstar subscription plan	24.269	199	.000	1.21500	1.1163	1.3137

The above analysis is based on a one-sample t-test for various statements regarding Hotstar's subscription plans flexibility, where the test value is set at 3. This means that each statement was compared to a neutral score of 3. Hotstar offers a variety of subscription plans that suit my viewing needs. The mean score (3.9650) is significantly higher than the test value of 3, suggesting that respondents generally agree with the statement. The t-test result (Sig. = 0.000) confirms this finding, as the p-value is less than 0.05, indicating that the difference is statistically significant. The pricing of Hotstar's subscription plans is reasonable based on the content offered. The mean score of 4.1850 indicates strong agreement with this statement.

The t-test result (Sig. = 0.000) confirms statistical significance, with a mean difference of 1.1850, suggesting that respondents find Hotstar's pricing to be reasonable. I believe Hotstar's subscription plans offer good value for money. With a mean score of 4.2550, respondents strongly agree that Hotstar's subscription plans offer good value for money. The t-test result (Sig. = 0.000) confirms the significance of this preferences, and the mean difference of 1.2550 further supports this, with the confidence interval lying between 1.1582 and 1.3518. Hotstar provides flexible subscription options that allow me to choose based on my budget. The mean score of 4.2400 indicates that respondents generally agree that

Hotstar offers flexible subscription options. The statistical significance of this result (Sig. = 0.000) shows a strong positive preferences of Hotstar's flexibility. I am satisfied with the ability to upgrade or downgrade my Hotstar subscription plan. With a mean score of 4.2150, respondents are satisfied with the ability to modify their Hotstar subscription plan. The result is statistically significant (Sig. = 0.000), indicating that the ability to upgrade or

downgrade is a valued feature. All five statements regarding Hotstar's subscription plans show statistically significant results, with p-values well below 0.05. The mean differences across all statements are consistently positive, indicating that respondents generally agree or strongly agree with the statements about Hotstar's subscription plan flexibility, pricing, and value for money and customization options.

One-Sample Statistics				
Content Variety and Quality	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
The content available on Hotstar is diverse and appeals to my interests.	200	4.2700	.65517	.04633
Hotstar offers a wide range of TV shows and movies in different genres.	200	4.2700	.66279	.04687
I am satisfied with the quality of content (video/audio) provided by Hotstar.	200	4.3050	.68873	.04870
Hotstar offers enough exclusive content (sports, shows, movies) to keep me subscribed.	200	4.2300	.70682	.04998
I believe Hotstar offers a good mix of both regional and international content	200	4.3100	.62919	.04449

One-Sample Test						
Content Variety and Quality	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
The content available on Hotstar is diverse and appeals to my interests.	27.414	199	.000	1.27000	1.1786	1.3614
Hotstar offers a wide range of TV shows and movies in different genres.	27.098	199	.000	1.27000	1.1776	1.3624
I am satisfied with the quality of content (video/audio) provided by Hotstar.	26.796	199	.000	1.30500	1.2090	1.4010
Hotstar offers enough exclusive content (sports, shows, movies) to keep me subscribed.	24.610	199	.000	1.23000	1.1314	1.3286
I believe Hotstar offers a good mix of both regional and international content	29.445	199	.000	1.31000	1.2223	1.3977

The above one-sample t-test analysis assess various aspects related to the **content variety and quality** on Hotstar. The content available on Hotstar is diverse and appeals to my interests. The mean score of 4.2700 indicates strong agreement with the statement, meaning

that respondents believe Hotstar's content is diverse and matches their interests. The t-test result (Sig. = 0.000) confirms statistical significance, with a mean difference of 1.2700, suggesting that respondents feel positively about the variety of content on the platform.

Hotstar offers a wide range of TV shows and movies in different genres. With a mean of 4.2700, respondents again strongly agree that Hotstar offers a broad selection of TV shows and movies across various genres. The statistical significance (Sig. = 0.000) confirms this positive preferences. I am satisfied with the quality of content (video/audio) provided by Hotstar. A mean of 4.3050 shows strong satisfaction with the quality of Hotstar's content, specifically in terms of video and audio. The t-test result (Sig. = 0.000) indicates that this satisfaction is statistically significant. Hotstar offers enough exclusive content (sports, shows, movies) to keep me subscribed. The mean score of 4.2300 suggests that respondents agree that Hotstar's exclusive content is a key

factor in their continued subscription. The t-test result (Sig. = 0.000) indicates statistical significance, meaning that respondents find Hotstar's exclusive content attractive enough to justify their subscription. I believe Hotstar offers a good mix of both regional and international content. With a mean of 4.3100, respondents strongly agree that Hotstar offers a well-balanced mix of regional and international content. The t-test result (Sig. = 0.000) confirms that this belief is statistically significant. All five statements regarding **content variety and quality** on Hotstar show statistically significant positive results. The mean scores consistently exceed 4, indicating that respondents have a favourable opinion of Hotstar's content offerings.

One-Sample Statistics				
User Experience and Interface	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
The Hotstar app/website is easy to navigate and user-friendly.	200	4.3050	.71028	.05022
I find it easy to search for and discover content on Hotstar	200	4.1650	.72830	.05150
The design and layout of the Hotstar platform enhance my viewing experience.	200	4.1900	.69737	.04931
The streaming speed on Hotstar is fast, and there are minimal buffering issues.	200	4.1450	.75287	.05324
I am satisfied with the performance and technical reliability of Hotstar.	200	4.5450	.54724	.03870

One-Sample Test						
User Experience and Interface	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
The Hotstar app/website is easy to navigate and user-friendly.	25.983	199	.000	1.30500	1.2060	1.4040
I find it easy to search for and discover content on Hotstar	22.622	199	.000	1.16500	1.0634	1.2666
The design and layout of the Hotstar platform enhance my viewing experience.	24.132	199	.000	1.19000	1.0928	1.2872
The streaming speed on Hotstar is fast, and there are minimal buffering issues.	21.508	199	.000	1.14500	1.0400	1.2500
I am satisfied with the performance and technical reliability of Hotstar.	39.927	199	.000	1.54500	1.4687	1.6213

The results from the One-Sample T-Test indicate that all aspects of the Hotstar app/website

significantly exceed the test value of 3 (a neutral or average rating). Participants found the

app/website easy to navigate, with a high mean score of 4.3050, and the test showed a significant positive difference of 1.305 and p value of .000. The ease of searching and discovering content has mean value of 4.1650 and the platform's design/layout has the mean value of 4.1900 also showed significant improvements over the neutral value, with differences of 1.165 and 1.190, respectively with p value of .000 The streaming

speed and performance has a mean of 4.1450, were rated positively, with a mean difference of 1.145 and p value of .000. Users expressed strong satisfaction with the technical reliability has a mean of 4.545, showing the highest mean difference of 1.545 and significance value of .000 Overall, these findings suggest that users have a favorable experience with Hotstar in all areas tested.

One-Sample Statistics				
Customer Support and Service	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Hotstar provides responsive and helpful customer support.	200	4.4650	.51974	.03675
I am satisfied with the resolution time when I contact Hotstar's customer service.	200	4.4600	.53838	.03807
Hotstar offers adequate support for any issues related to my subscription or content.	200	4.4500	.52810	.03734
I feel confident in Hotstar's ability to address my concerns effectively.	200	4.3250	.69411	.04908
The customer support experience on Hotstar has been positive in my experience	200	4.4900	.53038	.03750

One-Sample Test						
Customer Support and Service	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Hotstar provides responsive and helpful customer support.	39.863	199	.000	1.46500	1.3925	1.5375
I am satisfied with the resolution time when I contact Hotstar's customer service.	38.351	199	.000	1.46000	1.3849	1.5351
Hotstar offers adequate support for any issues related to my subscription or content.	38.830	199	.000	1.45000	1.3764	1.5236
I feel confident in Hotstar's ability to address my concerns effectively.	26.996	199	.000	1.32500	1.2282	1.4218
The customer support experience on Hotstar has been positive in my experience	39.729	199	.000	1.49000	1.4160	1.5640

The One-Sample T-Test results show that Hotstar's customer support and service significantly outperform the neutral test value of 3. Users rated Hotstar's customer support responsiveness highly, with a mean of 4.4650 and a significant difference of 1.465. Satisfaction with resolution time (mean = 4.4600) and support for subscription/content issues (mean = 4.4500) also showed significant positive ratings, with differences of 1.460 and

1.450, respectively. Confidence in Hotstar's ability to address concerns (mean = 4.3250) and the overall customer support experience (mean = 4.4900) were rated positively, with mean differences of 1.325 and 1.490. The significance value of all the parameters is .000. These results indicate that users are generally very satisfied with Hotstar's customer support services across all areas tested.

One-Sample Statistics				
Impact of Exclusive Content on Subscription Decisions	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Hotstar's exclusive shows/movies significantly influence my decision to subscribe.	200	4.4350	.52646	.03723
The availability of live sports events on Hotstar motivates me to maintain my subscription.	200	4.4300	.51617	.03650
I would be less likely to cancel my subscription to Hotstar because of its exclusive content.	200	4.4450	.49821	.03523
Exclusive content on Hotstar enhances my overall satisfaction with the service.	200	4.2300	.73471	.05195
The release of new exclusive content on Hotstar encourages me to continue my subscription	200	4.4850	.51096	.03613

One-Sample Test						
Impact of Exclusive Content on Subscription Decisions	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Hotstar's exclusive shows/movies significantly influence my decision to subscribe.	38.548	199	.000	1.43500	1.3616	1.5084
The availability of live sports events on Hotstar motivates me to maintain my subscription.	39.179	199	.000	1.43000	1.3580	1.5020
I would be less likely to cancel my subscription to Hotstar because of its exclusive content.	41.017	199	.000	1.44500	1.3755	1.5145
Exclusive content on Hotstar enhances my overall satisfaction with the service.	23.676	199	.000	1.23000	1.1276	1.3324
The release of new exclusive content on Hotstar encourages me to continue my subscription	41.101	199	.000	1.48500	1.4138	1.5562

The One-Sample T-Test results show that exclusive content on Hotstar has a significant positive impact on users' subscription decisions, as all mean scores are above the neutral test value of 3. Hotstar's exclusive shows and movies significantly influence users' subscription decisions (mean = 4.4350, difference = 1.435). The availability of live sports events motivates users to maintain their subscription (mean = 4.4300, difference = 1.430). Users are less likely to cancel their subscription due to exclusive content (mean = 4.4450, difference = 1.445). Exclusive content

enhances overall satisfaction with the service (mean = 4.2300, difference = 1.230). The release of new exclusive content encourages users to continue their subscription (mean = 4.4850, difference = 1.485). The significance values of all the parameters are less than .05. These findings suggest that exclusive content plays a crucial role in users' satisfaction and their decision to subscribe to or maintain a Hotstar subscription.

One-Sample Statistics				
Price Sensitivity and Subscription Value	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
The subscription cost of Hotstar is justified by the value it provides in terms of content.	200	4.4600	.50961	.03603
I would consider cancelling my Hotstar subscription if the price increased significantly.	200	4.4300	.53529	.03785
I am willing to pay a premium for Hotstar's content and exclusive features.	200	4.4500	.49874	.03527
The subscription fees for Hotstar are affordable for the value it offers.	200	4.2550	.67992	.04808

One-Sample Test						
Price Sensitivity and Subscription Value	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
The subscription cost of Hotstar is justified by the value it provides in terms of content.	40.517	199	.000	1.46000	1.3889	1.5311
I would consider canceling my Hotstar subscription if the price increased significantly.	37.780	199	.000	1.43000	1.3554	1.5046
I am willing to pay a premium for Hotstar's content and exclusive features.	41.116	199	.000	1.45000	1.3805	1.5195
The subscription fees for Hotstar are affordable for the value it offers.	26.104	199	.000	1.25500	1.1602	1.3498

The One-Sample T-Test results indicate that users generally feel positive about the pricing and value of Hotstar's subscription, with all mean scores significantly above the neutral test value of 3. Users believe that the subscription cost is justified by the value it provides (mean = 4.4600, difference = 1.460). They would consider canceling if the price increased significantly (mean = 4.4300, difference = 1.430), reflecting price sensitivity. Users are

willing to pay a premium for Hotstar's content and exclusive features (mean = 4.4500, difference = 1.450). The subscription fees are considered affordable relative to the value offered (mean = 4.2550, difference = 1.255). All the parameters have p value less than .05. These findings suggest that while users perceive the pricing as fair for the value provided, they are sensitive to potential price hikes.

One-Sample Statistics				
Brand Loyalty and Retention	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
I am likely to continue subscribing to Hotstar for the long term	200	4.4750	.52032	.03679
My experience with Hotstar has increased my loyalty to the brand.	200	4.4500	.49874	.03527
I would recommend Hotstar's subscription service to others based on my experience	200	4.4450	.49821	.03523
Hotstar has successfully retained me as a subscriber through its unique offerings and content.	200	4.4550	.50919	.03600

One-Sample Test						
Brand Loyalty and Retention	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
I am likely to continue subscribing to Hotstar for the long term	40.090	199	.000	1.47500	1.4024	1.5476
My experience with Hotstar has increased my loyalty to the brand.	41.116	199	.000	1.45000	1.3805	1.5195
I would recommend Hotstar's subscription service to others based on my experience	41.017	199	.000	1.44500	1.3755	1.5145
Hotstar has successfully retained me as a subscriber through its unique offerings and content.	40.411	199	.000	1.45500	1.3840	1.5260

The One-Sample T-Test results show strong brand loyalty and retention for Hotstar, with all mean scores significantly higher than the neutral test value of 3. Users are likely to continue subscribing to Hotstar long-term (mean = 4.4750, difference = 1.475). Their experience has increased their loyalty to the brand (mean = 4.4500, difference = 1.450). Users would recommend Hotstar's subscription service to others (mean = 4.4450, difference = 1.445). Hotstar has successfully retained users through its unique offerings and content (mean = 4.4550, difference = 1.455). All the parameters are significant. These results indicate that Hotstar has effectively built strong loyalty and retention among its subscribers.

Conclusion:

The findings of this study underscore the significant influence of various factors on consumer preferences for Hotstar's subscription-based streaming service. The

analysis revealed that the flexibility of subscription plans, the variety and quality of content, user experience, customer support, exclusive content, price sensitivity, and brand loyalty all have a positive association with consumer perceptions of the service. This indicates that these dimensions play a crucial role in shaping consumer satisfaction and their decision to subscribe to or remain loyal to Hotstar. Based on these insights, Hotstar can strategically refine its offerings to better align with consumer preferences, enhance the overall user experience, and improve customer retention. The study emphasizes the importance of adapting to consumer needs in a highly competitive streaming market to maintain a strong market position and drive sustained growth. These findings suggest that Hotstar's continued success in a competitive market will depend on enhancing content offerings, optimizing user experience, and ensuring

responsive customer service to meet evolving consumer preferences.

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A STUDY ON FINANCIAL STABILITY AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF MUKHYAMANTRI UDYAMI YOJANA IN BIHAR

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Abstract

The Mukhyamantri Udyami Yojana (MUY), launched by the Bihar government in 2018, aims to foster entrepreneurship among socially and economically disadvantaged youth by offering financial assistance and training. This study evaluates the financial stability and performance of enterprises established under the scheme, with a focus on three districts: Patna, Gopalganj, and Muzaffarpur. A mixed-method approach involving surveys, interviews, and secondary data analysis was employed. Key financial indicators reveal a moderate average profit margin of 14%, with 68% of enterprises currently operational. However, a 21% Non-Performing Asset (NPA) rate signals challenges in loan recovery and business sustainability. Correlation analysis highlights a strong positive relationship between training quality and profitability ($r = 0.64$), and between banking delays and NPA rate ($r = 0.52$). Despite the scheme's inclusivity, only 18% of beneficiaries were women, indicating a gender gap.

The study identifies critical implementation gaps such as lack of market linkage, procedural delays, and inadequate post-loan support. Policy recommendations include strengthening financial literacy, digitization of business support services, simplification of bank procedures, and enhanced support for women entrepreneurs. The findings suggest that with strategic improvements, MUY holds significant potential to drive inclusive growth and youth-led economic development in Bihar.

Key Words- Entrepreneurship, Financial Stability, Non-Performing Asset (NPA), Mukhyamantri Udayami Yojana, Bihar

1. Introduction

India, being a developing country, is constantly striving towards providing employment to the youth and making them self-reliant. Especially in states like Bihar, where the population density is high and the industrial base has been relatively weak, the problem of unemployment emerges as a major social and economic challenge. In such a scenario, the role of state governments becomes extremely important, where they have to motivate the youth towards self-employment, not only by limiting themselves to employment generation.

In this context, the Bihar government came up with a scheme in 2018 named Mukhyamantri Udyami Yojana (MUY), which aims to encourage youth coming from the deprived, socially backward and economically weaker

sections of the state to take up entrepreneurship. The scheme not only provides financial assistance, but also gives the beneficiaries the necessary skills and confidence to start a business through training and guidance. Under this, the beneficiary is given an assistance amount of

₹10 lakh, which includes a grant of ₹5 lakh and an interest-free loan of ₹5 lakh. This loan is to be repaid in 84 easy monthly installments (EMIs) after a moratorium period of two years. A total of 32,000+ enterprises were approved under the scheme by 2023 and out of these, more than 25,000 enterprises have come into operation (Bihar Industries Department, 2023).

2. Literature Review

1. Kuratko and Hodgetts (2001) emphasized that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form the backbone of developing economies and contribute significantly to financial inclusion.
2. Sharma and Kukreja (2017) noted that while these schemes increased confidence among aspiring entrepreneurs, complex banking procedures and lack of post-loan support hindered their effectiveness.
3. Jha and Verma (2020) highlighted that beyond financial aid, there is a need for technical training and market linkage to ensure the success of MSMEs in Bihar. According to a NABARD (2022) report, limited access to banking services and financial literacy remain major barriers for entrepreneurs in the state.

3. Gaps in Existing Literature

Most existing research has focused on implementation and beneficiary coverage. Few studies have analyzed metrics such as profitability, loan repayment patterns, and the impact of training on business performance. This research attempts to fill those gaps by conducting an in-depth financial and operational analysis of the scheme.

4. Objective of the Study

- To analyze distribution and use of financial assistance
- To measure loan repayment capacity of beneficiaries
- To understand long-term sustainability of businesses
- To study of socio-economic impacts of the scheme

5. Overview of Mukhyamantri Udyami Yojana (MUY)

Launched in 2018, the Mukhyamantri Udyami Yojana aims to empower socially and economically marginalized communities like SC/STs, EBCs, and women by encouraging self-employment. The scheme provides financial assistance of ₹10 lakh—₹5 lakh as a grant and ₹5 lakh as an interest-free loan. As per Bihar Industries Department reports (2021–2023), over 32,000 enterprises were approved

and more than 25,000 have become operational. However, RTI data obtained from Bihar State Cooperative Bank indicates a concerning 21% NPA rate, raising questions about the scheme's long-term financial sustainability.

6. Need of the Study

Analyze financial stability: that is, how long did the enterprises started with the assistance given under the scheme last, when did their break-even point come, and what was their profit-loss analysis.

Conducting Financial Analysis: Assessing the efficiency of use of funds provided under the scheme, return on investment (ROI), loan repayment rate, and cash flow pattern.

Risk Assessment: Assessing the risk of NPA (Non-Performing Asset) in the scheme, factors of operational failure, and effectiveness of training.

State-level Economic Impact: Direct and indirect employment generated through the scheme, impact on the local business ecosystem, and improvement in rural-urban regional disparities.

This study is based on mixed methodology, in which both primary and secondary data have been used. The primary data used in the research is based on interviews and surveys taken from the beneficiaries, while the secondary data has been obtained from state government portals, scheme related reports and annual reports of the Department of Industries. This research will attempt to arrive at a conclusion as to whether Mukhyamantri Udyami Yojana can become a transformative model for economic inclusion and youth empowerment in Bihar.

7. Research Methodology

This study combines both descriptive and analytical research designs to provide an in-depth evaluation of the financial structure, effectiveness, and sustainability of the Mukhyamantri Udyami Yojana (MUY).

7.1 Type and Objectives

Mixed method – both quantitative and qualitative.

1.2 Data Collection

Primary Data:

- Survey: A questionnaire-based survey was conducted on 75 beneficiaries in 3 districts of Bihar – Patna, Gopalganj and Muzaffarpur.
- Interviews: Semi-structured interviews with 15 selected beneficiaries.
- Focus group discussions: 3 focus group discussions with local industry centre officials and scheme trainers.

Secondary Data:

- Reports of Bihar Industries Department (2021–2024)
- CM Udyami Yojana Dashboard & MIS Reports
- Scheme Progress Report from e-Nivesh Portal
- Banking loan repayment data received through RTI (from Bihar State Cooperative Bank)
- Economic data from NABARD, MSME and CMIE

7.3 Sampling Technique

Sample Size: 75 Beneficiaries (Stratified Random Sampling)

Stratification Criteria:

- Social Class (SC/ST/OBC/Female)
- Type of Business (Service, Manufacturing, Agriculture-based)
- Duration of Financial Assistance Received under the Scheme

1.3 Data Analysis Techniques

- a. Ratio Analysis: Profit-Loss Ratio, Cash Flow Ratio, Debt-Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR).
- b. Descriptive Statistics: Mean, Median, Variance, Frequency Distribution.
- c. SWOT Analysis: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Enterprises.
- d. Regression Analysis: Loan Repayment Predictability Model.
- e. Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA): Comparison of Government Investment vs. Social Benefits.
- f. GIS Mapping (if applicable): Geographic location of enterprises in selected districts.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

- Limited regional coverage of data (only 3 districts)
- Some beneficiaries did not share accurate financial data
- There were variations in implementation of the scheme during the pandemic
- Avoidance of adequate review reports for empirical comparison

8. Data Analysis and Interpretation

This section presents a statistical and comparative analysis based on both primary and secondary data collected from beneficiaries under the Mukhyamantri Udyami Yojana in Bihar

8.1 Demographic Profile of Beneficiaries

Category	Percentage (%)
Scheduled Caste (SC)	38%
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	12%
Extremely Backward Caste (EBC)	25%
Women Beneficiaries	18%
General Category	7%

Interpretation: More than 75% of the scheme's benefits reached socially disadvantaged groups, reflecting the inclusive design of the initiative.

8.2 Type of Enterprises Established

Enterprise Type	Percentage (%)
Manufacturing	40%
Services	35%
Agri-based	15%
Retail Trade	10%

Interpretation: Manufacturing and service sectors dominate the entrepreneurial ventures, indicating a shift towards structured economic development in the state.

8.3 Key Financial Indicators

Indicator	Average Value
Initial Investment Utilization	92%
Average Annual Revenue (1s tYr)	7.8 lakh
Profit Margin	14%
Break-even Period	13.2 months
Loan Repayment Started	63%
Current NPA Rate	21%

Interpretation: While businesses have moderate profitability and early break-even, the 21% NPA rate poses a concern for long-term financial stability.

Banking Delays: 52% faced delays exceeding 30 days in loan disbursement; 27% reported uncooperative behavior from banks.

8.4 Beneficiary Feedback

Usefulness of Training: 81% found the training useful; 14% mentioned it lacked sufficient technical depth.

7.10 Correlation Analysis

Training Quality vs Profit Margin: Pearson Coefficient = +0.64

Banking Delay vs NPA Rate: Pearson Coefficient = +0.52

8.4 SWOT Analysis Summary

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Clear financial Support model	Limited marketing Knowledge
Interest-free lons	Delays in banking process
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
MSME expansion in Rural areas	Market instability & Raw material issues
Women Entrepreneurship Growth	Supply chain disruptions

9. Findings, Challenges and Recommendations

9.1 Key Findings

- Financial aid enabled business initiation for marginalized communities.
- 68% of enterprises are currently active and generating revenue.
- The average profit margin recorded is 14%.
- High NPA rate of 21% indicates repayment challenges.
- 81% of beneficiaries found training useful but lacking technical depth.
- Only 18% of the total beneficiaries were women, indicating gender disparity.

9.2 Major Challenges

- Delay in loan repayment, leading to a 21% NPA rate.
- Inadequate market linkage and limited digital outreach.
- Complex and lengthy banking processes discouraged applicants.
- Lack of post-implementation monitoring and handholding support.
- 9.3 Policy Recommendations
- Make financial literacy and budgeting training mandatory.
- Provide digital marketing training and integrate with e-commerce platforms.
- Organize sensitization workshops for bank officials to simplify procedures.
- Introduce a 33% reservation for women applicants.
- Set up an independent monitoring agency to oversee implementation.
- Offer retraining and business restructuring support to defaulters.

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INTEGRATION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN COMMERCE EDUCATION: WITH REFERENCE TO NEP 2020

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Abstract

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes skill-based learning and the integration of vocational education into mainstream education to bridge the gap between academic knowledge and industry requirements. This paper explores the integration of vocational education within commerce education, highlighting its necessity, challenges, and implementation strategies. The study discusses how NEP 2020 envisions a holistic educational framework that enhances employability, entrepreneurial skills, and industry readiness among commerce students. Additionally, the role of key institutions such as the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE), and PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE) in strengthening vocational education is examined.

Keywords: vocational education, commerce education, NEP 2020, skill development, employability, entrepreneurship, teaching pedagogies, assessment, NSDC, NSQF, MGNCRE, PSSCIVE

Introduction- Commerce education plays a pivotal role in preparing students for careers in business, finance, and entrepreneurship. However, traditional commerce curricula often lack practical skill development, resulting in a gap between theoretical knowledge and industry expectations. The NEP 2020 proposes integrating vocational education into commerce education to make learning more practical, skill-oriented, and employment-driven. This

paper examines the policy framework, benefits, challenges, teaching pedagogies, assessment strategies, and contributions of NSDC, NSQF, MGNCRE, and PSSCIVE in implementing vocational education in commerce education.

Literature Review-To understand the role of policy documents in integrating vocational education into commerce education, the following key documents were analyzed:

Table 1: policy documents and key content areas

Policy Document	Key Content Areas
National Education Policy (NEP) 2020	Emphasis on skill-based learning, vocational education for at least 50% of learners, integration of academic and vocational subjects, and industry collaboration.
National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) Reports	Industry-driven skill training programs, financial assistance for vocational education, and public-private partnerships in skill development.
National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) Guidelines	Competency-based education, standardization of vocational skills, and credit-based modular learning.
MGNCRE Policy Documents	Entrepreneurship and rural business development, community-based learning, and sustainable commerce education.
PSSCIVE Framework	Development of competency-based vocational courses, teacher training programs, and alignment with NCERT guidelines.

Significance of the Study

Vocational education focuses on skill development, hands-on training, and industry-specific knowledge. Integrating vocational education within commerce studies enhances students' competencies in areas such as

accounting, banking, financial management, taxation, business analytics, and entrepreneurship. This fosters experiential learning, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills, aligning students' knowledge with industry needs. The study is crucial in identifying the best approaches for integrating vocational education into commerce curricula.

Table 2: Comparative Analysis of Global Best Practices

Country	Best Practice	Source
Germany	Dual Vocational Training System: Combines theoretical education in schools with hands-on industry training.	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)
Switzerland	Apprenticeship Model: Students split time between classroom learning and industry training, receiving wages.	Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (SFIVET)
Australia	Vocational Education and Training (VET): Industry-aligned curriculum with strong collaboration between businesses and universities.	Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA)
United Kingdom	TVET: Government-supported programs offering skill-based training aligned with workforce demands.	UK Department for Education
Singapore	SkillsFuture Program: A national movement for lifelong learning and upskilling.	SkillsFuture (SSG)

The Need for Vocational Integration in Commerce

Traditional commerce education in India often emphasizes theoretical concepts, which leaves graduates poorly equipped for practical workplace challenges. This disconnect is a significant factor contributing to the high unemployment rates among commerce graduates. Integrating vocational education into commerce curricula addresses this issue by enhancing employability through the provision of industry-specific skills that are currently in high demand. It also promotes entrepreneurship by equipping students with the practical knowledge and skills necessary to start and manage their own businesses. Furthermore, it bridges the skills gap by aligning commerce curricula with the evolving needs of the industry. In addition, it helps students adapt to digital transformation by incorporating training in emerging technologies that are reshaping the commerce sector.

Case Study: Tally Certification Program – A Model for Vocational Integration in Commerce Education-

Tally Solutions, a leading accounting software company, has partnered with universities, colleges, and vocational training institutes throughout India to integrate its Tally certification programs into commerce curricula. The primary objective of this initiative is to bridge the gap between theoretical accounting education and the skills required by the industry. The implementation strategy involves incorporating Tally ERP 9 or Tally Prime certification courses within B.Com and M.Com programs. These certifications, recognized by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and various Sector Skill Councils under the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), ensure their credibility in the job market. Students participate in hands-on training in computerized accounting, GST applications,

and financial reporting, which prepares them for employment in relevant fields.

- According to a 2023 study by the NSDC, more than 1.2 million commerce students received Tally certification between 2020 and 2023, resulting in increased employment opportunities in finance, accounting, and auditing firms. Institutions such as Delhi University, Mumbai University, and Bangalore University have successfully integrated Tally into their commerce curriculum, improving graduate employability rates by 30%. Employers have reported that Tally-certified graduates demonstrate higher efficiency in real-world financial tasks, which has also led to reduced training costs for companies. This model highlights how vocational courses can enhance commerce education by providing industry-specific expertise. It also demonstrates the scalability of such initiatives, as they can be replicated across various commerce specializations, including taxation, banking, and entrepreneurship. Moreover, the program's alignment with NSQF and the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 ensures long-term sustainability and credibility.
- **NEP 2020 and Vocational Commerce Education**
The NEP 2020 framework supports the integration of vocational education at all levels of education, including higher education in commerce. This policy promotes a flexible and multidisciplinary approach, allowing students to combine commerce studies with vocational courses. It encourages collaborations between educational institutions and industry to ensure the relevance of educational programs. The policy emphasizes the acquisition of practical skills alongside theoretical knowledge and promotes the use of digital tools and platforms in commerce education and vocational training.
- **Challenges and Opportunities**
Despite the benefits, there are several

challenges to integrating vocational education in commerce. These include a shortage of qualified vocational trainers, the need for the development of relevant and up-to-date curricula, the importance of establishing effective partnerships with industry, and the challenge of changing the mindset of students, parents, and educators regarding the value of vocational training. However, there are significant opportunities as well. Integrating vocational education can create a skilled workforce that drives economic growth, reduce unemployment among commerce graduates, and foster a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation in India.

- **Role of PSSCIVE in Vocational Commerce Education**
The PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE) plays a pivotal role in implementing vocational education within commerce disciplines. It is engaged in curriculum development by designing NSQF-aligned courses for vocational commerce subjects and creating specialized courses in areas such as Banking and Financial Services, Retail Management, Accounting and Taxation, and Business Operations. PSSCIVE also focuses on teacher training and capacity building by conducting workshops and training programs for commerce teachers, and developing e-learning content that facilitates effective vocational teaching. In collaboration with industry and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), PSSCIVE works closely with Sector Skill Councils such as BFSI and the Retailers Association of India to ensure that curricula remain relevant to industry standards. It also plays a crucial role in facilitating internships and apprenticeships in vocational fields related to commerce. Furthermore, PSSCIVE is involved in resource development and research by publishing teaching-learning materials tailored to vocational commerce education and conducting research on

employability trends and skill gaps. To support the implementation of vocational education, PSSCIVE assists CBSE, SCERTs, and state education boards in integrating vocational education at school levels, and it actively supports Bachelor of Vocation (B.Voc) and diploma programs in commerce-related domains.

- **Recommendations**

For policymakers, it is essential to mandate skill-based curricula that are aligned with industry needs, foster public-private partnerships to enhance curriculum development and provide internship opportunities, and enforce NSQF standards to ensure standardized certification processes. Additionally, there is a need to increase investments in vocational training centers and integrate modern technology into teaching and learning. Policymakers should also focus on establishing incubation centers to support student entrepreneurs and provide tax incentives to encourage innovation and business development. Customizing vocational training to reflect the economic activities of different regions can further enhance the relevance and effectiveness of these programs. For educational institutions, integrating practical learning and mandatory internships into the curriculum is vital. Institutions should prioritize faculty development programs in collaboration with organizations like NSDC and PSSCIVE, adopt blended learning models that incorporate digital modules, and establish career guidance cells to help students map their skills and career paths. Emphasizing competency-based assessments and strengthening alumni networks and industry connections are equally important steps to ensure the success of vocational commerce education initiatives.

Conclusion

The integration of vocational education into commerce education under NEP 2020 presents a transformative approach to developing an industry-ready workforce. By incorporating skill-based training, industry collaborations, and competency-based learning, commerce education can better align with market demands. The role of PSSCIVE is crucial in this transformation, as it supports curriculum development, teacher training, and alignment with national educational frameworks. Strengthening vocational education through structured policy implementation, industry-academia partnerships, and assessment reforms will ensure that commerce graduates are equipped with practical skills, enhancing their employability and career prospects in the evolving job market.

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CLOUD BASED COMPUTING ON HR PERFORMANCE– A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO IT COMPANIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND TELANGANA

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Abstract:

Human Resource Management (HRM) has undergone major changes in recent years. The emphasis has moved as of the logistical managing activities to being a tactical associate in the whole company approach, mostly through good encouragement for the advancement of information technology in this field of expertise. The expanded usage of information technology has a major influence today on how HRM is handled. This spurred a significant change in processes and activities in Human Resources (HR) within organizations, including how they capture, store, utilize, and exchange knowledge. Many HRM systems have been more effective and the effect of this service level improvement has allowed HR to be more active in the company plan. A current position in the corporate plan brings substantial improvements to the work of HR and its experts. The digitization of candidates' profiles to do their contour segmentation as per the organizational effort is well achieved by the innovative IT infrastructure i.e. Cloud-Based Computing (CBC). Several kinds of research show that most businesses allow select applicants to introduce the Cloud. Yet most on-site practice inheritance. Video conferencing is one of the recruiting methods common with CBC. The study examines the CBC on HR performance with reference to IT sector companies in AP and Telangana.\

Key Words: Cloud Based Computing, HR Performance, IT sector and Cloud technology.

Introduction:

Human Resource Management (HRM) has undergone major changes in recent years. The emphasis has moved as of the logistical managing activities to being a tactical associate in the whole company approach, mostly through good encouragement for the advancement of information technology in this field of expertise. The expanded usage of information technology has a major influence today on how HRM is handled. This spurred a significant change in processes and activities in

Human Resources (HR) within organizations, including how they capture, store, utilize, and exchange knowledge. Many HRM systems have been more effective and the effect of this service level improvement has allowed HR to be more active in the company plan. A current position in the corporate plan brings substantial improvements to the work of HR and its experts. Human Resources are the tactics of the directorial contributory elements. HRM relies on the competitive approach of attracting assets, to achieve successful market results by sufficient implementation. In this cut-throat

edge, HR management is critical. Leaders understood in this era that hiring top stars is a huge challenge. The recruiting now takes place by professional expertise for a few days. The hiring costs are the most important, and "from where." To face the operational problems in the functional order, the application is often applied to human resources. The capabilities are the main drivers of HR organizations to recruit staff, plan employee payrolls, educate workers, and several other functions.

The digitization of candidates' profiles to do their contour segmentation as per the organizational effort is well achieved by the innovative IT infrastructure i.e. Cloud-Based Computing (CBC). Several kinds of research show that most businesses allow select applicants to introduce the Cloud. Yet most on-site practice inheritance. Video conferencing is one of the recruiting methods common with CBC. Typically, CBC stresses the technical transition prerequisite that encourages the production of optimal performance through HR. The interviewer reviews the shortlisted application to pick out the best applicant available, depending on the experience, qualifications, expertise, and other specific characteristics of the applicants to choose them in the interview process. The key factors such as expense, capital, scope, and consistency considerations are identified by the Cloud of video conferencing, which positively affects the efficiency of the organization. The recruiting procedures are ever-present mechanisms in technical personnel procurement.

Cloud Based Computing: (CBC)

Cloud computing has becoming a legitimate marketing term, and the most omnipresent. But one doesn't have to be an expert in technology to understand or have a career in it. Cloud computing is used by everyone who browses the Internet or its applications.

Cloud computing refers to the practice of using remote servers or an Internet-hosted network of remote servers to store, manage, and process data rather than a local server or personal computer. IBM defines cloud computing as "computing as an Internet service" which enables large volumes of data to be stored,

without the possibility of losing the same. Cloud computing can be seen as an important tool of IT that has made life quicker and efficient for people. For instance, People can upload, share, and store the precious moments of their life in the form of photos and videos. This is only possible because of the cloud technology. Cloud computing also enables us to extract the data anytime, anywhere at people's comfort. Cloud storage has been the perfect place for enterprise software to be delivered and the chosen option for businesses to extend their networks or introduce new technologies.

Cloud computing is a network computing paradigm in which a program or application runs on a linked computer or server, rather than on a local computing device such as a desktop, tablet, or smart phone. Cloud computing refers to a computer hardware machine or group of computer hardware machines commonly referred to as servers or servers connected through a communication network such as the Internet, an intranet, and a Local Area Network (LAN) or a Wide Area Network (WAN).

Working of Cloud Computing:

Cloud infrastructure involves the delivery of different forms of resources over the Internet. People use various cloud-based applications daily. Each period, they profit from cloud technologies. Use a smart phone device, download a picture, binge a Netflix series, or play an online video game, if you submit a file to your colleague over the internet. All such resources are housed in the cloud and are available in some physical space. Saving information on the cloud is very different from keeping data on an HDD. Cloud infrastructure ensures increased communication and efficiency for companies and major cost savings. It means improved data safeguards, increased accessibility, and admittance to pioneering knowledge/skills.

The bigger companies had a greater probability of embracing cloud services as they have more risk-taking outlets. In this ultimate view, the technical preparedness no longer significantly influenced the introduction of cloud services. The result may be further inferred from the assumption that the companies become new

adopters of cloud software, and therefore there is far less variation in conventional business processes. This also means that corporate flexibility will also help optimize current IS systems and information assets through core cost chain processes as the client embeds the cloud storage software. Yet organizations have advanced technical outlets include equipment, applications, and skills. It can no longer impact the gradual acceptance of cloud services but instead the level of deployment. The corporations are bringing cloud infrastructure on-board. They may also have made appropriate operational changes to decrease the impact of technical organizational expertise in identifying unprecedented degrees of cloud computing diffusion.

Review of Literature:

Senarathna Ishan, et al., (2018) have advocated “Cloud storage has been shown to have a beneficial impact on the IT network, which helps create organizational power. This allows the organization, with expertise and experience, continuously to the highest management. It also helps to make decisions to use resources properly, increase productivity, and analyze costs/benefits. It, therefore, offers the organization's latest technologies without major budgetary outlays.” Several scholars had shared their views on CBC, HRM, and performance management. Accessing human capital inside a spark on the Global stage is one of the obstacles for modern business houses. The rivalry is often confined to the goods, but also to develop a team of trained workers.

As peers, the leaders of human properties find long-haul corporate targets to insure the opportunity to achieve and develop greater decision-making capability extending likely the upper hand and organizational implementation (**Collins, and Wright, 2011**).

When more companies recognize the world's greatest array of expertise to retain an upper hand (**Kapoor and Sherif, 2012**), associations and human resources experts will deliver the greatest open door for change when upgrading regular HR practices to produce remarkable results (**Loshali and Krishnan, 2013**).

CBC's sluggish growth of HR activity is the underlying uncertainty (**Sierra-Cedar 2015**). **Bersin's** (2014) fine points HR expertise and technical progress pose an essential area versus. Universally, companies face the pressures of recruiting expertise to retain competitive edge objectives. As a consequence, emerging technology is utilized by companies to reduce expenses and boost results and productivity of staff recruiting, etc. (**Toldi, 2010**).

Conventional recruiting strategies are limited and can entail specific development processes, attitudes, requirements, or schemes. Leaders in human resources remain immune to the introduction in technology-based approaches during the procurement process and in conventional screening or electronic biodata (**Evuleocha, 2002**).

Scope of the Study:

According to the IBM survey, around 48% of companies use the HRM data manually. 62% of companies have emerging technologies to embrace. The application of CBC is sluggish, given the efficiency benefits. The research applies to HR leadership and CBC implementation of HRM, and the success of the organizations. It is also reported that HR technology is a minimal restriction for human resources professionals. Transformational leadership helps develop executive performance and gain strategic success by individuals. Leads in Human Resources need the technologies and expertise to successfully handle HR operations. The findings of this research apply to leadership and HR strategy, global executives, common officers, and administrators of HR, through having an appreciation of the background of HR practitioners applying cloud-based computing. Transformational leaders are motivating us toward a similar goal, promoting creativity, helping build ability sets, guiding through example, and raising success goals. The study's findings help ground-breaking pioneers in incorporating cloud-based infrastructure as a creative approach and resource for HRM and the HR feature. The HR manager will be willing to define appropriate infrastructure approaches focused on workplace demands and corporate goals.

Objectives of the Study:

1. Finding the challenges of implementing cloud-based applications in human resource administration.
2. To investigate how effective cloud-based computing is impacting HRM efficiency.
3. To find challenges to the implementation of cloud-based human resource management in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana IT industries.

Methodology of the study:

Implementing mathematical as well as statistical techniques for evaluating the data obtained from the field has a major connotation in the recent phenomenon. To make the correct analysis judgment, the expected factors are evaluated and understood. Objective theories are the criterion for the decision to draw the inference. The value of study architecture and methods gives the work a clear direction and motion. This outlines the key procedures for collecting info. To conduct, the key analysis, the responses of 240 IT professionals from 40 IT firms were taken as the primary survey. The analysis architecture specifies the research issue as well as the issues for carrying out the study's objectives. Hypothesis testing was done to find out the respective results.

The key things are found under this study approach was the questionnaire survey. Different parts are enumerated for an effective primary survey such as study field, test architecture, research methodology, study region, sampling strategies, data collection procedures, sample collection process, and data interpretation. The combined approach is primarily used to help the study. Along with correlation and regression, the Delphi approach is used for qualitative research, component analysis is used systematically to conduct data analysis.

- a) **Sampling Element:** A minimum of 8 and a maximum of 15 IT professionals of each IT company were contacted to represent in a group interview. The profiles of IT professionals are software developers, network professionals, web designers, and HR

managers, etc. 240 numbers of samples were taken from 8 IT companies from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Although the IT professionals of other cities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were contacted, the major samples were taken from the state capital of Telangana, Hyderabad.

- b) **Sampling technique:** The Delphi method is used to cater to the research, on an average 8 to 15 respondents were taken to conduct the group discussion. It is the discretion of the investigator to select the purpose and choice of the sample units. The sampling units suffer from the drawback of preferential treatment depending upon the belief and prejudices of the investigator. The qualitative aspects of personal behaviour and organizational behaviour are accepted at the time of the sample selection.
- c) **Sample size:** Eight IT companies were contacted. 320 IT professionals have come across the main research. There are 240 respondents had responded to the questionnaire. They had filled up the questionnaires and returned either by personal contact or mail. The profile of professionals is IT managers from different key responsibilities areas of the company. Here the sample unit is 240. The eight IT companies such as Tech Mahindra, Wipro Technologies, Infosys, Capgemini, Cognizant, IBM, HCL Technologies and ADP (Automatic Data Processing) are taken for this study.
- d) **Data source:** The major IT companies which are working on IT infrastructure, cloud computing, and network were identified through Internet source, business directory, Software Technology Park of India (STPI), and the chamber of commerce, etc.

Impact of Cloud Based Computing on Human Resource Performance:

Here the researcher illustrates the profile/demographic factors of the sample respondents. The opinions of the respondents were taken from a structured questionnaire and

presented in tables accordingly. The data given by 240 participants are classified according to the nature of the data profile. The subject matter of each of the profiles is interpreted in percentage (%) ratio of N (240) in the following manner.

1. Demographic Profile of the respondents:

For reliability and validity of the study the researcher classify sample respondents in some categories. Here he clearly explains the division of demographic variables, its features, and the profile of the sample. The demographic variable, are age, designation, and gender, its

categorization was clearly explained in the next sections.

- a) **Age of the respondents:** Age seems to be the stage of life. Age has an impact on people's views. Within the views of younger and older people, one will consider a significant disparity. Young people want it to be quick and easy, whereas older people like the 'simple and steady wins the match.' To document the respondents' opinions according to their age, the data gathered are categorized into feasible age categories as seen in the table below.

Table 1: Distribution of the sample respondents by Age

Age	No.of respondents	Per cent (%)
25-35 years	40	17.00
36-40 years	80	33.00
41-50 years	100	42.00
51-60 years	20	08.00
Total	240	100.00

The table 1 explains the respondents Age-wise distribution. From the results, it is found that the overwhelming percentage of the participants are 41-50 years (42%) while 33% of respondents fall in between 35-40 years of age group, 17% of the respondents fall under below 25-35 years of age group and the remaining 8% of the respondents are above 51-60 years of age.

- b) **Gender of the respondents:** In the olden days, women have only been restricted to their homes while gaining access. Across nearly all aspects of life, the technologically and scientifically advanced new world has enabled broad views for women as they became an

assessable, competitive power with men. Including social traditions, both men and women have distinct subcultures of their collection of principles, ideologies, activities, and so on. This distinction plays a crucial role in getting multiple degrees of knowledge regarding diverse facets of society and the workforce within them. This is an established truth that expectations vary from individual to individual, as well as from race to race. In consideration of such complexity, the researcher found it necessary to document the respondents' views of their gender about the impact of the current study.

Table 2: Distribution of the sample respondents by Gender

Gender	No.of respondents	Per cent (%)
Male	107	45.00
Female	133	55.00
Total	240	100.00

The table 2 explains the respondents Gender-wise distribution. From the results, it is found that the overwhelming percentage of the respondents is female (55%) whereas the other 45% are male participants.

c) Designation of the respondents:
Various designation people are

engaged in the IT industry. All the designations are inter-dependent and they reflect the Cloud-Based Computing implementation in the organization. Similarly, to assess the commitment of respondents belonging to various designations, the relevant details are sorted and presented in the below table 5.5.

Table 3: Distribution of the sample respondents by Designation

Designation	No.of respondents	Per cent (%)
Web Developer	30	12.50
IT analyst	40	16.67
Network Administrator	58	24.17
Data analyst	46	19.17
Support Service Manager	26	10.83
HR Manager	40	16.66
Total	240	100.00

For summarizing all demographic variables, it is mentioned that the age between 41-50 years of the professional, who had participated in the main research. Their percentage is 42%. The professionals whose age is between 51-60 years was participated in the study. Their percentage is only 8%. It means the mainstream professionals were more interested in the main study. However, higher aged professionals also took part in this study. The 58 network administrators took part in this study whose percentage is 24.17%. It is highest in comparison to other designated professionals. The next category of designated professional is a data analyst, whose participation is (N = 46, 19.17%), and IT analyst, HR managers accordingly. Their participation is (N = 40, 16.66%), (N = 40, 16.66%) accordingly.

2. Descriptive Statistics for Statements:

The descriptive statistics of the main research reveals the consistency of the variables and

their responses with the results of the mean and standard deviation. The minimum and maximum statistics are also taken into consideration later on it are found that the results of descriptive statistics are well matching with the frequency analysis of all the variables. Hence the data is reliable and processed for further analysis. The researcher designs the Questionnaire with 7 sections with 70 statements. For the reason here the researcher conducted this test section wise.

2.1 Section A: Challenges for implementing Cloud-Based Computing in HR practices:

Here the researcher takes 12 statements related to "Challenges for not implementing CBC in HR practices" were processed separately to arrive at the cluster of factors. The table below shows the mean and SD of each statement of challenges for not implementing CBC in HR practices.

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Challenges for implementing Cloud-Based Computing in HR practices

Challenges	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Lack of Technology Awareness	240	4.00	9.00	6.9208	1.20233
Aversion to change	240	2.00	9.00	6.8042	1.97452
Company culture	240	5.00	9.00	6.1125	1.44054
Security	240	2.00	9.00	6.9000	2.09562
Concern on People not on Technology	240	1.00	9.00	6.4333	2.30964
Lack of user skill	240	4.00	9.00	6.9750	1.53051
Small Company Size	240	7.00	9.00	8.1917	0.66968
Stiff Budgetary control	240	5.00	9.00	6.7792	1.27298
Lack of in house training	240	4.00	9.00	8.0917	0.95063
Preference for Outsourcing	240	7.00	9.00	8.1208	0.85201
Lack of Consistency of Information	240	7.00	9.00	8.6625	0.57004
Lack of customer satisfaction	240	4.00	9.00	6.7625	1.26004
Valid N (list wise)	240				

From table 4, the responses were generated from the elements of challenges for not implementing CBC in HR in the IT companies. The above table displays the list generated of reasons for not implementing Cloud-Based Computing in HR practices in the Organization. Participants collectively identified Lack of technology awareness can impede the adoption of CBC with a mean (M) of 6.92 from the 6.11 to 8.66 on a 9-point rating scale and standard deviation (SD) of 1.20 to 2.30. The next scored items include Aversion to change with a mean of 6.80 and SD of 1.21, and SD 6.80 so on. The high mean scores for Lack of technology awareness, Aversion to change, and having other organizational priorities indicate the likely impediments for the adoption of CBC.

Interestingly, Efficiency in productivity, improved customer experience, Cost-effective, Mobility of application data is identified as factors challenging successful implementation, two of which support these challenges. But the

major factors which are mostly the challenges of adoption of the CBC in HR is A7 - small in size of the firm, A9 - Lack of in house training, A10 - preference for Outsourcing, A11 - Lack of consistency of information. Their frequency was also secured highest among all twelve factors. The mean (M) and (SD) are such as A7 (8.19, 0.66), A9 (8.09, 0.95), A10 (8.12, 0.85), A11 (8.66, 0.57). These factors also display the same reflection of frequency analysis. The standard deviations of those four factors are less than one and perfectly fit for further analysis.

2.2 Section B: Implementation of cloud-based computing at the target company:

Here the researcher takes 6 statements related to "Implementation of cloud-based computing at the target company" were processed separately to attain at the group of factors. The table below shows the mean and the SD of each statement of Implementation of CBC at the target company.

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics of Implementation of cloud-based computing at the target company

Implementation Variable	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation
Are the companies fast enough in adopting cloud based computing for all the Recruitment process?	240	4.00	9.00	6.9208	1.20233
Are the companies fast enough in adopting cloud based computing for all the Payroll management?	240	2.00	9.00	6.8042	1.97452
Are the companies fast enough in adopting cloud based computing for providing Benefits to the employees?	240	5.00	9.00	6.1125	1.44054
Are the companies fast enough in adopting cloud based computing for adopting HRIS?	240	2.00	9.00	6.9000	2.09562
Are the companies fast enough in adopting cloud based computing to arrange Interviews for the employees?	240	1.00	9.00	6.4333	2.30964
Do rapid adoption of Cloud-Based Computing affects the outcomes of the IT companies?	240	4.00	9.00	6.9750	1.53051
Valid N (list wise)	240				

From the values of table 5, the minimum statistics of the six variables is one (1) and the maximum is nine (9). The standard deviation (SD) of N=240 respondents is ranging from 1.20 to 2.30. The Mean (M) all variables is the same on average. It shows that all the variables are equally responsible for adopting the CBC in target IT companies in the field of the recruitment process, payroll management, the

adoption of HRIS, and also in the interview process.

2.3 Section C: HR processes moving to Cloud-Based Computing:

Here the researcher takes 13 statements related to "HR processes moving to Cloud-Based Computing" that were processed separately to reach the group of factors. The table below shows the mean and the SD of every statement.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics of HR processes moving to Cloud-Based Computing

HR Process statements	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation
CBC gives Benefits	240	2.00	9.00	6.8042	1.97452
CBC helps in Compensation/Payroll management quickly	240	5.00	9.00	6.1125	1.44054
Diversity & Inclusion are rely on CBC	240	2.00	9.00	6.9000	2.09562
Employee Employer Relations become favourable due to CBC	240	1.00	9.00	6.4333	2.30964
Hiring is easy and qualitative due to CBC	240	4.00	9.00	6.9750	1.53051
On-boarding happens	240	7.00	9.00	8.1917	0.66968
CBC ensures Performance Management	240	5.00	9.00	6.7792	1.27298
CBC secure the Performance Analytics	240	4.00	9.00	8.0917	0.95063
CBC helps in right kind of Recruiting	240	7.00	9.00	8.1208	0.85201
Screening/Interviewing by CBC	240	7.00	9.00	8.6625	0.57004

Time & Attendance alien of CBC	240	4.00	9.00	6.7625	1.26004
Training & Development goes faster and fruitful by CBC	240	4.00	9.00	6.908	1.20233
Workforce & Succession Planning by CBC carry positive environment.		2.00	9.00	6.8042	1.97452
Valid N (list wise)	240				

From the above table, the N = 240, the minimum statistics is 1 and the maximum is 9. The highest Means are found in the case of C8.CBC secures the Performance Analytics, C9. CBC helps in the right kind of Recruiting, C10.Screening/Interviewing by CBC. The standard deviations of those three elements are also less than others. It specifies that these three factors are influencing more to the adoption of CBC. Table 15 displays that the Mean (M) and Standard Deviation (SD) as C8 (8.09, 0.95), C9 (8.12, 0.85), C10 (8.66, 0.57). The results of the descriptive study of those three items are matching the result of their frequency analysis. The common benefits were found from the responses of respondents of the Delphi method.

Due to these benefits, the HR processes are moving to CBC. The descriptive statistics are prepared to do further analysis.

2.4 Section D: HR Leadership Characteristics

The leadership trait of professionals motives the organizational hierarchy managers to adopt the CBC. The strategic decision is taken by top-level managers with analytical thoughts. The tactical and technological decisions are to be taken by middle-level managers to adopt the technological savvy IT systems. The 21 leadership traits were analysed by using a descriptive study enumerated in the below table.

Table 7. HR Leadership Characteristics

HR Leadership Characteristics	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation
Technology Savvy	240	5.00	9.00	6.1125	1.44054
Strategic	240	2.00	9.00	6.9000	2.09562
Business Acumen	240	1.00	9.00	6.4333	2.30964
Communication	240	2.00	9.00	6.8042	1.97452
Analytical	240	5.00	9.00	6.1125	1.44054
Foresight / Innovative	240	2.00	9.00	6.9000	2.09562
People Savvy	240	1.00	9.00	6.4333	2.30964
Project and change management	240	4.00	9.00	6.9750	1.53051
Confident	240	7.00	9.00	8.1917	0.66968
Knowledgeable	240	5.00	9.00	6.7792	1.27298
Managerial Courage	240	4.00	9.00	8.0917	0.95063
Open-Minded	240	7.00	9.00	8.1208	0.85201
Operations Focused	240	7.00	9.00	8.6625	0.57004
Influencing	240	4.00	9.00	6.7625	1.26004
Problem Solver	240	4.00	9.00	6.9208	1.20233
Purpose Driven	240	2.00	9.00	6.8042	1.97452
Resourceful	240	5.00	9.00	6.1125	1.44054
Time Management	240	2.00	9.00	6.9000	2.09562
Training	240	4.00	9.00	6.9208	1.20233
Trustworthy	240	2.00	9.00	6.8042	1.97452
Dependable	240	5.00	9.00	6.1125	1.44054
Valid N (list wise)	240				

From the above table, out of which D9, D11, D12, and D13 have more influential value in the adoption of CBC in the IT industry. The Mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) of these elements are such as D9 (8.19, 0.66), D11 (8.09, 0.95), D12 (8.12, 0.85), and D13 (8.66, 0.57). The above table displays that due to project & change management (D9), managerial courage (D11), IT professionals use CBC as problem solver technology. Their open-minded (D12) characteristics made them operation focused (D13) to render their service as purpose-driven.

The qualities of the result of the above four traits are also having more frequency in frequency analysis.

2.5 Section E: CBC – CLIENT

Here the researcher takes 6 statements related to "CBC - Client" that were processed separately to attain at the group of factors. The table below shows the mean and the SD of every statement.

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics of CBC-CLIENT

CBC-Client		N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation
SaaS	CBC makes easy to the recruitment of workforce with the minimum management effort.	240	2.00	9.00	6.9000	2.09562
PaaS	Using laptops, tablets and smart phones in HRM	240	1.00	9.00	6.4333	2.30964
IaaS	CBC infrastructure helps in increase the computing efficiency and productivity.	240	4.00	9.00	6.9750	1.53051
HRIS	Streamline of Recruitment and Training	240	7.00	9.00	8.1917	0.66968
e-HRM	Easy and Faster of competency and compensation	240	5.00	9.00	6.7792	1.27298
General question CBC	CBC provides IT infrastructure, storage facility and data security	240	7.00	9.00	8.6625	0.57004
Valid N (list wise)		240				

The descriptive statistics of the CBC-CLIENT show that N= 240, Minimum statistics is 1 and Maximum statistics is 9. E1 to E6 are the elements of CBC-CLIENT hold mean (M) 6.9, 6.4, 6.9, 8.19, 6.77, and 8.66 accordingly. Out of six elements, E4 and E6 have higher mean values such as 8.97 and 8.66. The above table displays that HRIS makes a streamline of recruitment and training processes whereas CBC provides IT infrastructure, storage facility, and data security to the service client and also IT companies.

Findings of the Study:

1. The maximum rating is 9, whereas the values of (A7, 8.19), (A9, 8.09), (A10, 8.12), and (A11, 8.66) are near to nine (9) in comparison to others. According to the result of the frequency, it is found

that (A7) due to the small size of the company, (A9) due to lack of in house training, (A10) preference for outstanding, and (A11) due Lack of Consistency of Information, the IT companies, as well as other industries, are the challenges for implementing CBC in HR practices. It is assumed that A7, A9, A10, and A11 have a greater role of challenges in implementing CBC in HR. Those are the major challenges for implementing CBC in HR.

2. The fast adoption of CBC in IT companies outcome, recruitment process, and HRIS affects the positively which indicates B6 (6.97, 77.5%), B1 (6.92, 76.89%), and B4 (6.9, 76.66) respectively. It emphasized that adopting of CBC affects the outcomes of the IT companies are more

- than the others. The next place occupies by the Recruitment process.
3. The main four major benefits are such as C10 - quick screening/interviewing of CBC, C9 - CBC helps in the right kind of recruiting, C6 - happening of on boarding, and C8 - Secures the performance analytics. The values of such elements are C10 (8.66, 96.25%), C9 (8.12, 90.23%), C8 (8.09, 89.90%), and C6 (8.19, 91.01%).
 4. The confidence, open-minded, and managerial courage characteristics of the adoption of CBC in HRM hold the highest frequency of D9 (8.19, 91.01%), D12 (8.12, 90.23%), and D11 (8.09, 89.90%). Apart from the vested leadership qualities of professionals, the other characteristics influence whether to adopt the CBC in HRM.
 5. Those important basics characteristics of leadership are such as Strategic, Communication, Foresight/Innovative, Influencing, Problem solver, Purpose-driven, Time management, Training, and Trustworthy which average frequency in percentage persists on an average 76% also influencing the adoption of CBC in IT companies.
 6. The term Cloud Client which is a computer program that runs by user-friendly functional programs such as IT infrastructure, storage facilities, and data security E6 (8.66, 96.25%), HRIS – streamline of recruitment and Training E4 (8.19, 91.01%), IaaS - CBC infrastructure helps in an increase in computing efficiency and productivity E3 (6.97, 77.5%), and CBC makes it easy for the recruitment of the workforce with a minimum management effort E1 (6.9, 76.66%) in the rank order.
 7. The remaining two statements i.e. Using laptops, tablets, and smart phones in HRM, and eHRM - Easy and Faster of competency and compensation also consisting the values > 6 which indicates that those also significantly fewer impact on the CBC-Client.

8. The CBC CLIENT also helps the heavy industries and medium industries in operation management to maintain security to the historical data and operational data.

Suggestions of the study:

1. The IT professionals should motivate themselves along with the promoters of the business for adopting the CBC in HRM processes.
2. They should take a leadership position for the adoption of the CBC in the mission of the organization to achieve the organizational goal periodically.
3. The HR managers should adopt the CBC infrastructure in their HRM process, starting from search of quality people to enhancement of the performance and reward of the executives.
4. The workmen's compensation, conflict resolution, and addressing to the stakeholders should be well based on the CBC for achieving the overall solution of the problems of the organization.
5. The policymakers should show their positive behavior in the adoption of CBC in each field of national interest.
6. The CBC should be adopted, starting from education, health, hospitality, and national security to national data security.
7. They should make mandatory to the CBC adoption by all organizations and Government and Non-Government agencies for greater transparency thereof.
8. Without the availability of the basic communication infrastructure to the remote place, the CBC adoption will not be successful even if the leadership traits of managers will alarm positively. The Central Government and State Government should provide IT infrastructure of Global Standard, then only the CBC will work as the essential infrastructure for maintaining the safety and security of data. Not only the adoption of CBC by IT companies will increase the performance of human

resources but also it will lead to the growth of the Nation faster.

9. The challenges in CBC adoption have no significant relationship in the adoption of Cloud-Based Computing in Human Resources Management. But the regression analysis of the hypothesis of objective two explains that the Implementation of Cloud-Based Computing will potentially affect HR processes and outcomes in IT companies of the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

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RECLAIMING ELECTORAL INTEGRITY: AN ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL FUNDING IN INDIA IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE ELECTORAL BONDS JUDGMENT

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Abstract

his research paper examines the complex landscape of political funding in India, particularly in light of the Supreme Court's landmark judgment declaring the Electoral Bonds scheme unconstitutional. While existing scholarship has explored the role of money in Indian elections, there remains a critical gap in evaluating the tangible impacts of the Electoral Bonds system on democratic competition and institutional trust. Drawing on secondary sources, including government documents, court verdicts, news archives, and scholarly literature, this study uses qualitative analysis to interrogate how opaque funding practices have shaped electoral outcomes, undermined accountability, and reinforced corporate dominance. It also explores alternative funding models such as state funding, donation caps, real-time public disclosures, and crowd-funding initiatives, arguing that these reforms can democratize campaign finance and restore voter trust. The paper concludes with a roadmap for comprehensive political finance reform, emphasizing the need for a dedicated Election Finance Regulator, transparency portals, corporate accountability measures, and whistleblower protections. Ultimately, it argues that the Electoral Bonds judgment represents an opportunity to reimagine political funding in India, reclaiming the moral foundation of its democracy through transparency and equity.

Keywords- Electoral Bonds, Political Funding in India, Supreme Court Judgment, Electoral Democracy, Campaign Finance Reform, Transparency and Accountability, Electoral Fairness, Electoral Finance Regulator, State Funding of Elections, Democratic Trust

Introduction

Indian democracy, one of the largest and most diverse in the world, has evolved significantly since independence. Over the decades, competitive electoral politics has become the norm, with multi-party participation, diverse ideological contestation, and voter awareness driving elections. However, this competitive nature has also led to the rising importance of political funding, which now plays a central role in election strategies, media campaigns, and grassroots mobilization. While elections are a celebration of democracy, the growing role of unaccounted financial flows has raised

concerns about the integrity of electoral processes.

Literature Review

The concept of competitive electoral democracy in India has evolved significantly since independence, with the electoral process and funding mechanisms playing a central role in shaping democratic participation and representation. Recent judicial interventions, particularly the Supreme Court's judgment on the Electoral Bond Scheme (EBS), have further reinvigorated academic and policy debates

surrounding electoral democracy and political finance in India.

Historical Context and Electoral Funding in India

Traditionally, Indian political parties have relied on opaque funding sources, leading to concerns about undue corporate influence and lack of transparency. Scholars like Vaishnav (2017)¹ and Palshikar (2014)² have analyzed how this lack of transparency contributes to an uneven electoral playing field, allowing major parties to consolidate power and marginalize smaller actors.

Electoral Bonds and Their Implications

The Electoral Bond Scheme, introduced in 2018, aimed to channel political donations through formal banking channels while maintaining donor anonymity. Academic analyses (e.g., Jayal, 2019; Kumar, 2020)³ highlight how the scheme reinforced asymmetrical access to funds, disproportionately benefiting ruling parties due to their proximity to corporate donors. Critics like Sridharan (2021)⁴ and Kumar (2023)⁴ argue that such a system exacerbates the “incumbency advantage” and creates barriers to genuine electoral competition.

Supreme Court Judgment and Its Impact

The Supreme Court’s landmark 2024 judgment declaring the Electoral Bond Scheme unconstitutional has been widely discussed. Early commentaries (e.g., Mukherjee, 2024; Raghavan, 2024)⁵ suggest the decision is a turning point in curbing unregulated political financing. Legal scholars such as Chandrachud (2024)⁶ and Ghosh (2024)⁷ argue that the verdict reaffirms the constitutional principles of transparency and voters’ right to information, crucial for a level electoral playing field.

Post-Judgement Debates on Competitive Democracy

Recent studies and opinion pieces (e.g., Sinha & Mehta, 2024; EPW Editorial, 2024)⁸ argue that the judgment may level the funding landscape, potentially reducing the dominance of major political parties and enabling smaller

or regional players to compete more effectively. However, others (e.g., Basu, 2024; Nair, 2024)⁹ caution that without comprehensive reforms in political party funding, such as robust disclosure norms and public funding models, the competitive asymmetry may persist in practice.

Theoretical Perspectives on Democratic Competition

The literature also engages with broader theories of competitive democracy. Dahl’s (1971) conceptual framework of “polyarchy,” with its emphasis on free and fair competition, is often referenced to critique India’s electoral environment. More recently, scholars like Chhibber and Nooruddin (2021)¹⁰ argue that India’s democracy, though formally competitive, remains structurally skewed due to financing and institutional barriers.

Nature of Electoral Democracy in India
India’s democracy is procedural and participatory, yet often falls short of being substantively inclusive. Competitive electoral democracy in India is marked by regular elections, robust party systems, and increasing voter turnout. However, rising costs of electioneering, media manipulation, and patronage politics have strained the democratic ideal. The first-past-the-post system, coupled with identity-based politics, has often prioritized winnability over democratic accountability. Consequently, political finance becomes a crucial enabler and determinant of electoral success.

Political parties, both national and regional, rely heavily on private funding. As elections become media-centric and resource-intensive, candidates with deep pockets or those backed by wealthy patrons often dominate the electoral space. The absence of effective regulation creates asymmetry, where ruling parties gain disproportionate access to state and private funds, weakening the level-playing field.

Modes of political findings in India

Political funding in India encompasses a diverse range of sources, each with its own

implications for democratic competition, transparency, and fairness. Direct individual and corporate donations form a significant chunk of political funding. These can be either disclosed or undisclosed, leading to varying degrees of transparency. For instance, corporate donations often flow through formal bank channels, but until recently, the anonymity of donors in the electoral bonds framework made it hard to trace these funds. This allowed for a concentration of financial influence by large corporations, giving rise to concerns about policy capture and favoritism.

Party subscriptions and membership fees represent a more traditional and, in principle, more transparent form of funding. Political parties like the Communist Party of India (Marxist) have historically relied on membership subscriptions as a key revenue source, promoting a sense of collective ownership and grassroots accountability. However, this method is often limited in its scale and cannot match the financial clout of large private donations.

Cash contributions and black money channels, unfortunately, remain a pervasive challenge in India's electoral landscape. Despite regulatory efforts by the Election Commission and income tax authorities, unaccounted cash remains a major source of election finance, especially at the local and regional levels. For example, reports often surface around election periods of large cash seizures, highlighting the continued reliance on black money in campaigns.

Public rallies and crowd-sourced campaigns offer a more democratic alternative, tapping into the power of citizen participation. Political leaders like Arvind Kejriwal of the Aam Aadmi Party have leveraged small donations and volunteer-driven campaigns to mobilize funds. This form of funding, though still in its nascent stage in India compared to Western democracies, reflects a shift towards cleaner and participatory funding models.

Finally, electoral trusts and electoral bonds have emerged in recent years as institutionalized channels of political funding. Electoral trusts, like the Prudent Electoral Trust, collect donations from companies and redistribute them to political parties. While

more transparent than direct corporate donations, they still raise questions about the concentration of corporate power in politics. Electoral bonds, introduced in 2018, were designed as a banking channel to formalize and clean up political funding. However, they were criticized for their donor anonymity, undermining the transparency that a healthy democracy demands. The recent Supreme Court judgment striking down the electoral bond scheme has reignited discussions about the need for funding systems that combine accountability with democratic vibrancy.

These varied types of political funding illustrate the complexity of India's electoral finance ecosystem, highlighting the tension between entrenched opacity and the slow push for transparency and citizen-based funding models. Until 2017, most political donations were made in cash and often went unreported. The Finance Act, 2017 introduced Electoral Bonds to offer anonymity to donors while enabling clean financial transfers. Critics argued that it institutionalized opacity under the guise of reform.

Electoral Bond and Supreme Court Judgment Introduced by the BJP-led NDA government in 2017, the Electoral Bonds scheme allowed individuals and corporate entities to donate to political parties through a banking instrument while maintaining donor anonymity. The scheme was justified as a step toward formalizing political donations and eliminating cash transactions.

However, civil society groups, constitutional experts, and political opposition questioned the legality and ethicality of this scheme. The central critique was that the anonymity of the donor violated the citizen's right to information and eroded the principle of equal political competition.

On February 15, 2024, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India struck down the Electoral Bond scheme as unconstitutional. The Court held that the scheme violated Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution by impeding the citizen's right to information regarding political party funding. It also emphasized the anti-

democratic implications of secret donations, particularly from corporate entities with business interests.

Impact of Money on Election
The infusion of unregulated money in Indian elections has had profound and often detrimental consequences on the democratic process. One of the most glaring impacts is the erosion of electoral fairness. Candidates and parties with deep financial resources can flood media channels and social media platforms with advertisements, thereby disproportionately shaping public opinion. For instance, during the 2019 general elections, the ruling party spent significantly more on digital advertising than its competitors, enabling it to dominate online narratives and overshadow smaller parties.

Another consequence is policy capture, where major donors—especially corporate entities—leverage their financial clout to influence policy decisions in their favor. This can be seen in instances where business houses with close ties to ruling parties secure favorable contracts or regulatory relaxations. For example, concerns have been raised about how large infrastructure conglomerates receive preferential treatment in project allocations, raising questions about crony capitalism and skewed developmental priorities.

Unregulated money flows also lead to a weakening of democratic accountability. Since voters often do not know the source of political funding—especially when donations are routed through anonymous channels like electoral bonds—they are unable to fully understand who might be pulling the strings behind political decisions. This secrecy fosters an environment where leaders can prioritize donors' interests over the electorate's needs without fear of electoral backlash.

Finally, the undermining of opposition is a significant concern. When ruling parties have access to disproportionate funding, they can outspend and outmaneuver opposition parties, limiting the latter's ability to challenge the status quo. For example, in many state assembly elections, the resource advantage of

ruling parties enables them to organize large-scale rallies and sophisticated campaigns that opposition groups with fewer resources simply cannot match.

These interlinked impacts demonstrate that unregulated political funding does not merely distort election outcomes but also affects governance, accountability, and the very health of democratic competition.

Empirical data shows that nearly 75% of total donations received by national parties between 2019–2023 came through Electoral Bonds, with the ruling party receiving the lion's share. This has led to a distorted democratic process where electoral outcomes are not just a result of voter preferences but also financial supremacy.

The need for transparent and equitable political funding in India is increasingly urgent, particularly in light of recent debates and judicial interventions. One alternative arrangement that has garnered significant attention is the idea of state funding of elections. Partial state funding, allocated based on past electoral performance, can mitigate the overwhelming dependence of political parties and candidates on private donations. Examples from countries like Germany and Sweden suggest that state funding can create a level playing field, where smaller and newer parties can also participate meaningfully in the democratic process without being overshadowed by wealthier, well-connected contenders.

Another proposed measure is the imposition of caps on individual and corporate donations. Such limits would serve as a check on the consolidation of financial influence by wealthy donors or corporate entities, thereby enhancing the fairness of electoral competition. Complementing these caps is the necessity of mandatory public disclosure. Requiring all political parties and candidates to report their donations and expenditures in real time and on publicly accessible platforms would foster transparency and accountability, allowing voters and independent observers to scrutinize funding patterns and detect any potential conflicts of interest.

The establishment of an independent Election Finance Regulator emerges as a crucial institutional reform in this context. This specialized body would have the mandate to monitor, audit, and penalize any violations of political funding regulations, thereby filling a longstanding oversight gap in India's electoral democracy. By providing a dedicated regulatory mechanism, such an entity could ensure that political financing practices adhere to ethical and legal standards.

Furthermore, the adoption of crowd-funding platforms for political campaigns can offer a more democratic and cleaner source of funding. Verified digital platforms for micro-donations from citizens would diversify funding sources, reduce reliance on large donors, and promote broader citizen engagement in the democratic process. Such measures together represent a holistic approach to transforming political funding in India, addressing both structural imbalances and the urgent need for transparency and accountability in electoral finance.

The Road Ahead

To ensure that electoral democracy in India remains competitive, fair, and transparent, it is crucial to institutionalize several reforms following the Supreme Court's judgment on electoral bonds. Legal and structural reforms must be prioritized, with Parliament enacting robust legislation that mandates disclosure norms, independent audits, and expenditure ceilings for both political parties and individual candidates. This legislative push would create a legal framework that compels transparency and ensures that electoral competition is not skewed in favor of those with access to undisclosed and disproportionate funding.

Additionally, the establishment of an autonomous Electoral Finance Commission under the Election Commission of India is essential. Such a body would be dedicated solely to tracking, regulating, and enforcing rules around political financing, acting as a neutral watchdog to maintain accountability. This step would help bridge the current gaps in

oversight that have allowed for widespread misuse of opaque funding channels.

Transparency must also be enhanced through real-time public disclosure mechanisms. The Election Commission should develop transparency portals or dashboards that display information about political donations, funding sources, and expenditure reports. Making this data publicly accessible would enable citizens, researchers, and the media to scrutinize and hold political actors accountable, fostering a culture of openness in the electoral process.

Another critical step is the creation of digital trail mechanisms that require all political donations to be made through transparent banking channels. Donor identities must be disclosed to ensure traceability and accountability, minimizing the potential for illicit or anonymous funding. Such mechanisms would enhance the integrity of electoral competition by preventing the misuse of money power.

Furthermore, corporate political contributions should not be left unchecked. Guidelines must be developed requiring corporate donations to political parties to be approved by shareholders and disclosed publicly. This approach would protect stakeholder interests and ensure that corporate funds are not used to exert undue influence over the electoral process.

Civil society and the media have a pivotal role in shaping public awareness and encouraging demands for transparency. Awareness campaigns should be conducted to educate citizens about the implications of opaque political funding and empower them to advocate for reforms that strengthen democracy.

Finally, legal protections for whistleblowers are imperative. Establishing safeguards for individuals who expose illicit or unethical political finance practices would deter wrongdoing and provide an important check against abuses. Whistleblower protections would contribute to a culture of accountability and reinforce the integrity of India's electoral democracy in the aftermath of the Supreme Court's judgment.

By implementing these measures, India can take a definitive step toward building a cleaner, fairer, and more accountable electoral system. The Supreme Court's judgment should not be treated as the end but as a foundation for comprehensive reform. With vigilant civil society participation, active media scrutiny, and committed political leadership, a more transparent democratic order is achievable.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court's judgment on Electoral Bonds marks a watershed moment in India's democratic journey. It highlights the growing tension between state-sponsored opacity and citizen-driven transparency. While India's electoral democracy remains vibrant, it is increasingly shaped by financial might and media manipulation. The challenge now is to reclaim the moral foundation of elections by institutionalizing reforms that ensure transparency, accountability, and equity.

A democracy is only as strong as its institutions, and political finance is one such foundational pillar. Addressing the distortions created by opaque funding is essential not only for free and fair elections but also for fostering public trust, policy integrity, and citizen participation. The road ahead must include robust legal mechanisms, civic engagement, and institutional reforms that realign Indian democracy with its constitutional ideals.

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THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION (STI) IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Abstract

Science, technology, and innovation (STI) are essential drivers for sustainable development, contributing to economic growth, social equity, and environmental conservation. This article explores the multifaceted role of STI in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by addressing critical global challenges such as climate change, health crises, food security, and social inclusion. It highlights how STI fosters resource efficiency, clean energy, waste management, and digital access, while promoting economic transformation and social well-being. The paper also discusses the importance of national and international policy frameworks, intellectual property regimes, and the political space necessary for STI development, especially in developing countries. Finally, it emphasizes the need for collaborative efforts among governments, academia, and industry to build inclusive, resilient innovation ecosystems that support sustainable and equitable growth worldwide.

Keywords–Science, Technology, Innovation, Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Intellectual Property, Policy Framework, Economic Growth, Social Equity

Sustainable development, defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs (Brundtland Commission, 1987), is a multidimensional concept involving economic, social, and environmental pillars. Science and technology innovation are fundamental drivers in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) by addressing challenges such as resource depletion, climate change, poverty, and social inequality.

Innovation in science and technology promotes sustainable development through multiple pathways. One key area is resource efficiency. Technologies such as precision agriculture utilize sensors, satellite data, and machine learning to optimize water and fertilizer use, reducing waste and enhancing crop productivity (Tilman et al., 2011). Such innovations contribute to food security while minimizing environmental degradation.

In the energy sector, innovations in renewable energy technologies—including solar photovoltaic systems, wind turbines, and bioenergy—are critical in reducing dependence on fossil fuels, thereby mitigating greenhouse gas emissions (International Energy Agency [IEA], 2020). These clean energy solutions support climate change goals and foster economic growth by creating green jobs.

Waste management is another crucial field where technological advancements enable sustainable practices. Innovations in recycling, waste-to-energy conversion, and circular economy frameworks reduce landfill usage and pollution, preserving natural resources for future use (Geissdoerfer et al., 2017). Smart infrastructure, including intelligent transportation systems and energy-efficient buildings, further improves sustainability by

optimizing energy consumption in urban environments (Batty et al., 2012).

Beyond environmental impacts, science and technology foster social inclusion, a core aspect of sustainable development. Advances in healthcare technology, such as telemedicine and low-cost diagnostic tools, increase access to medical services in underserved regions, improving public health outcomes (World Health Organization [WHO], 2019). Digital education platforms and internet connectivity empower marginalized populations with knowledge and skills, promoting equitable economic participation (UNESCO, 2021).

Economic growth linked to sustainable innovation also plays a significant role. The green technology sector stimulates job creation and entrepreneurship, enabling economies to transition toward sustainability while maintaining competitiveness (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2017). Moreover, research and development (R&D) investment in sustainability technologies encourages global collaboration and knowledge-sharing, essential for tackling global environmental challenges.

Despite these benefits, challenges remain. The digital divide limits equitable access to technological innovations, potentially exacerbating social inequalities (World Bank, 2020). Ethical considerations regarding data privacy, security, and responsible innovation require careful governance frameworks (European Commission, 2020). To realize the full potential of science and technology for sustainable development, policymakers must create supportive environments through regulatory policies, incentives, and international cooperation.

The Role of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) in Sustainable Development

Science, technology, and innovation (STI) are vital forces propelling progress and development in the contemporary world. Science involves the systematic pursuit of knowledge about the natural world through observation and experimentation. It enables us

to comprehend fundamental principles governing phenomena ranging from subatomic particles to the vast cosmos. Technology refers to the practical application of this scientific knowledge, encompassing tools, machines, methods, and systems designed to solve problems and improve human life — examples include computers, smartphones, and advanced medical devices. Innovation is the process of transforming ideas and inventions into new or improved products, services, or processes that add value and address evolving societal needs.

The interrelationship between science, technology, and innovation is critical. Science provides the foundational knowledge; technology translates that knowledge into practical tools and systems; innovation ensures that these applications lead to meaningful impact and benefits. Together, STI drives advancement across multiple sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, education, industry, and environmental protection.

STI plays a crucial role in fostering economic growth by enhancing productivity, generating new industries, and creating employment opportunities. Nations that prioritize research and development investment typically enjoy stronger and more resilient economies. Beyond economic gains, STI contributes significantly to social development — technologies facilitating access to clean water, vaccines, and digital education platforms improve quality of life and promote social equity.

Moreover, STI is indispensable for addressing global challenges including climate change, energy scarcity, pandemics, and food security. Innovative solutions emerging from STI efforts help mitigate these issues while strengthening national security through defense technologies, cybersecurity, and protection of critical infrastructure.

Despite these benefits, many developing countries face obstacles in advancing STI. These include limited funding, shortages of skilled professionals, inadequate research infrastructure, and weak collaboration between academia and industry. Overcoming such challenges requires coordinated policies,

increased investment, and international cooperation.

For societies to fully harness STI's potential, governments, businesses, and educational institutions must collaborate effectively. This collaboration should focus on increasing research funding, strengthening science and technology education, fostering entrepreneurship and innovation-focused startups, expanding technology access to marginalized communities, and implementing policies that support intellectual property rights and technology transfer.

Science, technology, and innovation are also foundational to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), facilitating enhanced productivity, economic transformation, and social well-being. Their interplay extends beyond economics to encompass environmental conservation and social equity. National STI capabilities help reduce reliance on fossil fuels, develop health solutions, ensure food security through agricultural innovations, and combat poverty and inequality. These multifaceted roles highlight the importance of inclusive knowledge systems that respect diverse cultural and institutional contexts.

STI plays a pivotal role in meeting basic human needs while addressing environmental challenges. For instance, climate-smart agricultural technologies boost productivity while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Historically, the Green Revolution, driven by publicly funded research, significantly improved food security globally. However, inequities in intellectual property regimes often restrict access to innovations, underscoring the need for inclusive STI policies that ensure equitable distribution of technological benefits.

Many STI benefits, particularly those related to climate change adaptation, are global public goods requiring international cooperation. However, restrictive intellectual property rights sometimes hinder access, limiting innovations to profit-driven markets while neglecting crucial social and ecological needs. Alternative funding mechanisms, such as pooled public

funds and open-source licensing, are vital to broadening accessibility and impact.

Governments play a central role in building national innovation ecosystems, especially in developing countries facing structural challenges. These countries can accelerate development by adopting and adapting mature technologies and investing in human capital. Successful STI policies often involve collaboration between public and private sectors, fostering entrepreneurial environments that promote inclusive growth.

International trade and investment agreements, such as the TRIPS Agreement, shape national STI policies by setting minimum intellectual property standards. While these agreements protect innovation, they also constrain developing countries' policy space to prioritize public interests. Balanced intellectual property regimes should safeguard innovation incentives while ensuring equitable access. Developing countries must utilize TRIPS flexibilities like compulsory licensing to advance national development and social welfare goals.

Conclusion

Science, technology, and innovation are fundamental to driving sustainable development and overcoming complex global challenges. They enable improved productivity, environmental protection, and social inclusion, supporting the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. While developed countries have made significant strides, many developing nations face obstacles such as limited funding, skill shortages, and restrictive intellectual property regimes. To maximize the potential of STI, integrated efforts are needed to strengthen research capacity, foster inclusive innovation ecosystems, and ensure equitable access to technology. International cooperation and flexible policy frameworks that balance innovation incentives with public welfare are vital. Ultimately, embracing STI within holistic sustainable development strategies can lead to a future that is economically vibrant, socially just, and environmentally sustainable.

Suggestions

Science, technology, and innovation are fundamental to driving sustainable development and overcoming complex global challenges. They enable improved productivity, environmental protection, and social inclusion, supporting the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. While developed countries have made significant strides, many developing nations face obstacles such as limited funding, skill shortages, and restrictive intellectual property regimes. To maximize the potential of STI, integrated efforts are needed to strengthen research capacity, foster inclusive innovation ecosystems, and ensure equitable access to technology. International cooperation and flexible policy frameworks that balance innovation incentives with public welfare are vital. Ultimately, embracing STI within holistic sustainable development strategies can lead to a future that is economically vibrant, socially just, and environmentally sustainable.

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EMPOWERING RURAL ENTREPRENEURS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE MARKETING PRACTICES: A CASE STUDY OF JHARKHAND

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Abstract

Jharkhand, renowned for its natural resources and indigenous craftsmanship, has immense potential for nurturing rural entrepreneurship. However, entrepreneurs in rural areas often encounter barriers such as limited market access, inadequate infrastructure, and restricted financial support. Sustainable marketing practices can address these challenges by offering eco-friendly, cost-effective, and technology-driven solutions to expand rural businesses. This study investigates how sustainable marketing practices empower rural entrepreneurs in Jharkhand, enhancing their market outreach, profitability, and environmental stewardship. Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, the study examines digital marketing, eco-friendly production, community-driven branding, and supportive government and NGO initiatives. It offers policy suggestions and recommendations to scale up these practices and provides valuable insights for entrepreneurs, policymakers, and researchers.

Keywords: Rural entrepreneurship, sustainable marketing, Jharkhand, digital marketing, eco-friendly production, community-based branding, green marketing.

1. Introduction

Jharkhand, endowed with rich natural resources and vibrant traditional art forms, holds significant potential for fostering rural entrepreneurship. Yet, many rural entrepreneurs in the state face numerous challenges, including limited market access, poor connectivity, and restricted financial and infrastructural support. These challenges hinder their ability to reach broader markets and maximize profitability. Sustainable marketing practices have emerged as promising solutions to bridge these gaps. By leveraging digital platforms, eco-friendly production techniques, and community-driven marketing models, rural entrepreneurs can improve their business viability and contribute to sustainable economic development. In this context, the study seeks to explore how sustainable marketing practices can enhance the competitiveness and environmental stewardship of rural

entrepreneurs in Jharkhand, leading to long-term growth and social inclusion (Mishra & Gupta, 2020; Sharma & Tandon, 2018).

2. Objectives

The primary objective of this research is to examine the current state of rural entrepreneurship in Jharkhand and identify key challenges faced by these entrepreneurs, particularly in marketing their products. The study aims to explore various sustainable marketing strategies that can be effectively adopted to improve outreach and profitability. Furthermore, it seeks to assess the impact of these practices on business growth and sustainability while also recommending policy measures and best practices to empower rural entrepreneurs (Singh & Aggarwal, 2021).

3. Literature Review

The literature on rural entrepreneurship underscores its vital role in driving economic growth, especially in states like Jharkhand, where a large segment of the population is engaged in traditional crafts, agriculture, and small-scale industries. Ray (2019) and Jha (2013) emphasize that rural enterprises generate employment and contribute to regional development. In Jharkhand, these enterprises include traditional handicrafts such as Sohrai paintings, bamboo work, terracotta crafts, and agro-based industries like organic farming and food processing (Kumar & Bansal, 2016).

However, several studies have highlighted persistent challenges faced by rural entrepreneurs. Ghosh and Nair (2017) point out that poor connectivity and limited digital literacy impede rural entrepreneurs from accessing wider markets. Financial constraints also remain a major concern, with entrepreneurs struggling to obtain formal loans and relying heavily on informal credit sources (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development [NABARD], 2019). Furthermore, limited knowledge about branding, packaging, and digital marketing restricts their ability to compete in dynamic markets (Kotler, Kartajaya, & Setiawan, 2017).

Sustainable marketing has emerged as an important framework to address these challenges. Kotler and Lee (2008) describe sustainable marketing as strategies that promote products in environmentally and socially responsible ways while ensuring profitability. Mishra and Gupta (2020) and Sharma and Tandon (2018) highlight that digital and social media platforms, eco-friendly packaging, ethical branding, and green certifications have transformed the landscape for rural enterprises. Community-based branding, especially through cooperatives and self-help groups, has also proven effective in creating resilient supply chains and enhancing bargaining power (National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj [NIRDPR], 2020).

4. Research Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to gain comprehensive insights into sustainable marketing practices for rural entrepreneurs in Jharkhand. Primary data are collected through surveys and interviews with rural entrepreneurs, marketing experts, and members of self-help groups and cooperatives. Focus group discussions are also conducted to gather in-depth perspectives on sustainable marketing practices and challenges. Secondary data sources include government and institutional reports, case studies of successful rural businesses, and academic research articles on the topic (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, 2021; Tata Trusts & Jharkhand Government, 2020).

5. Sustainable Marketing Models for Rural Entrepreneurs

The research identifies several sustainable marketing models that have shown promise for rural entrepreneurs in Jharkhand. Digital marketing and e-commerce integration have empowered artisans and agricultural entrepreneurs to connect directly with national and global markets through platforms like Amazon Karigar and Flipkart Samarth. This has expanded their market reach, improved price realization, and reduced dependence on intermediaries (Flipkart Samarth & Amazon Karigar Report, 2022).

Green and ethical branding practices, such as government-supported organic certifications and eco-friendly packaging, have also enhanced product credibility and generated premium pricing opportunities (Sharma & Tandon, 2018). Collaborative marketing through tribal women-led cooperatives has strengthened supply chains and improved the marketability of traditional products (JSLPS, 2020). Furthermore, the adoption of biodegradable packaging and environmentally sustainable production methods has not only improved product appeal but also ensured compliance with environmental standards (UNDP, 2018).

6. Government and NGO Initiatives

The Government of India and the Government of Jharkhand have launched several initiatives to support rural entrepreneurship. Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) have played crucial roles in providing financial and technical assistance to rural entrepreneurs (Ministry of Rural Development, 2021). The Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) has worked extensively to empower self-help groups through skill development and market linkages (JSLPS, 2020).

Non-governmental organizations and private sector initiatives have also contributed significantly. Organizations like the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and Tata Trusts have implemented training and financial support programs for rural artisans, enabling them to adopt sustainable marketing practices and improve their livelihoods (Tata Trusts & Jharkhand Government, 2020).

7. Expected Outcomes

The adoption of sustainable marketing practices is expected to significantly enhance the market access of rural entrepreneurs by leveraging digital platforms and community-based marketing approaches. This will lead to higher incomes, greater livelihood security, and improved business profitability. Additionally, these practices promote environmental stewardship by encouraging eco-friendly production and packaging. The development of a replicable and scalable framework for sustainable rural marketing will also enable other states to adopt similar models to foster rural entrepreneurship (Mishra & Gupta, 2020).

8. Recommendations and Policy Suggestions

To foster the adoption of sustainable marketing practices among rural entrepreneurs in Jharkhand, the study recommends enhancing digital literacy through government and NGO-led training programs. Strengthening rural supply chains by improving infrastructure and reducing dependence on intermediaries is also essential. Providing incentives such as

subsidies and tax benefits for eco-friendly production practices can encourage sustainability in rural enterprises. Additionally, fostering public-private partnerships can enhance collaboration and drive innovation in sustainable rural marketing (Kotler, Kartajaya, & Setiawan, 2017; Singh & Aggarwal, 2021).

8. Conclusion

Empowering rural entrepreneurs in Jharkhand through sustainable marketing practices is vital for inclusive economic growth and environmental conservation. By leveraging digital platforms, eco-friendly production, community-driven branding, and green certifications, rural entrepreneurs can overcome traditional barriers and achieve long-term success. This study underscores the importance of supportive policy frameworks and collaborative efforts to enable rural enterprises to thrive sustainably.

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FRUGAL TECHNOLOGY AND GRASSROOTS INNOVATION: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING IN INDIA

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Abstract

Frugal technology, also known as jugaad innovation, represents cost-effective, simple, and community-driven solutions designed to address grassroots-level challenges. In India, the intersection of social media platforms and mechanical engineering has played a pivotal role in driving these innovations forward. This paper explores how digital platforms like YouTube, Instagram Reels, and Facebook Watch facilitate knowledge-sharing and inspire the creation and diffusion of frugal technologies. It also highlights how mechanical engineers in India have developed low-cost, sustainable solutions tailored to rural communities' needs. Through case studies and examples—including the MittiCool refrigerator, treadle pumps, cycle-powered machines, and FabLabs—this research underscores the importance of community engagement, local resource utilization, and sustainability in grassroots innovation. Finally, the paper proposes strategies to enhance grassroots-level technology development through mechanical engineering's technical skills and collaborative practices.

Keywords: frugal technology, grassroots innovation, mechanical engineering, social media, India, sustainability

Frugal technology, often referred to as jugaad innovation, encompasses low-cost, simple, and efficient solutions developed with limited resources (Radjou et al., 2012). These grassroots-level technological innovations are typically community-driven, addressing local needs and challenges. In recent years, digital platforms such as YouTube, TikTok, Instagram Reels, and Facebook Watch have democratized access to information, enabling innovators to showcase their solutions globally, learn from others, collaborate with like-minded communities, and attract funding and support (Kumar & Bansal, 2020).

YouTube's impact is particularly noteworthy, boasting over 2.7 billion monthly active users as of 2024 (Statista, 2024). Content creators from rural and semi-urban India have

effectively leveraged this platform to showcase do-it-yourself (DIY) innovations. For instance, Mansukhbhai Prajapati's MittiCool—a clay-based refrigerator—garnered widespread attention on YouTube, highlighting a low-cost cooling solution that operates without electricity (Patel et al., 2019). Similarly, Instagram Reels have featured viral videos of grassroots technological innovations, such as farmers converting discarded washing machine motors into irrigation pumps and creating bicycle-powered water pumps and seed planters. Channels like Make it Easy, Indian Farmer, and Technical Yogi have collectively garnered millions of views, demonstrating recycled tools, solar cookers, and homegrown machines. These videos facilitate rapid knowledge dissemination and inspire similar innovations worldwide.

A 2023 study by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) revealed that approximately 30% of rural YouTube users engage with content related to DIY and homegrown innovations, while 70% of such content creators hail from Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities (IAMAI, 2023). Jugadu Kamlesh, for example, gained significant traction on platforms like YouTube and Instagram Reels for his low-cost pesticide spraying cart built from recycled pipes, later earning a feature on Shark Tank India and securing funding for further development. Furthermore, platforms like MyGov Innovate India and Startup India actively use social media to amplify grassroots innovations.

Impact of Social Media on Grassroots Innovations

These social media platforms act as virtual marketplaces for grassroots and frugal technology, bridging the digital divide and transforming local innovations into global inspirations (Mukherjee, 2022). Viral videos not only reach communities facing similar challenges but also provide innovators with feedback and encouragement, helping them refine their solutions. Additionally, these platforms frequently attract investors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and even government support, driving further development and implementation of these innovations.

Mechanical Engineering's Role in Frugal Technology in India

Mechanical engineering plays a vital role in supporting frugal technology in India. By applying creative design principles, mechanical engineers develop simpler, low-cost alternatives to expensive machinery using recycled materials, local resources, and modular designs (Tiwari & Herstatt, 2012). They are adept at repurposing components—transforming old motor parts into irrigation pumps, converting bicycle frames into grain threshers, and creating hand-operated tools that do not rely on electricity.

Mechanical engineers often build functional prototypes of frugal innovations, testing and refining them for durability and performance. The ability to prototype quickly with basic workshop tools or accessible 3D printing techniques facilitates the scaling of grassroots innovations. Notable examples of frugal mechanical innovations in India include solar-powered food dryers designed by engineers using simple materials like wood and plastic sheets for farmers, and the Jaipur Foot—a lightweight, inexpensive prosthetic limb developed using locally sourced materials (Singh et al., 2015).

Moreover, many mechanical engineers collaborate with startups supported by initiatives like Startup India and the Atal Innovation Mission to transform frugal concepts into reliable, market-ready products. By combining traditional knowledge with modern techniques, they ensure these solutions are both robust and cost-effective. Mechanical engineers also engage in community workshops or create educational content on platforms like YouTube to teach others how to build and maintain frugal technologies.

Such efforts reduce reliance on imported or expensive technology, empower local communities with self-reliant tools, bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and practical needs, and promote sustainability through recycling and repurposing (Jain & Kumar, 2020). Clearly, mechanical engineering in India has become a pillar for frugal innovation by focusing on low-cost, user-centric, and environmentally sustainable solutions tailored to grassroots needs.

Pivotal Role of Mechanical Engineers in Boosting Grassroots Innovation

To further bolster grassroots-level technology innovation, mechanical engineers should engage directly with communities to understand their challenges and existing traditional practices. Involving end-users in the design process ensures that solutions meet real-world needs. By leveraging locally available materials and low-cost fabrication methods, engineers can design equipment that is easy to

repair and upgrade, sharing designs and blueprints to encourage replication and improvement.

Development and training workshops for local artisans are crucial, enabling them to learn basic mechanical engineering skills such as welding, machining, fabrication, and maintenance. Establishing community labs and Fab Labs equipped with basic mechanical tools can also provide much-needed infrastructure for local innovation.

Collaboration with NGOs and local institutions to identify problems and co-create solutions is essential. Engineers can leverage programs like the Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Department of Science and Technology's Grassroots Innovation Programmes to guide grassroots entrepreneurs in prototype development and testing (DST, 2023). Using low-cost materials to create prototypes and validate technologies in real-world conditions ensures reliability while promoting sustainability through the use of renewable resources and locally sourced materials.

Strategies to Boost Grassroots-Level Innovation

Mechanical engineers can play a pivotal role in fostering grassroots-level technology innovation through several key strategies. First, they should prioritize community engagement by understanding the challenges faced by local populations and traditional practices already in place. Involving end-users in the design process is crucial to ensuring that the resulting solutions are both practical and relevant.

Second, the use of local resources is essential. By relying on locally available materials and employing low-cost methods, mechanical engineers can develop solutions that are easy to repair and upgrade, enhancing long-term sustainability and adaptability.

Third, knowledge sharing is a fundamental component of grassroots innovation. Mechanical engineers can disseminate designs

and blueprints to enable broader replication and adaptation of technologies. Additionally, they can conduct training workshops that teach basic mechanical skills such as welding, machining, and maintenance, empowering local artisans and youth.

Fourth, collaboration is vital for scaling impact. Mechanical engineers should partner with NGOs and local institutions to co-create solutions and assist in prototype development. Leveraging initiatives such as the Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Department of Science and Technology's Grassroots Innovation Programmes can provide additional guidance and support to local entrepreneurs.

Finally, sustainability should remain at the core of all efforts. Mechanical engineers can incorporate renewable resources and promote energy-efficient solutions to ensure environmentally conscious development. Validating technology in real-world conditions is essential to confirm its reliability and scalability, ultimately enabling these innovations to meet the pressing needs of communities across India (Gupta, 2023).

Examples of Mechanical Engineering Contributions

Mechanical engineering has played a significant role in fostering grassroots-level innovation by developing low-cost, user-friendly, and sustainable solutions for rural communities. The following examples highlight key contributions:

Mechanical engineers have designed and optimized low-cost agricultural tools such as threshers, seed drills, and irrigation pumps. These tools improve farming efficiency, reduce manual labor, and help farmers in remote areas overcome the challenges of limited mechanization. Hand pumps and low-head water turbines are examples of water-related innovations driven by mechanical engineering. These solutions provide affordable and reliable access to water for drinking and irrigation, particularly in areas where conventional

infrastructure is lacking. Innovations like improved cooking stoves, potters' wheels, and handcarts demonstrate how mechanical engineering can enhance livelihoods. These solutions are designed with a focus on ease of use, durability, and adaptability to local conditions. Mechanical engineers have developed small wind turbines and pedal-powered machines that utilize renewable energy sources and human-powered mechanisms. These energy-efficient solutions are critical in off-grid and energy-scarce rural environments. By combining technical expertise with community engagement, mechanical engineers can design and implement affordable, user-friendly, and sustainable technologies that empower grassroots communities.

Case Studies of Mechanical Engineering Contributions

Several notable case studies highlight how mechanical engineers have adapted principles of design, prototyping, and fabrication to address grassroots needs:

Treadle Pump (Bangladesh & India)-A foot-operated irrigation pump designed with simplified mechanics and low-cost mass production in mind, significantly improving smallholder farmers' access to irrigation and boosting agricultural yields.

Cycle-Powered Machines-Repurposed bicycle pedal motion has been adapted into washing machines and grain grinders. Mechanical engineers developed efficient power transmission systems (gears, chains, pulleys) and ergonomic designs to reduce user fatigue, providing energy-efficient alternatives for electricity-limited communities.

Low-Cost Bullock-Drawn Seed Drill (India)-By optimizing furrow openers and seed metering systems, mechanical engineers improved seeding efficiency for traditional animal-powered farming. These tools have enhanced crop yields while reducing labor costs.

Arsenic Removal Water Filter (West Bengal, India)- Mechanical engineers designed a compact, low-cost household filter equipped with user-friendly valve mechanisms, improving access to safe drinking water in arsenic-contaminated regions.

Chulha (Improved Cookstoves) Projects- Mechanical engineers applied heat transfer analysis and combustion optimization to develop energy-efficient cookstoves, resulting in better indoor air quality and reduced fuel consumption for rural households.

FabLabs and Maker Spaces in Rural India- Examples like Vigyan Ashram's FabLab in Pabal, Maharashtra, illustrate how mechanical engineers are training local youth in CNC machining, 3D printing, and welding. These grassroots innovation spaces support prototyping of community-focused solutions such as biogas digesters and small wind turbines.

These examples underscore how mechanical engineering principles—such as design, prototyping, and energy efficiency—can be creatively adapted to local contexts, directly addressing grassroots needs and fostering sustainable development.

6. Conclusion

The synergy between mechanical engineering and social media has significantly accelerated grassroots innovation in India. Mechanical engineers, through their technical expertise and collaboration with communities, have developed low-cost, durable, and locally adapted solutions. Meanwhile, social media platforms amplify these innovations, connecting creators with global audiences and fostering a culture of sustainable development. This dynamic partnership underscores the potential of frugal technology to empower grassroots communities and meet India's diverse developmental challenges.

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USAGE OF WATER HYACINTH AS A SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE IN ARTISANAL PRODUCT: A CONSUMER PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Water hyacinth formally known as *Eichhornia Crassipes* is a water weed that grows on the surface of water bodies, being South America its native country it's found in other parts of the world such as- India, Brazil, New Zealand etc. Due to aggressive onslaught of floating water hyacinth, the environment is facing significant challenges. although it's natural but appropriately fits in the category of "natural waste". as it is expanding infinitely, its not only causing problem in fishing and boating but also affecting aquatic life, degrading the water quality and generating a large amount of waste that is problematic and costly to manage, causing hazardous effect on environment. This paper delves into identifying and analysing existing business in India that uses water hyacinth to develop handicraft product. By examining consumer perspective, this paper will compare the pricing, durability and aesthetic appeal of hyacinth-based handicrafts products with those made of bamboo and other alternatives. Additionally, this paper will compare water hyacinth and other sustainable alternatives of handicrafts materials. Moreover, Due to the toxic nature of water hyacinth, its uses are limited. Thus, this paper discuss the possibilities and potential of replacing bamboo and other alternatives with water hyacinth as it's a better substitute for making handicrafts and artcrafts. This will help in managing waste whereas other popular sustainable choices can be put to a number of ways such as in furniture, construction, food (edible shoots), etc apart from making handicrafts.

Keywords: water hyacinth, handicrafts, consumer, sustainability, environment, natural waste.

Introduction- Water hyacinth formally known as *Eichhornia crassipes* is a tropical species belonging to the pickerel weed family (*Pontederiaceae*) and it is considered as a free floating weed that grows and live on the water surface of water bodies such as- lakes, river reservoir, ponds etc and falls under the list of top 10 worst weeds in the world [1]. It is native to the Amazon Basin in South America, but can be often found in other countries such as, India, United States, New Zealand, Africa, and other warm parts of the world. It is considered as an annoxious plant due to its rapid expansion and a congested growth in aquatic ecosystem and possesses a great threat. It's rapid growth creates a global concern as it is hazardous for the environment in numerous ways, spreading of Water hyacinths on water surface reduces dissolved oxygen of the water and block

sunlight that hinders the photosynthesis process and impede the life of other aquatic plants and animals, It also creates problems in boating and fishing, making the lives of local people difficult [2]. The excessive growth of water hyacinth obstructs waterways, complicating boat transport and disrupting aquatic life, water flow, and urban infrastructure. Its removal is costly and labor-intensive. The weed fosters mosquito breeding, increasing disease risks like malaria and cholera. Controlled irrigation, bund pathways, and enclosures can help manage its spread. Water hyacinth is natural but often termed as nature waste as it causes significant harm to the environment, and there is an urgent need to explore various uses to prevent its spread and transform it into valuable products.[3] Although it can be put to number of uses such as- biofuel production, waste water

treatment, handicraft products, paper ropes etc, but it's too limited to get help in the reduction of water hyacinth population [4]. This study will focus on how water hyacinth can be used to create artisanal products and how it can be a perfect substitute for other eco-friendly materials. By increasing the utilization of water hyacinth, its harmful environmental impact can be significantly reduced, offering a more effective solution compared to other alternatives such as bamboo and jute. Bamboo a large Woody grass that belongs to the family of poaceae is a diverse and extremely strong grass, apart from artisanal products that can be put to a number of uses such as medicine, food, construction, fabric making etc [5]. Jute, often referred to as the golden natural fiber, demonstrates a wide range of applications across various sectors, from low-cost geotextiles to high-value products such as carpets, apparel, composites, upholstery, decorative color boards, and innovative non-woven materials.[6] In contrast, water hyacinth presents significant environmental challenges, unlike bamboo and jute, which exhibit minimal ecological repercussions when not managed. This study underscores the necessity of effectively utilizing water hyacinth, particularly within the domain of handicrafts. Advocating for its application can aid in curtailing its proliferation, generate employment opportunities in rural areas, and promote both economic development and sustainability.

Literature Review- The following literature supports the current study as Dr. Anjum Nazir and Swati Dhotkar (2024) discuss the widespread presence of water hyacinth in Chandrapur district due to its tropical climate. The issue became significant in 2009 when Ramala Lake was entirely covered by the weed, which later spread to nearby areas. Local organizations began studying its impact on water bodies and aquatic life. The Chandrapur municipal corporation manually removes the weeds, which are then either sent to landfills or burned. Water hyacinth poses economic challenges by harming fisheries, obstructing water traffic, hindering irrigation, limiting water supply, blocking waterways, and reducing hydropower efficiency (Denny et al., 2001; Brendonck, 2003). However, its benefits appear

to surpass these drawbacks. Keawmanee, R. (2015) In his study states that Throughout the Philippines, Indonesia, and India, water hyacinth has been utilised in a number of small-scale cottage industries to make paper, rope, baskets, mats, shoes, sandals, purses, wallets, vases, and more. However, the market for these items is far too limited to have any effect on water hyacinth populations, and they are rarely effective in reducing infestations. Furthermore, N. Jafari (2010) shares that In India, Traditional weaving techniques are used for making basket, bags, and other artisanal products from water hyacinth for the local people and the tourist industry. T. F. Rakotoarisoa, T. Richter, et.al (2016) compared water hyacinth with papyrus and revealed that water hyacinth handicrafts were easier and quicker to make, resulted in durable products appreciated by buyers, and sold for higher prices. This indicates that water hyacinth has the potential to boost local incomes, create new market opportunities, and make more durable and aesthetically appealing products. Whereas Hossain M.F., Islam M.A., and Numan S.M.(2015) highlight the diverse uses of bamboo, including house construction in rural and suburban areas, household products, paper production, and handicrafts. Bamboo shoots are consumed as a nutritious vegetable in many countries and offer various health benefits. This highlights the versatility of bamboo, which extends beyond handicraft production to various other applications. In contrast, water hyacinth lacks such diverse usability due to its toxic nature.

Research Gap- Several studies highlight the potential of water hyacinth in the handicraft sector, yet research comparing it to bamboo and jute in terms of durability, aesthetics, and usability remains limited. While its environmental impact is known, studies on its superiority in artisanal crafts are scarce. Additionally, consumer awareness, demand, and business involvement in water hyacinth-based products are underexplored. Addressing this gap will provide insights into its advantages, commercial potential, and role in sustainable product development.

Methodology- This study espouses a combination of comparative and descriptive research design to

explore and study the usage of water hyacinth as a sustainable alternative in artisanal products. Comparative research is suitable for comparing handicraft product made of water hyacinth as compared to other sustainable alternatives such as bamboo, jute. Whereas, descriptive research is appropriate for analysing market trends and acceptance of water hyacinth products by collecting and analyzing data from businesses in India dealing in sustainable product, and also capturing nuances of consumer preferences and perspective of using water hyacinth products. To collect primary data, the author has used purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Through Purposive sampling, the author has used her own expertise to collect data 1, while snowball sampling will be used to reach other groups of the same network. The population of this research comprises of total 62 participants, with the majority being consumer of sustainable artisanal products. Additionally, some data has been also collected from business owners as well, but due to reluctance of some business owners to share information about their brands, the study includes fewer insights from a business perspective and focuses more on consumer perspective. Primarily, the study relies on primary source of data collection such as - questionnaire and one on one telephonic interviews. Structured questionnaire was designed and distributed amongst the selected participants. The survey included semantic differential scale, as well as guttman scale questions to comprehensively capture opinions and experiences of participants related to water hyacinth and its artisanal products. Additionally, to study the similarities and differences of water hyacinth and other

sustainable alternatives, secondary data from journals, published papers and other websites is used.

Finally, qualitative research techniques would be used to analyse the gathered data. The answers to the survey questions would be compiled and interpreted using statistical analysis. Pie charts will be used to graphically depict the survey results in order to show usage trends, customer opinions, and the acceptability of water hyacinth products

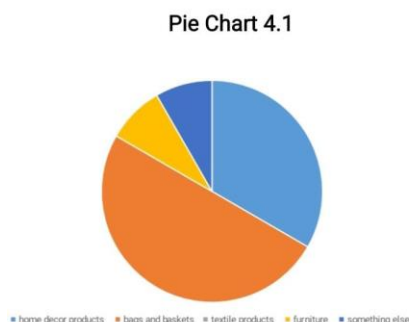
Data analysis- To gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic data was collected through two structured questionnaire targeting both, consumer and business owners dealing and sustainable products to gather two way and better understanding. The majority of responses were collected from the consumer to comprehend their preferences and experience with water hyacinth products in comparison of other sustainable alternative. Additionally, the study examines the extent of consumer awareness in context of the use of water hyacin in making of artisanal products. To start we will first analyze the responses gather from different businesses. Although, several business owners were hesitant to provide data due to concern about potential fraudulent, resulting in limited data but still the information collected is valuable as it will help to gain a better understanding of acceptance, durability and usage of Water hyacinth. Ultimately, these insights play a crucial role in shaping future understanding the consumer behavior in this aspect.

Table 1: Demographic profile of the sustainable businesses-

Brand	Proprietor	Established	Age	Gender	Location
Handmade happiness	Mr.Arhan Khan	2021	23 years	Male	Gorakhpur
Holy mud	Ms. N. khandelwal	2021	30 years	Male	Delhi
The green collective	Ms. Aakanksha	2020	26 years	Female	Assam
Peach homes	Ms. P Tiwari	2024	24 years	Female	Chattisgarh
Just a spell away	Mr. Rahul	2022	29 years	Male	Assam
House of locals	Ms. S. Gautam	2020	30 years	Female	Assam
Gift and decors	Ms. Shafaq	2024	24 years	Female	Gorakhpur
Cane crafts	Ms. Shaila anwar	2022	26 years	Female	Delhi
Qala by prerna	Ms. Prerna singh	2021	30 years	Female	Delhi

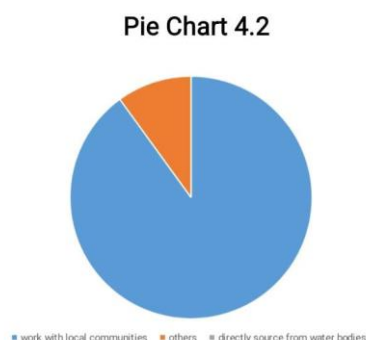
The data indicates that the majority of respondents (44.4%) are between 26-29 years old, followed by 33.3% in the early 20s age groups. Whereas, Only 22.2% are in their early 30s. This suggests that the sustainable businesses are predominantly owned by young people, with a significant concentration of individuals in the late twenties. The data also shows that majority of these businesses are running from almost 4-4.5 years and owned are female (66.7%). Additionally, the data reveals that the business are spread across different cities such as - Assam hosts 37.5%, Delhi has 37.5%, Gorakhpur holds 25%, and Chhattisgarh represents 12.5%. These brands promote eco-friendly practices across different regions in India.

The pie chart (4.1) shows the percentage distribution of the products the business deals in, based on the data we have collected.



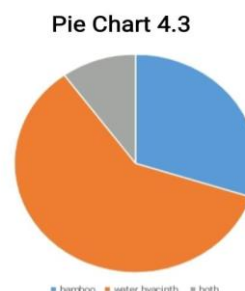
According to the data shown in pie Chat 4.1 market is heavily oriented toward sustainable products, with bags, baskets, and home décor leading the market, while their were hardly any business that were dealing in sustainable furniture and textile products.

Pie chart (4.2) presents the percentage distribution of the sources from which the businesses source the water hyacinth.



Pie Chart 4.2 shows that 90% of businesses source water hyacinth from the local community, while 10% source it from other places. This indicates that water hyacinth harvesting provides significant employment opportunities for the local community.

Pie Chat (4.3) shows the raw material that is most widely available in the region.



Pie Chart 4.3 shows that water hyacinth is widely available across all regions due to its rapid growth. It grows quickly on water bodies and spreads easily across the surface, allowing it to cover large areas. This fast-growing nature makes it accessible in almost all regions, where it often becomes abundant and a common feature of local water bodies.

Pie chart (4.4) shows which material is cheaper, easier to source and store, and which one has a greater negative environmental impact if left unused.

Pie Chart 4.4

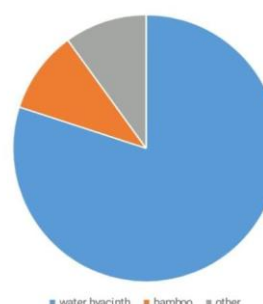
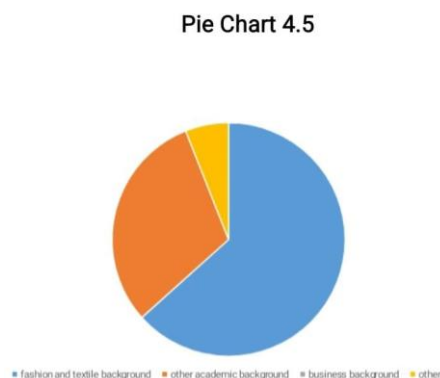


Figure 4.4 shows that water hyacinth is easy to store, but if left unused, it can harm the environment. It is cheap to source and store, and can easily be converted into products. Given its versatility and eco-friendly potential, water

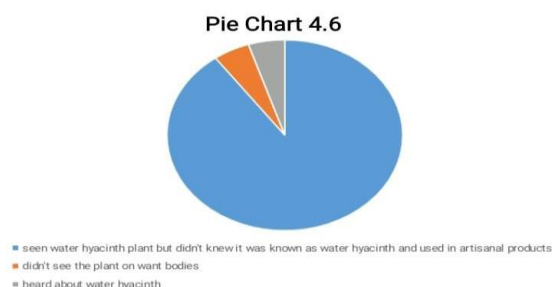
hyacinth should be increasingly utilized in the production of artisanal products, helping to reduce environmental impact while supporting local industries. Finally, we will analyze the responses collected from consumers in context of the use of water hyacinth in artisanal products, comparing it with other alternative sources.

Pie Chart 4.5 depicts the Background of consumer samples -



According to pie chart 4.5 the majority that is 63.7% of the sample were from the background of fashion and textile the second largest sample that was 30.6% belongs to other academic background while 6% belonged to other background.

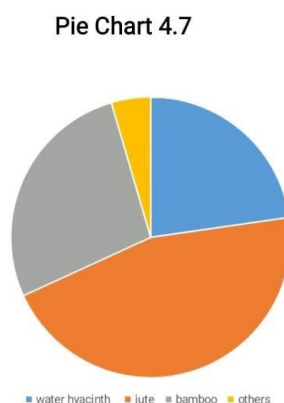
Pie Chart 4.6 shows the number of people who have seen water hyacinth on water surfaces but were unaware that it could be used in artisanal product making, as well as those who have heard about the plant and its characteristics.



According to Pie Chart 4.6, it is observed that while people have seen water hyacinth on the surface of water bodies, many were unaware of its potential uses, its harmful environmental

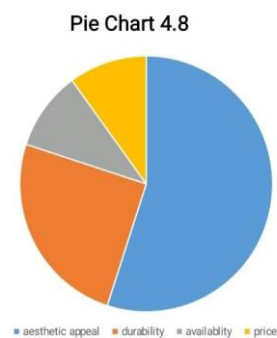
impact, and that it is being utilized in handicraft products. Additionally, people have seen water hyacinth products in the market but could not identify them, as they were not aware that water hyacinth is used in making sustainable products.

Pie Chart 4.7 shows the data of sustainable products available in the market.



Pie Chart 4.7 shows that the availability of water hyacinth artisanal products in the market is lower compared to jute, bamboo, and other sustainable products. This highlights the need to increase the use of water hyacinth in the production of artisanal products.

Pie Chart 4.8 shows what factors influence the consumer choosing water hyacinth products over bamboo products.



From Pie Chart 4.8, we can conclude that water hyacinth products are widely accepted by consumers due to their aesthetic appeal, compared to other sustainable alternatives. Durability stands as the second most important factor, while the price of water hyacinth products is almost equivalent to those made from jute, bamboo, and other materials.

Findings and Conclusion

The study revealed that while a majority of consumers had seen water hyacinth on water bodies, they were unaware of its potential uses and environmental impact. Although they recognized water hyacinth products in the market, they often did not differentiate them from other sustainable alternatives like jute and bamboo due to their similar appearance. Consumers showed interest in buying handicraft products, but the variety in the market was limited, with most products being bags, baskets, and home decor items.

Aesthetic appeal was a significant attraction for consumers, with many finding water hyacinth products more visually appealing than other alternatives. Durability was also a concern, but consumers noted that the variety of water hyacinth products was limited compared to bamboo and jute. In terms of price, water hyacinth products were perceived to be similarly priced to bamboo, but slightly more expensive than jute.

Following the examination of its environmental advantages, a significant number of consumers expressed interest in acquiring products derived from water hyacinth, favoring online retail platforms for their purchases. While bamboo demonstrated greater versatility, water hyacinth was appreciated for its aesthetic qualities. This study underscores the increasing awareness of water hyacinth as a sustainable material. It can be inferred that water hyacinth has the potential to supplant other sustainable alternatives, ultimately benefiting both the environment and local artisans, provided that a greater variety of artisanal products are developed from it.

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URBAN-RURAL EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY IN JHARKHAND: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND POLICY INTERVENTIONS

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Abstract

This study examines the persistent educational disparities between urban and rural areas in Jharkhand, India. Despite state-level efforts to enhance literacy and educational access, significant gaps remain, particularly among tribal and marginalized communities. The research analyzes factors such as infrastructure, teacher availability, digital access, and socio-economic conditions contributing to these inequalities. It also evaluates the effectiveness of current policies and suggests targeted interventions to bridge the urban-rural educational divide.

Keywords: Educational Inequality, Urban, Rural SSA , Jharkhand

1. Introduction

Urban-rural educational inequality in India is a significant challenge that hampers the country's development and social equity. Despite various initiatives to promote education for all, a substantial gap exists between urban and rural areas in terms of access to quality education. Several factors contribute to this divide. Rural schools often suffer from inadequate infrastructure, lacking basic facilities such as proper classrooms, clean drinking water, functional toilets, libraries, and laboratories. Urban schools, on the other hand, tend to have better infrastructure and more resources to foster learning.

Another key issue is the shortage of trained and motivated teachers in rural schools. Teacher absenteeism and the lack of quality training in rural areas worsen the situation. Additionally, rural students have limited access to digital tools and the internet, which are increasingly important for modern learning. This digital divide makes it even harder for rural students to keep up with their urban counterparts.

Social and economic factors also play a crucial role in educational inequality. Many rural families face poverty, and children are often expected to contribute to household chores or work to support the family, which affects their education. Parental awareness about the importance of education is generally higher in urban areas, leading to greater involvement in children's schooling, while rural parents may not have the same level of understanding or resources to support their children's education.

The consequences of this inequality are severe. It perpetuates social and economic disparities and limits the employment prospects of rural youth, forcing many to migrate to cities in search of better opportunities. This not only weakens the rural economy but also puts additional pressure on urban infrastructure.

The government has launched programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, and digital learning initiatives such as PM e-Vidya and DIKSHA to address these issues. However, challenges in implementation, lack of resources, and corruption often prevent these schemes from achieving their full potential.

To overcome urban-rural educational inequality, a multi-faceted approach is needed. Improving rural school infrastructure, providing incentives and training for teachers, and involving local communities in monitoring schools can help improve the quality of education. Leveraging technology to provide digital learning resources and internet access in rural schools is another important step. It is also vital to focus on the education of marginalized groups such as girls and children from SC/ST communities to ensure inclusive development.

Jharkhand

Jharkhand, a state in eastern India, is characterized by its rich tribal heritage and significant rural population. While urban centers like Ranchi and Jamshedpur have witnessed educational advancements, rural areas lag due to infrastructural deficits, socio-economic challenges, and limited access to quality education. Addressing these disparities is crucial for the state's holistic development.

Research Objectives:

- i. Identify key factors contributing to educational inequality between urban and rural areas.
- ii. Assess the impact of these disparities on students' academic outcomes.
- iii. Evaluate existing policies and propose recommendations for improvement.

2. Literature Review

Jharkhand has a unique educational landscape shaped by its socio-cultural and economic conditions. The state's educational backwardness is often linked to historical neglect of tribal areas during colonial and post-colonial periods (Singh & Singh, 2022). Efforts to improve education in tribal areas have included initiatives like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), but challenges remain in addressing the specific needs of these communities (Kumar & Kumar, 2021). Studies

have consistently shown stark differences in school infrastructure between urban and rural areas in Jharkhand. For instance, Kumar (2023) highlights that while urban schools have better classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, rural schools often lack basic amenities such as drinking water and toilets. A survey by Rani and Kumar (2023) indicates that only 62% of rural schools in Jharkhand have drinking water facilities, compared to over 90% in urban areas.

Teacher shortages and absenteeism disproportionately affect rural schools. The pupil-teacher ratio in rural areas (42:1) exceeds the recommended national norm (30:1), negatively impacting educational outcomes (Kumar, 2023). Urban schools, in contrast, attract more qualified teachers due to better facilities and living conditions (Sharma & Gupta, 2021).

The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed the digital divide between urban and rural areas. Urban schools leveraged online education to maintain continuity, while rural students faced significant disruptions due to limited internet access and lack of digital devices (Sharma, 2022). These disparities have been identified as key contributors to the growing educational gap (Kumar, 2023).

Poverty, migration, and cultural practices continue to hinder educational access in rural Jharkhand. A recent survey by The Times of India (2025) found that over 46% of tribal households live below the poverty line, leading to higher dropout rates and lower school enrollment, particularly among girls. Social norms that prioritize household labor over education for girls further exacerbate these challenges (Rani & Kumar, 2023).

Government programs like the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and SSA have aimed to reduce these disparities (Government of India, 2024). However, implementation challenges—such as inadequate funding, lack of monitoring, and cultural insensitivity—have limited their effectiveness (Sharma, 2022).

Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital is useful for understanding how educational inequalities are perpetuated. According to Bourdieu (1986), urban students often have more exposure to cultural and linguistic resources that are valued in formal education, giving them an advantage over rural

The reviewed literature reveals a complex interplay of factors—including infrastructure gaps, teacher availability, digital divides, socio-economic challenges, and cultural practices—that collectively perpetuate educational inequalities between urban and rural areas in Jharkhand. Addressing these challenges requires nuanced and context-sensitive policy interventions.

3. Methodology

Research Design: A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data analysis and qualitative interviews was employed.

Data Collection was carried out through, Statistical data from government reports and educational surveys and Interviews with educators, students, and policymakers in both urban and rural settings. Representative schools and communities across various districts were selected to ensure a comprehensive analysis.

4. Findings

- i. **Infrastructure and Resources- Urban Areas:** Urban schools generally have better infrastructure, including well-equipped classrooms, libraries, and sanitation facilities. Many rural schools lack basic amenities. For instance, only 62% of schools have drinking water facilities, and a mere 4.9% have ramps for differently-abled students
- ii. **Teacher Availability and Quality- Urban Schools:** Urban institutions attract more qualified teachers, leading to better educational outcomes. **Rural Schools:** Rural schools face a shortage of trained educators, with a pupil-teacher ratio of 42:1, exceeding the recommended norm .

- iii. **Digital Divide-Access to Technology:** Urban students benefit from better internet connectivity and digital tools. **Challenges in Rural Areas:** Limited access to digital resources hampers learning, especially during events like the COVID-19 pandemic.
- iv. **Socio-Economic Factors-Poverty and Migration:** High poverty levels in rural areas lead to child labor and school dropouts. A 2023 survey revealed that over 46% of Jharkhand's indigenous communities live below the poverty line. **Gender Disparities:** Cultural norms and economic constraints result in lower enrollment and higher dropout rates among girls in rural regions.

5. Discussion

Jharkhand, established as a separate state in 2000, has made strides in improving its educational landscape. However, a significant disparity persists between urban and rural areas, affecting literacy rates, access to quality education, and overall educational outcomes. This essay delves into the factors contributing to this inequality, its implications, and potential solutions.

Literacy Rates: A Stark Contrast

As of recent data:

- **Urban Areas:** The literacy rate stands at approximately 82.26%, with male literacy at 88.44% and female literacy at 75.47%.
- **Rural Areas:** The literacy rate is around 61.11%, with male literacy at 72.86% and female literacy at a concerning 48.91%.

This data underscores a significant urban-rural divide, particularly highlighting the gender gap in rural regions.

The interplay of inadequate infrastructure, teacher shortages, digital divides, and socio-economic challenges contributes to the

educational disparities between urban and rural areas in Jharkhand. These factors collectively hinder the academic performance and future opportunities of rural students.

6. Policy Analysis

Existing Initiatives: Programs like the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) aim to uplift tribal communities through infrastructure development and educational support .

Effectiveness: While these initiatives have shown promise, challenges in implementation and resource allocation persist, limiting their overall impact.

7.Recommendations

The consequences of this inequality are severe. It perpetuates social and economic disparities and limits the employment prospects of rural youth, forcing many to migrate to cities in search of better opportunities. This not only weakens the rural economy but also puts additional pressure on urban infrastructure. The government has launched programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, and digital learning initiatives such as PM e-Vidya and DIKSHA to address these issues. However, challenges in implementation, lack of resources, and corruption often prevent these schemes from achieving their full potential.

To overcome urban-rural educational inequality, a multi-faceted approach is needed. Improving rural school infrastructure, providing incentives and training for teachers, and involving local communities in monitoring schools can help improve the quality of education. Leveraging technology to provide digital learning resources and internet access in rural schools is another important step. It is also vital to focus on the education of marginalized groups such as girls and children from SC/ST communities to ensure inclusive development. In conclusion, bridging the educational divide between urban and rural areas is essential for India's social and economic progress. It requires concerted efforts from the government, local communities, and civil society. By

addressing these disparities, India can empower rural communities, unlock their potential, and move closer to its goal of equitable and sustainable growth.

Follwing are the key focus areas

- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in building and upgrading school facilities in rural areas.
- **Teacher Training and Incentives:** Implement programs to train and retain qualified teachers in rural schools.
- **Bridging the Digital Divide:** Expand internet connectivity and provide digital tools to rural students.
- **Community Engagement:** Involve local communities in educational planning and decision-making.

8. Conclusion

Addressing urban-rural educational inequalities in Jharkhand requires a multifaceted approach, focusing on infrastructure, teacher quality, digital access, and socio-economic support. Collaborative efforts between government, communities, and stakeholders are essential to ensure equitable education for all.

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ASSESSING FARM-BASED STRATEGIES UNDER DAY-NRLM

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the farm-based livelihood strategies under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana– National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), focusing on regional outreach, implementation diversity, and socio-economic impact. Using secondary data from government reports and academic literature, it analyses four core interventions: Agro-Ecological Practices (AEP), Livestock Development, Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), and Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs). States like Maharashtra, Bihar, and Telangana led in AEP due to strong SHG networks, while livestock interventions thrived in West Bengal, Assam, and Uttar Pradesh through the Pashu Sakhi model. NTFP-based strategies supported by Van Sakhis were effective in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Andhra Pradesh led mechanization with over 2,000 CHCs. In contrast, northeastern states and Union Territories faced challenges due to geographical and infrastructural limitations. The study concludes that while DAY-NRLM has enhanced rural livelihoods and women's empowerment, region-specific planning, institutional support, and localized strategies are vital for sustaining equitable rural development.

Keywords: - DAY-NRLM, Farm Livelihoods, Agro-Ecological Practices, Livestock Interventions, Rural Women Empowerment, SHG Networks.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture serves as a vital component for rural development and poverty alleviation, notably in developing regions where a substantial population relies on farming for their primary livelihood. Worldwide, approximately 2.5 billion individuals depend on agriculture, predominantly comprising smallholder farmers situated in rural locales. In the Asian context, the agricultural sector involves 30–50% of the workforce and constitutes 10–30% of the gross domestic product. Likewise, in India, agriculture is fundamental to the rural economy, providing employment opportunities for nearly 60% of the populace (Singh et al., 2024). Women share 37% of all agricultural workers in the nation by 2020, this percentage is predicted to reach

roughly 45% (Rashida and Mercykutty, 2020). A highly gendered agricultural transition has also occurred in the majority of developing regions, as males have switched to non-farm occupations in significantly higher numbers than women. Though the occupation of 57% of the population in India is agriculture, only 18 percent of the country's GDP comes from this sector. (AGARWAL, 2010).

In spite of its critical importance, rural agricultural communities frequently encounter obstacles such as low productivity, restricted access to financial resources, and susceptibility to economic fluctuations, thus requiring targeted initiatives to improve their livelihoods and resilience. Although agriculture has the potential to reduce poverty and promote rural

development, smallholder farmers—who make up the bulk of the rural poor—face a number of obstacles that impair their well-being, productivity, and earnings. Limited access to productive resources, including land, water, and inputs, is one of the biggest problems smallholder farmers confront. While smallholder farmers frequently work on marginal, fragmented, or degraded soils, land in many developing nations is heavily concentrated among a small number of large landowners. For example, about 80% of farmers in India work on less than two hectares of land, which is sometimes insufficient to produce a respectable wage (Singh et al., 2024). With the only 41% of these sub-sections have access to official credit from both private and public sector banks (Public Sector Advances Annual Return ,2015-16). Mainstream extension and support services for agriculture are not customized to these farmers thus preventing them from having access to better technologies and production inputs. Just 12% cooperatives purchase the majority of farm produce (Singh, Pinto, Singh, & De, 2020). As well as some additional formal procurement channels purchase it thus great majority of smallholder farmer dependent upon complicated, irregular and frequently exploitative markets driven by middleman.

In light of these challenges, the principal initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), endeavours to address poverty by enhancing the capabilities of the rural poor, with a specific emphasis on women, via sustainable livelihood prospects. The DAY-NRLM agricultural farm livelihoods strategy has been developed in this context to utilize the program's extensive social framework comprising millions of households organized into exclusively women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and advanced federations, with the objective of providing comprehensive and targeted capacity development for small-scale farmers and facilitating streamlined access to credit for agricultural necessities. The program implemented in phases for enhancing household capacity, initially concentrating on reinforcing and stabilizing current livelihoods, followed by the expansion into additional livelihood sectors and activities. By adopting a

demand-driven strategy, the Mission enables states to formulate action plans that are specifically tailored to their distinct poverty alleviation requirements. Among its principal components, the promotion of sustainable livelihoods is closely aligned with the agricultural sector, addressing the necessity for inclusive growth and resilience within rural farming communities. Through social mobilization, financial inclusion, and the fortification of community institutions, DAY-NRLM promotes the integration of agricultural livelihoods into broader poverty alleviation strategies, effectively bridging the divide between agricultural dependency and rural development.

To acknowledge the role of women in agriculture, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched the Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) as an arm of the DAY National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in the FY 2010–11. The initiative was originally executed through esteemed non-governmental organizations serving as Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), and subsequently, State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) were motivated to incorporate these initiatives into the farm interventions of DAY-NRLM. With a comprehensive budget allocation, the initiative has facilitated the training and skill enhancement of over 3.6 million Mahila Kishan (female farmers). Since its establishment, the Mahila Kishan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) has endorsed 81 location-specific projects within the realms of community-managed sustainable agriculture, non-timber forest products (NTFP), and livestock management (South Asia Agriculture and Rural Growth Discussion Note Series march, 2020). From the very beginning, MKSP considered household as the unit of intervention and developed an effective action layout aimed at diversifying livelihood by 1) improving asset quality, which result in higher production and productivity, 2) improving skills of target HH by ongoing training in livestock operation, agro-ecological methods, and NTFP techniques 3) taking into account the elements that affect access, such as market, credit, entitlement, and another programme. The goals of all these actions were to increase income, improve the

ecosystem and women's empowerment as well as sustainability as guiding goals.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

(Behera and France, 2016) They have explained the profitability and sustainability of farming in context of developing nation. They felt that farming and sustainability are seriously threatened by the trend of shrinking land holding sizes. Given that the amount of land available of land available per person is decreasing, it is essential to build agriculture technology and tactics that facilitates sufficient employment and income generation, particularly for small holder farmer having less than 2 hectares of land who make up the vast majority of the developing world's farming population.

(Dadabhau and Kisan, 2013) They have examined that for farmers in India, the farming approach is a useful strategy for tackling the issues of sustainable economic growth. With the aim of reversing this trend, integrated farming systems are therefore seen as a viable substitute for commercial farming methods, especially on marginal soils deterioration of resources and maintaining farm revenue stability.

(Ghosh and Ghosh, 2014) This study tries to figure out that agriculture continues to hire and absorb women in emerging nations like India, but it fails to count them as hired or employed labour. In developing nations, women accounted for 38% of the agricultural labour force. Furthermore, 45.3% of agricultural labour is believed to Women are part of the agricultural labour force. However, many women continue to be "invisible workers." This study is bringing attention to the tendency of women's involvement in agriculture in different Indian states.

(Gaurav and Mahato, 2022) have examined the socioeconomic effects of the NTFPs (Non-Timber Forest Produces) on the tribal women entrepreneurs in Jharkhand's Khunti and West Singhbhum districts are investigated in this study. Additionally, the report lists the several tasks carried out by the tribal women business owners in order to create a consistent revenue

stream that is entirely dependent on forest products. Generating income through native business owners with assistance from multiple organizations and programs or plans that resulted in growth in the economy that was inclusive.

(Jagadeeswari, 2015): This paper examines the Women's participation in NRLM resulted in to better social and economic empowerment. The microfinance sector has enabled women to achieve economic empowerment and improve their quality of life. Empowerment also helps women to regulate their life and resources. This context focuses on economic, organizational, political, and cultural elements. The study highlights the need for a more nuanced analysis of culture to better understand the link between NRLM and women's empowerment.

(Kurrey et al., 2018) have examined the impact of sustainable agriculture, as compared to modern agriculture, sustainable agriculture is more profitable. In every region of Chhattisgarh, farm business income from sustainable agriculture surpasses that from modern agriculture. It has been noted that in every Chhattisgarh area, as sustainable agriculture does not use pesticides, it is more cost-effective and efficient than current cultivation. The primary goal of NRLM is to raise the SHG members' income by at least one lakh. One of the main ways we can lower production costs and boost output is through sustainable agriculture.

(Mishra and Debata, 2021): They have found that a major issue for nations with low household incomes is still livelihood insecurity. India has introduced a number of programs to reduce poverty since gaining its independence. The goal of the NRLM self-employment initiative was to give rural poor individuals a reliable means of income. The impact of NRLM participation on the livelihood security of poor rural individuals is empirically investigated in this study. The livelihood security of the respondents was measured using a livelihood security index (LSI), that took into account their economic, food, health, and habitat security.

(Padalia and Kothiyal, 2018) They have examined the Mahila Kisan Sashakti Karan

Pariyojna (MKSP) project titled “Empowering women farmers through agriculture-based interventions in Rajasthan”. To increase the creation of social and financial capital, efforts have been made to improve rural livelihoods. Interventions for livelihoods revolves around agriculture and animals’ aspects and it were implemented in a few clusters at the block level, where Institutions in the community are developed. The intervention's implementation is difficult due to element like small landholding due to elements like small landholdings, poor soil fertility, low-depth gravel mixed soil, dry or semi-arid region, absence of irrigation etc. Implementation is difficult due to element like small landholdings, poor soil fertility, low-depth gravel-mixed soil, dry or semiarid region, absence of irrigation or protection low literacy rate etc.

(Ponnusamy et al., 2016) They have evaluated the success of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) sub-component that aims to empower women in animal husbandry using the Pasu Sakhi model. Even though they were from low-income families, the beneficiaries were able to apply a few specific technologies, like milk product manufacturing, mineral mixture feeding, and deworming. This study examines the Pasu Sakhi model's many efficacy metrics and makes recommendations for ways to make it even stronger as a demand-driven, gender-sensitive, decentralized extension model for the animal husbandry industry in the future.

(Pandey et al., 2016) have analysed the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for Sustained Livelihood and also highlighted the Challenges and Strategies affecting NTFPs based livelihood. Over 275 million poor rural Indians are believed to depend on NTFPs for at least some of their cash and subsistence incomes. In times of crisis, the NTFPs can provide a crucial safety net for livelihoods. Additionally, the NTFP extraction has a multiplier effect on the economy by creating jobs and revenue in downstream processing and trading activities.

(Rashida and Mercykutty, 2020) The paper examined the perceived efficacy of the

women's empowerment program known as the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP). Under the direction of the Kerala State Poverty Eradication Mission (Kudumbasree mission), the scheme's beneficiary farm women were mostly growing vegetables and bananas on leased property. Using a perception measure, the MKSP scheme's effectiveness was evaluated. Due to a number of operational factors, the beneficiaries' interest in self-employment and group farming activities expanded.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To Study the Farm Livelihood Component under the DAY-NRLM.

The objective of this article is to provide a descriptive study of Farm Livelihood Component under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana national Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) which includes AEP (agro-ecological practices), Livestock intervention, NTFP (non-timber forest produce), Custom Hiring centres etc. This study will focus on programme achievements and main initiative for sustainable development and improved agriculture practices.

METHODOLOGY

This study is descriptive in nature and it is fully based on secondary data. The data has been carefully gathered from numerous trustworthy and reliable sources. These include official government websites that offer comprehensive programs updates, achievement, and policy frameworks, like the DAY-NRLM portal. Furthermore, the study integrates perspectives and conclusions from a range of research papers, studies, and publications that critically analyses the program's execution and effects.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

FARM LIVELIHOOD UNDER DAY-NRLM

There are number of functions that are performed by DAY-NRLM, which includes 1. Institutional Building and capacity Building, 2. Social Inclusion and Social Development 3. Universal Financial Inclusion 4. Livelihood 5.

Monitoring System and MIS 6. Knowledge Management and communication 7. National Rural Economic Project.

Among above mentioned functions it performs, livelihood intervention has important place. The main focus of DAY-NRLM is to stabilize and promote exiting livelihood portfolio of poor and these livelihoods can be in farm and in non-farm sector both. This research paper intends to provide a comprehensive analysis over farm livelihood intervention through DAY-NRLM in across the States and UTs of India.

The core areas of farm livelihood interventions of DAY-NRLN have two broader aspects:

- i. To address the food and nutritional security of the household, widen the scope of household livelihoods, and consolidate existing livelihoods.
- ii. To establish connections to the market for agricultural products and subsequent member-owned organizations for value addition.

MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana) was introduced in 2010–11 as a subcomponent for the advancement of Agri-based livelihood enhancement under DAY-NRLM in order to improve the poor people's current standard of living. By strengthening the community institutions of poor women farmers and utilizing their strength to advance sustainable agriculture, the MKSP aims to empower women in agriculture.

Three major categories can be used to characterize traditional farm-based livelihoods: sustainable agriculture (SA) through Agro-ecological practices (AEP), livestock, and non-timber forest products (NTFP). Value chain interventions, livestock, non-timber forest products, and agriculture are the main areas of concentration for MKSP. Under MKSP, scalable models will be encouraged for each of these four livelihoods.

AEP (AGRO-ECOLOGICAL PRACTICES)

Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), the **Agro-ecological Practices (AEP)** is a crucial initiative for Farm livelihood which is intended to promote farm-based livelihoods through empowering rural households, particularly women, with access to resources, information, and abilities for better farming techniques. With the objective to facilitate rural people's socio-economic empowerment, the AEP seeks to improve the accessibility of markets, food security, and sustainable crop production.

Community-driven methods and interactive learning are the key elements of the AEP. It strengthens resilience and inclusive growth in rural agriculture by blending traditional knowledge with current agricultural technology.

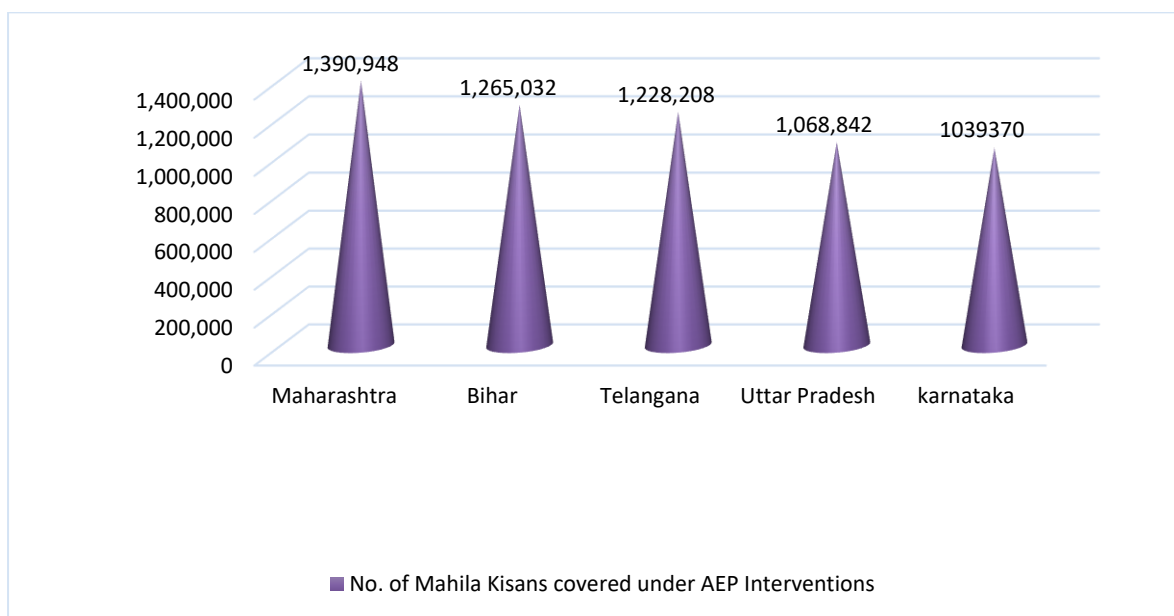
Table1: Achievement of No. of Mahila kisans covered under AEP intervention of Farm livelihood.

States	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under AEP Interventions.	States	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under AEP Interventions	States	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under AEP Interventions	States	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under AEP Interventions
Maharashtra	1,390,948	Odisha	949,996	Kerela	196,152	Mizoram	18,461
Bihar	1,265,032	Gujrat	792,976	Uttarakhand	164,826	Sikkim	15,406
Telangana	1,228,208	MP	784,241	HP	156,744	Puducherry	7,835
Uttar Pradesh	1,068,842	Tamil Nadu	594,124	Tripura	131,812	Arunachal Pradesh	5,311

Karnataka	1,039,370	Rajasthan	541,330	Punjab	91,837	Goa	3,104
Assam	991,490	Chhattisgarh	385,663	Meghalaya	69,211	Manipur	2,594
Andhra Pradesh	989,142	Jharkhand	282,484	Nagaland	37,822	Andaman Nicobar	1,623
West Bengal	962,806	Jammu and Kashmir	258,631	Haryana	18,524	Ladakh	1,311

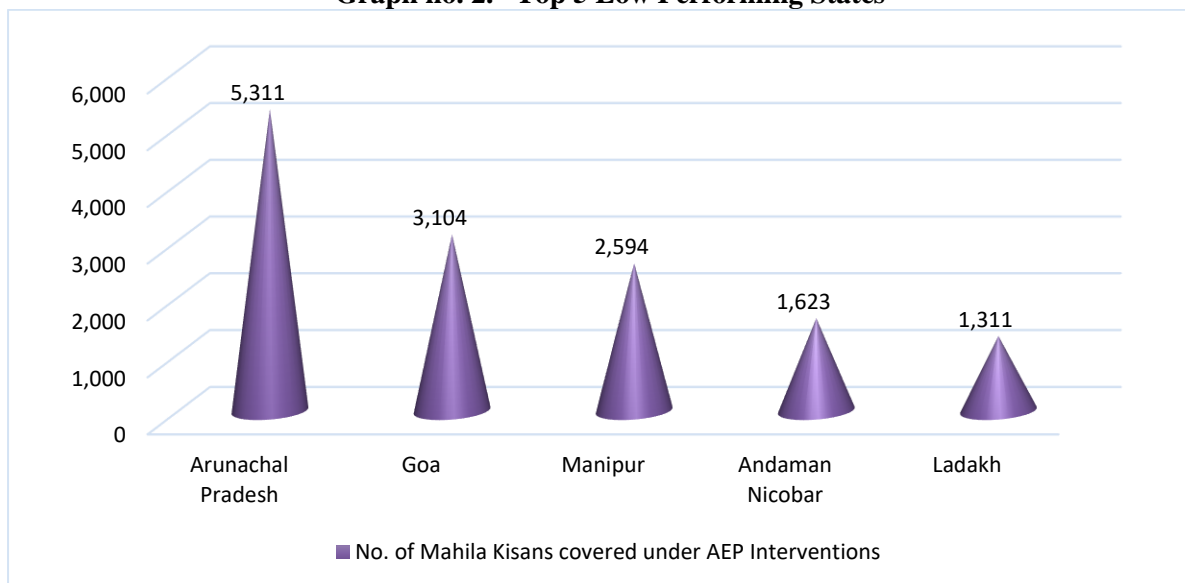
Source: DAY-NRLM Websites

Graph no.1: Top 5 High Performing States



Source: DAY-NRLM Websites

Graph no. 2. Top 5 Low Performing States



Source: DAY-NRLM Websites

Table number 1, graph number 1 and 2 present a notable disparity persisting among the States in number of Mahila kisan participating in DAY-NRLM's AEP (agro-ecological practices) intervention. It shows that Maharashtra claiming the largest number at 1.39million that follows Bihar (1.26 million) and Telangana (1.22 million). The main reason for performing better is the solid SHGs network, efficient state specific scheme and agro-ecological practices which includes diversification of crops, organic farming, green resource management, are jointly attributed for the widespread involvement in these states. On the contrary the states and union Territories having lesser populations display lesser involvement. The possible reasons which can be attributed for this result could be their restricted outreach, tough geographical circumstances, lower dependence on extensive farming. some additional obstacles could be the smaller population and the logistical constraints. Targeted approaches which include, extending training programs, modernizing infrastructure and modifying intervention as to meet local needs are important to getting more women in that particular AEP interventions of farm livelihood. To further strengthen the performance and ensure equal coverage across the states, it could be done to replicate effective techniques from better performing states, consolidate partnership with local institution and use technology to the executions of programme.

1.2 LIVESTOCK INTERVENTION

Livestock represents a crucial component of the MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana) program, which significantly enhances Sustainable Agriculture initiatives. The emphasis lies on the improved management of livestock, encompassing both ruminants (such as dairy cows, goats, and pigs) and non-ruminants (including backyard poultry and ducks), through the implementation of proper housing and enhanced feeding practices that utilize balanced and supplementary diets. Additionally, preventive healthcare measures for animals, including deworming and vaccination programs, are systematically provided. All these services are conveniently

accessible at the doorstep through the community-based Pashu Sakhi cadre.

As a Community Animal Care Service Provider (CASP), Pashu Sakhi was founded to support complete access in rural areas for SHGs women where quick veterinary care for livestock is frequently unavailable or too expensive for rural communities who are financially weak.

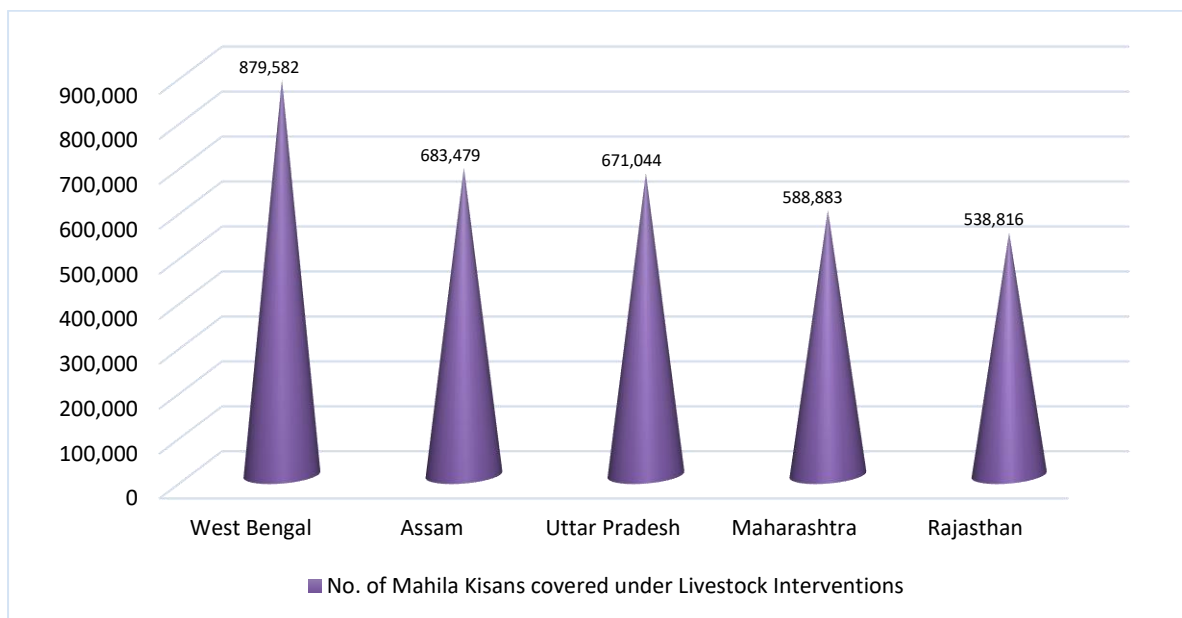
The primary aim of this intervention is to diminish both mortality and morbidity rates, promote healthier weight gain, and establish robust market linkages that ultimately yield greater financial returns for women throughout the year. Enhanced feeding practices, along with fair pricing strategies facilitated by the introduction of digital weighing scales at points of sale, further support this initiative. At the village level, there are currently 82,692 Pashu Sakhis (DAY-NRLM website annual report, 2023-24) operating as frontline extension workers, delivering fee-based livestock support services to households that are members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

Table number 2, Graph no 4 and 5 indicates the marked disparities in the engagement of Mahila Kisans in livestock interventions among different Indian states, with West Bengal (879,582), Assam (683,479), and Uttar Pradesh (671,044) exhibiting the highest levels of participation. The success observed in these states can be credited to the robust execution of DAY-NRLM initiatives, substantial institutional backing, and well-entrenched self-help group networks. Maharashtra and Rajasthan also present considerable participation figures (588,883 and 538,816 respectively), likely owing to their efficient agricultural extension services and conducive livestock rearing environments. In contrast, union territories and northeastern states such as Manipur (337), Andaman Nicobar (1,066), and Arunachal Pradesh (2,309) reflect significantly lower engagement levels, which may be ascribed to geographical impediments, inadequate infrastructure, and smaller agricultural demographics. The pronounced disparity between high and low-performing states underscores the necessity for focused interventions, including the enhancement of institutional support in areas with low engagement, improved access to financial

services, and the implementation of tailored livestock development programs. To bolster participation in underperforming regions, emphasis should be placed on capacity building, the enhancement of veterinary

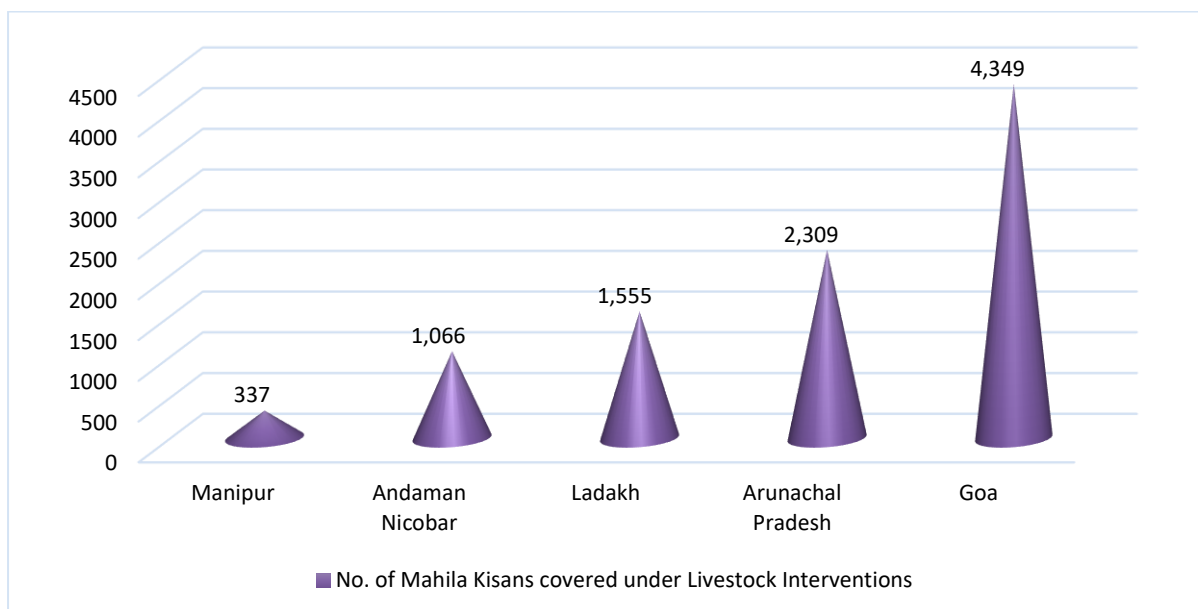
services, and the establishment of market linkages, while taking into account the local socio-economic contexts and agricultural practices.

Graph No 3: Top 5 High performing States



Source: DAY-NRLM Websites

Graph No 4: Top 5 Low performing States



Source: DAY-NRLM Websites

Table 2: Achievement of No. of Mahila kisans covered under livestock intervention

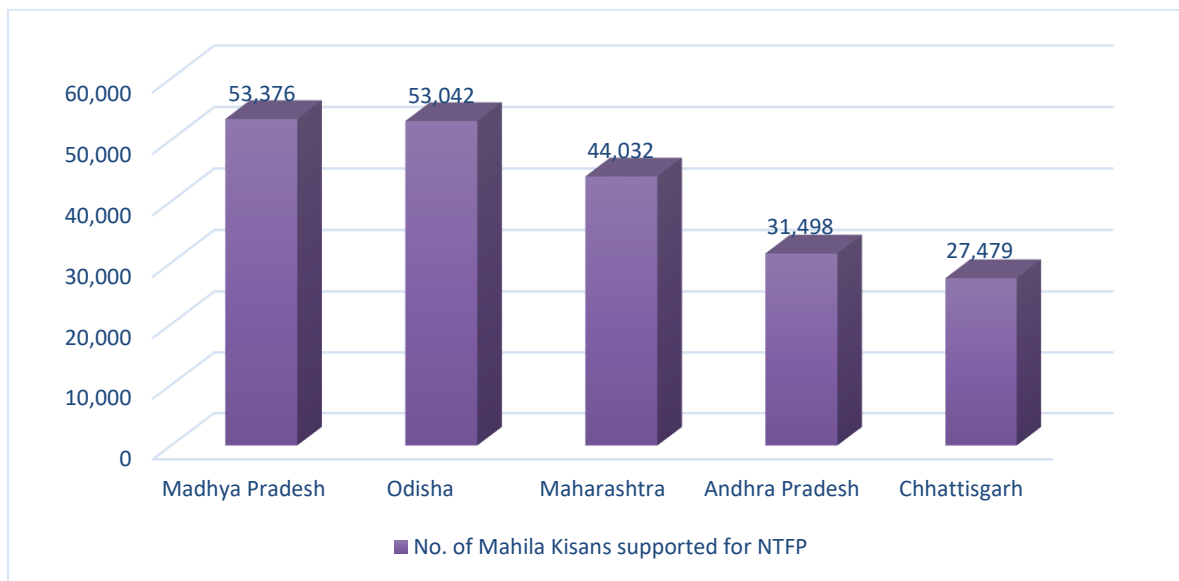
States	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under Livestock Interventions	States	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under Livestock Interventions	States	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under Livestock Interventions	States	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under Livestock Interventions
Maharashtra	588,883	Odisha	328,984	J&K	129,292	Mizoram	13,144
Bihar	309,238	Himachal Pradesh	102,085	Kerala	91,147	Sikkim	14,674
Telangana	28,755	Tripura	67,275	Uttarakhand	83,246	Puducherry	9,117
Uttar Pradesh	671,044	Madhya Pradesh	333,910	Gujrat	441,502	Arunachal Pradesh	2,309
Karnataka	532,345	Tamil Nadu	65,280	Punjab	18,293	Goa	4,349
Assam	683,479	Rajasthan	538,816	Meghalaya	47,755	Manipur	337
Andhra Pradesh	353,826	Chhattisgarh	135,084	Nagaland	31,595	Andaman Nicobar	1,066
West Bengal	879,582	Jharkhand	186,114	Haryana	21,849	Ladakh	1,555

Source: DAY-NRLM Websites**NTFP (NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCE)**

Anything produced in forests that isn't timber is referred to as a non-timber forest product (NTFP). Medicinal plants, resins, essences, fruits, nuts, vegetables, and a variety of barks and fibres like bamboo, rattans, and various palms and grasses are some of the examples of it. Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) possesses remarkable potential to enhance the income sources of marginalized tribal communities, particularly during periods of low economic activity. Traditional occupations such as Tesar cocoon rearing and lac cultivation have seen a decline in production due to lacking scientific knowledge, limited access to credit, and market imperfections. These challenges have been effectively addressed within targeted households through interventions that provide high-quality seed materials, training in scientific practices, and the establishment of market linkages. DAY NRLM has collaborated with various resource institutions and agencies

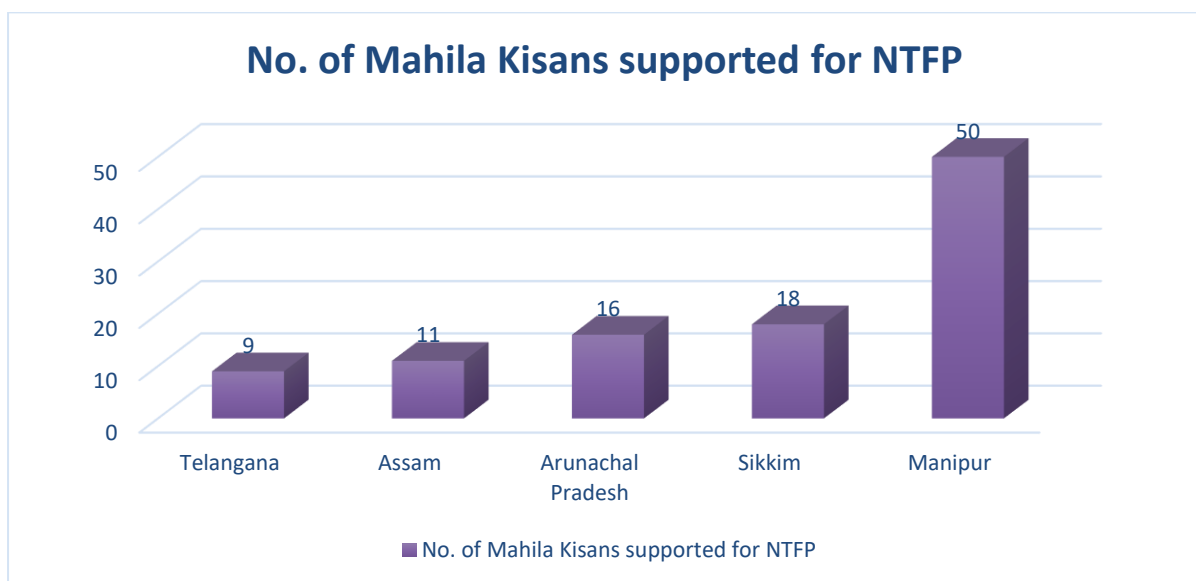
to implement an improved package of practices while developing "Van Sakhi" as a community cadre to ensure sustainability. Under DAY-NRLM, Van Sakhis are community resource people who play a crucial role as grassroots agents for forest-based livelihoods. To encourage sustainable NTFP collection, processing, and marketing, these skilled female leaders specifically work with communities that live in forests. They provide market links, teach women in value-adding methods, integrate women into Self Help Groups, and remove middlemen to guarantee fair prices. In addition to raising awareness of forest rights, Van Sakhis plays a key role in promoting sustainable forest management techniques. They effectively fill the gap between the government and forest communities through their work, which eventually helps to ensure forest protection and the financial growth of tribal women. There are currently 7,879 community Resource person has been positioned as Van Sakhis (DAY-NRLM website annual report, 2023-24). In Andhra Pradesh, maximum number of Van Sakhi is working and it is 5237.

Graph No 5: Top 5 High Performing States



Source: DAY-NRLM Websites

Graph No 6: Top 5 Low Performing States



Source: DAY-NRLM Websites

Table 3: Achievement of No. of Mahila kisans supported for NTFP of Farm livelihood. Source: DAY-NRLM Websites.

States	No. of Mahila Kisans supported for NTFP	States	No. of Mahila Kisans supported for NTFP	States	No. of Mahila Kisans supported for NTFP	States	No. of Mahila Kisans supported for NTFP
Maharashtra	44,032	Odisha	53,042	Jammu and Kashmir	1,294	Mizoram	-
Bihar	812	Himachal Pradesh	5,873	Kerala	165	Sikkim	18
Telangana	9	Tripura	1,429	Uttarakhand	12,051	Puducherry	-
Uttar Pradesh	2,902	Madhya Pradesh	53,376	Gujarat	12,739	Arunachal Pradesh	16
Karnataka	13,912	Tamil Nadu	-	Punjab	-	Goa	2,763
Assam	11	Rajasthan	-	Meghalaya	813	Manipur	50
Andhra Pradesh	31,498	Chhattisgarh	27,479	Nagaland	-	Andaman Nicobar	3,743
West Bengal	11,074	Jharkhand	6,761	Haryana	738	Ladakh	1,419

Table number 3 and graph number 5 and 6 display the significant disparity in NTFP support among Mahila Kisan across the Indian States, with Madhya Pradesh (53,376) and Odisha (53,042) are top in the coverage, followed by Maharashtra (44,032) and Andhra Pradesh which stands at 31,498. The reason behind the leading performance of these states could be attributed to number of factors like better implementation of Van Sakhi programme, ample forest produce, large tribal population, and well organised NTFP collection and marketing system. It can be said that these states have efficiently utilized Van Sakhi as CRPs (community resource persons) to unite those communities who are dependent on forest produce. These states have also promoted the sustainable harvesting practices of forest produce. On the contrary, states like Telangana, Assam, and Sikkim have 9, 11 and 18 number of mahila kisan supported for NTFP respectively reveals significantly low sharing. The low number could be attributed to restricted forest coverage, and poor execution of Van Sakhi programs, inadequate market connectivity or improper documentation of NTFP activities. States with moderate support

such as Uttarakhand (12,051) and Gujarat (12,739) highlights the scope for scaling up through Van Sakhi programme and better institutional support. To raise the NTFP-based livelihood in low-performing states, government should focus on recruiting and training more Van Sakhis, bolster market connectivity and develop sustainable value chain and at the same time considering local forest resources and traditional knowledge system.

1.4 CUSTOM HIRING CENTERS (CHCs)

A "Custom Hiring Centre" (CHC) established under the DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission) Farm Livelihood initiative constitutes a facility designed to furnish small and marginal farmers with access to a diverse array of agricultural machinery and implements on a rental basis, with the objective of alleviating labour intensity, enhancing mechanization in regions characterized by limited agricultural power resources, and augmenting crop yield by enabling farmers to utilize equipment without incurring the substantial costs associated with

individual ownership. It fundamentally rendering contemporary agricultural machinery more accessible to rural populations. State agricultural entities in various states have offered grants and subsidies to the CHC for

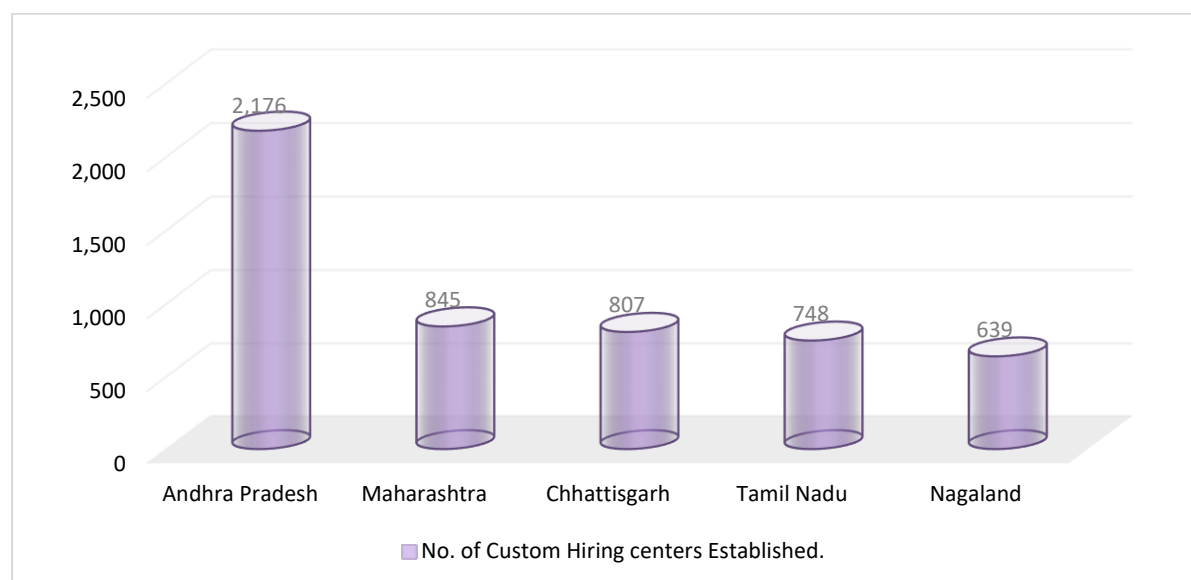
heavy farm equipment such as tractors, power tillers, reapers, and other such items. As part of a convergence effort with the Ministry of Agriculture, hiring centers are being constructed.

Table 4: Achievement in No. of Custom Hiring centers Established under farm Livelihood

States	No. of Custom Hiring centers Established.	States	No. of Custom Hiring centers Established.	States	No. of Custom Hiring centers Established.	States	No. of Custom Hiring centers Established.
Maharashtra	845	Odisha	535	Kerala	32	Mizoram	118
Bihar	176	Gujrat	55	Uttarakhand	229	Sikkim	3
Telangana	204	Madhya Pradesh	77	Himachal Pradesh	151	Puducherry	32
Uttar Pradesh	165	Tamil Nadu	748	Tripura	274	Arunachal Pradesh	6
Karnataka	116	Rajasthan	49	Punjab	-	Goa	-
Assam	95	Chhattisgarh	807	Meghalaya	3	Manipur	11
Andhra Pradesh	2,176	Jharkhand	210	Nagaland	639	Andaman Nicobar	-
West Bengal	351	Jammu and Kashmir	165	Haryana	7	Ladakh	-

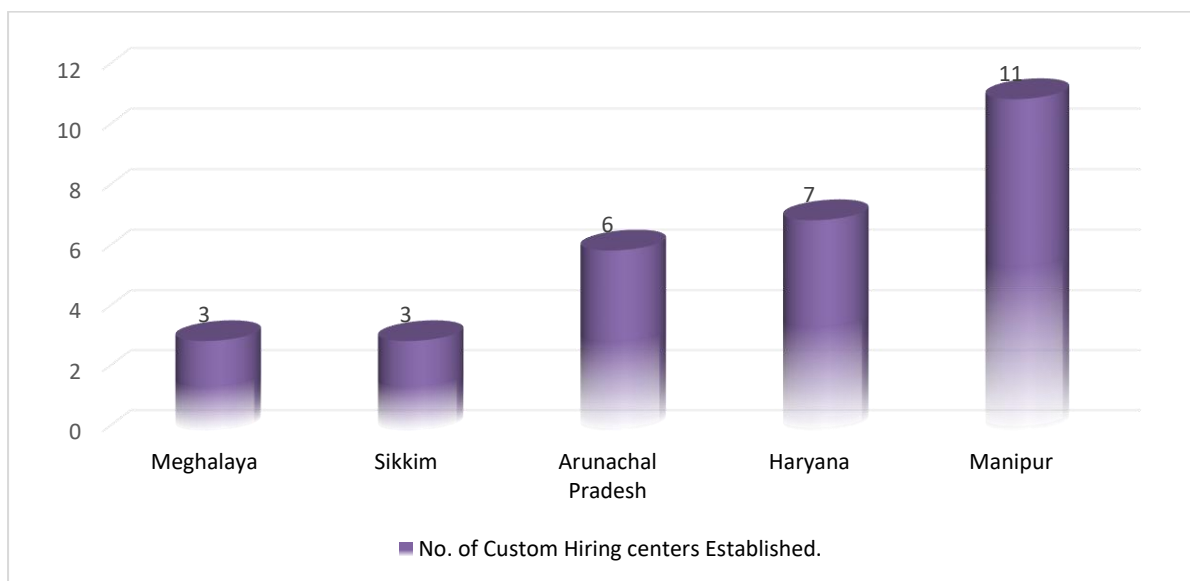
Source: DAY-NRLM Websites

Graph No 7: Top 5 High Performing States



Source: DAY-NRLM Websites Annual Report, 2023-24

Graph No 7: Top 5 Low Performing States



Source: DAY-NRLM Websites Annual Report, 2023-24

Above Table number 4, graph number 7 and 8 highlight the significant state wise dissimilarity, hence indicating inequalities in the outreach and performance of these intervention. Andhra Pradesh showing highest number of Customs hiring centers that is 2,176 thus it is highlighting the state's determination for agricultural mechanisation and its strong institutional assistance for farm livelihood programme. States like Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra has also shown impressive numbers which is 807,748 and 845 respectively. These states have skilfully leveraged their well-established Self-Help Group (SHG) frameworks, strategic resource allocation, and agricultural dependence to enhance the outreach and effectiveness of Community Health Centers (CHCs).

In contrast, regions such as Sikkim (3), Goa (0), and Ladakh (0) exhibit a limited presence of Community Health Centers (CHCs), predominantly attributable to the constraints posed by limited agricultural activities, challenging topographies, smaller agrarian collectives, and logistical impediments. Likewise, other states in the Northeastern region, including Meghalaya (3) and Arunachal Pradesh (6), encounter issues of geographical seclusion and insufficient institutional backing, which obstruct the establishment of CHCs.

These discrepancies underscore the necessity for a customized strategy in program execution that addresses the unique requirements and challenges specific to each state.

FINDINGS

The research findings provide valuable insights into the Farm Livelihood Component of the DAY-NRLM, emphasizing notable achievements and ongoing challenges across various agricultural interventions. Agro-ecological practices (AEP) exhibited significant variation in participation across states, with Maharashtra, Bihar, and Telangana leading the way, each reaching over 1 million Mahila Kisans. The achievements were credited to strong Self-Help Group networks and effective state-specific initiatives, whereas smaller states and union territories faced challenges due to limited outreach and geographical limitations. There were clear differences in livestock interventions, with West Bengal, Assam, and Uttar Pradesh showing the highest levels of involvement. 82,692 Pashu Sakhi community animal care service providers are currently functioning across the country, and their introduction was crucial in providing veterinary treatment at the local level. The performance of the intervention varies greatly, reflecting differences in local

socioeconomic conditions, agricultural infrastructure, and governmental support. Interventions targeting Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) showed a great degree of potential for boosting the revenue sources for marginalized tribal people. Following their successful execution of the Van Sakhi program to support sustainable forest-based livelihoods, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh grabbed the top position in NTFP support. By offering market linkages, scientific knowledge, and credit access, the program effectively dealt with traditional challenges. Andhra Pradesh built over 2,176 Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs), while states like Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra also achieved significant progress by using effective SHG frameworks. On the other hand, northeastern states and union territories faced major difficulties in establishing these centers due to geographical and infrastructural constraints. The study points out the need to be focused, context-specific approaches to tackle regional variations, strengthen institutional support, and encourage sustainable agricultural practices through community-focused interventions.

CONCLUSION

The evaluation of farm livelihood strategies under DAY-NRLM highlights substantial progress in promoting rural resilience and sustainable agricultural development. The program's multifaceted approach—integrating agro-ecological practices, livestock interventions, forest-based incomes, and access to agricultural machinery—has delivered notable benefits to marginalized farming communities, particularly women. States like Maharashtra, Bihar, and Andhra Pradesh exemplify how community-driven interventions, supported by institutional strength and decentralized resource persons like Pashu Sakhis and Van Sakhis, can result in impactful outcomes. However, the wide regional disparity in participation and performance reveals gaps that still need to be addressed. Northeastern states and smaller Union Territories, constrained by geography and limited outreach infrastructure, continue to lag behind in program coverage and benefits. To bridge these divides, policy focus must shift

toward need-based planning, enhanced capacity-building initiatives, and greater integration of technology in implementation. Furthermore, promoting cross-state learning, encouraging public-private partnerships, and customizing interventions to local agro-climatic conditions are essential to scaling success. Overall, DAY-NRLM stands as a powerful model for inclusive agricultural transformation. Continued attention to contextual adaptation and institutional support will be vital to sustaining its momentum and ensuring equitable rural development across India.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES AND DISCLOSURE: A CASE STUDY OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED

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ABSTRACT

Corporate Social Responsibility is a growing as important part of an organization's overall strategy. CSR is the continuing commitment by business to contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the community and society at large. The present paper has two-fold objectives i.e., to study the various domain of CSR activities undertaken by Steel Authority of India Limited and to analyse the CSR expenditure of SAIL for the post-mandate period. The study found that SAIL has focuses on transformation of Education, Healthcare initiatives, Women and Youth Empowerment through vocational training and capacity building, Environmental Care & Human Resource Development and infrastructure improvement. SAIL's CSR policy aligns with both national and international standards, reflecting its responsibility towards creating a positive impact on society. Through its comprehensive CSR strategy, SAIL aims to balance industrial growth with social and environmental welfare, thereby fostering a sustainable future for all stakeholders. This paper offers an in-depth analysis of SAIL's CSR initiatives, highlighting its dedication to tackling major social, economic, and environmental issues, while also improving the overall welfare of society.

Key Word: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Sustainable Development, Environmental Care, Human Resource Management (HRM), Health and Education, Community Development.

1. Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept whereby organization considers the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. Corporate Social Responsibility is a growing as important part of an organization's overall strategy. The voluntary compliance of social and ecological responsibility of companies is called Corporate Social Responsibility. It is basically a concept whereby companies decide voluntarily to contribute to a better society and the cleaner environment. It is a concept

whereby companies integrate social and environment concerns into their business operations and their interactions with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis. CSR covers social impact, ethics, and various sustainability initiatives practiced by different companies irrespective of the sector (Dhanesh, 2014). Different organization, people, researchers have framed different definitions, although there is considerable similarity among them. According to the world business council for sustainable development (WBCSD) in its publication Making Good Business Sense by Lord Holme & Richard Watts defined that "Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to

contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the community and society at large." European commission described CSR as "a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis". According to Forbes (2010) CSR works in two ways. The company gives back to the society, in turn and people get to know about the company who helped them most and cater to their products and services. As far as the current scenario is concerned, section 135 of Companies Act 2013, which came into effect from April 01, 2014, any company with a Net Worth of ₹500 crore or more, or a Turnover of ₹1,000 crore or more, or a Net Profit of ₹5 crore or more during the immediately three preceding financial year are required to spend 2% of their Net Profits on CSR programs as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013. Such companies are required to form a CSR committee, formulate a CSR policy, and implement projects in accordance with Schedule VII of the Act and mandatorily report it in their annual reports in the prescribed format. The mandatory CSR reporting facilitates the company to demonstrate its commitment toward the society and also act as a communication tool to engage with different stakeholders, including shareholders, regulators, communities, customers, and society at large.

2. Review of Literature

Mandal (2024) in the book chapter titled "Community-Based Corporate Social Responsibility: Strategies and Initiatives," examined CSR and corporate philanthropy within the workplace, particularly targeting low-income groups at the bottom of the pyramid. The study highlighted the role of cause marketing and social marketing initiatives undertaken by companies to build a positive societal image, which ultimately contributes to long-term economic benefits for both companies and their stakeholders. Chhaparia and Jha (2023) in their study titled "Corporate Social Responsibility and Women's Empowerment: Evidence from India," aimed to examine the inclusion of women in CSR

initiatives undertaken by Indian companies, with a particular focus on women's empowerment and gender equality. The findings indicated that CSR efforts are not fully contributing to women's empowerment; instead, they tend to reinforce traditional gender roles by confining women to specific jobs and responsibilities. Mukherjee and Subhashree (2021) presented a paper titled "A Study of Corporate Social Responsibility in India in the Context of the Women Empowerment Principles," aiming to assess corporate awareness and commitment towards women's status and empowerment. The study suggested that corporations should design empowerment programs specifically targeted at women and girls within their communities. To achieve more effective outcomes, these programs should be implemented in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the government. Malik and Balyan (2018) investigated corporate social responsibility and women's empowerment within the hospitality sector, concluding that there is potential for new initiatives in this field where women contribute significantly through their time and efforts toward success. Jose, Khare, and Buchanan (2018) examined customer perceptions of CSR authenticity within the banking sector and found that not all CSR efforts positively influenced customer perceptions. Actions demonstrating genuine concern for societal well-being had a greater impact. Additionally, the study revealed that customers do not associate an organization's financial performance with its CSR activities. Govindarajan (2017) examined the impact of CSR initiatives undertaken by Tata Group companies on firm efficiency using content and variance analysis over the period from 2009-10 to 2014-15. Through linear regression analysis, the study determined the coefficient of determination for CSR-related factors such as CSR cost and budget, alongside financial performance indicators like EPS, return on equity, and operating profit as traditional measures, as well as Edward Altman's Z-score as a modern financial performance metric. The findings revealed a positive correlation and influence of CSR on traditional financial performance variables, whereas the modern financial metric showed no such relationship. Alhouti, Johnson, and Holloway (2016) in their

study titled “Corporate Social Responsibility Authenticity: Investigating Its Antecedents and Outcomes,” found that CSR authenticity plays a mediating role in influencing customer outcomes. Their research highlights that it is not enough for companies to merely participate in CSR activities; it is equally crucial for these efforts to be strategically integrated and perceived by customers as genuine. Hirigoyen and Rehm (2015) explored the causal relationship between different CSR dimensions and financial performance, measured through ROA, ROE, and the market-to-book ratio, across the US, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region. Using regression analysis and the Granger causality test, the study found no significant link between CSR and financial performance. Moreover, financial performance was observed to have a negative impact on CSR, as companies tend to increase social spending during profitable periods for personal gain, while during times of weaker financial performance, they use CSR expenditures to offset unfavorable results. Mujahid and Abdullah (2014) investigated the effect of CSR on financial performance and shareholder wealth. The study analyzed a sample of 10 CSR-focused firms and 10 non-CSR firms, considering CSR as the independent variable and ROA, ROE, and EPS as dependent variables. The findings revealed that CSR firms experienced a significantly greater positive impact on ROA, ROE, and EPS compared to non-CSR firms. Murtaza, Akhtar, Ijaz, and Sadiqa (2014) examined the relationship between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and financial performance in the food sector using NVIVO analysis, correlation, and regression. CSR was assessed based on expenditure, while financial performance was measured through return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and earnings per share (EPS). The findings indicated a positive correlation between CSR and corporate financial performance (CFP), demonstrating that increased CSR spending enhances a firm's reputation, ultimately benefiting the company. Bidhari, Salim, and Aisjah (2013) analyzed CSR disclosure and financial data from 15 publicly listed Indonesian banks between 2008 and 2011 using path analysis. The study found that CSR disclosure influences financial performance indicators such as ROA, ROE, and

ROS, as well as firm value, measured by Tobin's Q. The research concluded that enhanced CSR disclosure can lead to improved financial performance, suggesting that CSR expenses should be viewed as an investment that strengthens a firm's reputation, ultimately increasing both firm and shareholder value. However, due to the lack of standardized CSR measurement guidelines, subjectivity exists in CSR reporting, making it difficult to generalize these findings universally. Kanwal, Khanam, Nasreen, and Hameed (2013) examined the relationship between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and corporate financial performance (CFP) in 15 publicly listed companies in Pakistan using five years of data (2001–2012). The study analyzed correlations between CSR expenses and net profits, CSR and total assets, as well as CSR and overall financial performance. The findings revealed a significant positive relationship between CSR and net profit, as well as CSR and total assets, indicating that increased CSR spending leads to higher profits and enhanced asset value for firms. Bolanle, Olanrewaju, and Muyideen (2012) examined the relationship between CSR and profitability in selected Nigerian banks using regression analysis. The study considered CSR expenditure as the independent variable and profit after tax as the dependent variable, analyzing data from 2001 to 2010. The findings indicated a positive relationship between CSR spending and profitability, demonstrating that CSR investments influence the financial performance of banks. The study concluded that allocating resources to CSR yields better returns in the long run. Ghose (2012) investigated the relationship between CSR investment and company sales. The study randomly selected a sample of nine companies from various sectors, analyzing data from 2007 to 2010. Using Pearson's Correlation test, the research assessed the association between CSR investment and sales. The findings indicated a significant positive correlation, suggesting that higher CSR investment is linked to increased sales. Mishra and Suar (2010) analyzed CSR practices directed toward key stakeholders, including employees, investors, customers, the natural environment, the community, and suppliers, and their impact on both financial and non-financial performance. The study utilized primary data collected through questionnaires

and secondary data from financial reports. The findings suggest that listed companies demonstrate greater responsibility compared to non-listed ones, and such responsible behavior can be beneficial for Indian organizations in terms of profitability.

3. Objectives of the Study

The present study has two-fold objectives:

1. To study the various domain of CSR activities undertaken by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and
2. To analyse the CSR expenditure of SAIL for the post-mandate period

4. Rational of the Study

The concept of ethics, corporate social responsibility and sustainable development are emerging as major issues of corporate study. Although earning profit is crucial for any business organisation but in long run it is no longer acceptable as a sole purpose of business therefore CSR play a significant role for future success of organisation. The rationale behind Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) lies in its commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. As a leading public sector enterprise in the steel industry, SAIL recognizes its responsibility not only towards economic growth but also toward the social and environmental well-being of the communities it operates in. Through its CSR initiatives, SAIL aims to uplift marginalized sections of society by focusing on areas such as education, healthcare, skill development, women empowerment, sanitation, and rural development. These activities help build trust and goodwill among stakeholders while aligning with national priorities and sustainable development goals. By integrating CSR into its core business strategy, SAIL contributes to long-term value creation for society and ensures responsible corporate citizenship.

5. Research Methodology & Scope of the Study- The study is descriptive in nature and mainly based on secondary data. Secondary data are collected from the Annual Reports and Business Sustainability reports of the company. Besides this the relevant information have also

been collected from different books, periodical, newspaper, CSR journals, conference proceeding and electronic sources etc. The study widely covers all the major CSR activities undertaken by the Steel Authority of India Limited.

6. SAIL'S CSR Policy

Create value for the stakeholders and society that are fundamentally linked to SAIL's core business strategies and operations through its services, conduct & initiatives for their sustainable development. Enhance value creation for the community in which it operates by identifying with the hamlet and foster goodwill towards the Company from those living along the periphery by enhancing the quality of life of people in the direct impact zone.

- Support the community by assisting the underprivileged.
- Carry out developmental initiatives in order to meet the calls of the present without compromising the ability of future to meet its needs.
- Support local populace by building the image of SAIL as patron of diverse pastoral sports, art & cultures.
- To operate in a socially, environmentally and economically responsible manner, so as to succeed by seeking social license

8. CSR Domains as per the Annual Reports on CSR activities of SAIL

8.1 Educational initiatives -Education has always been a priority area for SAIL and believes that education leads to a lifelong learning. Its initiatives have shown that education brings human development and overall community development. Keeping this in view SAIL has undertaken good initiative towards education. To develop the society through education, SAIL is supporting about 77 schools providing modern education to more than 40,000 children in the steel townships and assisting over 600 Govt. schools in Bhilai and

Rourkela with about 59,000 students by providing Mid-day meals and dry ration kits in association with Akshya Patra Foundation. Twenty Special Schools (Kalyan and Mukul Vidyalayas) benefitting around 4,939 BPL category students at Integrated Steel Plant locations with facilities like free education, mid-day meals, uniform including shoes, text books, stationary items, school bags and water bottles, etc. are running under CSR. More than 600 Tribal children are getting free education,

accommodation, meals and uniforms, textbooks, etc., at Saranda Suvan Chhatravas, Kiriburu; RTC Residential Public School, Manoharpur; Gyanodaya Chhatravas, BSP School Rajhara, Bhilai; Gyanjyoti Yojna, Bokaro. Bokaro Steel Plant has adopted 15 Birhor Tribble children and provided free education along with boarding, lodging, nourishing and wholesome food, clothing, free medical treatment, sports and cultural opportunities in a conducive atmosphere.

Table-1: CSR Expenditure towards Education (amounts in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	CSR Allocation	CSR Expenditure
2019-20	3300	883
2020-21	3944	830
2021-22	8047	850
2022-23	15795	3041
2023-24	15875	4398
2024-25	13763	1157

Source: Authors' Compilation from Annual Reports

Interpretation-The bar chart-1 titled "CSR Expenditure on Education" illustrates data related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding and spending across six financial years, spanning from 2019-20 to 2024-25. The bar chart titled "CSR Expenditure on Education" shows a consistent pattern where the CSR allocation (blue bars) exceeds actual spending (orange bars) throughout the six fiscal years from 2019-20 to 2024-25. This discrepancy indicates that the funds designated for education-related CSR initiatives are not being fully utilized. From 2019-20 to 2021-22, there is a steady increase in CSR allocation, but expenditure remains minimal. During 2022-23 and 2023-24, allocations see a sharp rise, reaching 15,795 and 15,875, respectively. Correspondingly, expenditure also increases, peaking at 3,041 in 2022-23 and 4,398 in 2023-24. In 2024-25, the allocation slightly drops to 13,763, with expenditure plummeting to 1,157, marking a significant decline. The persistent gap between allocation and expenditure highlights underutilization of resources.

8.2 Healthcare Initiatives -Good health contributes to a better economic growth, as healthy populations live longer and are more productive. Keeping this in mind, the Company

has been providing specialized and basic healthcare to people living in the vicinity of its Plants/Units through extensive & specialised Healthcare Infrastructure. During 2011-2020, around 173.6 Lakh people were benefitted. Surgeries like Cataract and lens implant, cleft lip and palate disorder, polio-leg correction, etc. are conducted. Treatment of hearing impaired, anaemia and identification and counselling of Sick cell and Thalassemia patients, women with gynaecological disorders, Leprosy and Tuberculosis patients were are provided free of cost during the years. On the health front, the Company has established 53 Primary Health Centres, 23 Hospitals, 7 Reproductive & Child Health Centres and 7 Super-Specialty Hospitals to provide specialized and basic healthcare to more than 35 million people living in the vicinity of its Plants and Units. In order to deliver quality healthcare at the doorsteps of the needy, regular health camps in various villages on fixed days are being organized for the people living in the periphery of Plants/Units, mines and far-flung areas. During FY 2020-21, Health Camps and 5 Mobile Medical Units have benefitted approx. 46,900 villagers at their doorsteps. 24 Primary Health Centers at Plants exclusively provided free medical care and

medicines to above 95,000 patients, including 34,000 Covid-19 patients, during FY 2020-21.

Table-2: CSR Expenditure towards Healthcare (amounts in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	CSR Allocation	CSR Expenditure
2019-20	3300	918
2020-21	3944	2997
2021-22	8047	6648
2022-23	15795	4676
2023-24	15875	3592
2024-25	13763	375

Source: Authors' Compilation from Annual Reports

Interpretation- The bar chart titled "CSR Expenditure on Healthcare" illustrates CSR budget allocations and actual spending on healthcare initiatives across six financial years, from 2019-20 to 2024-25. Across all years, CSR allocations (blue bars) consistently exceed actual expenditures (orange bars), indicating substantial underutilization of funds allocated for healthcare-related initiatives. From 2019-20 to 2021-22, both allocations and expenditures show a steady upward trend, peaking in 2021-22 with the highest expenditure recorded at 6,648. In 2022-23 and 2023-24, although allocations remain high at 15,795 and 15,875 respectively, spending drops to 4,676 and 3,592, reflecting a decline in fund utilization. By 2024-25, both allocation and expenditure experience a significant drop, with allocation decreasing to 13,763 and expenditure plummeting to just 375, marking a severe reduction in healthcare-related CSR spending. The highest spending efficiency is observed in 2021-22 at approximately 82.6%, whereas 2024-25 shows the lowest utilization rate of around 2.7%.

8.3 Women & Youth Empowerment through Vocational Training and Capacity Building-

Vocational and specialised skill development trainings targeted towards sustainable income generation were imparted to 1578 youths. Around 2369 women are undergoing skills trainings, in areas such as Nursing, Physiotherapy, LMV Driving, Computers, Mobile repairing, Welder, Fitter and Electrician Training Improved agriculture, Mushroom cultivation, Goatery, Poultry, Fishery, Achar/ Pappad/Agarbati/ Candle making, Screen printing, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Yarn Weaving, Tailoring, Sewing and embroidery, Gloves, Spices, Towels, Gunny-bags, Low-cost-Sanitary Napkins, Sweet Box, Soap, Smokeless chullah making etc. These activities are being carried out at various centres located in and around Steel Plants and Mines locations. SAIL is also instrumental in marketing of the products manufactured at such centres. Around 490 rural youths from periphery have been sponsored for ITI trainings in industrial trade streams of Electrician, Welder and Fitter, etc. at ITIs Bolani, Bargaon, Baliapur, Bokaro Pvt ITI and Rourkela, etc

Table-3: CSR Expenditure Skills Development and Women Empowerment (Rs. Lakhs)

Year	CSR Allocation	CSR Expenditure
2019-20	3300	184
2020-21	3944	271
2021-22	8047	333
2022-23	15795	1574
2023-24	15875	1739
2024-25	13763	92

Source: Authors' Compilation from Annual Reports

Interpretation-The bar chart titled "CSR Expenditure on Skills Development and Women Empowerment" illustrates CSR budget allocations and actual spending on these initiatives across six fiscal years, from 2019-20 to 2024-25. Throughout all years, CSR allocations (blue bars) consistently surpass actual expenditures (orange bars), indicating underutilization of funds dedicated to skills development and women empowerment programs. From 2019-20 to 2021-22, there is a gradual increase in both allocation and expenditure, though spending remains significantly lower than the allocated amounts. In 2022-23 and 2023-24, allocations reach their peak at 15,795 and 15,875, respectively. Despite this, actual spending shows only modest growth, reaching 4,398 in 2023-24. By 2024-25, both allocation and expenditure decline, with allocation dropping to 13,763 and expenditure falling sharply to 1,157, reflecting reduced focus or inefficiencies in implementing these initiatives.

8.4 Environmental Care Initiatives

SAIL along with production and profitability gives emphasis on environment protection and considers clean environment practices a must for its every activity. SAIL Corporate Environmental Policy emphasizes 'conducting our operations in an environmentally responsible manner to comply with applicable regulations and striving to go beyond'. A number of proactive environmental initiatives were taken by SAIL during the year, yielding noteworthy improvements. The notable improvements in respect of the following Environmental Indices:

- PM emission load has reduced to 0.88 kg/tcs from 1.6 kg/tcs in 2008-09 which is a reduction of 45% in the last 5 years.
- Specific Water Consumption has reduced to 3.73 m³/tcs from 3.95 m³/tcs in 2008-09 which is a reduction of more than 5% in the last 5 years.
- Specific effluent discharge from SAIL Plants has reduced to 2.22 m³/tfs from 2.56 m³/tfs in 2008-09 which is a

reduction of more than 13% over the last 5 years.

- Utilisation of Blast Furnace (BF) Slag enhanced to 96% in the financial year 2012-13, an enhancement of 16% utilisation of the BF slag achieved over the last 5 years.
- As a part of Greening of Warehouses Initiative, Hyderabad Warehouse and BISO, Vizag were taken up for implementation of ISO 14001 Environment Management System during the year and have been awarded the EMS Certification.
- **Afforestation and Green Cover Enhancement:** SAIL undertook extensive tree plantation drives, planting and maintaining over 500,000 trees in and around its townships to enhance green cover and promote biodiversity
- **Maintenance of Ecological Spaces:** The Company contributed to the upkeep of parks, water bodies, and botanical gardens within its townships, supporting environmental conservation and providing recreational spaces for communities.
- **Sustainable Development Commitment:** SAIL emphasized sustainable development by integrating environmental, societal, and economic aspects into its business activities.

8.5 Community Development Initiative- The community development initiatives of SAIL show the strategic way of development for sustainable society. SAIL follows Presidential Directives on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitments & promotions. As on 31st March 2013, out of total manpower of 101878, 15.98% belong to SC category and 13.56% belong to ST category. SAIL steel Plants and Units including mines are located in economically backward regions of the country with predominant SC/ST population. SAIL has contributed to the overall development of civic, medical, educational, recreational, culture preservation, agriculture, sports, environmental and other facilities in

these regions. SAIL has undertaken several initiatives for the socio-economic development of SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society which are mainly as under:

- Special schools opened exclusively for poor & underprivileged children at integrated steel plant locations. These schools are presently providing education to more than 1500 children. Free education, mid-day meals, transportation, text books & stationery items, school an overview of long rails at SAIL's Bhilai Steel Plant. bags, water bottles, etc. are provided to the students in the school.
- 188 SC/ST students belonging to BPL families/ primitive tribes have been adopted by the SAIL'S plants/mines. They are being provided free education, boarding, lodging, uniform, etc. for their overall growth.
- No tuition fee is being charged from SC/ST students studying in the Company run schools, irrespective of whether they are wards of SAIL employees or non-employees.
- Free medical health centres for poor have been set up at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Burnpur (Gutgutpara) providing free medical consultation, medicines, etc. to the peripheral population mainly comprising of SC/ST and weaker sections of society.
- Villagers are given free outdoor and indoor treatment in the mine's hospitals of Kiriburu, Gua & Chiria after recommendations by Manki/ Munda

(Local Tribal Village Heads) of the peripheral villages.

8.6 Human Resource Management

Initiatives- SAIL recognizes the contribution of its Human Resources (HR) in providing the competitive advantage. SAIL has achieved its present level of excellence through investing in its human resource, whose skill and knowledge constitute the basis of every initiative - be it technology or innovation. Developing skills and capabilities of employees to improve manpower utilization and Labour Productivity is the key thrust area of Human Resource Development (HRM) in SAIL. SAIL provides an environment conducive for learning, encourages adoption of best practices in every area and nurtures creativity and innovativeness among employees. HR initiatives in SAIL are focused on developing team spirit, employee empowerment and their involvement in various improvement activities. As a result, in the previous few years (2010 to 2013) SAIL has enhanced productivity through rationalize manpower.

8.7 Overall CSR Budget Allocation & Expenditure for the post-mandate period-In

accordance with the CSR provisions of Company's Act, 2013, at least 2% of the average net profit of the immediately preceding three financial years is allocated for undertaking CSR activities in a fiscal. In spite of the fact that SAIL incurred losses during FY 2019-20 to 2024-25, SAIL Board allocated budget in order to sustain the ongoing CSR activities (in consonance with Schedule-VII of The Companies Act, 2013). CSR budget allocation and expenditure since FY 2019-20 are as follows:

Table: Overall CSR Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Year	CSR Allocation (Rs. in crore)	CSR Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2019-20	30.00	27.56
2020-21	50.00	47.18
2021-22	80.47	94.24
2022-23	162.46	162.46
2023-24	161.93	45.03
2024-25	137.63	48.21

Source: Authors' Compilation from Annual Reports

Interpretation- The bar chart titled "Overall CSR Budget Allocation and Expenditure" presents a comprehensive comparison of CSR funds allocated versus actual spending (in crores) across six financial years, from 2019-20 to 2024-25. 2019-20 & 2020-21 Allocations were 30 and 50 crores, with expenditures closely matching at 27.56 and 47.18 crores, indicating effective utilization. 2021-22. The allocation increased significantly to 80.47 crores, and expenditure surpassed allocation at 94.24 crores, suggesting possible overspending or reallocation from previous years. 2022-23. The highest allocation (162.46 crores) was almost entirely utilized (162.46 crores), demonstrating maximum efficiency. 2023-24. A decline in spending efficiency, with 161.93 crores allocated but only 45.03 crores spent (~27.8% utilization). 2024-25. While allocation drops to 137.63 crores, expenditure slightly improves to 48.21 crores, yet still significantly underutilized (~35% utilization).

9. CONCLUSION

Implementation of corporate social responsibility (CSR) to develop for a sustainable global society is considered as the biggest challenge in the present scenario. In the study the rational of CSR has been articulated in number of ways. The paper also discusses about building sustainable business which require healthy economy environment in community. By exploring existing CSR model, it can be concluded that the company follow specific strategic approaches for development of education, health, environment, community development and its human resource. Along with these addressing, other needful things specific to the locality demand are fulfilled by the company to the large extent. Therefore, the scholar suggest that every corporate house look forward to listen the population and to save the environment and also needs to take necessary steps to make these CSR activities contribute to all round development of Indian society to make a sustainable growth and development for the society through CSR.

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BHAKTI YOGA IN THE BHAGAVAD GITA: PHILOSOPHY, PRACTICE, AND CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE

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Abstract

Bhakti Yoga, or the path of devotion, is a central theme in the Bhagavad Gita, representing one of the primary spiritual paths toward liberation and union with the Divine. This paper explores the concept and significance of Bhakti Yoga as presented in the Gita, focusing on its philosophical foundations, key scriptural verses, and distinctive characteristics compared to Karma Yoga (the path of selfless action) and Jnana Yoga (the path of knowledge). Drawing on classical and modern interpretations, the study highlights Bhakti Yoga's emphasis on loving devotion, surrender, and personal relationship with God. Further, it examines the practical applications of Bhakti Yoga in contemporary life, emphasizing its relevance for fostering emotional well-being, ethical living, and spiritual resilience in a fast-paced world. The synthesis of Bhakti Yoga with other yogic paths in the Gita underscores its holistic nature and enduring significance in Indian philosophical traditions and modern spiritual discourse.

Keywords: Bhakti Yoga, Bhagavad Gita, Devotion, Karma Yoga, Jnana Yoga, Spiritual Liberation, Surrender, Ethics, Meditation, Hindu Philosophy, Contemporary Spirituality

Introduction

The Bhagavad Gita, a timeless spiritual classic, offers profound insights into the nature of the self and the means of attaining spiritual liberation. Among the various paths of yoga presented in the Gita, Bhakti Yoga—the path of loving devotion—emerges as particularly accessible and transformative. It addresses the human longing for connection with the Divine and offers practical methods for integrating devotion into daily life. While Karma Yoga emphasizes selfless action and Jnana Yoga focuses on intellectual discernment, Bhakti Yoga engages the heart and emotions, making it especially relevant in an era where emotional and psychological well-being are increasingly important.

This paper seeks to explore the philosophical underpinnings of Bhakti Yoga in the Gita, its place within the broader framework of Indian

philosophy, and its contemporary relevance in addressing the challenges of modern life. By drawing on key verses, classical commentaries, and modern interpretations, the study aims to highlight Bhakti Yoga as a holistic path that unites knowledge, action, and devotion.

Literature Review

Classical Foundations

Bhakti Yoga is extensively elaborated upon in chapters 7 to 12 of the Bhagavad Gita. Traditional commentators such as Shankaracharya and Ramanujacharya present contrasting views on its role. Shankara, representing Advaita Vedanta, considers Bhakti a means to an end, ultimately leading to Jnana (knowledge) for realizing Brahman. In contrast, Ramanujacharya, from the Vishishtadvaita tradition, elevates Bhakti as the supreme path to moksha, where loving devotion itself is the

culmination of spiritual practice (Dasgupta, 1922). These classical interpretations highlight the flexibility and inclusivity of Bhakti Yoga within the Gita's teachings.

Modern Interpretations

Modern scholars like Radhakrishnan (1948) and Easwaran (2007) argue that Bhakti Yoga in the Gita transcends mere ritualism. They emphasize the depth of *ananya bhakti* (exclusive devotion) and *parabhakti* (supreme devotion) as essential for spiritual transformation. Prabhupada (1983) further underscores Bhakti Yoga as the most direct path to attaining Krishna consciousness, particularly relevant in an age characterized by spiritual confusion and disconnection.

Psychological and Emotional Dimensions

Sivananda (2000) and Chaitanya (2005) examine Bhakti Yoga from a psychological perspective, suggesting that surrender (*śaraṇāgati*) fosters emotional well-being and reduces egoistic tendencies. This aligns with contemporary psychological models that highlight the role of spiritual practices in cultivating inner peace and emotional resilience.

Integration with Other Yogas

Sharma (1996) and Dasgupta (1922) highlight the Gita's synthetic approach, where Bhakti Yoga harmonizes with Karma Yoga and Jnana Yoga. Rather than exclusive or conflicting, these paths complement one another, reflecting the Gita's inclusive vision that accommodates diverse spiritual temperaments and lifestyles.

Critiques and Debates

Minor (1986) critiques modern interpretations for potentially downplaying the Gita's emphasis on knowledge and discernment. However, others, like Bhattacharya (2011), argue that Bhakti Yoga's unifying message has special relevance in pluralistic and multicultural societies, offering a spiritual bridge that transcends doctrinal divides.

Bhakti Yoga in the Bhagavad Gita: Philosophy and Practice

Definition and Essence- Bhakti Yoga is the path of loving devotion to God. It involves dedicating every thought, word, and action to the Divine with unwavering faith and emotional intensity. Unlike ritualistic worship, Bhakti in the Gita is an inner transformation, fostering a personal and intimate relationship with the Supreme.

Key Scriptural Verses

Bhagavad Gita 12:1-2: Arjuna inquires about the relative merits of worshipping the formless Absolute (*nirguna*) versus God with form (*saguna*). Krishna affirms that while both are valid, worshipping God with form is easier for most people.

Bhagavad Gita 12:6-7: Krishna promises to swiftly deliver those who surrender fully to Him, emphasizing the transformative power of devotion.

Bhagavad Gita 9:22: "To those who are constantly devoted... I give the understanding by which they can come to Me." This highlights the reciprocal relationship between the devotee and the Divine.

Bhagavad Gita 18:65: "Fix your mind on Me alone..." encapsulates the essence of Bhakti Yoga as unwavering focus and surrender.

Qualities of a Devotee (12:13-20)- Krishna describes the virtues of a devotee: humility, non-enmity, forgiveness, equanimity, and detachment from ego. These qualities transform Bhakti from an emotional attachment to a spiritual discipline rooted in ethics and universal love.

Types of Bhakti

1. *Saguna Bhakti*: Worship of God with form and qualities.
2. *Nirguna Bhakti*: Worship of the attributeless, formless Absolute.

The Gita emphasizes *Saguna Bhakti* for its accessibility to most practitioners while acknowledging that both forms ultimately lead to realization.

Comparison with Karma Yoga and Jnana Yoga

Karma Yoga is a path of selfless action; acting without attachment to results purifies the mind, preparing it for devotion or knowledge. And, Jnana Yoga: Path of knowledge and discernment, requiring intellectual discipline to see the unity of Atman and Brahman. Bhakti Yoga Engages the heart; most accessible for those seeking emotional and relational connection with the Divine.

The Gita weaves these paths together, showing that true spiritual growth involves a harmonious integration of action, knowledge, and devotion. Krishna's repeated advice to Arjuna to "fix your mind on Me" demonstrates the primacy of Bhakti as the culmination of all yogic endeavors.

Practical Application of Bhakti Yoga in Today's Life

In an era dominated by technology, competition, and material pursuits, ancient spiritual paths like Bhakti Yoga offer a much-needed sanctuary for the modern soul. Bhakti Yoga, the yoga of love and devotion, transcends rigid religious boundaries and emphasizes heartfelt connection with the divine. Despite being rooted in ancient scriptures, its practical relevance in today's life is profound and transformative.

1. Bhakti Yoga: A Timeless Path

Bhakti Yoga is one of the four main paths of yoga – the others being Jnana (knowledge), Karma (action), and Raja (meditation). It revolves around cultivating a loving relationship with the divine, expressed through devotion, service, and remembrance. In today's fast-paced world, the essence of Bhakti Yoga lies not in elaborate rituals, but in embodying the spirit of devotion in everyday life.

2. Transforming Daily Life with Devotion

One of the simplest ways to integrate Bhakti Yoga is through gratitude. Acknowledging life's blessings and expressing thankfulness brings a profound shift in our mental state. Gratitude practices can be as simple as offering a silent prayer before meals or taking a moment each day to reflect on what we are grateful for.

Additionally, Bhakti Yoga encourages us to see the divine in all beings. This fosters compassion, kindness, and understanding, qualities essential in today's fragmented societies. By perceiving every interaction as an opportunity to express love and respect, relationships become deeper and more meaningful.

3. Stress Reduction and Emotional Balance

Modern life is rife with stress, anxiety, and uncertainty. Bhakti Yoga offers a powerful tool for managing these challenges through the principle of surrender. Surrendering one's worries to a higher power alleviates the burden of constant control and perfectionism. Techniques like prayer, chanting mantras (japa), or singing devotional songs (bhajans) create a calming effect on the mind and nervous system, promoting inner peace.

4. Creating a Spiritual Routine

Another practical aspect of Bhakti Yoga is establishing a spiritual routine. Even a few minutes of daily devotion can make a significant difference. This may include reciting mantras, listening to kirtans, or reading scriptures. In today's digital age, access to such resources has become easier than ever, allowing us to connect with the divine regardless of our schedules.

5. Service as Spiritual Practice

Bhakti Yoga teaches that serving others selflessly is a form of serving the divine. Whether it is helping a colleague, supporting a family member, or volunteering in the community, such acts of service transform ordinary actions into spiritual offerings. This

perspective imbues daily activities with purpose and fosters a sense of unity and shared humanity.

5. Letting Go of Ego and Cultivating Humility

The competitive spirit of modern life often feeds the ego and creates separation. Bhakti Yoga, by contrast, encourages humility. Recognizing that we are part of a larger, interconnected whole helps dissolve the ego and opens us to deeper, more authentic relationships with others and with ourselves.

7. Emotional Well-being and Joyful Living

Finally, Bhakti Yoga nurtures emotional well-being. Devotional practices soothe the heart and provide solace during difficult times. Singing, chanting, or even listening to devotional music uplifts the spirit and brings joy that transcends material circumstances.

The practical application of Bhakti Yoga in today's world is not about renouncing life's responsibilities but about transforming them into acts of love and devotion. In this way, Bhakti Yoga becomes a timeless guide to navigating modern challenges with grace, compassion, and spiritual fulfillment. By embracing its principles, we create a life that is not only materially successful but also spiritually rich and deeply meaningful.

Conclusion

Bhakti Yoga, as presented in the Bhagavad Gita, transcends the boundaries of ritual and intellectual discourse. It speaks to the universal human yearning for connection, purpose, and

peace. By engaging the heart in loving surrender, Bhakti Yoga offers a path that is both accessible and profound. Its integration with Karma Yoga and Jnana Yoga underscores the holistic nature of spiritual practice in the Gita, where action, knowledge, and devotion converge to lead the seeker to ultimate freedom. In a world that often prioritizes external achievements, Bhakti Yoga reminds us of the enduring power of love, faith, and surrender in achieving inner liberation and spiritual fulfillment.

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AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PRAKRITI- THE CONSTITUTION OF BODY IN AYURVEDA

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Abstract:

This article presents an interdisciplinary economic analysis of *Prakriti*—the concept of bodily constitution in Ayurveda—and explores its implications for individual behavior, productivity, and economic well-being. Drawing from traditional Ayurvedic classifications (Vata, Pitta, and Kapha), the study examines how inherent physiological and psychological traits influence economic choices such as consumption patterns, risk tolerance, work preferences, and health investments. By integrating behavioral economics with Ayurvedic theory, the paper proposes a framework where personalized economic policy can be designed based on dominant Prakriti types at individual or community levels. The analysis highlights that aligning lifestyle, work environments, and policy structures with constitutional types can enhance health outcomes, labor efficiency, and long-term financial well-being. This approach challenges one-size-fits-all economic models and advocates for a more nuanced, culturally embedded, and human-centric economic design. The study concludes by suggesting policy tools and institutional reforms that recognize diversity in human constitution as a core variable in economic planning.

Keywords: Prakriti, Ayurveda, behavioral economics, economic well-being, personalized policy, Vata, Pitta, Kapha, constitution, health economics

1. Introduction:

Prakriti, a foundational concept in Ayurveda, means constitution or nature. The root of the word 'Prakriti' is the Sanskrit terms "Pra" and "Kriti". "Pra" denotes the starting point or place of origin, whereas "Kriti" describes the process of doing or producing. Thus, the term Prakriti describes the actual state or nature of an individual. Prakriti is the presentation or expression of an individual's physical, physiological, psychological, or social aspects. In Ayurveda, prakriti refers to an individual's three striking inherent constitution, which is termed as three doshas -- viz. vata, pitta, and kapha. Alternatively they are termed as the tridoshas which present a set of metabolic tendencies and help in determining the reaction of body and mind when confronted by a stimulus. It is decided at the time of conception according to the predominance of dosha in one body. It is responsible for the physical and mental characteristics of an individual. It does not change during the whole life of a person.

According to Samkhya and the Bhagavad Gita, 'Prakrti' or 'Nature' is composed of the three *gunas* which are tendencies or modes of operation, known as *rajas* means creation, *sattva* means preservation, and *tamas* means destruction. *Sattva* encompasses qualities of goodness, light, and harmony.

So, Prakriti is an inventory of physical attributes that are both internal and external. A combination of inherited and acquired elements affect human Prakriti.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, conceptualizes *Prakriti* as the individual's psychophysiological constitution governed by three doshas: **Vata--combination of air and ether, that governs** movement, communication, innovation, and also instability, **Pitta--**

combination of fire and water that governs metabolism, ambition, and transformation, and **Kapha--** combination of earth and water that governs structure, cohesion, and endurance. This holistic view links internal balance of human body with the external well-being, offering insights not only for health but also for broader ecological and economic sustainability. Though economic theories traditionally overlooks bio-individuality, incorporating Ayurvedic principles into domains such as workplace health, sustainable consumption, and agro-ecology reveals significant interdependence between economic vitality and Prakriti-based balance.

Sharma, P. V. (1994) detailed the constitutional theory of Ayurveda and its relation to bodily functions and natural elements. **Lad, V. (2002)** work explained the tri-dosha theory and its applications in life, health, and environmental balance.

Economic productivity is strongly correlated with population health. Ayurveda's individualized approach suggests that work-life balance, occupational stress management, and nutrition should be tailored according to one's Prakriti to optimize human capital. Patwardhan et. al. (2005) highlighted Ayurveda's individualized approach to health and its potential contribution to public health systems. WHO (2020) recognized traditional systems like Ayurveda as integral to holistic health strategies, which in turn impact labor force participation and productivity.

Prakriti-based profiling can enhance workplace ergonomics and mental health interventions: **Vata-dominant individuals** may thrive in dynamic environments but are more susceptible to anxiety. **Pitta-dominant individuals** excel in high-pressure roles but may face burnout. **Kapha-dominant individuals** offer stability but may need motivational boosts. In this context **Mehta (2011)** established a model based on Ayurvedic constitution for personalized preventive health care.

Ayurveda advocates seasonal, dosha-aligned diets and sustainable living — resonating with the goals of green economics. This promotes eco-conscious consumption, resource optimization, and reduced waste. **Banerjee & Duflo (2011)** explored that

economic behaviors are deeply personal — aligning with Ayurvedic insights on individualized consumption patterns. Ayurveda aligns closely with ecological farming practices. Prakriti principles can guide crop planning, seed selection, and soil health management. **Shiva (1991)** paralleled Ayurvedic land stewardship. **Narayanaswamy (1981)** explored Ayurvedic approaches to food, farming, and seasonal cycles — offering a counterpoint to industrial agriculture.

Ayurveda promotes systems thinking: the health of an individual, community, and environment are interlinked. This supports an economic model that values balance (homeostasis), resilience, and long-term well-being over short-term profits. **Capra & Luisi (2014)** integrated biological and philosophical systems thinking, aligning with Ayurveda's holistic view.

The Ayurvedic concept of Prakriti offers a compelling paradigm for rethinking economic sustainability, health, productivity, and environmental stewardship. Recognizing individual constitutional types (Vata, Pitta, Kapha) within economic systems could lead to more adaptive, resilient, and human-centered economic models. Bridging ancient wisdom with contemporary ecological and economic frameworks opens new pathways for inclusive and sustainable development.

3. Prakriti and Economy Interdependence

Even though Ayurveda itself doesn't explicitly connect with economics, and primarily focuses on individual health and well-being, there's a fascinating intersection between the concept of Prakriti and broader social or economic systems. Just as each individual has a unique Prakriti that defines their strengths, weaknesses, and tendencies, societies can also be thought of as having a "collective constitution" based on the diverse traits and contributions of its people. In an economic context, this could be analogous to the different roles people play within an economy:

People with a Vata constitution are quick, creative, and innovative. They might excel in fields that require adaptability, such as technology, entrepreneurship, or creative industries. Economy of a nation benefit from these individuals through

the generation of new ideas and flexibility in times of change.

A **Vata-dominant economy** might be overly focused on innovation and rapid change, potentially neglecting stability and sustainability. A **Vata-dominant economy** can be thought of as an economy that is highly dynamic and innovation-driven, rapidly changing, heavily reliant on **information, technology, and service sectors**, volatile and sensitive to market sentiments. The U.S. economy, particularly sectors like **Silicon Valley**, reflects many traits of a **Vata-dominant system such as innovation-centricity, Highly Mobile and Networked** fast communication with digital infrastructure, **Service-Oriented**, Dominance of information, finance, and tech services, **Volatile, i.e., prone to economic booms and busts**, reflecting the irregular and fluctuating nature of Vata.

As per the **U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis**, services contributed nearly **77% of U.S. GDP** in 2023. The **tech sector**, cloud computing, AI, SaaS, etc. **alone** accounted for over **10% of GDP**. High startup turnover and venture capital activity demonstrate **Vata-like volatility** and movement. Other Possible Vata-like Economies are **Singapore**: Agile, service-based, rapidly adaptive economy, **Estonia**: Digitally driven, governance-through-tech, **Israel**: Startup-heavy, high innovation, dynamic shifts in tech and defense sectors.

Those with a Pitta constitution are often driven, competitive, and goal-oriented. They may thrive in leadership roles, management, and industries that require focus, ambition, and execution. In an economic context, they contribute through innovation, leadership, and efficiency. A **Pitta-dominant economy**, using an Ayurvedic metaphor, would represent an economy that is **structured, goal-oriented, and efficient**, driven by **competition, leadership, and transformation**, focused on **industrial growth, regulation, and strategic innovation**, often displays qualities like **heat, intensity, and ambition**. A **Pitta-dominant economy** might be highly competitive and aggressive, possibly leading to over consumption or short-term gains at the expense of long-term well-being.

*Germany is a classic example of a **Pitta-dominant economy**. This economy often prioritize **growth through control, regulation, and power**. It is the World leader in **engineering, manufacturing, and automotive sectors** (Volkswagen, BMW, Siemens). Strong focus on **product quality, efficiency, and precision**—traits resonating with Pitta. Highly regulated labor and environmental laws. Structured vocational education system to sustain skilled labor. Export-driven model with intense focus on balance of trade. Leading role in EU economic policy—showing a **leader's temperament**. Significant investment in **renewable energy and technology**, guided by long-term plans (e.g., Energiewende strategy).*

Germany's manufacturing sector makes up nearly **19% of GDP**, among the highest in developed nations. It is the **third-largest exporter** in the world, behind China and the U.S. (World Bank, 2023). Maintains one of the **lowest youth unemployment rates** in Europe due to structured apprenticeship programs. Other Potential Pitta-Like Economies are **South Korea**: Competitive, technologically advanced, government-steered economic planning, **China** (in part): High strategic control, industrial dominance, global infrastructure investment (e.g., Belt & Road Initiative), **Japan**: Precise, efficient, disciplined industrial and tech sectors.

Kapha individuals are typically steady, nurturing, and stable. They could excel in roles that require consistency, care, and long-term planning, such as healthcare, education, agriculture, or customer service. In an economic sense, they contribute through stability, resilience, and the long-term nurturing of growth. A **Kapha-dominant economy** could be stable but resistant to change, potentially leading to stagnation or lack of innovation.

A **Kapha-dominant economy**, based on Ayurvedic principles, reflects the qualities of **stability, heaviness, endurance, accumulation, cohesion, and slowness**. These economies are often rooted in traditional sectors like **agriculture, natural resources, and heavy industry**, slow to change but **resilient and reliable**, characterized by **wealth accumulation, long-term planning, and social cohesion**, sometimes resistant to innovation or reform, focused on **security and preservation**.

over risk-taking. Saudi Arabia's traditional economic structure is a strong example of **Kapha dominance**.

Saudi Arabia's economy is built on oil wealth (accumulation), with a long history of economic reliance on a single, grounded resource. Gradually this economy is moving toward Vision 2030 reforms, but historically slow to change. Strong family and tribal structures is reflected in business practices and heavy public sector employment provides long-term security. Historically this economy is resistant to external economic pressures or rapid change. All these are Kapha traits.

Other Kapha-dominant countries are **Russia with traditional economic base such as** natural resource extraction, long-term centralized planning, and resistance to rapid reform; **rural Indian economies which is** agriculture-focused, rooted in tradition, with slow but steady growth.

Kapha economies are strong in times of global volatility because they **anchor** and **preserve**, but may stagnate without external stimulus.

4. Balanced Prakriti and Economic Health

Just as an individual's physical and mental health relies on the balance of doshas, the overall health of an economy depends on the balance between different sectors, resources, and policies. In a healthy economy, there needs to be balance among these elements: **creativity, focus on growth, and stability**.

A **Vata-dominant economy** might be overly focused on innovation and rapid change, potentially neglecting stability and sustainability. A **Pitta-dominant economy** might be highly competitive and aggressive, possibly leading to over-consumption or short-term gains at the expense of long-term well-being. A **Kapha-dominant economy** could be stable but resistant to change, potentially leading to stagnation or lack of innovation.

In Ayurveda, balance and harmony are the key principles. Similarly, modern economic thought is moving towards **sustainable growth**—recognizing that short-term economic profits

cannot come at the expense of long-term ecological and social health. This mirrors the Ayurvedic principle that health arises from balance, not from extremes. For instance, if a society is too focused on rapid economic growth (akin to a **Pitta-dominant economy**), it might experience environmental degradation or social inequality. In this case, an economic adjustment, like focusing more on sustainability (something Kapha might contribute), could restore harmony. If an economy is too focused on stability and resistance to change (like a **Kapha-dominant economy**), it might fail to innovate or adapt to global shifts and trends, resulting in stagnation.

5. Prakriti Analysis of an Economy leading to Personalized Approaches in Economic Policy

Drawing from the Ayurvedic approach of treating each person uniquely, there is potential for personalized approaches in economics and policy. Different economies exhibit different structural and behavioral traits based on geography, history, culture, institutions, demography, and stage of development. By recognizing the unique "constitution" of each economy, we can move away from one-size-fits-all approaches and toward more personalized, culturally cognizant, and effective policy design. *Prakriti analysis of an economy* involves identifying the inherent characteristics, structures, and behavioral tendencies of an economy to tailor more precise and effective policy interventions.

For vata-dominant economies, which are highly volatile, vulnerable to shocks but have entrepreneurial innovativeness, policy measurement should be stabilization, safety nets, and regulatory support. Pitta-dominant economies which are characterized by the traits of high productivity, inequality and stress on resources. policy focus must be redistribution, labor protections and sustainable growth. Kapha-dominant economies which are stable, resource-rich, but sluggish and risk-averse the policy focus may be innovation incentives, bureaucratic reforms, diversification.

By classifying an economy's prakriti, policymakers can **tailor fiscal and monetary policies**. E.g., for the vata-dominant economy there may be counter-cyclical buffers, flexible

regulations, for pitta-dominant progressive taxation, regulation of monopolies and for kapha-dominant economies stimulus for startups may be given. Prakriti analysis of economy may be helpful in targeting sectoral interventions, customizing welfare programs based on demographic and cultural aspects, in tailoring health, education, and unemployment schemes to the population's needs. **Education or employment policies** could be adjusted to individuals' strengths (e.g., creative, analytical, or steady) rather than adopting a one-size-fits-all approach. This can lead to more effective workforce management and productivity.

Though economies are dynamic, i.e., prakriti of any economy is ever changing with respect to time, prakriti analysis of an economy always leads to **more refined and adaptive policy-making which are greatly aligned with societal values and needs which reduces unintended policy consequences and enhance resilience and long-term sustainability**. By recognizing the unique "constitution" of each economy, we move away from one-size-fits-all approaches and toward more personalized, culturally cognizant, and effective policy design.

6. Conclusion:

While Ayurveda itself doesn't have a direct connection to economic systems, the principles of balance, personalization, and sustainability in Prakriti can offer insightful parallels. Just as Ayurveda tailors its approach to an individual's unique constitution, economics might also benefit from recognizing the varied strengths, roles, and needs of different segments of society. The overall "health" of an economy, like the individual, depends on the balance between various sectors, goals, and resources.

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MENTAL HEALTH AND STUDY HABITS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS - A CORRELATION STUDY

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Abstract

Mental health (MH) is crucial throughout all life stages, from childhood to adulthood. It impacts the entirety of a person's personality. The study was to compare their mental health and study habits based on gender and residential background, and it was also intended to explore the correlation between both variables among college students. A correlational research was adopted. The study sample consisted of 200 third-semester undergraduate learners from four selected colleges in the Hooghly District, utilizing simple random sampling. The results indicated that there was insignificantly differs in the mental health and study habits based on gender and residential background. But there existed insignificantly and very low correlated between both variables among college learners.

Keywords: Mental Health, Well-Being, Mental Illness, Study Habits, College Students

Introduction

Mental health (MH) is an essential element of a healthy lifestyle. The mental well-being of students is essential for fruitful learning and the healthy development of personalities. Furthermore, MH plays a central role at all stages of life, including infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. It denotes the lack of mental disorders or a state of "mental wellness". It relates to the daily lives of all individuals. "World Health Organization (WHO)" (2001a, p. 1) "mental health is define as a state of well-being in which individuals realize their own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and able to make a contribution to community". Advocates of positive psychology assert that MH involves a person's capability to enjoy life and maintain a balance among various activities and efforts aimed at achieving mental resilience. Herrman,

Saxena, Moodie, and Walker (2005, p. 2) stated that MH is base to the well-being and successful operation of people and communities. MH and mental disorders are influenced by a multitude of interconnected social, psychological, and biological components, similar to health and illness overall. Numerous research have shown that this correlates with the risk of mental disorders, which, in countries that are both developed and developing, is related to poverty indicators i.e., low educational attainment, and in certain studies, inadequate housing and low income (Herrman, Saxena, Moodie & Walker, 2005, p. xx). The WHO, along with various global organizations, recognizes the enhancement of MH is a preference issue for both nations with low to medium incomes and affluent ones (WHO, 2001b). Physical and mental healths are deeply linked through multiple processes, as evidenced by research on the correlation among depression and cardiovascular disease

(Raphael, Schmolke & Wooding, 2005, p. 132). Mental health, defined as subjective well-being, includes happiness in relation to “joy, love, self-efficacy, play”, and deeper engagement, rather than viewing pleasure as a mere illusion (Raphael, Schmolke & Wooding, 2005, p. 134). Again, positive mental health is a collection of critical domains that incorporate positive feelings of mind and well-being. It is an important part of overall health, which encompasses favorable physical health. It may coexist with and affect the onset, characteristics, and consequences of physical and psychological disorders. Likewise, “positive physical health” can affect the onset, characteristics, and consequences of psychological and physical disorders (Raphael, Schmolke & Wooding, 2005, p. 132). Mental health individuals do not experience stress or disability symptoms, and their “emotional, social, mental, and physical” well-being is enhanced when they can engage with others and confront daily challenges. Therefore, mental health pertains to an individual’s thoughts, emotions, and behaviors in response to the challenging circumstances of real life.

Today’s world is growing increasingly competitive, and performance quality is the most important aspect in students’ development. Most significant factors influencing pupils’ academic attainment is their “study habits” (SH). The SH is the most momentous predictor of educational progress and has a crucial influence in pupils’ academic success (Jafari et al., 2019; Karan & Mondal, 2023). Odori (2015) argued that this is a crucial element of learning, as learners’ academic success in institution is significantly influenced by their SH. “Good’s Dictionary of Education” (1995) explains “study habit is the tendency of pupil to study when the opportunities are given, the pupil’s way of studying whether systematic or unsystematic, efficient or inefficient” (Karan & Mondal, 2023). Students at any stage or level of education can have difficulties due to lack of study skills. Therefore, SH are essential in a pupil’s life, as each learner’s “achievement or failure” is contingent upon their individual study practices. Consequently, the study assists learners in modifying and enhancing their deficient study habits. Numerous researchers

have proven that pupil study habits correlate with academic achievement, a relationship influenced by various elements, including “parental socio-economic status (SES), design of curriculum, personality traits, learner motivation, interest, and attitude” (Razia, 2015). Verma (2016) stated that “good habits” minimize energy and time wasting. Consequently, enhancing SH is crucial for elevating learner academic achievement, as desired outcomes cannot be achieved otherwise. In this regard, the teacher plays a vital role in encouraging students to develop healthy study habits.

Review of Literature

Dhurandher & Agrawal (2015) found that insignificantly differs in the mental health among students at high secondary level on the basis of gender. Josepha (2015) found that a significantly differ in the MH of high school pupils on the basis of gender and locality and also exist an insignificant difference with reference to type of family. Subraman & Kadiravan (2017) revealed that academic stress has an important impact on the MH of high school learners. Naik, Bhattacharjee & Sutradhar (2015) mentioned that a significantly differs among adolescent learners on the based on locality. Riaz, Kiran & Malik (2002) reveals a significant impact of SH on pupils’ academic achievement (AA). Chaudhari (2013) stated that a significantly positive correlated between SH and AA of learners at high secondary level. Lawrence (2014) indicated that no significantly differ between SH and AA of high school pupils. Rabia et al. (2017) and Ebele & Olofu (2017) mentioned a meaningful association between learners’ SH and academic performance.

Significance of the Study

The 21st century might be characterized as the era of global rivalry. In the realm of education, the competition among college pupils has escalated significantly day by day. They are reluctant to adjust to societal changes. At this stage, there is a substantial likelihood that students will encounter a variety of psychological issues, including depression,

loneliness, drug addiction, feelings of insecurity, mental pressure, phobia, conflicts within themselves, and low academic performance. These issues can lead to emotional tensions, anxiety, various types of psychological disorders, and even suicidal impulses. Stress-related issues are escalating among individuals, not only in India but globally day by day. This stage is crucial for pupils in terms of personal progress and national progress. To survive in this competing and complex environment, sound mental health is essential for every learner. In this context, educators, mentors, and guides must assume a pivotal role. This study will assist investigators, academicians, and policymakers.

It is also thought that variances in gender, residential background, and mental health among students may have diverse effects on their study habits. The justification of those propositions necessitates detailed investigation. Consequently, from this viewpoint, the study has emerged.

Statement of the Problem

In light of the study's basis, several research-related questions emerged for the researchers. Therefore, the present investigators decide "Mental Health and Study Habits among College Students - A Correlation Study".

Objectives of the Study

In the current investigation, the researchers have framed the following objectives:

- 1) To compare the mental health among college learners based on their gender and residential background.
- 2) To compare the study habits among college learners based on their gender and residential background.
- 3) To investigate the association between mental health and study habits among college learners.

Hypotheses

To fulfill above mentioned objectives, the researchers has assumes framed null hypotheses:

H₀₁: There is no significantly differs in the mental health between boys and girls college students.

H₀₂: There is no significantly differs in the mental health between rural and urban college students.

H₀₃: There is no significantly differs in the study habits between boys and girls college learners.

H₀₄: There is no significantly differs in the study habits between rural and urban college students.

H₀₅: There is no significantly associated between mental health and study habits among college students.

Operational Definitions of the Important Terms Used in the Study

- a) **Mental Health:** WHO (2001a) defines "mental health is a state of well-being in which individuals realize their own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and able to make a contribution to community". In this investigation, MH based on overall scores obtained by pupils across various components of the Mental Health Scale (MHS).
- b) **Study Habits:** "Webster's Dictionary (2004)" defines as that "study is to apply the mind in acquiring knowledge and habit as a tendency toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become spontaneous". This investigation assessed SH based on overall scores attained by learners across multiple components of the Study Habits Scale (SHS).
- c) **College Students:** Generally 'college students' refer to students studying to class from 1st semester to 6th semester in different colleges under different University in West Bengal (WB). In this investigation, college students referred to pupils only pursuing in 3rd semester affiliated by the Burdwan University.

Method- The correlational research was adopted in the present study.

Variables- The investigators were determining two kinds of variables:

- 1) **Dependent Variable:** Study Habits
- 2) **Independent Variable:** Mental Health

Population

The study's population comprises of all the learners studying of 3rd semester of under graduate of colleges in Hooghly District of WB .

Sample and Sampling Procedure

The researchers were conveniently chosen 200 undergraduate learners of 3rd semester from four colleges which are located in Hooghly District of WB as the sample for this investigation. This study adopted a "simple random sampling" approach.

Tools Used

- 1) MHS developed and standardized by the current investigators. This scale contains of 39 items with six components – "Positive Self Evaluation, Perception of Reality, Integration of personality, Autonomy, Group Oriented Attitudes and Environmental Mastery". This scale is a 4-point – 'Always', 'Often', 'Rarely' and 'Never'. The scale's "reliability" in MHS was assessed using "Cronbach's

alpha" via SPSS version 22.0, obtaining a coefficient of 0.79, and "content validity" was evaluated by three efficient in education.

- 2) SHS developed and standardized by the investigators. This scale comprises 41 items categorized into seven different areas – "home environment & planning of work, reading & note taking, planning of subjects, habit of concentration, habits and attitudes, preparation for examination and school environment". This scale is a 5-point- 'always', 'often', 'sometimes', 'seldom' and 'never'. This scale's "reliability" was assessed using "Cronbach's alpha" via SPSS version 22.0, obtaining a coefficient of 0.78, and "content validity" was evaluated by three efficient in education.

Statistical Techniques Used

This study adopted a quantitative data analysis approach. The gathered data was examined using SPSS version 22.0. This study utilized statistical methods like "mean, standard deviation, t-test, and Pearson correlation (r)". The t-test and r were tested at the "0.05 level of significance" (2-tailed).

Data Analysis and Interpretation of the Results

- 1) To compare the mental health among college learners based on their gender and residential background.

Table-1: Comparison in the mental health among college learners

Variables	Group	N	Average	SD	df	t value	Sig.
Gender	Boys	96	114.74	11.258	198	.382	.703*
	Girls	104	114.11	12.132			
Residential Background	Rural	105	113.86	11.433	198	.702	.484*
	Urban	95	115.02	12.010			

* Insignificant

Based on the mean variation in MH between boys and girls college learners, it was insignificantly found. Consequently, the H_{01} has been accepted. In this context, gender does not serve as a crucial factor in contributing to the mean differences related to mental health. Another side, based on the mean difference in MH between rural and urban college learners, it was found insignificant. Consequently, the H_{02}

has been accepted. In this context, residential background does not serve as a crucial factor in contributing to the mean difference related to mental health.

2) To compare in the study habits among college learners based on their gender and residential background.

Table-2: Comparison in the study habits among college learners

Variables	Group	N	Average	SD	df	t value	Sig.
Gender	Boys	101	165.93	16.216	198	.876	.382*
	Girls	99	167.97	16.688			
Residential Background	Rural	113	166.81	16.133	198	.132	.895*
	Urban	87	167.11	16.928			

* Insignificant

Based on the mean variation in SH between boys and girls college learners, it was insignificantly found. Consequently, the H_{03} has been accepted. In this context, gender does not serve as a crucial factor in contributing to the mean differences related to study habits. Another side, based on the mean variation in SH between rural and urban college learners, it

was found insignificant. Consequently, the H_{04} has been accepted. In this context, residential background does not serve as a crucial factor in contributing to the mean difference related to study habits.

3 To investigate the association between both variables among college learners.

Table-3: Association between both variables

		MH	SH
MH	Pearson Correlation	1	.014*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.848
	N	200	200
SH	Pearson Correlation	.014*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.848	
	N	200	200

* Insignificant

Based on the analysis of association among the college pupils' on the basis of MH and their SH, it was found insignificant. Consequently, the H_{05} has been accepted.

Major Findings

- From this investigation, it is found that that there is insignificantly differs among college students in the mental health based on gender and residential background.

- It is found that that there is insignificantly differs among college students in the study habits based on gender and residential background.
- It is found that there is insignificantly and very low correlated among college students between the mental health and study habits.

Conclusion

Mental health, referred to as social and emotional intelligence, emphasizes the ability to identify and effectively react to one's own emotions and those of others. Finally, it's important to note that college students' mental health is very important because they are at a turning point in their lives in terms of academic, career, and family matters. The results indicate that there is insignificantly and very low correlated among college students between the mental health and study habits. The investigators also indicate that there is a no disparity in the MH of boys & girls and urban & rural college pupils. In contrast, mental health of boys students is good than the girls students' and urban pupils are good MH than the rural pupils' in the counterparts of their mean score. Again, girls' college pupils connect in SH more regularly than the boys' learners' and urban pupils connect in SH more regularly than the rural pupils' as reflected in their mean scores. So, it is imperative that educational institutions implement regular and mandatory activities, such as yoga, meditation, pranayama, and various cultural events, to enhance the MH among college pupils. There is a necessity for the enhancement of students' study habits to facilitate effective learning and elevate their academic performance, as well as to create a conducive environment that minimizes impediments to academic success.

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THE INFLUENCE OF PACKAGING ON CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISIONS: A CONCEPTUAL EXPLORATION

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Abstract:

Packaging is a vital element in marketing strategy, serving not just as a product container to protect the product but also as a medium for communication, differentiation, and brand positioning. This conceptual paper explores how packaging influences consumer purchase decisions through various visual, structural, and informational cues. Drawing upon established theories such as the Theory of Planned Behavior, Elaboration Likelihood Model, and Cue Utilization Theory, this study integrates psychological and behavioral perspectives to construct a comprehensive understanding of packaging's role in shaping consumer preferences. Through a review of key literature and conceptual discussion, this paper offers a synthesized model and identifies avenues for future empirical research.

Keywords: Packaging, Consumer Behavior, Purchase Decision, Conceptual Study, Marketing Psychology, Visual Cues

Introduction

In today's crowded and competitive marketplace, product packaging has transformed from a simple protective layer into a powerful tool for brand identity and consumer engagement. It now serves as a critical marketing tool that influences consumer perceptions, emotions, and ultimately, purchase behaviour. With consumers increasingly exposed to a multitude of options in both online and offline retail spaces, the ability of packaging to capture attention and communicate brand value is more crucial than ever. Research indicates that many purchase decisions are made impulsively and within seconds of encountering a product, with packaging often acting as the primary visual and psychological cue in that moment (Silayoi & Speece, 2007).

The modern consumer, shaped by time constraints, abundant choices, and heightened aesthetic sensitivity, relies heavily on visual and informational cues for product evaluation.

Packaging, therefore, serves as a stimulus that can generate emotional responses, affect brand perceptions, and even override rational considerations. Companies increasingly use packaging to differentiate their products, reflect their brand identity, and cater to the sensory expectations of target audiences. The dynamic relationship between consumer psychology and marketing design calls for a deeper theoretical exploration into how and why packaging shapes buying decisions.

This paper delves into the conceptual underpinnings of this relationship by examining established behavioural theories and drawing insights from interdisciplinary research. It aims to articulate a framework that not only clarifies packaging's role in consumer behaviour but also sets a foundation for future empirical inquiry. As consumers become more discerning and value-conscious, understanding packaging's influence is essential for businesses seeking to enhance customer engagement and loyalty.

1. Objectives of the Study

- To explore the theoretical relationship between packaging design and consumer purchase behaviour.
- To review key elements of packaging that affect consumer perception and purchase decisions.
- To critically examine consumer behavior theories through the lens of packaging cues and their impact on purchase decisions.
- To propose a conceptual model that integrates packaging characteristics with cognitive and affective responses.

Significance of the Study

As consumer choices become more complex and visually driven, packaging's role in consumer behaviour research grows increasingly important. This study provides a theoretical foundation that marketers can use to guide packaging design and innovation. The conceptual framework presented also serves as a basis for empirical validation, benefiting scholars, practitioners, and product developer

Literature Review

The Role of Packaging in Marketing

Packaging has long been recognized as a critical element in a company's overall marketing strategy. According to Underwood & Klein (2002), packaging functions as a "silent salesman," capable of communicating essential aspects of the product, including its identity, value proposition, and brand story. In this context, packaging is no longer seen merely as a functional item designed to protect and transport a product but as a tool for emotional engagement and brand positioning. Research by Kuvykaite et al. (2009) suggests that packaging influences brand recall, consumer satisfaction, and purchase behavior, making it a significant part of a company's branding efforts.

Studies also show that packaging can establish an initial impression of product quality, which may ultimately influence the purchasing

decision. In a crowded market, where consumers are often overwhelmed by an abundance of choices, packaging helps products stand out and capture attention (Magnier & Schoormans, 2015). The emotional connection formed through packaging elements such as colours, graphics, and logos can foster a sense of trust and familiarity, contributing to consumer loyalty (Schmitt, 2012).

Packaging Attributes and Consumer Behaviour

Numerous attributes of packaging play a role in shaping consumer perceptions and decisions. These attributes can be categorized into visual, structural, and informational elements, each of which can trigger specific psychological responses.

- **Visual Elements:** Colour, typography, imagery, and graphics are often the first cues consumers notice when interacting with a product. Orth & Malkewitz (2008) found that consumers form initial impressions of a brand based on packaging visuals, influencing both emotional responses and product perceptions. Emotionally resonant packaging significantly increases the chances of a product being chosen, especially in retail environments where impulse purchases are frequent.
- **Structural Design:** The physical design of the packaging—shape, size, material, and usability—affects how easily a product can be handled and perceived. Silayo & Speece (2007) highlight those structural aspects of packaging, such as ease of opening or resealability, can impact perceived product convenience and quality. The material used for packaging (e.g., eco-friendly vs. plastic) has also gained attention, as consumers increasingly consider sustainability in their purchase decisions.
- **Informational Content:** Packaging's ability to communicate product information, such as ingredients, usage instructions, and nutritional facts, is essential for more rational decision-making. Rettie & Brewer (2000) argue that informational cues help reduce consumer uncertainty, especially when the product is

new or unfamiliar. Clear, concise packaging information helps consumers make informed choices, leading to greater satisfaction and trust in the brand.

Emotional and Cognitive Influence

Consumers' responses to packaging are often a combination of emotional and cognitive factors. Dual-process theories of psychology, such as the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) proposed by Petty & Cacioppo (1986), suggest that consumers process packaging information through two distinct pathways. The central route involves detailed, cognitive evaluation of the product's features, while the peripheral route triggers emotional reactions based on visuals or branding cues.

Magnier & Schoormans (2015) suggest that emotional responses to packaging are often quick and subconscious. For example, brightly coloured packaging can evoke excitement or happiness, which can influence purchasing decisions without the consumer's conscious awareness. In contrast, cognitive evaluations of packaging help consumers assess product quality and make more reasoned choices.

Theoretical Framework

Several established psychological and consumer behavior theories are relevant to understanding the influence of packaging on consumer purchase decisions. These theories provide insights into how consumers interact with packaging and make purchase decisions based on various psychological processes.

Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)

Ajzen's (1991) Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) poses that attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control influence consumer intention and behaviour. In the context of packaging, attitudes toward a product's packaging—whether positive or negative—can shape consumer intentions. For instance, consumers often form positive attitudes toward eco-friendly packaging, boosting their intention to purchase the product. Packaging also acts as a signal to consumers, influencing both subjective norms (social pressure to buy environmentally friendly

products) and perceived behavioural control (ease of use and disposal).

5.2 Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM)

Petty & Cacioppo's (1986) Elaboration Likelihood Model distinguishes between two routes to persuasion: the central route (which involves careful, rational analysis of information) and the peripheral route (which relies on emotional or aesthetic cues). In packaging, the central route may involve detailed information on the packaging, such as nutritional facts or ingredient lists, which appeals to consumers who are more involved with the product. The peripheral route, on the other hand, uses visual cues, such as the design, colours, and overall aesthetic appeal, to attract consumers in low-involvement decisions.

Research by Rettie & Brewer (2000) supports this model, indicating that visual elements such as colours and images often play a significant role in influencing consumer decisions, especially when the consumer is making a low-involvement, quick purchase.

Cue Utilization Theory

Cue Utilization Theory, proposed by Olson & Jacoby (1972), suggests that consumers rely on external cues—such as packaging—to evaluate product quality, especially when they lack direct experience with the product. In unfamiliar purchasing situations, consumers rely on cues to assess a product's value and quality. Packaging, with its visual and informational cues, serves as a crucial determinant in this decision-making process. If the packaging reflects a premium or trusted brand image, consumers are more likely to infer that the product itself is of high quality.

Discussion

- **Visual and Structural Influence:** Visual appeal can trigger instant engagement, especially in low-involvement purchases like FMCGs. Structural features such as resealability or eco-friendly materials add to perceived value (Wang, Wang, & Liu, 2020).

- **Cognitive Load and Decision-Making:** Consumers often make quick decisions based on heuristics. Packaging that reduces cognitive load by clearly presenting benefits, ingredients, and brand values facilitates quicker choices (Kuvykaite et al., 2009).
- **Emotional Bonding and Brand Loyalty:** Emotionally appealing packaging enhances brand attachment and repeat purchases. Symbolic cues (e.g., heritage logos, sustainable messaging) contribute to emotional resonance (Schmitt, 2012).
- **Cultural and Contextual Variations:** Cultural preferences shape packaging perceptions. For instance, minimalism may appeal in Scandinavian markets, while colourful and ornate designs may be preferred in Asian contexts (Bloch, 1995).

Conclusion

This conceptual exploration underscores packaging's multidimensional impact on consumer behaviour. Grounded in psychological theories and empirical research, this study offers a comprehensive understanding of packaging as both a marketing tool and a psychological trigger. For marketers, packaging should be seen as a strategic brand asset—its design must harmonize aesthetics and functionality, while also being culturally relevant and environmentally sustainable. Investing in consumer packaging research can yield long-term loyalty and competitive differentiation. The proposed framework paves the way for further empirical research to validate the connections and guide packaging innovation.

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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT THROUGH FINANCIAL INCLUSION TO BRING INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN JHARKHAND

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Abstract

Tribal women play a pivotal role in the socio-economic and cultural fabric of tribal societies in India. However, they continue to face severe disadvantages in education, health, employment, and financial independence. This paper critically examines the importance of economic empowerment for tribal women, with a special focus on financial inclusion initiatives such as the Self-Help Groups (SHGs), microfinance programs, and government schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. Drawing upon secondary data sources and field-based examples, particularly from tribal-dominated regions like Jharkhand, the study highlights the persistent challenges of financial illiteracy, lack of access to formal credit, social exclusion, and infrastructural gaps. At the same time, it showcases successful models of women's economic empowerment through collective action, micro-enterprise development, and institutional support. The findings emphasize the need for targeted policies, improved financial infrastructure, and stronger community-level institutions to ensure inclusive development and sustainable livelihoods for tribal women.

Keywords: Socio-economic, marginalized, tribal women, financial services, micro-credit.

Introduction

Women in a tribal society play a vital role in their social, cultural, economic, and religious ways of life and are considered an economic asset in their society. But they are still lagging far behind in the different walks of life like education, employment, good health, and economic empowerment. Though they are industrious, they have limited control over resources and economic activities. Therefore, there is a need for the economic empowerment of tribal women in order to overcome inequality, discrimination, and exploitation and to achieve their all-round development in society.

“Economic Empowerment” of tribal women is quite new, and it has been contextualized and acquired a new connotation in recent years among social scientists, policy makers, and

development activists. So to overcome all the obstacles of economic empowerment of tribal women, there is an urgent need to analyze these problems in detail and take some necessary action. The tribal women, being economically poor and socially backward, live at a low level of scale and lack the quality of life. Thus, they often face problems of food insecurity, malnutrition, lack of access to health care services and education, and become victims of domestic violence and rape. Unlike well-organized modern communities, tribal communities and tribal women lag far behind in social networking.

Women's inclusion in banking has a huge impact on empowerment. Studies suggest that when a woman has ownership of an account and access to money, it is used to benefit the family's health or educate children. Women are also found to be more regular in loan repayment

than men. When the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was set up, it was aimed at broadening financial inclusion and was not gender-specific. But the positive fallout seems to have been the eagerness of women to access banking. Despite drawbacks, the scheme has provided certain opportunities for the women too.

One very powerful way of ensuring greater gender equality is through the financial route. The government's *Make in India* scheme focuses mainly on heavy industries and inviting foreign companies to set up shop in India and generate employment. But what stops the government from pushing more women into business ventures? It is often seen that women put themselves down, saying they have no head for business. But micro-finance and credit schemes in remote tribal areas show women's ability to not just understand financial intricacies but also adhere to loan repayment rules. Entrepreneurship should be encouraged much more at the rural level and the panchayat system should be made to work for women. Even in farming, more investment must be made in women to enable them to understand and execute the business of farming.

It is an undeniable fact that tribal communities, particularly in eastern India like Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, and Assam, are excluded in many ways from accessing and benefiting from mainstream development initiatives. Tribal societies have inseparable associations with natural resources and are generally self-sufficient for their socio-economic, cultural, and physical existence. However, gradual exposure to non-tribal culture and environmental changes—physical, social, and economic—have sped up change processes, resulting in the loss of traditional economic resource control. Consequently, tribal livelihoods are badly affected. They have poorer access to labor, land, and capital markets, and weaker political representation. Social exclusion and poverty have become interrelated for tribes.

Lack of finance and inability to arrange it poses a number of problems for poor women. Tribal women are generally deprived of financial arrangements due to the heavy cost of borrowing, unavailability of financial facilities,

lack of collateral, unemployment, poverty, and illiteracy. Hence, there is an urgent need to extend financial services to these poor women to make them self-reliant and self-dependent.

Literature Review

1. Women Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Women entrepreneurship has been increasingly recognized as a key driver of economic growth and social transformation. The contribution of women to enterprise development not only enhances household income but also accelerates inclusive development by ensuring gender equity and poverty alleviation (Minniti & Naudé, 2010). In India, women entrepreneurs face structural and socio-cultural challenges that hinder their full participation in economic activities (Tambunan, 2009).

2. Financial Inclusion as a Catalyst for Women Empowerment

Financial inclusion—defined as access to affordable financial services such as savings, credit, insurance, and payments—has been acknowledged as a critical enabler for women's economic empowerment. According to the World Bank (2022), improving financial inclusion for women leads to increased household welfare, business expansion, and long-term investments. However, gender disparity in access to financial services remains a significant barrier, especially in rural and underdeveloped regions like Jharkhand (Sarma & Pais, 2011).

3. Status of Women Entrepreneurship in Jharkhand

Jharkhand, though rich in natural resources, faces socio-economic challenges such as poverty, low female literacy, and limited employment opportunities for women. Studies indicate that despite government efforts like Skill India and Startup India, women entrepreneurship remains largely informal and small-scale (Kumar & Singh, 2021). The tribal population, which constitutes a significant share of Jharkhand's demography, exhibits

unique cultural constraints and opportunities related to women's economic roles.

4. Role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Microfinance

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as instrumental in promoting financial inclusion and entrepreneurship among rural women in Jharkhand. Microfinance institutions, in collaboration with SHGs, provide credit, capacity building, and market linkages. Studies by NABARD (2020) and Gupta (2015) show that SHG-led financial inclusion leads to improved decision-making power and entrepreneurial activity among women, especially in tribal districts.

5. Barriers to Financial Inclusion for Women Entrepreneurs

Despite the policy emphasis, several obstacles limit the effectiveness of financial inclusion. These include lack of financial literacy, absence of collateral, limited digital connectivity, and socio-cultural biases (Ghosh & Vinod, 2017). In Jharkhand, rural women often rely on informal credit systems and are hesitant to interact with formal banking institutions. This underlines the need for targeted financial literacy programs and women-centric banking solutions.

6. Policy Interventions and Inclusive Growth

Government schemes such as MUDRA Yojana, Stand-Up India, and Jan Dhan Yojana have been launched to promote financial inclusion. While these schemes show promise, their impact on grassroots women entrepreneurs in states like Jharkhand is limited due to implementation gaps and lack of awareness (Desai & Joshi, 2019). Inclusive growth in Jharkhand necessitates localized entrepreneurship development policies with gender-sensitive financial instruments.

The literature affirms that financial inclusion is a powerful tool to enhance women entrepreneurship, which in turn contributes to inclusive growth. In Jharkhand, unlocking this potential requires a multidimensional strategy involving financial literacy, institutional

support, SHG strengthening, and culturally sensitive interventions.

Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to analyze the challenges and opportunities in the economic empowerment of tribal women, particularly in the context of financial inclusion initiatives in India. The study aims to explore how financial services, self-help groups (SHGs), microfinance programs, and government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana contribute to improving the socio-economic status of tribal women. It seeks to recommend policy interventions that can promote financial literacy, access to credit, and entrepreneurship among women in tribal and rural areas, thereby enabling inclusive growth and self-reliance.

Methodology

Extensive literature survey regarding the topic and related concepts has been done. Resources have been taken from various primary and secondary sources such as books, research papers, newspapers, magazines, websites etc. The data obtained is compiled and analyzed.

Results and Discussions

The socio-economic condition of women is not very satisfactory, especially regarding their financial status. Women's participation in development cannot be overlooked; they constitute a major part of the workforce. However, they are not at par with their male counterparts. In tribal areas like Jharkhand, women are responsible for arranging finance for their families and perform well in livelihood generation, but formal sources of finance are minimal. Less education and awareness push them toward informal credit sources, resulting in exploitation and rural indebtedness.

Cheap and affordable credit is essential for national growth. Development of human capital, including women, is a key goal. Inclusive growth is impossible without female participation. Though women make up 48% of the population, only 20.85% are in the workforce. They mostly occupy low-paid jobs,

face social-economic problems, and need targeted financial empowerment policies.

There is a significant change in poor households due to women's participation in financial inclusion programs like SHGs. These programs, often supported by the government and NGOs, improve women's economic and social status. They become more aware of family welfare, sanitation, education, and health.

The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme launched by NABARD in 1992 is significant. Supported by commercial banks, SIDBI, RMK, HUDCO, HDFC, FWWB, and donors like Robobank, it offers financial services to SHGs. SHGs empower women to become confident and economically self-reliant.

Examples include Mahila Samiti and Tata Steel's *Tejaswini* programme, which reaches 800 villages in Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh, promoting pickle making, chicken rearing, and handicrafts. These empower women economically.

NGO AID also established Mahila Bank in 2007 to promote financial self-sufficiency. SHG members show marked improvement in financial stability. Despite this progress, microfinance needs lower costs and stronger integration with the formal financial system.

Women entrepreneurship should move from superficiality to productivity. Government schemes like *Jan Dhan*, *Skill India*, and *Start-up India*, *Stand-up India* must authentically support women's participation in the economy.

Conclusion and Implications

Jharkhand, rich in mineral resources, offers numerous growth opportunities. The tribal population, though hardworking, follows traditional practices and lacks access to finance. Despite comprising a major part of the workforce, tribal women remain marginalized. Addressing their financial inclusion is essential for them to benefit from formal credit and achieve self-reliance. Empowering tribal women through entrepreneurship and financial

inclusion will ensure inclusive growth in the state.

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