

SJIF Impact Factor(2023) : 8.224

ISI I.F.Value : 1.188

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662

DOI : 10.36713/epra2013



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EPRA International Journal of

MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

Monthly, Peer Reviewed (Refereed) & Indexed International Journal

Volume - 9 Issue - 10 October 2023



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ISSN (Online) : 2455 - 3662
SJIF Impact Factor(2023) :8.224
ISI I.F. Value : 1.188
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EPRA International Journal of
**Multidisciplinary
Research**

Monthly Peer Reviewed & Indexed
International Online Journal

Volume: 9 Issue: 10 October 2023

Indexed By:



 Published By :EPRA Publishing

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EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)

Peer Reviewed Journal|| Journal DOI URL: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra2013>

CONTENTS

S.NO	TITLE	AUTHOR/S	PAGES
1.	BASICS OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE	Ibatova , Ruzikulov, Mamatkulova	1-3
2	HISTORY OF THE HUVAYDO'S WORKS STUDY	Zaripova Dilfuza Bakhtiorovna	4-7
3	HIP DISLOCATION, ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION, EPIDEMIOLOGY, MECHANISMS OF ACTION, CLASSIFICATION, CLINICAL PRESENTATION, IMAGING PRESENTATION, TREATMENT, COMPLICATIONS AND DISLOCATION AFTER TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT	Bryam Esteban Coello García, Andrés Mateo Gallegos Delgado, Erika Paola Luzuriaga Sacoto, Juan Ignacio Cobos Calle, Geovanna Karolina Cazorla Andrade, Karen Michelle Espinoza Guarango, Ricardo Andrés Vargas Álvarez, Paul Alexis Chuquitarco Marin, Dayana Paulina Valarezo Ibañez, Edgar Gabriel Pesántez Bravo	8-15
4	DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A HPLC METHOD FOR THE QUANTIFICATION OF BENZOYL PEROXIDE IN FLOUR	Dr.Abhilash Babu G, Arun Kumar	16-21
5	IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON MENTAL HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES/ SUBORDINATES	Ms.Manisha	22-24
6	GRAPH THEORY AS A CATALYST FOR EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT: UNVEILING THE POWER OF NETWORK ANALYSIS	Muhammed Muti Ur Rehman	25-29
7	CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE BENEFITS OF BHARANGI	Suhas Suresh Kolekar	30-33
8	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON MOBILE WALLETS AND MOBILE MONEY	Dr. Surekha B Mishra, Prof. Nileshwari Vinay Ghumre	34-41
9	FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF GESTATION IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH COVID-19 ASSOCIATED MYOCARDITIS	Karimov A.Kh., Tukhtabaev A.A., Tukhtabaeva G.M	42-46
10	THE CONTRIBUTION OF CLINICAL (TREATMENT) SUPPORT TO THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS (PLWHA) IN MBALA DISTRICT	Kunda Elasto Mattias, Daniel Ndhlovu	47-51
11	MARKET PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS IN CALABAR, CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA	Bassey J. Bassey	52-59
12	SOCIAL MEDIA: BOON OR CURSE FOR YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH	Tomar Chelshi	60-61
13	STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF HIK POTHU KETAKELADHI PASTE FOR ANKLE SPRAIN (ULUKKUWA)	Anoma Geethani Samarawickrama, Chamila T Jayawardana	61-66
14	ANALYSIS OF LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST HEALTH AND SAFETY (K3), NURSES IN THE ICU (INTENSIVE CARE	Jiao Xiaowei	67-70

	UNIT) ROOM OF ROYAL PRIMA HOSPITAL MEDAN		
15	A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION THEORIES AND RESEARCH	Suman Devi, Prof. Kh.Tomba Singh	71-76
16	E-COMMERCE WEBSITES IMPACT ON LOCAL RETAILERS-ADAPTATION IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL SHOPPING	Kavita Rani, Munawar Hussain	77-79
17	REPAIR CAPABILITIES OF ALLOGENIC STEM CELLS IN DISEASES OF THE ANTERIOR SEGMENT OF THE EYEBALL	Kasimova,Makhkamova,Iminova , Juraev	80-82
18	POST COVID19 CO MORBIDITIES AMONG UNDER 5 CHILDREN-A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	Deepthi, Olive Grace Samuel, Gayathri	83-86
19	AUTOGENOUS RIB GRAFT FOR NASAL RECONSTRUCTION, PANORAMIC REVISION	Bryam Esteban Coello García, Andrea Carolina Carpio Márquez, Paola Fernanda Murillo Pineda, Pablo Francisco Pillajo Franco, Josue Javier Lombeida Arias, Marcelo Alexander Pico Aldas, Karen Michelle Aguirre Tenorio, Mauro Jacinto Moyano Ureña, Johanna Belen Illescas Aguilera, Tania Alexandra Pinchao Guerrero	87-91
20	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF MERGER BANK IN INDIA-AN EAGLE MODEL APPROACH	Mayurkumar V. Dadresha	92-98
21	ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2000 IN GERONA, TARLAC	Dr.Jan Vincent Salarzon Carmen, RCrim., PhD Crim	99-108
22	A STUDY ON EMPLOYEES' AWARENESS AND PRACTICES ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HDFC BANK IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT	Dr.R.Suresh	109-111
23	ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ARECA NUT EXTRACT IN WOUND HEALING AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION IN WISTAR RATS	Liu Yuxin	112-115
24	EFFECTIVENESS TEST OF GARLIC ETHANOL EXTRACT ALLIUM SATIVUM IN ACCELERATING WOUND HEALING AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION	Tang Yaoping	116-119
25	NATO OPERATIONS-ENHANCING THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN SECURITY	Mohit Kumar Singh Sengar, Prof. Bharti Das	120-123
26	GASLIGHTING-AN IN DEPTH REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIPULATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS	Megha Manjula Gaikwad, Dr. Leena Sharma	124-126
27	THE CONTRIBUTION OF SPIRITUAL SUPPORT TO THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS (PLWHA) IN MBALA DISTRICT OF ZAMBIA	Kunda Elasto Mattias, Daniel Ndhlovu	127-134
28	SOCIO POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF BHUMIJ TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN WEST BENGAL-AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY	Biswajit Goswami, Swami Tattwasarananda	135-141
29	USE OF CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGIES IN DIGITAL AGE FOR EFFECTIVE	Bikram Tikader	142-146

	TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION		
30	EFFECTIVENESS OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY INTERVENTION PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH-TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION CENTER DOH-TRC	Dr. Edelito P. Deles, Dr. Jan Vincent Salarzon Carmen, Dr. Renel P. Cruz	147-161
31	NON-PERFORMING ASSETS NPAS ISSUE AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA	Neha Saini	162-164
32	FUNCTIONAL SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME HYDRONYMS IN FIRDAVS UL IQBAL	Baymuratova Khosiyat Atabayevna	165-167
33	SOME SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS OF THE FAST FOOD SECTOR OF THE PUBLIC CATERING	Sarvarbek	168-171
34	TRANSLATION OF RANK AND POSITION EXPRESSIONS IN HISTORICAL WORKS	Otajanova Lola ,Yuldashev Doniyor	172-176
35	PEDAGOGICAL VIEWS OF NASIRIDDIN TUSI	Matyakubova	177-179
36	ABUL HASAN MOVARDI'S PEDAGOGICAL IDEAS ABOUT NAFS GREED AND LUST	Egamberganova	180-181
37	IMPACT OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR ON CONSUMER GOODS-A PRIMARY ANALYSIS	Dr.Sheela M.C	182-189
38	ENERGY AUDIT OF AN ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN KERALA	Niranjana, Lakshmi priya , Ananya Nair, Anupama Unnikrishnan	190-194
39	SAFETY RISK MANAGEMENT AS RELATED TO AIRPORT PASSENGER EXPERIENCE AT MANILA INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC AIRPORTS	Dr. Oscar Gapasin Abuan, Dr. Rhem Rick N. Corpuz, Dr. Jan Vincent Salarzon Carmen	195-208
40	DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM	Turumbetova	209-211
41	THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH WORKERS' DISTRIBUTION ON THE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN MANDERA COUNTY, KENYA	Fatuma Abdirahman, Musa Oluoch, Kezia Njoroge	212-222
42	CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF SECURITY GUARDS OF A SAMPLED SECURITY AGENCY	Dr.Edelito P.Deles	223-228
43	UNLOCKING THE MIND: UNDERSTANDING THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PRE-HOSPITAL DELAY IN PATIENTS WITH ANGINA	Samiksha Paramhans, Santhosh Kumar J, Naiju M Punnoose, Merry Rose Joseph	229-231
44	NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES: UNRAVELLING THE CHALLENGES IN CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING	Priyanka Patel	232-234
45	GERIATRIC NURSING IN THE COMMUNITY: ADDRESSING THE UNIQUE HEALTHCARE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY	Pooja Mishra	235-237
46	EXERCISE AS A THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION FOR METABOLIC DISEASES-EXPLORING MECHANISMS AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS	Dr. P.Manju Pushpa	238-240

47	THE IMPACT OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON TODAY'S YOUTH: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS	Kavita Rani	241-243
48	BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION OF INNOVATION CLUSTER IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	Tarakhtieva Gulmira Kulbaevna	244-246
49	EXPLORING THE FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR TOURISM STUDENTS	Abdullaeva Feruza Suyunovna	247-248
50	CONCEPTUALIZATION OF TERMS-PRINCIPLES AND METHODS	Dalieva Madina	249-250
51	THE FUTURE OF EDTECH COMPANIES IN INDIA-REVOLUTIONIZING EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE	Neha Saini	251-253
52	ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD IMPROVEMENT IN PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR	Jonathan Emmanuel Mangelekaa, Donghai Hua	254-260
53	MARKETING REEVALUATED-PROPOSING COMPUTER ASSISTED GENERATION OF ONLINE SELLER MARKETING CONTENT	Neel Sirivara	261-263
54	POSSIBILITIES OF USING MODERN SHOOTING TRAINERS IN TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF SHOOTING TRAINING	Olim Yuldashevich Yusupov	264-265
55	A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON APACHAE II AND SOFA SCORE AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN SELECTED HOSPITAL, BHOPAL, M.P.	BincyThomas, Dr.LeenaSharma	266-269
56	MEEKLY PI-NORMAL SPACES IN GENERAL TOPOLOGY	Hamant Kumar, M.C.Sharma	270-274
57	INNOVATIVE SOLUTION FOR IMPLEMENTING WEB FORM SUBMISSION IN STATIC WEBSITES	Jais Binoy	275-282
58	A NEW PROPOSED METHOD FOR SOLVING TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS	Manishkumar Jaiswal	283-288
59	MATHEMATICAL ANXIETY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER, LOCALITY AND TYPES OF SCHOOLS	Monika Sangral, Sunil Kumar	289-294
60	EDUCATION SYSTEM ON INDIAN CAMPUSES-A REVIEW	Srinivasa Rao Gundu, Tanuja Chundru, Venkata Ramana Manipatruni, Venkata Rama Rao Karibandi	295-303
61	LIVED EXPERIENCES OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS ON CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT DURING IN-PERSON CLASSES AN INQUIRY	Kylah Gee F. Maureal, Joju Amor D. Villajos	304-314
62	USAGE METHODS AND IMPORTANCE OF PHRASAL VERBS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	Gulistan Kakhkhorova	315-316
63	HOW ANTHROPOLOGY CAN HELP WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS?	Murshedul Arafin	317-324
64	GUMMY SMILE, PANORAMIC REVIEW, DESCRIPTION, ETIOLOGY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, TREATMENT AND PROGNOSIS	María Alexandra Sarmiento Jaramillo, Andrea Estefanía Miranda Faicán, Doménica Estefanía Alvarado	325-331

		Guzmán, Valeria Soledad Dávila Sarmiento, Josue Javier Lombeida Arias, Paola Fernanda Rivas Quezada, Paola Fernanda Murillo Pineda, Karen Michelle Aguirre Tenorio, Mauro Jacinto Moyano Ureña, Bryam Esteban Coello García	
65	PARKINSON'S DISEASE DETECTION THROUGH VOICE SIGNALS	Chittiprolu.Saranya, Chittibomma.Sai Sindhu, Ikkurthi.Chandi Priya, Dantu.Swati, Anne.Dhatri , Alla.Kalavathi	332-336
66	MBTI-BASED PERSONALITY PREDICTION FROM TEXT USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES	Punati.Venkata Jahnavi, Pulivarthi. Hima Sumana,Shaik. Charishma Kousar, Pasupuleti.Himaja, Kondru.Jeevan Ratnakar	337-342
67	THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF BEED STUDENTS ON THE ACADEMIC TRANSITION FROM DISTANCE EDUCATION TO LIMITED FACE-TO-FACE LEARNING MODALITY-A QUALITATIVE INQUIRY	Juvy U. Eguia, Perla C. Padro	343-354
68	ZAHID KAWTHARI'S SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY AND ITS PECULIARITIES	Khabibidinov Baburshah Abduvali ugli	355-357
69	STRUCTURE OF PRE-COMPETITION TRAINING IN THE TRAINING GROUP (ON THE EXAMPLE OF BADMINTON)	Fotima Ismoilova	358-361
70	COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICAL STANDARDS BY MANILA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL-BASIS FOR CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM	Oscar G Abuan, PhD., Renel P Cruz, PhD., Edelito P Deles, PhD.	362-373
71	CARDIAC DISEASE PREDICTION USING RANDOM FOREST WITH LINEAR MODEL	B.Naga Vardhana, B.Rohitha, G.Anusha, B.Sneha Latha, Ch.Aiswarya, R.Sudha Kishore	374-381
72	THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS TOWARDS THE RELATIONSHIP REGARDING THE AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE	Rhem Rick N.Corpuz, Rafael M.Dela Cruz, BJ Bryan G.Lising, Justin Dale W.Miclat	382-398
73	BALANCING TRANSPARENCY AND PRIVACY: PERCEPTIONS OF BODY-WORN CAMERAS IN ANGELES CITY, PAMPANGA	Rhem Rick N.Corpuz, Kathya Greene Villafria, Kyla Alora Faith C.Reyes, Lorenz Angelo C.Cunanan	399-413
74	WAYS OF TEACHING CLASSICAL LITERATURE TO STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF PROBLEM EDUCATION	Ganiyev Bekzod Bakhronovich	414-416
75	STUDY ON ALTERNATIVES OPTIONS FOR SUBSTITUTING EGGS IN BROWNIE	Neil Rohan Fernandies, Mr.Denzil D'costa	417-420
76	DIABETES PREDICTION USING SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES	N. Srividhya, K. Divya, N. Sanjana, K. Krishna Kumari, M. Rambhupal	421-426
77	ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	Rhem Rick N. Corpuz,	427-439

	IN ANGELES CITY: INSIGHTS, GAPS, AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE	Joshua A. Nacu, Journal M. Manalo, Jelvin T. Laxamana	
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BASICS OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

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ABSTRACT

A healthy lifestyle should be rationally organized, active, hard-working, and hardening. It should protect against adverse environmental influences, allow one to maintain moral, mental and physical health until old age; proper nutrition allows the body to realize its maximum potential. Proper nutrition allows the body to reach its maximum potential. Carbohydrates, fats and proteins provide the body with energy. Physical exercise helps people maintain youth, delay old age, improve their appearance, lose excess weight, increase vitality and improve well-being. Physical culture, regimen, and daily routine are a powerful accumulator of vitality, bringing vigor and cheerfulness, pride in one's motor skills and capabilities.

KEYWORDS: *healthy lifestyle, nutrition, sleep patterns, physical education, daily routine.*

INTRODUCTION

A healthy lifestyle is a lifestyle based on moral principles. He must be rationally organized, active, hard-working, hardening. It should protect against adverse environmental influences and allow one to maintain moral, mental and physical health until old age [1,3,7].

Health is an invaluable asset not only for every person, but also for the entire society. Health helps us fulfill our plans, successfully solve the main tasks of life, overcome difficulties, and, if necessary, significant overloads [2,6,9,11]. Good health, wisely maintained and strengthened by the person himself, ensures a long and active life. Some become victims of inactivity (hypodynamia), which causes premature aging, others overeat with the almost inevitable development in these cases of obesity, vascular sclerosis, and in some - diabetes mellitus, others do not know how to rest, be distracted from work and everyday worries, are always restless, nervous, suffer from insomnia, which ultimately leads to numerous diseases of the internal organs.

Some people succumb to the addiction of smoking and alcohol and actively shorten their lives. Many people remember the need to take care of their health only when they are sick. Well, having recovered, they immediately forget about reasonable prevention and do nothing to prevent the disease in the future [4,10].

Lack of movement, lack of physical work, physical exercise is a characteristic feature of our time, a disease of the century. Indeed, the mechanization of labor, the development of transport, the growth of material well-being in all spheres of life have led to the fact that the majority of the population of a country with a high level of culture does not receive the proper dose of movement, either quantitatively or qualitatively [5,8,12].

Many men and women go through life without ever knowing what it means to truly be physically fit. They do not know the feeling of a truly healthy person, nor the joyful knowledge that any work can be done and nothing causes fatigue. However, with the right approach and calculated efforts, they can all provide themselves with just such a life. According to WHO experts, the state of health is determined only 10% by the level of development of medicine as a science and the state of medical care, 20% by the state of the environment, 20% by hereditary factors and 50% by lifestyle.

1. The role of Proper Nutrition

Food is not only the main source of energy but also a "building material" for new cells. People eat differently, but there are a number of requirements that should be taken into account by everyone. First of all, food should be varied and nutritious, i.e. contain all essential nutrients in the right quantities and in certain proportions. There are no foods that are good or bad in themselves. All food products have nutritional value to one degree or another, however, there is no ideal food. It is important not what we eat, but how much we eat, when we eat and in what combinations we eat certain foods.

Proper nutrition allows the body to reach its maximum potential. Carbohydrates, fats and proteins provide the body with energy, while vitamins, minerals and water contain no calories. The main sources of energy are carbohydrates and fats (lipids). Overeating should not be allowed: it leads to obesity. A diet with the systematic introduction of exorbitant quantities of any one product or nutrients of one class is also very harmful to health. The intervals between meals should not be too long (no more than 5-6 hours). It is harmful to eat only 2 times a day, but in excessive portions, because... this places too much strain on the circulation.

It is better for a healthy person to eat 3-4 times a day. With three meals a day, lunch should be the most satisfying, and dinner should be the lightest. It is harmful to read and solve complex



and important problems while eating. You should not rush, swallow large pieces of food without chewing. Systematic dry food, without hot dishes, has a bad effect on the body. It is necessary to observe the rules of personal hygiene and sanitation.

A person who neglects their diet is, over time, at risk of developing such severe digestive diseases as, for example, peptic ulcers, etc. Thorough chewing and grinding of food to a certain extent protects the mucous membrane of the digestive organs from mechanical damage, scratches and, in addition, promotes rapid penetration juices deep into the food mass. You need to constantly monitor the condition of your teeth and oral cavity.

2. The role of Physical Activity

Physical exercise helps people maintain youth, delay old age, improve their appearance, lose excess weight, increase vitality and improve well-being. Good physical shape is a person's ability to cope with everyday activities cheerfully and energetically, without experiencing excessive fatigue and maintaining enough strength to enjoy leisure time.

Physical exercise is muscular activity that helps maintain physical fitness. Physical exercise produces a variety of beneficial physiological and psychological effects in humans.

When engaging in physical exercise, you should remember some training principles: the body needs a warm-up before performing main exercises and a cool-down after them. The intensity, duration and frequency of training should provide a training effect. For knowledge workers, systematic physical education and sports acquires exceptional importance. A trained person can easily cope with significant physical activity. The strength and performance of the heart muscle, the main engine of blood circulation, is directly dependent on the strength and development of all muscles. Therefore, physical training, while developing the muscles of the body, at the same time strengthens the heart muscle. In people with undeveloped muscles, the heart muscle is weak, which is revealed during any physical work.

Physical training strengthens and develops skeletal muscles, heart muscle, blood vessels, respiratory system and many other organs, which greatly facilitates the functioning of the circulatory system and has a beneficial effect on the nervous system. Daily morning exercises are a mandatory minimum of physical training. It should become the same habit for everyone as washing your face in the morning. Physical exercises should be performed in a well-ventilated area or in the fresh air. For people leading a sedentary lifestyle, outdoor exercise (walking, walking) is especially important. It is useful to walk to work in the morning and walk in the evening after work.

Systematic walking has a beneficial effect on a person, improves well-being, and increases performance. Walking is a motor act controlled by the nervous system; it is carried out with the participation of almost the entire muscular system of our

body. As a load, it can be accurately dosed and gradually, systematically increased in pace and volume. Daily stay in the fresh air for 1-1.5 hours is one of the important components of a healthy lifestyle. When working indoors, a walk in the evening, before bed, is especially important. Such a walk as part of the necessary daily exercise is beneficial for everyone. It relieves the stress of a working day, calms excited nerve centers, and regulates breathing.

3. Work and Rest Schedule

Labor is the basis of a person's healthy life. Labor, both physical and mental, is not only not harmful, but, on the contrary, a systematic, feasible, and well-organized labor process has an extremely beneficial effect on the nervous system, heart and blood vessels, the musculoskeletal system - on the entire human body. Constant training during labor strengthens our body. He who works hard and well throughout his life lives long. Interesting and favorite work is done easily, without stress, and does not cause fatigue or exhaustion. It is important to choose the right profession in accordance with a person's individual abilities and inclinations. A necessary condition for maintaining health during work is the alternation of work and rest. Rest after work does not mean a state of complete rest. People who work physically need rest that is not associated with additional physical activity, and workers who work in mental labor need some physical work during leisure hours. This alternation of physical and mental activity is good for health. A person who spends a lot of time indoors should spend at least part of his rest time outdoors.

4. Sleep Mode

To maintain the normal functioning of the nervous system and the entire body, proper sleep is of great importance. Sleep should be long enough and deep. If a person sleeps little, then he gets up in the morning irritated, overwhelmed, and sometimes with a headache. The need for sleep varies from person to person. On average, this norm is about 8 hours. Unfortunately, some people view sleep as a reserve from which they can borrow time to do certain things. Systematic lack of sleep leads to impaired nervous activity, decreased performance, increased fatigue, and irritability. To create conditions for normal, sound and restful sleep, you need 1-1.5 hours. Before going to bed, stop intense mental work. You need to have dinner no later than 2-2.5 hours before. before sleep. This is important for complete digestion of food. You should sleep in a well-ventilated room; it is a good idea to accustom yourself to sleep with the window open, and in the warm season with the window open. It is advisable to go to bed at the same time - this helps you fall asleep quickly.

5. Daily Routine

A special place in a healthy life regime belongs to the daily routine, a certain rhythm of human life and activity. Each person's routine should include a certain time for work, rest, eating, and sleep. The daily routine of different people can and should be different depending on the nature of the work, living conditions, and here there must be a certain daily rhythm and daily routine. It is necessary to provide sufficient time for sleep



and rest. Breaks between meals should not exceed 5-6 hours. It is very important that a person always sleeps and eats at the same time. Thus, conditioned reflexes are developed.

CONCLUSION

Advances in science and technology are increasingly relegating physical labor to the background, giving preference to mental work with its complex psycho-emotional stress. The brain, heart, and blood vessels of a person are forced to work with incomparably greater tension than his muscular system, which makes up about 40% of the entire body. The disturbed normal physiological balance of the human body gives rise to more and more new ailments that limit its vital functions. People do not want to get sick and grow old prematurely; they are looking for the most effective means of maintaining high performance. Physical exercise activates a person's natural reserve forces. Nothing can compensate our nervous system for what it receives from active muscle work and optimal physical activity. Exercises in the gym, swimming pool, stadium, sports fields, skating rink, forest paths lay the foundation for high performance, the opportunity for prolonged stress on the most complex functions of the nervous system. Physical education and properly organized training sessions are a reliable shoulder that you can and should lean on at any age. Physical culture is a powerful accumulator of vitality; it brings vigor and cheerfulness, pride in one's motor skills and capabilities.

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HISTORY OF THE HUVAYDO'S WORKS STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of Huvaydo in Uzbek classic literature, the author's ideological direction, artistic skills, and his uniqueness in the depiction of divine love. The views about the life of Huvaydo are reflected in some articles of scientists. The role of didactics in his work is proved by the supporting thoughts. Information on the history of the poet's work and his biography is presented.

BASIC CONCEPTS: *didactics, didactic image, artistic arts, sage, science, enlightenment, perfect person.*

One of the major poets who made a worthy contribution to the treasury of Uzbek classical literature is Huvaydo, the son of Khojanazar Goyibnazar. Huvaydo lived and worked in the 18th century. It is not known when the poet was born. Researchers interpret the year of his birth in different ways. R. Orzibekov gives the following information about the poet: "Huvaydo was born in Osh and spent his youth in a beautiful place called Chimyon, Ferghana. He lived and created here until the end of his life". [18.115] In the introduction of Devon, we can see the following information: "The year of birth of Huvaydo is not known. The poet's contemporaries and admirers, Maulona Noseh, his student, poet Mirhasan Sadai, and his grandson Mulla Yoldosh Khilvati, described Huvaydo's personality and qualities, and indicated the date of his death as 1780 AD. In one such definition, we come across the article of history: "Xirad ustodi tarix vafotin, Bitibdur: "G'oyib o'ldi qutbi xodiy". This date corresponds to 1195 Hijri, 1780-1781 AD according to the abjad calculation. In our opinion, relying on the results of scientific research rather than saying that the year of Huvaydo's birth is unknown, taking into account that each of the six generations that passed after Huvaydo lived an average of 71-72 years, it is closer to the truth to say that he was born in 1704 Chimyon village. [1.4.] Q. Rozmatzoda's article "Huvaydo and sufism" in the autumn-winter 2011 issues of "Sino" magazine also talks about the life and creative heritage of the poet and gives the information: "Ghoyibnazar was born in the Eshon family in the village of Chimyan, far from the capital of the Kokand Khanate" [17.12] Therefore, we rely on the information of Q. Rozmatzoda, who summarized the existing information about the poet and considered it complete. Huvaydo's father Goyibnazar was one of the murids of Hidayatullah Afaqhoja Eshan, who was famous in Eastern Turkestan and Kashkar in his time, he came to Chimyon with his family, he built a mosque and houses there, and lived there.

According to Fakhriddin Eshon Hoki's (the great-grandson of Huvaydo) book "Genealogy of Eshon Huvaydo", Huvaydo's ancestors were originally from Osh, and his father Goyibnazar Eshan went to the dargah of Afaqhoja from Kashkar and

served him for thirty years and learns the secrets of Sufism from him. He makes a home in Chimyan. According to the narrations, Ofakkhoja predicted to Goyibnazar that a son would be born from him. According to rumors when a child was born after Ofakkhoja's death, Goyibnazar said, "As my master predicted it, he should be named Khojamnazar for this reason" [11.5]. It is obvious that Huvaydo was brought up in a family of Eshans, studied at school and madrasas.

After his father's death, he teaches young people as a teacher in schools and households. Huvaydo will be highly respected as an eshan.

Huvaydo married a girl from Chimyan and had a son from her and named him Khalmuhammed. According to Noseh Chimyani, "Huvaydo died in 1194 (1780 AD). According to his grandson Fakhriddin Eshan Hoki from Chimyan, Sheikh Khalmuhammad lived in Chimyan for many years, learned science from his father and had two sons in Chimyan. He named them Sharafiddin and Sirojiddin. Khalmuhammad Eshan moved to Osh in 1822, taking his younger son Sirojiddin with him. He lived in Osh for forty years and continued the traditions of his ancestors."³

To restore Huvaydo's biography, the work "The History of the Death of Hazrat Eshon Huvaydo" written by his student Noseh Chimyoni dedicated to the death of Huvaydo. The work "Nasabnomayi Huvaydo Quddusa Sirrihul Aziz" written by his great-grandson Fakhriddin Eshon Hoki (1832-1919) from Chimyon, the work of Salahiddin Saqibi "Ma' muloti Saqibi" treatise, Huvaydo's "Rohati dil", "Sultan Ibrahim Adham" story and works included in his book are the main sources of information about his biography.

The reason for the lack of other information about Huvaydo was that rare manuscript sources were buried in cemeteries in the 1930s as a result of the mass repression against priests and monks by the Soviet government.



The creative heritage of Huvaydo has been learned from them since the beginning of the 19th century. After Turkestan was taken over by Russia, Russian scientists began to study the culture, science, and ethnography of the local people. Russian orientalists B.B. Bartold, A.N.Samoylovich, M.F.Gavrilov, G.R.Andreyev, V.N.Nalivkin and other researchers have published articles devoted to the study of the culture of Turkestan peoples. Huvaydo's work is also studied in this period.

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In 1912 issues 116, 117, 118 and 145 of the newspaper "Туркистанский курьер" published articles of Russian scientists about the life and work of Huvaydo. The well-known German orientalist Martin Hartmann published the work "Huvaydo's Chigatoic Divan" in Berlin in 1902 in German. In this work, the researcher introduces the work of Huvaydo in a mystical spirit, gives examples of his ghazals, and analyzes the work of the Russian orientalist M.F.Gavrilov "Среднеазиатский и поэт и суфийи Хувайдо", published in Tashkent in 1927, dedicated to the work of Huvaydo. Among the published editions of Huvaydo's works, "Kitobi Eshon Huvaydoyi Chimyoni" published in 1915 in O. Porsev's printing house is distinguished from the previous editions by its

thoroughness and perfection. It is also noted that 250 ghazals, 60 rubai, and several musammas are included in it. Examples of ghazals are given.

We can see that the study of the Huvaydo's work by Uzbek scientists and researchers began in the middle of the century. As a reason, we can point to the fact that in the period before that, the religion of Islam was severely condemned and the study of religious and mystical works was forbidden. Academician V. Zohidov, literary critic T. Jalolov published articles on the works of Huvaydo. After that, S. Ganiyeva, R. Nosirov, S. Hasan, A. Qayumov, Sh. Turdiyev, Q. Rozmatzoda, A. Khudoyberdiyev, N. Jumakho'ja, I. Suvongulov spoke about the poet's work. They have provided information in their articles and studies.

Literary scholars began to study Huvaydo's work in 1959. In particular, M. Afzalov stated that Huvaydo's work has not been thoroughly studied in his article entitled "Let's study the works of Huvaydo and Mashrab in detail".[9.49]

The well-known literary critic Tokhtasin Jalolov's work "Samar Bonu" is dedicated to the restoration and study of the literary heritage of Huvaydo's great-granddaughter, the poetess Samar Bonu Sirojiddin (1836-1891). It was an important step on the way to studying his work.

Academician of UzAS, doctor of philosophy Vahid Zohidov is a researcher who started the scientific study of Huvaydo's work in the history of Uzbek Soviet literary studies.

In addition, in the third volume of the monograph "History of Uzbek Literature", Huvaydo's life and work is brief, but covers all available information, explained and interpreted by the authors, and the nature of the poet's work is highlighted to the extent that the conditions of political limitations allow. It is possible to imagine how much courage Uzbek scientists, selfless and patriotic, showed to introduce the name of the Sufi poet, whose work consists almost of praises and prayers, into science and educational literature during the authoritarian regime. This can be called a high example of patriotism and nationalism, true heroism. Of course, from the point of view of political prudence, "When it comes to the social nature of Huvaydo's literary heritage, it should be noted that he is one of the poets who have a unique position in the history of Uzbek literature of the 18th century, whose worldview and creativity consist of opposite poles.", [15.237]

Similar thoughts were reflected in the dissertation devoted to the poet's work: "I studied the work of KHuvaydo, the contradictory motives in his worldview, poetic mastery, the style of lyrical and epic poetry, and one can highlight a number of features common to Uzbek poetry of the 18th century." [12.6]

Opinions about the complexity and conflict of the poet's worldview are also presented in V. Zohidov's article entitled "Shomi Garib" and "Shakkok va isyonkor shoir".[2.5]



Not reacting to these opinions means agreeing with the author, accepting his point of view as the truth. Well, how can the period in question be seen as the unique development process of Uzbek literature for nearly two centuries, its originality, artistic, scientific, educational and social activity aspects? For this, we directly refer to historical evidence, documents and literary sources.

In addition, some information about the poet's work can be found in P. Qayyumi's "Tazkirai Qayyumi" and "Xo'qand tarixi va uning adabiyoti", V. Abdullayev's textbook "History of Uzbek literature", volume 4 of the 5-volume study "History of Uzbek literature", in the 6th volume of "Asarlar" by A. Qayumov, in such works as "Spiritual-educational essence of the heritage of Huvaydo" by N. Jumakhoja. In 1994, on the eve of the poet's 290th anniversary, the first dissertation about him was defended by literary critic Abdusalam Khudoyberdiyev on the topic "Life and work of Huvaydo". In the same year, the epic "Rohati Dil" was published. The poet says about his biography:

*Kaminaning oti Xo'janazardur,
 Atosining oti G'oyibnazardur.
 Nasabda O'shi-yu mavludi Chimyon,
 G'arib-u, xokisor-u dil parishon[1.3]*

Another work of Polatjon Qayyumiy - the second book of "Tazkirai Qayyumiy" in paragraph No. 26 describes the poet as follows: "Huvaydo - This person is from the Fergana valley, Chimyon village, subordinate to Margilon, and is known as Huvaydoyi Chimyoniy. This person died in 1194 hijri. It is an alternative to 1780 AD.

In the middle of the 18th century he was born. Originally, he was from Osh. His name is Khojamnazar and his father is Goyibnazar Sufi. He is a disciple of Hidayatullah Khojam, one of the Dahbiidi sheikhs of Kashkar. His pseudonym in the poem is Huvaydo, and in addition to a perfect Turkish divan, another book in the spirit of Sufism, "Rohati Dil", which is full of superstitions, is Turkish. After his death, his son Khalmuhammed remained. He died in Osh in 1271 hijri (1854-55). His grandson Mavlavi Sirojiddin is a poet. His surname was Siroji, and he died in 1296 hijri (1878-1879). This person's son is Salahiddin bin Mawlavi Sirajiddin, and this person is a poet. His pen name was Saqib and he published the book "Kulliyoti Huvaydo" in Tashkent in 1326 A.H. (1908). 4400 copies of this book, consisting of 240 pages, were written by the famous writer Muhammad Shamurod bin Shah Nematullah Shoshi. Sakib carried this book himself. So, it seems that life was in 1907. A poet named Chimyonli Noseh, who was a contemporary of Huvaydo, wrote a story about Huvaydo's death. It was during the time of Huvaydo's Norbotakhon. It shows that Norbotakhon lived for 18 years after this person. At the beginning, Huvaydo talks about being a teacher in Chimyan. The grave of this person was found in a clay mausoleum in a narrow small cemetery on the left side of the road in Chimyon. That person has apartments and a cemetery on a hill called Sarmozor. Orukzor is a field and its buildings have been destroyed. [7.70]

Academician A. Qayumov, the author's son, who prepared the tazkira for publication, also says that the date of the poet's death is written in parentheses as "one thousand one hundred and ninety-four". In the above work of the scientist, it was said "in 1695 melody". It can be seen that there are differences in the poet's death even among the teacher Qayumi. Not only the birth of Huvaydo, but also the issue of his death has not been resolved. In addition, Polatjon cannot ignore the ideology of the time and calls "Rohati Dil" "a book complicated by superstition".

One of the contemporary poets Noseh says about Huvaydo:

*Tutub suhbat davom umrin boricha,
 Bayoni ta'lim erdi fikr-u yodi.
 Dabistonda sa'y aylab tun-u kun,
 Yoziyg'on necha tolibning savodi.
 Muningdek olihimmat er anodin*

Dubora tug'mag'aydur hech bilodi.[1.268]

From the lamentations of Noseh Sadoyi, it is understood that the poet died in 1780-1781.

The information about Huvaydo's work has reached us through the manuscript of "Devony Huvaydo", takhmis related to Huvaydo's ghazals in "Bayozi Hazini", "Tuhfat ul-Obidin va unsul-ashiqin" Bayozi, Huvaydo is not only in Ferghana, but he is also famous in the literary environment of Bukhara and Khorezm, and it is known that poets such as Mujrim Obid (Bukhara), Ogahi (Khorazm) referred to his work and wrote tatabbu and takhlis on his works. Although Huvaydo's work was fully reflected in the divan prepared by his descendants, Haji Salahiddin and Mirza Hakim ibn Mirza Umid Margilani, samples of the poet's works were published in 1961.

The epic "Rohati Dil" was returned to its readers thanks to independence. Khojanazar Goyibnazar's son Huvaydo was born in Osh, and his death is indicated in the histories of poets such as Noseh and Mirhasan Sadoyi as 1195 (1780). Huvaydo's father, Ghoyibnazar Sufi, was a murid of the famous Ofik Khoja Eshon in Kashgar, and then he built a house in Chimyan and became a sheikh. Mavlavi Siroji, Samarbanu, Salahuddin Saqib Sahib were poets from Huvaydo's descendants. Huvaydo's poetic works are collected in "Devony Huvaydo", which has many manuscripts and lithographic copies. Devon included 351 ghazals, 28 rubai, 41 quatrains, 3 mukhammas, 3 masnavis, and one each of musaddas, musamman, and mustahzad.

Khojanazar Goyibnazar's son Huvaydo is one of the representatives of Uzbek classical literature. There are not so many sources about his life and work. The information given after the 90s about the poet's work differs from the earlier ones in that it is becoming more complete. In particular, the all-round approach to the poet's work began in this period, which had a beneficial effect on the life and work of the artist we know and learn. The extent of the creative heritage of Huvaydo poetry in general is, firstly, that it consistently continued traditionalism; secondly, the poet's literary heritage is formed on the ground of the traditions of classical literature and has its own charm and essence; thirdly, Huvaydo was not only inspired by the poets who lived before him, but ensured the continuity of traditions with his charming lyrics. This shows that the poet has his own



way and style, the breadth of deep and philosophical thinking.

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HIP DISLOCATION, ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION, EPIDEMIOLOGY, MECHANISMS OF ACTION, CLASSIFICATION, CLINICAL PRESENTATION, IMAGING PRESENTATION, TREATMENT, COMPLICATIONS AND DISLOCATION AFTER TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14545>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14545

SUMMARY

Introduction: Traumatic hip dislocation is an uncommon injury, approximately making up 2 to 5% of all dislocations generated by high-energy trauma. This type of dislocation can be pure or related to other injuries or alterations such as fracture of the femoral head, femoral neck or acetabulum.

Objective: to detail the current information related to hip dislocation, anatomical description, epidemiology, mechanisms of action, classification, clinical presentation, imaging presentation, treatment, complications and dislocation after total hip replacement.



Methodology: a total of 30 articles were analyzed in this review, including review and original articles, as well as clinical cases, of which 21 bibliographies were used because the other articles were not relevant to this study. The sources of information were PubMed, SciELO, Google Scholar and Cochrane; the terms used to search for information in Spanish, Portuguese and English were: hip dislocation, proximal femur, femoroacetabular dislocation, prosthetic dislocation.

Results: Anterior dislocations account for 10% to 15% of traumatic hip dislocations, with the remainder being assigned to posterior dislocations. The incidence of osteonecrosis of the femoral head is between 2% to 17% of individuals, while 16% form post-traumatic osteoarthritis. The sciatic nerve is affected in about 10% to 20% of posterior dislocations. There is no correlation between early weight bearing and osteonecrosis. Dislocation of the total hip endoprosthesis is observed in about 2% of individuals within one year after surgery. There are dislocation rates of up to 28% following revision and implant exchange surgeries.

Conclusions: The capsular ligaments of the hip joint (iliofemoral, ischiofemoral, and pubofemoral) act very importantly in the functional mobility and stability of the joint. Hip dislocations are caused by high-energy trauma, such as traffic accidents, which are becoming more common due to the increase of these. Posterior dislocations are more common compared to anterior hip dislocations. A complete and thorough trauma evaluation is important in the clinical assessment. Those with a posterior dislocation of the hip show marked pain and the hip in flexion, internal rotation and adduction. Those with an anterior dislocation remain with the hip in marked external rotation, slight flexion and abduction. The importance of an anteroposterior projection of the pelvis and a cross lateral projection of the injured hip is emphasized. Treatment may be closed or open reduction depending on the circumstances, clinical situation and associated injuries. Complications such as osteonecrosis may be associated with the time of evolution. The treatment of instability following total hip replacement should follow a standardized algorithm.

KEY WORDS: dislocation, hip, femur, acetabulum, prosthesis.

INTRODUCTION

Traumatic hip dislocation is an uncommon injury, approximately 2 to 5% of all dislocations caused by high-energy trauma, 60% of which are caused by traffic accidents, followed in order of frequency by falls from great heights, occupational accidents, sports injuries and others(1,2).

This type of dislocations can be pure or related to other injuries or alterations such as fracture of the femoral head, femoral neck or acetabulum and infrequently intertrochanteric and subtrochanteric fractures. The alterations are determined by the location of the hip at the instant of impact, as well as the site of action of the force of the provoking agent. Approximately 3 to 5% of fractures of the proximal end of the femur are generated in high-impact trauma(2-4).

Some bibliographies describe 4.8 to 58.8% of femoral head necrosis in hip dislocations, depending on the time until reduction. Other authors report 17% if the hip is reduced before 12 hours and reaching more than 56% after this time. Although the times are not clear, it is possible to reduce as soon as possible, however it is difficult when the alteration is associated with fractures of the proximal femur. There are complications such as osteonecrosis, vascular lesion and neurological lesion, in addition to this, coxarthrosis and heterotopic ossification may occur in the long term(2,5-7).

METHODOLOGY

A total of 30 articles were analyzed in this review, including review and original articles, as well as cases and clinical trials, of which 21 bibliographies were used because the information collected was not important enough to be included in this study. The sources of information were Cochrane, PubMed and Google Scholar; the terms used to search for information in Spanish,

Portuguese and English were: hip dislocation, proximal femur, femoroacetabular dislocation, prosthetic dislocation.

The choice of bibliography exposes elements related to hip dislocation; in addition to epidemiology, anatomical description, mechanisms of action, classification, clinical presentation, imaging presentation, treatment, complications and dislocation after total hip replacement.

DEVELOPMENT

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Up to half of the individuals who present with a hip dislocation show concomitant fractures elsewhere. Those who ride in a vehicle without a restraint system are at risk of showing a larger hip dislocation compared to those with a restraint system. Anterior dislocations account for 10% to 15% of traumatic hip dislocations, with the remainder being posterior dislocations. The incidence of osteonecrosis of the femoral head is between 2% to 17% of individuals, while 16% form post-traumatic osteoarthritis. The sciatic nerve is affected in about 10% to 20% of posterior dislocations(3,8).

Some reviews show that this type of injury in young active individuals, with an average age of around 40 years, may leave short, medium and long term sequelae(9,10).

ANATOMY

The hip joint is an enarthrosis with a stability given by its bony configuration, in addition to the ligamentous restrictors and the congruence of the femoral head inside the acetabulum. The acetabulum is formed by the union between the ischium, the ilium and the pubis in the triradiate cartilage. Approximately 40% of the femoral head is covered by acetabular bone. The effect of the labrum is to deepen the acetabulum and increase joint stability. The hip joint capsule is composed of thick longitudinal fibers supplemented by stronger ligamentous thickenings (the



iliofemoral, pubofemoral and ischiofemoral ligaments), which are directed in a spiral fashion and do not allow excessive extension of the hip. The capsular ligaments of the hip joint (iliofemoral, ischiofemoral and pubofemoral) play an important role in the functional mobility and stability of the joint. The primary vascularization of the femoral head originates from the medial and lateral femoral circumflex arteries, which are branches of the deep femoral artery. At the base of the femoral neck, an extracapsular vascular ring is formed that generates ascending cervical branches that cross the hip joint at the capsular insertions. The ascending cervical branches course through the femoral neck and enter the bone just below the articular cartilage of the femoral head. The artery of the round ligament, which is a source of the obturator artery, may provide vascularization to the epiphyseal region of the femoral head. The sciatic nerve exits the pelvis through the greater sciatic notch. There is some variability in discussing the relationship of the nerve to the piriformis muscle and the short external rotator muscles of the hip. Most commonly, the sciatic nerve exits the pelvis below the muscle belly of the piriformis(3,8,11).

MECHANISM OF INJURY

Hip dislocations are usually caused by high-energy trauma, such as traffic accidents, industrial accidents or falls from a height. These traumas are increasingly common due to the increase in traffic accidents. The originating force is directed to the hip from one of these locations:

- The front of the flexed knee upon impact against an object.
- The sole of the foot, with the knee on the same side extended.
- The greater trochanter.

Less commonly, the force generating the dislocation is placed in the posterior region of the pelvis, with the foot or knee on the same side acting as a strut. The direction of dislocation (anterior versus posterior) is given by the direction of the force applied and the posture of the lower limb at the instant of injury.

Anterior Dislocations

They account for 10% to 15% of traumatic hip dislocations, usually caused by external rotation with hip abduction. The level of hip abduction determines whether the anterior dislocation is superior or inferior:

Inferior or obturator dislocation is generated by abduction, external rotation and flexion at the same time of the hip.

The superior, iliac or also called pubic dislocation is generated by abduction, external rotation and extension at the same time of the hip.

Posterior Dislocations

More common compared to anterior hip dislocations. They occur in trauma with the knee flexed and the hip in different degrees of flexion:

If at impact the hip is neutral or in mild adduction, it is possible to generate a dislocation without fracture of the acetabulum.

If the hip is in slight abduction, a related fracture of the posterosuperior part of the rim of the acetabulum is generated most of the time(2,3,8).

Traumatic dislocation of the posterior portion of the hip associated with a fracture of the femoral neck is a rare injury; the combination of posterior dislocation of the femoral head with ipsilateral fractures of the femoral neck and diaphysis is even rarer(12).

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

A complete and thorough trauma evaluation is important, due to the high energy mechanism that occurs most of the time. Most of the affected individuals are oblivious or unconscious at the time of being attended as a result of the associated injuries. Concomitant intra-abdominal and thoracic injuries are common, as well as some other musculoskeletal alterations, such as fractures of the pelvis, acetabulum or spine. Individuals with a hip dislocation are unable to move the lower extremity and have considerable pain.

Those with a posterior hip dislocation have significant pain and the hip in flexion, internal rotation and adduction.

Those with an anterior dislocation remain with the hip in significant external rotation, slight flexion and abduction.

It is important to make a correct neurovascular exploration because a lesion of the sciatic nerve or of the femoral neurovascular complexes can be generated in the dislocation. The lesion of the sciatic nerve happens by elongation of the nerve towards the posterior on the head of the dislocated femur, also the posterior fragments of the wall of the acetabulum come to alter it. Mostly the peroneal part of the sciatic nerve is altered. Infrequently there is an injury of the femoral artery, vein or nerve after an anterior dislocation. Ipsilateral fractures of the knee, patella and femur are common, so a good assessment is important, in addition to evaluating fractures of the pelvis and spine(3,4,8,12).

ASSESSMENT BY IMAGING

An anteroposterior projection of the pelvis and a cross lateral projection of the injured hip are required. The observable in the anteroposterior projection of the pelvis are the femoral heads that must present identical size with symmetrical and integral articular spaces in all its surface; in the posterior dislocations, the head of the altered femur can appear a little smaller compared to the other normal one, on the contrary in the anterior dislocations, the head of the femur appears slightly bigger than the normal one. Above Shenton's line should remain regular and continuous. The relative appearance of the greater and lesser trochanters may suggest pathologic internal or external rotation of the hip. It is also necessary to evaluate the abducted or adducted position of the femoral shaft. The femoral neck should be evaluated to eliminate the possibility of fracture prior to reduction maneuvers. The cross

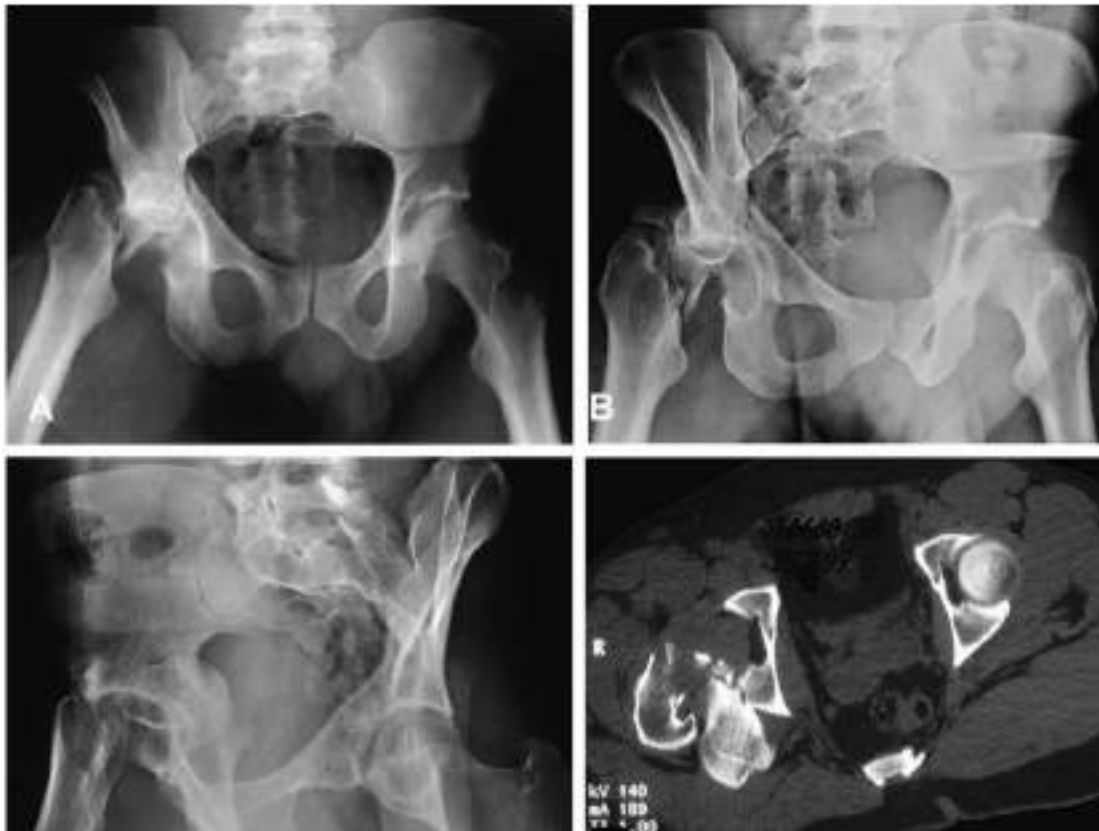


lateral projection of the affected hip can help in the differentiation of posterior dislocations from anterior dislocations.

An oblique projection at 45° also called Judet allows us to evaluate the presence of osteochondral fragments, the congruence of the articular spaces, the integrity of the acetabulum, as well as depressions and fractures of the femoral head.

If it is not possible to perform a closed reduction and an open reduction is desired, a CT scan should be performed beforehand to demonstrate the existence of intra-articular fragments and to rule out the possibility of related fractures of the femur and acetabulum. At the moment, the role of MRI in hip dislocation is not clear, however it is useful to evaluate the integrity of the impeller or labrum, in addition to the vascularization of the femoral head(3,8,13).

Figure 1. The preoperative anteroposterior pelvic radiograph (A), Judet views (B, C) and computed tomography show the severely displaced lateral femoral neck fracture with posterior dislocation of the femoral head in combination with a transverse acetabular fracture.



Source:Tannast M, Mack PW, Klaeser B, Siebenrock KA. Hip dislocation and femoral neck fracture: Decision-making for head preservation. *Injury*. 2009(13)

CLASSIFICATION

Hip dislocations can be divided according to the existence or not of associated fractures and the relationship of the femoral head to the acetabulum.

Thompson and Epstein Classification

Anterior hip dislocations.

Type I: Superior dislocations, including pubic and subspinous dislocation.

IA: Without associated fracture.

IB: Associated with a fracture or impaction of the femoral head.

IC: Associated with a fracture of the acetabulum.

Type II: Inferior dislocations, including obturator dislocation and perineal dislocation.

IIA: Without associated fracture.

IIB: Associated with a fracture or impaction of the femoral head.

IIIC: Associated with a fracture of the acetabulum.

Luxaciones posteriores de cadera.

Tipo I: Luxación simple con o sin un fragmento insignificante de la pared posterior.

Tipo II: Luxación asociada a un único gran fragmento de la pared posterior.

Tipo III: Luxación con un fragmento conminuto de la pared posterior.



Tipo IV: Luxación simple con una fractura del suelo del acetábulo.

Tipo V: Luxación con una fractura de la cabeza del fémur (clasificación de Pipkin)(3,14).

Clasificación de Pipkin de la luxación de cadera con fractura asociada de la cabeza y el cuello del fémur. La luxación-fractura de cadera de Pipkin es una lesión que suele pasar desapercibida y se asocia a graves secuelas(6,15).

Tipo 1 con fractura de la cabeza femoral caudal a la fóvea capitis femoris.

Tipo 2 Luxación con fractura de la cabeza femoral cefálica a la fóvea capitis femoris.

Tipo 3 Tipo 1 ó 2 asociado a una fractura del cuello femoral.

Tipo 4 Tipo 1 ó 2 asociado a una fractura del borde acetabular.

TREATMENT

It is necessary to reduce the hip early, reducing the risk of osteonecrosis of the femoral head; the technique to be used, closed or open, is controversial. Most researchers recommend attempting closed reduction, however, it is considered that all fracture-dislocations require urgent surgery to remove the fracture pieces from the joint, in addition to restoring the fractures. It is reported in some literature that the prognosis worsens with time in either closed or open reduction after 12 hours. Fractures of the acetabulum or related femoral head may be treated in the subacute phase.

Closed Reduction

Regardless of the direction of the dislocation, reduction can be attempted through traction on the axis of the extremity with the affected individual in the supine position. It is more convenient to perform closed reduction under general anesthesia, however it is also possible to perform it only under conscious sedation(3,8).

We show 3 methods which, when correctly applied, help to reduce the hip:

Allis Method: comprises the generation of traction in the direction of the deformity, placing the individual in supine decubitus, standing above the affected individual on the surgical table or stretcher. Initially, traction is performed in the axis while an assistant generates countertraction to stabilize the pelvis of the compromised individual. As the traction force increases, flexion should be gradually increased until about 70° is maintained. Slight rotational movements at the hip, as well as slight abduction, usually support the femoral head overriding the rim of the acetabulum. In addition, if a lateral direction force is exerted on the proximal portion of the thigh, it aids reduction. Hearing a snap is a sign of success(3,8).

Stimson's Gravity Technique: the affected individual is positioned on the stretcher in prone position with the involved leg on the outside, placing the limb in 90° of hip flexion and 90° of knee flexion; here one person immobilizes the pelvis and another person generates an anterior force on the proximal portion of the

calf. A slight rotation of the limb can be performed to facilitate reduction(3,8).

Bigelow And Inverted Bigelow Maneuvers: associated with iatrogenic femoral neck fractures and are not commonly used.

Bigelow, in the supine position, longitudinal traction is exerted on the limb, subsequently, the thigh in adduction and internal rotation is flexed at least 90°, then, the femoral head is inserted into the acetabulum through abduction, external rotation and hip extension.

Inverted Bigelow, used in anterior dislocations, traction is exerted in line with the deformity, then the hip is placed in adduction and suddenly internal rotation and extension are generated.

Following a closed reduction, an anteroposterior radiograph of the pelvis is recommended to judge the reduction. While the individual remains sedated or under anesthesia, hip stability should be assessed; when an acetabular fracture with a large displaced fragment is encountered, stability should not be assessed.

Stability can be conferred by flexing the hip 90° in neutral position, consequently a force is exerted in the posterior direction, upon feeling any sensation of subluxation, further diagnostic studies and sometimes surgical exploration or extra traction treatment will be done.

After achieving closed reduction and assessing stability, a CT scan is recommended.

Open Reduction

Open reduction is recommended for hip dislocation in:

- Non-concentric reduction.
- Fracture of the acetabulum or femoral head requiring excision or open reduction and internal fixation.
- Irreducible dislocation of closed form.
- Ipsilateral femoral neck fracture.

The standard posterior or Kocher-Langenbeck approach allows exploration of the sciatic nerve, removal of posterior incarcerated fragments, treatment of most labral tears and instability, and restoration of posterior fractures of the acetabulum.

The anterior or Smith-Peterson approach is used in isolated fractures of the femoral head. It presents some disadvantages in posterior hip dislocations such as possible total vascular injury. The lateral circumflex artery can be preserved by detaching the capsule from the acetabular side, keeping the insertions in the femoral neck and trochanters intact.

The anterolateral or Watson-Jones approach is frequently used in anterior dislocations and when presenting with related femoral head or femoral neck fractures.



The direct lateral or Hardinge approach shows the anterior and posterior structures in the same incision.

When presenting an ipsilateral fracture of the femoral neck, displaced or non-displaced, it is recommended not to perform closed reduction. It is suggested to stabilize the hip fracture provisionally by means of a lateral approach, then perform a mild reduction and consequently the definitive fixation of the femoral neck.

Post-reduction, treatment differs from short periods of bed rest to skeletal traction of varying duration. There is no correlation between early weight bearing and osteonecrosis, which leads us to recommend partial weight bearing. If the reduction is concentric and stable, after a short period of bed rest, the protected load is released after 4 to 6 weeks. If the reduction is concentric and unstable, skeletal traction is applied for 4 to 6 weeks followed by protected loading(3,6,8,11,14).

PROGNOSIS

The consequences following hip dislocation range from a relatively normal hip to a joint with significant pain and degenerative changes. Several reviews report good to excellent results in 70 to 80% of non-complex posterior dislocations. However, as posterior dislocation is related to a fracture of the femoral head or acetabulum, it alters the prognosis. There are reports of increased incidence of associated femoral head injuries such as osteochondral or subsidence in anterior dislocations. Individuals with very satisfactory results do not present associated femoral head fracture(3,8).

COMPLICATIONS

Osteonecrosis: occurs in approximately 5% to 40% of the injuries, the risk is higher according to the increase in time to reduction, generally if it is greater than 6 to 24 hours, however there is literature that indicates that osteonecrosis comes from the initial injury and not from the time of dislocation. Osteonecrosis may show up many years after the injury. Constant attempts at reduction may increase its incidence(3).

Post-Traumatic Osteoarthritis: common in the long term, the incidence is particularly high if the dislocation is related to fracture of the acetabulum or transchondral fractures of the femoral head(3).

Recurrent Dislocation: infrequent with an incidence of approximately 2%, individuals who show reduced anteversion of the femur may have recurrent posterior dislocations, while those with increased anteversion may be prone to recurrent anterior dislocations(3).

Neurovascular Injury: the sciatic nerve is altered in 10 to 20% of hip dislocations, mostly by elongation due to posterior slippage of the dislocated head or by a displaced piece. The observed rate of complete recovery is between 40 and 50%. Electromyographic

studies are recommended at 3 to 4 weeks. If there is no clinical or electrical improvement after one year of injury, surgical exploration should be performed. If the sciatic nerve injury occurs after closed reduction, nerve entrapment may have occurred and surgery is suggested for exploration. Reports of injury to the femoral nerve and femoral vascular structures in anterior hip dislocations are reported in the literature(3).

Femoral Head Fractures: occur in approximately 10% of posterior dislocations or shear fractures and about 25 to 75% of anterior dislocations or plunge fractures.

Heterotopic Ossifications: these are seen in about 2% of affected individuals and are linked to initial muscle injury as well as hematoma formation. Surgical intervention increases its incidence and prophylaxis can be done with the drug indomethacin for 6 weeks or radiotherapy.

Thromboembolic Disease: it is usually shown after hip dislocation due to intimal injury by traction of the vessels. Prophylaxis with medication, elastic stockings and sequential pneumatic compression devices is recommended, especially if affected individuals are subjected to traction(3).

Figure 2. X-ray showing prosthetic hip dislocation.



Source: The Authors.

DISLOCATION AFTER TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT

Hip replacement is among the most successful surgeries of the musculoskeletal system, however, it can present serious complications such as dislocation of a total hip endoprosthesis, which is an emotionally traumatizing event that should be prevented in the first instance. A preoperative risk assessment



should be made, as well as, the operation should be performed with a correct technique, making the best possible physical configuration of the implant structures, in addition to maintaining the balance of the soft tissues and that the trained orthopedic surgeon has the appropriate experience for the procedure. Dislocation of the total hip endoprosthesis is observed in about 2% of individuals within one year after the intervention.

There are dislocation rates of up to 28% following implant revision and exchange surgeries. Individual-specific risk factors include advanced age, concomitant neurologic disease, and limited compliance; relevant procedure-specific risk factors include inadequate soft tissue tension, limited surgical experience, and implant malposition. Treatment of instability following total hip replacement should maintain a standardized algorithm. Conservative treatment is warranted the first time a dislocation is generated without identifiable reason. Prosthesis dislocation is an infrequent complication in posterior approach total hip arthroplasty, however it has a significant impact on mortality and morbidity(16-21).

Figure 3. Fluoroscopy showing hip joint following reduction of a prosthetic hip dislocation.



Source: The Authors

CONCLUSIONS

The capsular ligaments of the hip joint (iliofemoral, ischiofemoral and pubofemoral) play an important role in the functional mobility and stability of the joint. Hip dislocations are caused by high-energy trauma, such as traffic accidents, which are becoming more common due to the increase of these. Posterior dislocations are more common compared to anterior hip dislocations. A complete and thorough trauma evaluation is

important in the clinical assessment. Those who present with a posterior dislocation of the hip show marked pain and the hip in flexion, internal rotation and adduction. Those with an anterior dislocation remain with the hip in marked external rotation, slight flexion and abduction. The importance of an anteroposterior projection of the pelvis and a cross lateral projection of the injured hip is emphasized. Treatment may be closed or open reduction depending on the circumstances, clinical situation and associated injuries. Complications such as osteonecrosis may be associated with the time of evolution. Treatment of instability following total hip replacement should follow a standardized algorithm.

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Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

Funding

The authors report no funding by any organization or company.



DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A HPLC METHOD FOR THE QUANTIFICATION OF BENZOYL PEROXIDE IN FLOUR

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14515>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14515

ABSTRACT

An isocratic high performance liquid chromatographic method has been developed and validated for the estimation of benzoyl peroxide in flours. The benzoyl peroxide was extracted with acetonitrile and analysed by Waters HPLC instrument on a C18 column using water-acetonitrile mobile phase with a flow rate of 1.5 ml/min and UV detection at 235 nm. The linearity was found in the range of 5-50 mg/l. The method is simple, reliable, specific, accurate and precise.

KEY WORDS: Benzoyl peroxide, Acetonitrile, HPLC, Method Development, Method Validation,.

ABBREVIATIONS

BP-Benzoyl Peroxide, HPLC-High performance Liquid Chromatography, PDA-Photo Diode Array, IARC-International Agency for Research on Cancer, WHO-World Health Organization, FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization, FSSAI-Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, QC-Quality Control, LoD-Limit of Detection, LoQ-Limit of Quantification, RT-Retention Time.

1. INTRODUCTION

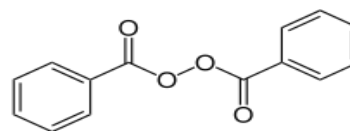
Benzoyl peroxide, otherwise called benzoyl superoxide, is an organic compound with chemical formula $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$. It's a colourless crystalline powder insoluble in water.

It's a food additive (INS 928) that can be used as a flour treatment agent.

Freshly milled flours have a yellowish appearance due to the presence of carotenoids in them. Benzoyl peroxide is a bleaching agent and promotes the oxidation of carotenoids and whitens the flour as a result. It is often used as some customers prefer white flour to yellowish ones.

The Joint WHO/FAO Expert Committee on Food Additives has noted that when benzoyl peroxide is used as a bleaching agent in flour, it reacts with the oxidizable substances that are present and is converted into benzoic acid, a commonly used preservative. The committee concluded that the intake of benzoic acid from food stuffs treated with benzoyl peroxide should be considered together with other dietary sources of benzoates in the group ADI of 0-5 mg/kg of body weight.

An excessive amount of benzoyl peroxide not only annihilates the nutrients in flour but also affects human health. However, IARC has not classified benzoyl peroxide as a carcinogen.





2. REGULATIONS FOR BENZOYL PEROXIDE

Table-1 : Limit for BP under FSSAI regulation

SI No	Type	Maximum permissible limit (mg/kg)
1	Maida	40
2	Bread and ordinary Bakerywares and mixes	80
3	Cakes,cookies,biscuits,crackers and pies	40
4	Atta	Not permitted
5	Other flour and starch	75

The Codex Alimentarius Commission(2021) has determined that the amount of benzoyl peroxide allowed in flour cannot be greater than 75 mg/kg.In India,the regulator FSSAI notified the Food Safety and Standards(Food Products and Food Additives) Regulation,2011 which stipulates limits for different products(Table-1).

3. MATERIALS AND METHOD

3.1. Chemicals

Benzoyl peroxide (97% purity) was obtained from A2S.Milli-Q Water and LC-MS grade Acetonitrile were used.

3.2. Instrumentation

The detection wavelength was determined by using Shimadzu 2600 UV-Visible spectrophotometer.The LC system used for method development and validation consists of a Waters 2695 series HPLC system equipped with PDA detector (2996).Data acquisition,analysis and reporting were performed by Empower2 software. Electronic balance(ACZET) of resolution 0.00001 g,Sonicator, Centrifuge(REMI) and Vortex(SPINIX) were also used in this study,performed at Regional Analytical Laboratory , Calicut , Kerala during August 2023.

4. EXPERIMENTAL

4.1.Method Development

4.1.1 Preparation of Stock and Working Standard Solutions

The stock standard solution of BP was prepared in acetonitrile at 200 mg/l concentration.The working standard solutions at six different levels (5,10,15,20,25,50 mg/l) were prepared by serial dilution of the stock solution in acetonitrile.

4.1.2 Preparation of Quality Control(QC) solutions

The QC stock solutions of BP independent of the standard stock solution was prepared in acetonitrile.Then QC sample solutions (15 and 20 mg/l) were prepared by serial dilutions of QC stock standard solution in the same diluent.

4.1.3 Selection of wavelength

To determine the wavelength for measurement,BP working standard solution (25 mg/L) was scanned in UV-VIS spectrophotometer in the range of 200-400 nm against acetonitrile as blank.The maximum absorbance was observed at 235 nm.

4.1.4 Preparation of Mobile Phase

Mobile phase was prepared by mixing 55 volumes of acetonitrile and 45 volumes of water.The prepared solution was sonicated and filtered through 0.45 µM membrane filter.

Table-2: Optimized parameters

Parameter	Condition
Column	Waters® C18(250mm x 4.60 mm ID , 5 µM particle size)
Mobile phase	45:55 (v/v) Water-Acetonitrile
Flow Rate	1.5 ml/min
Wavelength	235 nm
Injection Volume	20 µL
Run time	20 min
Retention Time	Approx. 13.8 min



4.1.5 Chromatographic condition

The chromatographic separation was performed using isocratic elution at 40°C on Waters® C18 column (250mm x 4.60 mm ID , 5 µM particle size) and detection wavelength of 235 nm. The elution was monitored by injecting the 20 µL and the flow rate was adjusted to 1.5 ml/min.

4.1.6 Sample Extraction Procedure

Add 25 ml acetonitrile to 5 grams homogenized sample in an extraction tube. The mixture was, then, vortexed 5 minutes and centrifuged at 4500 rpm for 10 minutes at 25°C. The supernatant was collected, filtered through 0.45 µm syringe filter and an aliquot of 20 µL was used for injection.

4.1.7 Robustness

Robustness of an analytical procedure/method is a measure of its capacity to remain unaffected by small but deliberate variations in the procedural parameters listed in the documentation, indicating the suitability or reliability of the method during normal use. This can be done by small deliberate change in the internal factors of the method related to sample preparation, mobile phase composition, mobile phase flow rate, injection volume, column temperature etc.

No deliberate change in the chromatogram was observed when the flow rate (± 0.1 ml/min) and column temperature (± 2 degrees) are changed.

4.2 Analytical Method Validation

The developed method was validated by single laboratory approach. The following method performance characteristics were evaluated.

4.2.1 Specificity/Selectivity

Analytical selectivity relates to 'the extent to which the method can be used to determine particular analytes in mixtures or matrices without interferences from other components of similar behaviour'. It is investigated by comparing the chromatogram of benzoyl peroxide standard solution (25 mg/l) with that of blank sample (acetonitrile). The blank has no interfering peak at the retention time of benzoyl peroxide.

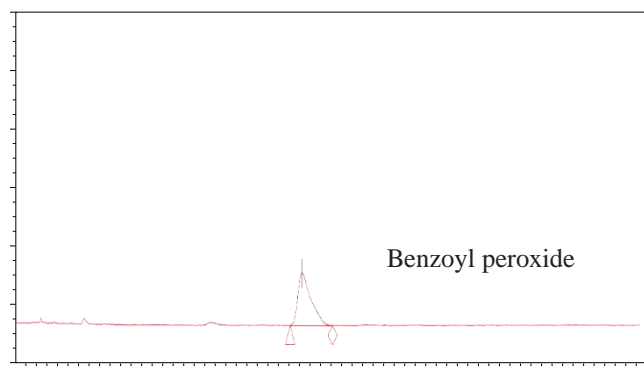


Fig-1 : Chromatogram of BP (25 mg/l)

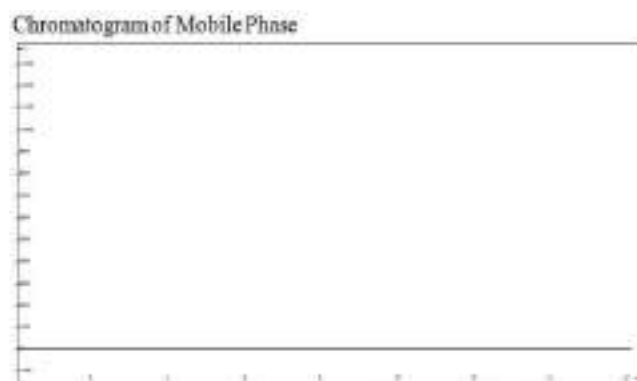


Fig-2 : Chromatogram of mobile phase

4.2.2 Linearity

The linearity is the ability of the method to obtain test results that are directly proportional to the analyte concentration, within a specific range.

The linearity was established by using a series of standard solutions of benzoyl peroxide, studies repeated in three replicates. The calibration curve, obtained by concentration on X-axis against peak mean area on Y-axis, showed linearity in the concentration range of 5 to 50 mg/l.

Regression equation was: $Y = 96497x - 23554$.

Co-relation coefficient was: $R^2 = 0.9999$,

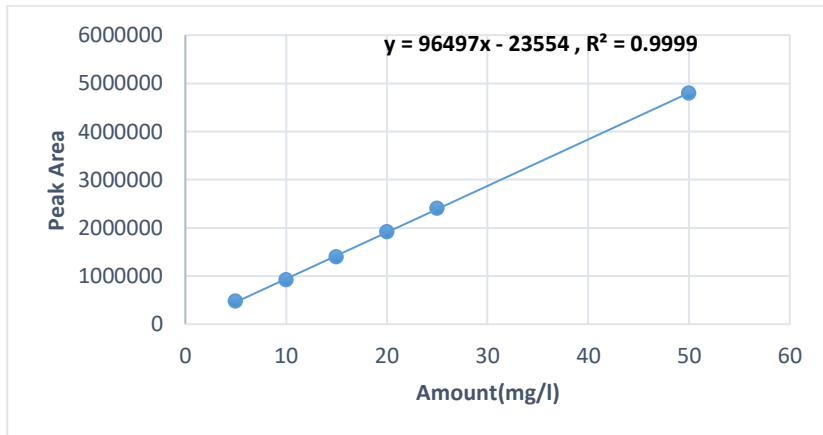


Fig-2: Linearity curve

Sl No	Concentration (mg/L)	Peak Area
1	5	479590.344191
2	10	927653.007965
3	15	1397258.94043
4	20	1915256.009147
5	25	2400337.670830
6	50	4800675.332678
	Correlation coefficient (R2)	0.9999
	STEYX	19599.58
	Slope	96497

Table-3: Linearity & Statistical analysis

STEYX is a function used to calculate standard error.

4.2.3 LoD and LoQ

The LoD and LoQ were determined from the linearity curve.

$$\text{LoD} = \frac{\text{STEYX} * 3.3}{\text{SLOPE}} \quad \text{LoD} = 0.670266$$

$$\text{LoQ} = \frac{\text{STEYX} * 10}{\text{SLOPE}} \quad \text{LoQ} = 2.031108$$

Here, the lowest calibration point is considered as LoQ. Thus **LoQ = 5.0 mg/l**

4.2.4 Recovery Studies

The accuracy of the method determines the closeness of results obtained by that method to the true value.

The recovery experiments were carried out to study the accuracy and reproducibility of the proposed method. A fixed amount of pre-analyzed rice powder samples were taken and the standard benzoyl peroxide was added at LoQ, 2LoQ and 5LoQ levels. Each level was repeated in five times. The results are shown in Table-4.

Table-4 : Recovery

Level	Sl No	Amount added	Amount Recovery	% Recovery	Mean Recovery	Recovery Std Deviation	% RSD
LoQ	1	5.0	5.891	117.82	116.496	2.7008	2.32
	2	5.0	5.903	118.06			
	3	5.0	5.613	112.26			
	4	5.0	5.946	118.92			
	5	5.0	5.771	115.42			
2LoQ	1	10.0	11.096	110.96	108.37	2.0575	1.9
	2	10.0	10.557	105.57			
	3	10.0	10.76	107.6			
	4	10.0	10.967	109.67			
	5	10.0	10.805	108.05			
5LoQ	1	25.0	25.579	102.316	103.0112	0.6363	0.62
	2	25.0	25.818	103.272			
	3	25.0	25.603	102.412			
	4	25.0	25.808	103.232			
	5	25.0	25.956	103.824			



4.2.5 Precision

The precision of analytical procedure expresses the closeness of agreement (degree of scatter) between a series of measurements obtained from multiple sampling of the same homogenous sample under the prescribed conditions. The precision may be considered at three levels; repeatability (Table-5), reproducibility (Table-6) and RT repeatability (Table-7).

4.2.6 Ruggedness

Ruggedness is “the degree of reproducibility” of the test result when external factors such as analyst, laboratory, instrument, reagents and days are varied. In this single laboratory validation, ruggedness was done by changing the analyst. The results indicate that the selected factors are remained unaffected by small variations of this parameter. (Table-8)

SI No	Concentration (mg/l)	Peak Area
1	15.0	1405004.01
2		1421587.25
3		1393404.01
4		1422663.85
5		1422591.99
Average		1413050.22
Standard Deviation		13295.33
% RSD		0.9409

Table-5 : Repeatability (Intra Day Precision)

SI No	Concentration (mg/l)	Peak Area
1	20.0	1912278.50
2		1892434.01
3		1893820.99
4		1907294.00
5		1899267.00
Average		1901019
Standard Deviation		8583.922
% RSD		0.3545

Table-6 : Reproducibility (Inter Day Precision)

SI No	Concentration (mg/l)	Retention Time (min.)
1	5.0 mg/l	13.876
2		13.821
3		13.834
4		13.839
5		13.855
Average		13.845
Standard Deviation		0.021177819
% RSD		0.15

Table-7 : Retention Time Repeatability (Precision)

Concentration (mg/l)	Analyst-1	Analyst-2
25.0	2402056.00	2377152.52
	2409834.00	2378389.01
	2630164.50	2400337.67

Table-8 : Ruggedness by different analyst

5. STABILITY OF ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS

To evaluate stability of samples during the analysis, stability of 2 levels (15 mg/l and 20 mg/l) QC samples under 3 different conditions were checked by replicated analysis (N = 3). After short-term storage (at 25 °C for 24 h), after long-term storage (at 2-8 °C for 2 weeks) and after going through three freeze-and-thaw cycles (from -20 to room temperature for every 24 h), aged QC samples reanalyzed versus freshly prepared standard solution. Based on these results, QC samples are considered stable for 24 h at room temperature, up to 14 days when stored under refrigeration and after three freeze-and-thaw cycles.

Storage Condition	Theoretical concentration (mg/l)	Calculated Concentration (mg/l)	Precision (% RSD)	Accuracy (% Recovery)
Short term	15	15.0959 ± 0.001	0.0095	100.64
	20	19.9690 ± 0.001	0.0048	99.84
Long term	15	14.5871 ± 0.002	0.0150	97.25
	20	19.0720 ± 0.003	0.0173	95.36
Freeze and thaw	15	14.7486 ± 0.002	0.0113	98.32
	20	19.8921 ± 0.002	0.0087	99.46



6. CONCLUSION

Based on the result, it is concluded that isocratic RP-HPLC method was successfully developed for the estimation of benzoyl peroxide in flours. It is validated and gives comparable results. The proposed method is suitable for routine analysis of benzoyl peroxide in flours.

7. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are thankful to the Government Analyst (in charge), Regional Analytical Laboratory, Calicut for his advice to develop a method for determining bleaching agent in flours when pesticide residues were detected and reported in rice powders under the supervision of first author at Regional Analytical Laboratory, Calicut in August 2023 and providing the facility for the same. Sincere acknowledgement to the Government of Kerala, Food Safety Department and the entire staff for their valuable support.

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IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON MENTAL HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES/ SUBORDINATES

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ABSTRACT

Leadership is a process that a person can direct, guide and influence the behaviour and work of others towards accomplishment of specific goals in a given situation. The leader is the one who is a role model and who knows how to lead a group or team for successful accomplishment of a given task. Being a good leader provides many great opportunities. Leadership is for everyone because every person can influence others. With the emergence of leadership in modern society many theorists, scholars and psychologists have based their theories on the styles of leadership and have given laws of leadership. It is observed that the transformational leaders are the one who create and support and environment that caters to the employee wellbeing and mental health. Transformational leadership has a strong potential to affect the workers satisfaction and reduce burnout.

KEYWORDS: Leadership, Transformational, Intuition, Mentoring, Empowerment, Priority, Depression, Schizophrenia, Subordinates, Potential.

INTRODUCTION

Leadership is a process that a person can direct, guide and influence the behaviour and work of others towards accomplishment of specific goals in a given situation. In the course of his survey of leadership theories and research-Stodgily came across innumerable definitions of leadership. According to him, it is *achievement of group objective*. Keith Devis said *"leadership is the process of encouraging and helping others to work enthusiastically towards objectives."* Leaders are required to develop a future vision and to motivate the team members to achieve the vision. The essence of leadership is followership. It is willingness of people to follow a person that makes that person a leader. Leading is a very demanding job both physically and psychologically. It requires zeal, energy and lot of patience to meet the mental requirement of leading. Where do most people go to learn leadership? The answer to this question is that they search many places. Some examine the world of politics, others seeks models in the entertainment industry. Many look to the world of business. Most people seem to look to successful CEO's, management consultants, and theoreticians with PhD's to learn about leadership. Being a good leader provides many great opportunities. Leadership is for everyone because every person can influence others. We live in an age of tolerance, where protecting feeling is more highly valued than proclaiming the truth; people look with suspicion upon anyone who desires to influence others. We live in an age of tolerance, where protecting feelings is more highly valued than proclaiming the truth people look with suspicion upon anyone who desires to influence others to embrace their belief. However, they still follow someone or the others.

Leadership is like a legacy, it is a success that is measured by succession. Gone are the days when the authoritarian or aristocratic type of leadership dominated the organizational set up. The leader used to rule with the iron fist. They believed in the concept of *"my way or the highway"*. Need of the hour is great. Today the world needs leaders in every field who are ready to accept change and help the subordinates to develop fully. Transformational leadership is what is more desirable. The ability to change the inner resources like- self-awareness, self-mastery and the capacity to focus on the things that truly merit the organization is the quality that every transformational leader requires. These leaders encourage others to think out of the box. Get creative, experiment with your work to discover a process that is beneficial to the organization. They keep the team motivated with creative inputs and are open to improve and innovate their strategy. With the emergence of leadership in modern society many theorists, scholars and psychologists have based their theories on the styles of leadership and have given laws of leadership (Maxwell) such as:

- Laws of Intuition: Leadership intuition often separates the greatest leaders from merely the good ones. It involves a combination of natural ability and learned skills. An intuitive leader can quickly scan the situation that needs their attention. Skills with people are perhaps the greatest abilities of an intuitive leader. They know what it takes to lead.
- Law of Mentoring: Leaders becomes a mentors for the followers. They assumes responsibility to model for others what they should do. They also evaluates teams performance and assess why they failed.



- Law of Influence: Leadership is influence- nothing more, nothing less. Influence is a two edged sword; it cuts both positively and negatively. Leaders use influence to motivate their employees/subordinates to do what would benefit everyone.
- Law of Explosive Growth: Leaders who develop leaders multiply their growth, because for every leader they develop, they also receive all of the leaders' followers. A leader who leads other leaders is the kind of leader who can take an organization to the highest level.
- Law of Empowerment: Leaders changes the employees from inside out. They transform the members to live on a higher level. They are the source of motivations for others.
- Law of Priority: Every leader must establish a list of priorities, and then learn to put the first things first. When a leader put first things, first he frequently gains the time for non-essentials.

John C. Maxwell a theorist and founder of the INJOY group, an organization dedicated to helping people maximize their personal and leadership potential says, "A leader knows the way, goes the way and shows the way." He is of the opinion that the most valuable gift a leader can give is being a good example. To change others you have to make change in yourself. The power of the mind, and of the way the mind work, is one of the leader's greatest assets. October 10 is the World Mental Health day and it is very important for a leader to make mental health a priority. A leader cannot give what a leader does not have. Mental Health is something that cannot be ignored. According to global mental health statistics 970 million people around the world struggle with some mental illness or drug abuse. One in every four people will be affected by a mental illness at some point in their lives. Mental disorders involve significant disturbances in thinking, emotional regulation or behavior. The most common mental disorders are anxiety and depression followed by bipolar disorder, PTSD and Schizophrenia (2019, WHO) Health systems and social support have not yet adequately responded to the needs of people with mental disorders.

People working in various service industries provide their customers intangible services. For instance, customer service employees in banking sector provide their customers services of savings and investments. Health workers provide health care services and respond quickly during emergency situations such kind of professional demands cause severe stress on the employees and it becomes an important role of a leader to safeguard workers' well-being. A transformational leader should seek to understand and fulfill the needs of their followers. It is worth noting that *transformational leader have been evidenced to be highly effective in helping their employees in achieving workplace demands and psychological well-being of the workers/sub-ordinates.*

During my stay in the professional world from the past fifteen years, it is observed that the transformational leaders are the one who create and support and environment that caters to the employee wellbeing and mental health. Research evidence

supports that teams/groups that are managed by transformational leaders tend to be both successful and loyal. The main qualities of a transformational leader that makes to a distinct persona are – authenticity, self – awareness humility, collaboration and inter dependence. Barack Obama, Nelson Mandela, Steve Jobs are recognizable figures who are a role model of transformational leadership. Becoming a transformational leader provides many benefits like increased commitments, loyalty, trust enhanced performance and productivity. Most of the research on transformational leadership and psychological well being is in line with the **JD – R model** that focuses on leadership style impacting employees' psychological well- being. The **Job – Demands – Resources Model (JD – R)** is an occupational stress model that suggests strain is a response to imbalance between demands on the individual and the resources he or she has to deal with. **Perko et al. (2016)** asserts that transformational leadership and psychological well-being can be seen as antecedent for 'favorable or unfavorable development.

Psychological well being is the subjective experience of being in a positive mental state. Transformational leadership has a strong potential to affect the workers satisfaction and reduce burnout. In addition, because it improves the well being (psychological) of the subordinates, it may help in better service output and employees stability.

CONCLUSION

The truth is that few people are natural when it comes to leading others. However, everyone has potential. Sociologist says that introverted people will influence an average of 10,000 people in their lifetime. Titles or job descriptions provide the lowest level of leadership. As followers grow to like and trust a leader, they begin to follow because they want to. Influence grows and respect increases because of the role of leader and what he has done for the followers and mental health is one such issue. A highest calling of a transformational leader is to help others reach their potential in terms of efficiency and support for the vast mental health needs of the subordinates or followers. Leaders who spend their live developing individuals and organizations make an incredible impact.

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GRAPH THEORY AS A CATALYST FOR EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT: UNVEILING THE POWER OF NETWORK ANALYSIS

Muhammed Muti Ur Rehman

ABSTRACT

Developing and implementing effective economic policies requires a comprehensive understanding of complex systems and their interdependencies. In recent years, graph theory and network analysis have emerged as valuable tools for analyzing intricate relationships and uncovering hidden patterns within economic systems. This research paper explores the intersection of graph theory and monetary policy development, highlighting the potential of network analysis in informing evidence-based policy decisions. By employing graph theory techniques, policymakers can gain insights into economic network structure, dynamics, and vulnerabilities, enabling them to design targeted interventions, foster economic growth, and mitigate systemic risks. This paper examines various applications of graph theory in economic policy development, including trade networks, financial systems, supply chains, and social networks. It also discusses the benefits, challenges, and future directions of employing graph theory techniques in economic policy formulation.

1 INTRODUCTION

Economic policy development is crucial in shaping nations' growth, stability, and prosperity. Traditionally, economic analysis has primarily focused on the behavior of individual economic agents and macroeconomic aggregates, often overlooking the intricate web of interdependencies and systemic risks that underlie economic networks. However, the reality is that economic systems are inherently interconnected, with entities and sectors influencing one another through diverse channels. Recognizing and understanding these interconnected relationships is pivotal for policymakers crafting policies that yield meaningful impact. In recent years, graph theory and network analysis have emerged as powerful tools to analyze economic systems as networks, providing policymakers with a holistic understanding of these systems and enabling evidence-based policy decisions [1].

This research paper embarks on an exploration of the potent synergy between graph theory and economic policy development. It showcases the potential of network analysis in illuminating the structural intricacies, dynamics, and vulnerabilities within economic systems. This paper will delve into diverse applications of graph theory in economic policy realms, spanning trade networks, financial systems, supply chains, and social networks. Furthermore, it will address both the merits and challenges of employing graph theory techniques in formulating economic policies and offer a glimpse into the future directions this field may take.

2 GRAPH THEORY AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

2.1 Fundamentals of Graph Theory

Graph theory is a branch of mathematics that studies the properties and relationships of graphs, which are mathematical structures comprised of nodes (or vertices) and edges [2]. Following is an example of a graph.

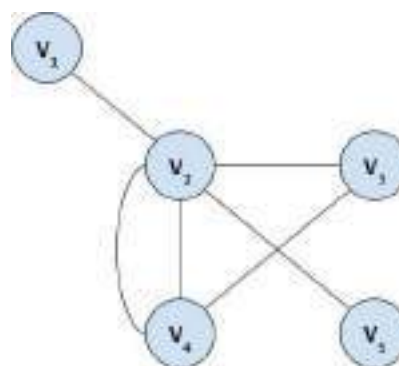


Figure 1: Undirected Graph.

A graph that comprises nodes that have directed edges (or arrows) to other nodes is known as a directed graph or digraph. Furthermore, if the edges of a graph have a weight (or cost) associated with them, the graph is called a weighted graph [2].

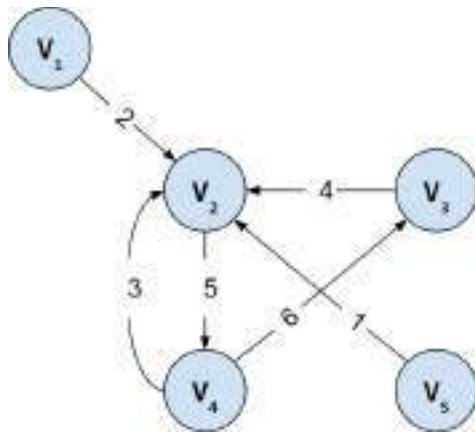


Figure 2: Weighted Digraph.

2.2 Graphs as Models of Economic Systems

Economic systems exhibit complex interdependencies, with entities and sectors influencing each other through trade, financial transactions, supply chain linkages, and social connections [3]. By representing economic systems as graphs, policymakers can capture and visualize these interdependencies, enabling a holistic understanding of the system's structure and dynamics. In economic graphs, nodes can represent economic agents or entities, and edges can represent various relationships or interactions, such as trade flows, financial transactions, supply chain links, or social connections. For example, Figure 2 could represent the trade flow of a commodity between different cities, with the nodes being the cities, the directed edges being the direction of trade, and the weights being the cost incurred by the trade flow. Such representations provide the foundation for advanced graph theory techniques such as Network Analysis, which enable policymakers to identify key players, measure the strength of relationships, and better understand the economic system's overall connectivity [4].

2.3 Theoretical Framework: Network Analysis in Economics

Network analysis, a subset of graph theory, provides a theoretical framework for understanding and analyzing economic systems as networks. Network analysis involves measuring and evaluating various network metrics, such as centrality measures, clustering coefficients, and community detection algorithms [5]. These metrics offer insights into the importance of specific nodes, the density of connections, distinct groups within the network, and the flow of information or resources, all of which can be extremely valuable tools for policymakers in understanding the system's dynamics, detecting vulnerabilities, and assessing the impact of policy interventions on the overall economic network.

3 APPLICATIONS OF GRAPH THEORY IN ECONOMIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Trade Networks and International Economic Policies

Trade networks are essential for international economic integration and play a significant role in shaping economic policies. By applying graph theory techniques, policymakers can analyze trade networks to identify patterns, measure the intensity and direction of trade flows, and assess the impacts of trade policies. For instance, a study by Tiwari et al. in 2019 used network analysis to analyze the trade network of 11 advanced economies in North America and the European Union [1]. By employing a nonlinear directed acyclic graph structure, the study unveiled the complex and highly interconnected trade network where a few key players held a central position. The study also found that the trade network is vulnerable to disruptions, as the failure of a few key nodes could have a cascading effect on the entire network. The study's findings suggest that policymakers should focus on strengthening the resilience of the trade network by diversifying trade relationships and developing contingency plans to mitigate the impact of disruptions.

Similarly, a 2015 study, "Economic integration in ASEAN+3: A network analysis" used network analysis tools such as degree centrality and eigenvector centrality to analyze ASEAN+3's trade network and integration of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) [6]. The study found ASEAN+3's intra-regional trade network to be more densely connected than its intra-regional FDI network. Furthermore, it discovered that advanced countries were better linked and formed sub-regional blocs of tightly connected economies, revealing a widening gap in the trend and patterns of intra-regional trade and FDI among country members at different levels of economic development in ASEAN+3.

3.2 Financial Networks and Systemic Risk Management

Financial systems can be represented as complex network structures comprising banks, financial institutions, markets, and investors [7]. Analyzing financial networks using graph theory can help policymakers identify systemically important institutions and assess potential risks. This information can be used to design effective regulatory frameworks, stress-testing mechanisms, and crisis management strategies to ensure financial stability. For example, in 2019, Kaltwasser and Spelta modified the link analysis algorithm behind Google Search, PageRank, to identify Systemically Important Financial Institutions [8]. Using this method, they were able to accurately assess the risk that individual institutions introduced into the system while, at the same time, taking into account how the exposures at the system-wide level affected the ranking of individual institutions. Finally, combining this new network analysis-based approach with the Basel III framework allowed the researchers to differentiate between systemic importance due to exposures born on the asset and on the liability side of banks' balance sheets.



Furthermore, in their study *Financial networks and stress testing: Challenges and new research avenues for systemic risk analysis and financial stability implications*, Battiston and Jaramillo developed a stress-testing framework that incorporated network effects [9]. The study explored how significantly network effects can amplify the impact of shocks and lead to systemic crises. The study found how this new stress-testing framework can be used to identify systemically important institutions and assess the impact of financial policy and macroprudential policy interventions on systemic risk.

3.3 Supply Chain Networks and Resilience Planning

Supply chains connect suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers. Through a Network Analytic lens, policymakers can analyze the structure and dynamics of supply chain networks, identify critical nodes within the supply chain, evaluate the flow of goods and dependencies between suppliers and consumers, and assess the vulnerabilities of the supply chain to disruptions. Policymakers can design policies to strengthen supply chain resilience by identifying critical nodes, such as diversifying sourcing options, building redundancy, or establishing emergency response mechanisms [10], [11]. For instance, after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, Nakajima et al. employed network analysis to examine how supply chain networks affected the resilience of firms to the disaster [12]. The analysis found that a small number of suppliers were critical to the production of many different products. This concentration of suppliers made the supply chains highly vulnerable to disruptions. The Japanese government used the findings from this study to develop policies to diversify supply chain networks to strengthen their resilience.

Similarly, network analysis has also been used in recent years by Olapiriyakul et al. to strengthen the supply chain network design in Eastern Thailand and make it more flood resilient [13].

3.4 Social Networks and Policy Implementation

Social networks play a crucial role in the diffusion of information, the formation of trust, and the adoption of policies. Graph theory techniques can analyze social networks to understand the influence of individuals or groups on policy adoption or behavior change [14]. For example, a study by Lotta and Marques (2019) found that street-level bureaucrats' social networks influenced their performance in implementing a health policy. The study found that bureaucrats who were more connected to other bureaucrats who were positive about the policy were more likely to implement the policy effectively [15]. By leveraging social networks, policymakers can identify opinion leaders, assess the spread of innovations, and evaluate the effectiveness of policy communication strategies. Insights from social network analysis can guide policymakers in designing targeted interventions, leveraging social capital, and fostering inclusive policy implementation.

4 BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF GRAPH THEORY IN ECONOMIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Advantages of Network Analysis in Policy Formulation

Network analysis provides policymakers with a powerful toolkit to enhance economic policy development in several ways:

- **Holistic Perspective:** First and foremost, it offers a holistic view of complex economic systems. By representing economic systems as networks, policymakers can account for the intricate interdependencies and systemic risks that traditional approaches often overlook.
- **Identification of Key Players:** Network analysis facilitates the identification of key players, critical nodes, and influential groups within the economic network. This information empowers policymakers to design targeted interventions with the potential to impact the overall financial system significantly.
- **Data-Driven Decision-Making:** Network analysis techniques enable evidence-based decision-making. Policymakers can rely on empirical data and objective metrics to formulate policies, reducing the reliance on subjective judgments.
- **Assessment of Vulnerabilities:** It enables the identification of vulnerabilities within the economic network. By assessing network metrics, policymakers can proactively address weaknesses, enhance resilience, and promote robustness in policy design.

4.2 Challenges and Limitations of Graph Theory Applications

Despite its advantages, applying graph theory techniques in economic policy development is not without challenges:

- **Data Availability and Quality:** Economic networks often involve vast and diverse datasets from multiple sources. Gathering, integrating, and maintaining high-quality data can be complex and resource-intensive.
- **Computational Complexity:** Analyzing large-scale economic networks can be computationally intensive, requiring significant computational resources and expertise.
- **Interpretation and Translation:** Interpreting network metrics and translating them into actionable policy insights can be challenging. Effective collaboration between economists, mathematicians, and policymakers is essential to bridge the gap between analysis and policy formulation. [16]

4.3 Ethical Considerations in Network Analysis for Policy Development

Policymakers must also address ethical considerations when employing network analysis techniques:

- **Privacy Concerns:** The collection and analysis of network data must respect individuals' privacy. Robust safeguards and adherence to data privacy regulations are crucial to protect the confidentiality of individuals and organizations involved in the analyzed networks.



- **Data Protection:** Policies should ensure the responsible handling and protection of sensitive data to prevent unauthorized access or misuse.
- **Bias Mitigation:** Policymakers should be vigilant in identifying and addressing potential biases in network data. Transparent reporting and fairness in data analysis are essential to maintain the integrity of policy development.

By acknowledging these advantages, challenges, and ethical considerations, policymakers can navigate the terrain of network analysis effectively, harnessing its potential to inform sound economic policies while upholding ethical standards and data privacy.

5 IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

5.1 Policy Recommendations Based on Network Analysis Insights

Network analysis provides policymakers with valuable insights that can inform evidence-based policy decisions. By leveraging network analysis techniques, policymakers can design targeted interventions, foster economic growth, promote resilience, and mitigate systemic risks. For example, insights from trade network analysis can inform trade policies that promote economic integration and enhance competitiveness. Financial network analysis can guide the development of regulatory frameworks that ensure financial stability. Supply chain network analysis can inform policies that strengthen supply chain resilience and mitigate disruptions. Social network analysis can support the implementation of policies by identifying influential individuals or groups and designing effective communication strategies.

5.2 Interdisciplinary Collaboration for Effective Policy Development

To fully leverage the power of graph theory and network analysis in economic policy development, interdisciplinary collaborations between economists, mathematicians, policymakers, and domain experts are crucial. Collaborative efforts facilitate the exchange of knowledge, developing relevant methodologies, and effectively translating network analysis insights into policy actions. Policymakers should foster partnerships and engage experts from different disciplines to harness the full potential of network analysis in shaping resilient and effective economic policies. Policymakers should also invest in training and capacity-building programs to enhance their understanding of network analysis outputs and facilitate informed decision-making.

5.3 Future Directions and Emerging Trends in the Field

As technology advances and new data sources become available, the application of graph theory and network analysis in economic policy development is expected to expand. Future research should focus on developing advanced network analysis techniques, addressing data challenges, and exploring emerging trends, such as analyzing online networks, the integration of machine learning algorithms with graph theory, or incorporating

sentiment analysis in social network analysis. Additionally, policymakers should consider the potential of network analysis in addressing emerging challenges, such as climate change, sustainable development, or the impact of technological disruptions.

6 CONCLUSION

This research paper has explored the intersection of graph theory and economic policy development, highlighting the potential of network analysis in informing evidence-based policy decisions. By employing graph theory techniques, policymakers can gain insights into economic network structure, dynamics, and vulnerabilities, enabling them to design targeted interventions, foster economic growth, and mitigate systemic risks. The paper has discussed various applications of graph theory in economic policy development, including trade networks, financial systems, supply chains, and social networks. It has also emphasized the benefits, challenges, and future directions of employing graph theory techniques in economic policy formulation. To fully realize the potential of network analysis, interdisciplinary collaborations, ethical considerations, and future research efforts are necessary. By leveraging the power of network analysis, policymakers can shape resilient and sustainable economies that promote inclusive growth and prosperity.

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CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE BENEFITS OF BHARANGI

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ABSTRACT

Bharangi in the treatment of respiratory disorders mainly- Kasa, Shwasa, Hikka, Kshatshina, Nasaroga, Swarbheda & also in Apsmara, Prameha, Pandu, Kushtha & VishaChikitsa. Charaka has not incorporated Bharangi into Mahakashaya (50 groups of drugs according to action) but included it in Harit Shak varga. Sushrutahas categorized it in PippalyadiGana. He has mentioned it as a Panacea for epilepsy and also as Stanyashodhak (lactodepurant). Charaka, Sushruta, as well as Vagbhata have cited its usefulness in respiratory complaints. Approximately 54 synonyms of Bharangi are described in various Nighantus. Amongst these, maximum numbers of synonyms i.e. 18 are enlisted in SodhalNighantu. Dhanwantari Nighantu: In this Nighantu, synonyms of Bharangi like Angarvalli, Padma, Brahmahyashtika which explain external morphology of Bharangi & Kasaghi which tells us pharmacological activity of Bharangi are mentioned. The aqueous extract of the root bark (10 to 500µg/ml) exhibited a graded inhibition of histamine responses on the isolated guinea pig ileum and tracheal chain, but did not affect the response to acetylcholine or barium chloride. The ethanolic extract of the root bark per se showed histamine release similar to that affected by compound 48/80 in chopped pieces of guinea pig lung. However, the per cent of histamine release (37.8) caused by compound 48/80 was reduced to 7.1 when the extract was reincubated with the histamine liberator 48/80.

KEYWORDS: *Bharangi, Charaka, Sushruta, Nighantu, extract*

INTRODUCTION

The information of *Bharangi* is found in *Vedic* literature, *Brihatrayi Samhita*, *Laghutrayi Samhita*, Various *Rasagranthas*, *Nighantus* & the various textbooks of *Dravyagunavidnyan*. *Charak* has mentioned *Bharangi* in the treatment of respiratory disorders mainly- *Kasa, Shwasa, Hikka, Kshatshina, Nasaroga, Swarbheda* & also in *Apsmara, Prameha, Pandu, Kushtha & VishaChikitsa*.^[1]

Sushrut Samhita (1000 B.C. to 500 A.D.): In this *Samhita* *Bharangi* is included in the treatment of *Jwar, Shwas, Kasa, Hikka & Yakshma*. *Sushrut* has cited its usefulness in the treatment of surgical disorders like *Arsha, Arbuda, Granthi, Vrana & Moodhagarbha*. *Ashtanga Hridaya Samhita* (6th Century A.D.): *Vagbhata*, an author of this *Samhita* has mentioned *Bharangi* in *Chikitsa of Kapha & Vataroga* as well as in the treatment of Gynecological disorders like- *Rajonasha, Yonirog, Gulma & Pediatric disorders* like *Mruttikajanya Pandu*.

Charaka has not incorporated *Bharangi* into *Mahakashaya* (50 groups of drugs according to action) but included it in *Harit Shak varga*. *Sushrutahas* categorized it in *PippalyadiGana*. He has mentioned it as a *Panacea* for epilepsy and also as *Stanyashodhak* (lactodepurant). *Charaka, Sushruta*, as well as *Vagbhat* have cited its usefulness in respiratory complaints.

In the *Sharangadhar Samhita*, references of *Bharangi* are found in various formulations indicated in the treatment of *Jwar, Kasa, Kushtha, Mandagni & Vatrog*. *Bharangi* is included in *Kwath* formulation viz. - *Katphaladi* (in *Jwara*), *Kshudradi* (in *Sheetjwara*), *BrihatManjishthadi* (in *Kushtha*), *Maharasnadi* (in *Vatrog*).

In *Bhavprakash Samhita*: The use of *Bharangi* formulations not only in *Jwara, Kasa, Vatrog, Kushtha* and *Mandagni* but also in *Shwas, Hikka, Apsmar, Gulma, Shotha, Streeroga* and *Balroga, Masoorika, Karnaroga, Snayuka, Prameha, Kshatkshina* etc.

Approximately 54 synonyms of *Bharangi* are described in various *Nighantus*. Amongst these, maximum numbers of synonyms i.e. 18 are enlisted in *SodhalNighantu*. *Dhanwantari Nighantu*: In this *Nighantu*, synonyms of *Bharangi* like *Angarvalli, Padma, Brahmahyashtika* which explain external morphology of *Bharangi & Kasaghi* which tells us pharmacological activity of *Bharangi* are mentioned. *Madanpal Nighantu*: *Bhanji, Bhrugubhawa, Gandhaparvani, Kharashak, Shukramata* etc. are the synonyms available in this *Nighantu*. *Sodhal Nighantu*: Synonyms like *Bhargawi, Bhramarpriya, Kalingvalli, Kharapushpa, Matibhranshanivarini, Phajji, Shukranama*, and *Varvarak* are found only in this *Nighantu*. *Kaiyadev Nighantu*: In this *Nighantu*, synonyms like *Bhangura, Bhargi, Hansi, Mahagardabhagandhika, Margaparvani, Palindi* are included. *Raj Nighantu*: *Angarvallari, Bhramareshta, Brahmanyashti, Gardabhishaka, Varvari, Vatari* etc. are the synonyms found in *Raj Nighantu*.^[2]

Bhavprakash Nighantu: In this, synonyms of *Bharangi* like *Brahmani, Hanjika* are available. *Shaligram Nighantu*: *Durva, Mukhadouta* are the synonyms seen in this *Nighantu*. *Mahoushadha Nighantu*: This *Nighantu* has mention of synonyms like *Brahmi, Kharashaka, Margavi, Samdevsuta, Shakramatruka*. *LaghuNighantu*: *Barbaraka, Bhargawa*,



Bhramara, *Kalankvalli* are the synonyms found in *Laghu Nighantu*.

Synonyms of Bharangi like Brahmanyashti, Kalankvalli, Angarparni, Hansi, Kharashak, Varvari, Barbarak, Padma, Surupa, Mahagardabhadhagandhika help us to identify the plant Bharangi by external characters. Bhargi, Kasaghni, Vatari, Matibhrahshanivarini, Mukhadhouta, Durva, Hanjika, Bhanji, Margani etc. are the synonyms which explain the pharmacological action of Bharangi. Some synonyms of Bharangi like Brahmani, Bhargawa, Bhargawi, Bhrugubhawa, and Brahmasuvarchala have mythological relation. Gardabhashak, Bhramara, Bhramareshta, Bhrunghaja, Margani etc. are the synonyms linked with the names of animals. Synonyms like Kalingvalli & Margani show habitat of Bharangi while Varsha is the synonym which explains availability & growth of the plant in particular season.^[3]

Morphology

Perennial Shrub: scarcely woody 0.9 to 2.4 m high shoots from a thick woody root. Stems: bluntly quadrangular, young parts usually glabrous. Leaves: 10-20.3cm long, 3.8 to 6.4 cm broad, rough, sessile or nearly so (stout petiole-6mm long) opposite or sometimes ternate, passing upwards into bracts, narrowly obovate-oblong or sub-elliptic; acute or acuminate, usually coarsely and sharply serrate, sometimes but rarely only dentate, glabrous, base acute. Flowers: Many, blue purple or white arranged in dichotomous cymes, the whole forming a lax, and sub pyramidal panicle. Bracts: long from obovate to lanceolate, pubescent, often colored, a pair of acute bracts branching and a flower in the fork. Calyx: Cup shaped, shortly 5 lobed, truncate, not enlarged in fruits, lobes very small, triangular, acute, ciliate. Corolla: glabrous outside, pale blue, the larger lower lobe dark bluish purple. Corolla tube: up to 1-3cm long, cylindrical, hairy with filaments much curved, densely hairy at base, ovary, style-glabrous. Drupes: 6mm long, broadly obovoid, rather succulent, dark purple when ripe, normally 4 lobed with pyrene in each lobe. Root: Hard, woody, thick, cylindrical up to 5cm thick, external surface light brown having elongated lenticels. Bark: Thin, easily separated from a broad wood. Flowering period: May to August.^[4]

DISCUSSION

Serratagenic acid, queretaroic acid, some phytosterols, saponins, two iridiod glycosides, ferulic acid, arabinose, scutellarein baicalein are some important chemical constituents reported. Major: D-mannitol, γ -sitosterol, hydrolysis of crude saponin fraction gives oleanolic acid, queretaroic acid and serratagenic acid. Others: Glucose, Sigmasterol. From the bark the sapogenic mixture contains three major triterpenoid constituents-oleanolic acid, queretaroic acid and serratagenic acid. The root bark yields a glycoside material, phenolic in nature. D-Mannitol is isolated from the bark with a yield of 10.9%. The powdered stem contains D-mannitol, D-glucoside of sitosterol and Cetyl alcohol. Saponin are isolated from root bark.^[5]

The aqueous extract of the root bark (10 to 500 μ g/ml) exhibited a graded inhibition of histamine responses on the isolated

guinea pig ileum and tracheal chain, but did not affect the response to acetylcholine or barium chloride. Higher concentrations blocked both acetylcholine and barium chloride partially. The alcoholic and chloroform extracts were found to be ineffective in the above two experiments. The aqueous extract (0.5 to 1g/ kg i.v.) partially blocked the histamine responses on the blood pressure of anaesthetized dog but did not significantly affect the responses to acetylcholine and adrenaline. The ethyl acetate fraction (0.1-1 μ g/ml) of the aqueous extract showed inhibition of histamine responses on the guinea pig ileum. It was found to be approximately 100 times more potent than the crude extract (Sachdev et al., 1964).^[6]

The ethanolic extract of the root bark per se showed histamine release similar to that affected by compound 48/80 in chopped pieces of guinea pig lung. However, the per cent of histamine release (37.8) caused by compound 48/80 was reduced to 7.1 when the extract was reincubated with the histamine liberator 48/80 (Gupta and Gupta, 1967). The alcoholic fraction isolated from aqueous extract of the root produced a delayed hypotensive effect accompanied by broncho-constriction. Repeated administration of the extract showed diminution of its hypotensive and broncho-constrictor response as well as that of compound 48/80. The responses to histamine were not found to be altered. The anaphylactic broncho-constrictor response in sensitized isolated guinea pig lung was found to be inhibited after continuous perfusion of the alcoholic fraction suggesting anti-asthmatic potential. It was substantiated by another experiment wherein the alcoholic fraction administered at 2 mg/kg i.p. for 15 d showed 66.6 to 70.2 percent protection against anaphylactic bronchoconstrictor response in sensitized isolated guinea pig lung which was found to be associated with histamine depletion from the lung. This decrease in histamine in lung was associated with increase in abdominal skin and stomach histamine level (Gupta et al., 1967). The saponin derived from the plant caused dual effect of potentiation (at high concentration of 1 mg) and inhibition (at low concentration of 50 μ g) of histamine release induced by compound 48/80 in normal guinea pig chopped lung. At low concentration, it also inhibited the histamine releasing effect of antigen in sensitized rat chopped lung tissue but not that of the antigen in sensitized guinea pig chopped lung tissue.^[7]

However, saponin (20mg/kg i.p.) failed to produce any effect in vivo against broncho-constrictor aerosols of histamine and acetylcholine in guinea pigs (Gupta, 1970). The in vitro sensitivity of the rat lung tissue to histamine was diminished after saponin treatment for 3wk while the sensitivity to acetylcholine was not significantly changed. The content of slow reacting substance-A (SRS-A) in the isolated lung of chronically treated guinea pigs and rats, was also found to be reduced markedly (Gupta, 1970). Further, chronic administration of the saponin (20mg/kg) for three weeks (Gupta, 1968) and for six weeks (Gupta, 1970) caused a gradual increase in resistance of guinea pigs against antigen egg albumin (Gupta, 1968, 1970). The lung extract from chronically saponin treated guinea pig exhibited inhibition of histamine induced contraction in isolated guinea pig ileum, on addition of



extract equivalent to 0.2 g of lung tissue. This inhibition was of shorter duration after addition of equivalent doses of the extract from control animals.^[8]

The lung extracts from treated animals were significantly more effective when compared with controls in inhibiting the constrictor responses of SRS (Gupta, 1968). In another study, similar lung extract from the chronically saponin treated rat or guinea pig was found to inhibit the constrictor response to histamine for longer time as compared to the lung extracts from controls (Gupta, 1970). Ethanol extracts of roots *Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.) Moon. showed antiasthmatic activity using isolated goat tracheal chain preparation, Clonidine induced catalepsy, Milk-induced leucocytosis & eosinophilia in mice at doses 50, 100, 200mg/kg.^[9]

Ethnobotanical studies indicate that root of Bharangi is useful in the treatment of not only respiratory disorders like bronchitis, asthma, cough etc. but also in digestive disorders like stomachache, dyspepsia, diarrhoea etc. It is also effective in the management of rheumatism, inflammation, snake bite, fever & fistula. Cold and tuberculosis [Yoganarsimhan et al., 1979, 1982] Catarrhal affections [Badhe and Pandey, 1990] Bronchitis [Banerjee and Banerjee, 1986, Badhe and Pandey, 1990] Asthma [Yoganarsimhan et al., 1979, 1982, Banerjee and Banerjee, 1986; Dixit and Mishra, 1999, Bhandary and Chandrashekar, 2002] Cough [Yoganarsimhan et al., 1979, 1982 Dixit and Mishra, 1999; Kothari and Rao, 1999, Bhandary and Chandrashekar, 2002] Whooping cough [Jain et al., 1973] Fever [Banerjee and Banerjee, 1986, Baruah and Sarma, 1987; Sahoo and Mudgal, 1993, Savithramma Rao, 2001] Malaria [Chandra and Pandey, 1985, Sudhakar and Rao, 1985; Badhey and Pandey, 1990, Sadhale et al., 1991; Kapur et al., 1992, Kothari and Rao, 1999] Febrifuge, anti spasmodic and expectorant [Dixit and Mishra, 1999] Febrifuge [Sudhakar and Rao, 1985, Kapur et al., 1992] Body pain [Hemadri et al., 1980] Inflammation [Jain et al., 1994] Rheumatism [Baruah and Sarma, 1987; Oommachan and Masih, 1989; Kothari and Rao, 1999; Savithramma and Rao, 2001] Digestive [Karuppusamy et al., 2002] Fistula and Cholera [Kothari and Rao, 1999] Stomachache [Balasubramanian and Prasad, 1996; Hosagoudar and Henry, 1996] Dyspepsia [Savithramma and Rao, 2001] Diarrhoea [Saxena et al., 1988; Balasubramanian and Prasad, 1996]

Bharangia - katu, tikta, kashaya rasa, laghuguna, ushnaveerya which helps to pacify the aggravated *vata* and *kapha dosha*. Also the phyto-chemical and pharmacological profiles of bharangi has been reviewed for its anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic antiasthmatic, and bronchodilator activities. Aqueous extract of *Bharangih* has also been proved for its anti inflammatory and bronchodilatory activities Among various forms of inhalation therapy, Nebulization is a process which is a process which involves suspension of fine vaporised liquid droplets otherwise known as aerosol, to administer medication directly in to the respiratory system.

The phyto chemical of *Bharangimoola Arka* (root of *Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.)) on preliminary test have

proven to be positive for Carbohydrates, Phenolic, Tannins and Terpenoids. Generally, previous researches on phytochemical among carbohydrates components D-mannitol was found. The components of *Bharangimoola Arka* - phenolic compound, Tannins and Terpenoids are found to be anti-inflammatory in Asthma. The *Bharangimoola* (*Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.)), due to its anti-inflammatory action succeed to restrict the underlying pathology instantly. The anti-inflammatory effects of phenolic compounds are related in previous research are; due to modulation of the expression of pro-inflammatory genes, like NOS, cyclooxygenase, lipooxygenase; acting throughout nuclear factor (NF- κ B) signaling; and mitogen-activated protein kinase and activating the Nrf2/Keap1 pathway. In another way the role play of any particular phenolic antioxidant is directly associated with the capacity of the hydrogen radical donation from the phenolic group and the presence of an unpaired electron in the aromatic ring. A study is evident that the ethanolic root extract of *Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.) showed significant anti-inflammatory activity in carrageenan-induced oedema in the cotton pellet model in experimental mice, rats and rabbits at concentrations of 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg. The Ices hydropicenic Acid (IHPA) pent acyclic triterpenoid saponin, first isolated component from roots of *Bharangi*, at the dose of 100mg/kg provides protection of mast cell degeneration (59.62%) in comparison to standard sodium cromoglycate (64.48%). Another components of *Bharangimoola* Saponin and D mannitol possesses antihistamine and anti-allergic effect respectively, Apigenin-7-glucoside (flavonoid) acts as antiinflammatory and antimicrobial agent.^[10]

CONCLUSION

Bharangia has *katu, tikta, kashaya rasa, laghuguna, ushnaveerya* which helps to pacify the aggravated *vata* and *kapha dosha*. Also the phyto-chemical and pharmacological profiles of bharangi has been reviewed for its anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic antiasthmatic, and bronchodilator activities. Aqueous extract of *Bharangih* has also been proved for its anti inflammatory and bronchodilatory activities. The phyto chemical of *Bharangimoola Arka* (root of *Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.)) on preliminary test have proven to be positive for Carbohydrates, Phenolic, Tannins and Terpenoids. Generally, previous researches on phytochemical among carbohydrates components D-mannitol was found. The components of *Bharangimoola Arka* - phenolic compound, Tannins and Terpenoids are found to be anti-inflammatory in Asthma.

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON MOBILE WALLETS AND MOBILE MONEY

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ABSTRACT

Mobile wallets and mobile money services have become two important technologies in the quickly changing world of digital finance.

Mobile wallets often referred to as electronic wallets (e-wallets) or digital wallets are software-based programs that securely store users' payment information, enabling electronic transactions via cellphones and other digital devices. These wallets are the epitome of practicality and usability since they make it simple for users to send and receive money, pay bills, and manage their accounts. Their accessibility may be constrained, nevertheless, by their dependency on smartphone technology and the requirement for bank account linking.

Mobile money services, on the other hand, are primarily created for financial inclusion and target unbanked and underbanked populations globally. These services, which have their roots in places like Africa, let users utilize simple mobile phones to carry out a range of financial transactions, such as person-to-person transfers, bill payments, and airtime top-ups. Mobile money services frequently operate under the auspices of banks or telecom firms, providing underserved communities with a doorway to conventional financial services.

The main distinctions between mobile wallets and mobile money are thoroughly discussed in this article, including ownership and control, goal and use cases, accessibility and compatibility, funding and transactions, and security measures. It also looks at developing trends, legal frameworks, and the changing environment of mobile finance.

With success stories like M-Pesa in Kenya, the digital payment revolution in India, and the domination of WeChat Pay and Alipay in China, regional perspectives highlight the ubiquity and significance of these technologies around the world.

INTRODUCTION

The world of finance has experienced a significant transition in a time of unceasing technical advancement and an increasing reliance on digital solutions. The use of mobile wallets and mobile money services has emerged as the two main pillars of this new financial environment, which is gradually displacing traditional financial models and processes in favor of digital alternatives.

The introduction of the internet, which transformed how we access information and conduct many parts of our lives, is largely responsible for the emergence of digital money. The financial industry has not escaped this paradigm shift due to the widespread use of smartphones and internet connectivity. Digital banking, payments, and money management now provide both consumers and companies with unmatched ease, effectiveness, and accessibility.

Financial institutions, tech behemoths, and startups jumped at the chance to tap into the promise of this digital revolution as the world sped toward becoming an interconnected global village. As a result, new financial instruments and services have emerged that meet a variety of demands related to money, from facilitating

smooth transactions to assuring financial inclusion for underserved groups.

THE ROLE OF MOBILE MONEY AND WALLETS

The demand for secure, effective, and user-friendly ways to perform financial transactions has skyrocketed amid this tectonic transition toward digitization. Introducing mobile wallets and mobile money services, two separate yet connected technologies that have become increasingly popular in response to this critical demand.

WHAT IS MOBILE WALLETS

In essence, a mobile wallet—also referred to as a digital wallet or e-wallet—is a customizable software program designed to securely store users' financial information and enable electronic transactions via smartphones and other digital devices. These transactions include a wide range of financial activities, including shopping, giving money to friends and family, paying bills, and managing one's accounts.

Users can access and manage their financial assets with a level of efficiency and ease never previously conceivable by using a mobile wallet. It serves as the equivalent of a traditional physical wallet in the digital world. What sets a mobile wallet apart from others is its capacity to provide robust security measures,



safeguarding private information like credit card numbers, bank account numbers, and personal identification through state-of-the-art encryption and authentication procedures.

HOW MOBILE WALLETS WORK

Creating an account and registering

To begin utilizing a mobile wallet, users must first download the necessary mobile application from their device's app store. After the installation, users typically go through a quick registration process. Throughout this procedure, users are encouraged to link their mobile wallet to other financing sources, which may include credit cards, debit cards, or bank accounts. Some mobile wallet users even have the option of adding other payment methods, such as gift cards, loyalty cards, and cryptocurrencies.

Financial Options

Users can fund their mobile wallet in a number of ways after properly setting it up:

- **Bank Account Connection:** Users have the choice to link their current bank account to their mobile wallet. This link makes it possible to transfer money into and out of the mobile wallet, giving users an easy way to manage their money.
- **The inclusion of one or more credit or debit cards** is frequently supported by mobile wallets. Users can utilize the cards they've linked to the app to make payments thanks to this easy functionality.
- **Cash Loading:** In some areas, users can add actual cash to their mobile wallet by going to specified cash loading points, which are often found at partner retailers or banks.

Paying Your Bills

Users are able to make payments using their cellphones or other compatible devices once the mobile wallet has enough funds.

These payments may be made in a number of ways:

- **Near-field communication (NFC) technology**, which is incorporated by many mobile wallets, enables customers to make in-store purchases by simply touching their cellphones on compatible payment terminals. In addition to being practical, this contactless payment technique improves security by lowering the possibility of card skimming and actual theft.
- **Online shopping:** Customers can use their mobile wallets to safely complete transactions on mobile websites and e-commerce platforms. By removing the need to manually enter payment information for each transaction, this technology streamlines the online buying process.
- **Peer-to-Peer Transfers:** Peer-to-peer (P2P) transfer features are frequently available in mobile wallets, enabling users to send money to friends and family quickly and easily. Users typically need simply enter the recipient's email address or mobile number to start a P2P transfer, which simplifies and speeds up the procedure.

Security Steps

Mobile wallet providers place a high priority on the protection of sensitive financial information, and as a result, they use a variety of strong security methods, such as:

- **Key phrase or PIN:** Users are frequently asked to create a secure PIN or password during the mobile wallet setup process. By adding an additional authentication layer, the mobile wallet application is protected against unauthorized access.
- **Modern mobile wallets frequently provide biometric identification features** like fingerprint or face recognition. These biometric techniques protect user information by relying on distinctive physiological traits to increase security.
- **Strong encryption algorithms** are used by mobile wallet apps to safeguard the transmission and storage of sensitive data. Data is encrypted into unintelligible code, making it impossible for unauthorized parties to intercept or access the information.
- **Tokenization:** Tokenization is a security method that certain mobile wallets use to substitute sensitive card data with a special token. The security of card transactions is increased by the fact that these tokens have no value to thieves.

WORLDWIDE POPULAR MOBILE WALLETS

On a global level, a number of illustrious companies have established themselves in the mobile wallet business. Users of these mobile wallets have access to several features and services, each with unique advantages and capabilities.

Here are some of the most widely used mobile wallets globally:

- **Apple Pay**
A private mobile wallet service called Apple Pay was developed by the company especially for its ecosystem of devices, which consists of iPhones, iPads, Macs, and Apple Watches. Customers who link their credit and debit cards to the service can use safe payments at merchants, applications, and websites that accept Apple Pay. Apple Pay distinguishes itself by emphasizing privacy and security to a great extent. A secure PIN, Face ID, or Touch ID are used to verify transactions.
- **Google Pay** is a flexible mobile wallet that works with both Android and iOS smartphones and was created by the internet giant Google. It is a complete digital wallet solution because users can add credit cards, gift cards, and transit passes. The advantages of Google Pay include its widespread acceptance by brick-and-mortar stores and online retailers as well as its integration with other Google services.
- **Samsung Pay** is a significant player in the mobile wallet market and primarily serves Samsung device owners. Samsung Pay stands out thanks to its Magnetic Secure



Transmission (MST) technology, which makes it compatible with both NFC terminals and older magnetic stripe card readers. Samsung Pay is an adaptable option for in-store payments because of its widespread adoption.

- **PayPal:** Originally recognized for its online payment platform, PayPal has expanded into the mobile wallet market and now provides a complete digital wallet experience. Users can connect their PayPal accounts to their bank accounts and credit cards to accept payments both online and offline. PayPal is a well-liked option for online and international transactions due to its sizable user base and extensive merchant network.

MOBILE WALLETS: PROS AND CONS

Mobile wallets have a lot of benefits, but they also have some problems. When considering whether a mobile wallet suits your financial needs and tastes, it's critical to weigh these advantages and disadvantages.

PROS:

Convenience and accessibility are positives.

- By allowing customers to leave their actual wallets at home and conduct all financial transactions through their smartphones instead, mobile wallets streamline the payment process.
- Access to a variety of financial services in one handy app, including payments, money transfers, and bill payments.
- Tools for budget management and real-time transaction tracking improve financial awareness and control.

Security Issues

- Encryption and biometric authentication are two strong security techniques that provide high levels of protection against fraud and illegal access.
- Reduced reliance on actual cards reduces the possibility of theft or loss of cards.

Buyer Acceptance

- A rise in the use of mobile wallets, which eliminate the need to carry actual cards or cash, at both brick and mortar businesses and online retailers.
- Users can smoothly accrue rewards and discounts with loyalty card integration.

Compatibility

- Accessibility to a large user base is made possible by mobile wallets' compatibility with a variety of handsets and operating systems.
- Transaction funding is made flexible by integration with a variety of payment mechanisms, such as bank accounts, credit cards, and debit cards.

CONS

Security Issues

- Mobile wallets are generally safe, but they are not impenetrable to internet risks. Users must exercise caution and follow security best practices in order to protect their digital wallets from potential attackers.

Buyer Acceptance

- Mobile wallet technologies may not be widely used, especially in areas with poor technology infrastructure.

Compatibility

- Mobile wallets can be inaccessible to users of older or unsupported devices since access to them requires a suitable smartphone or device.
- Some mobile wallet services don't exist in all nations or regions, which makes them less accessible to users from other countries.
- It is important to understand that, while mobile wallets excel at offering simple and secure digital payment solutions, mobile money services offer a more diverse range of payment options.

WHAT IS MOBILE MONEY

Mobile technology is employed by mobile money, a cutting-edge financial service, to make financial transactions safe and convenient, particularly in places with limited access to traditional banking infrastructure. It was created as a response to the issue of providing financial services to underbanked and unbanked populations globally.

Mobile money, in its simplest form, enables users to save money electronically, pay bills, transfer money, make payments, and carry out other financial operations on the go. This innovative financial solution has democratized access to financial services, especially in developing countries, encouraging greater financial inclusion and economic development.

Mobile money services are often provided through joint ventures between telecom and financial institutions, combining the financial and technological know-how of banks with the accessibility of mobile networks. Beginning in the early 2000s, mobile money emerged as a popular notion and has since developed into a potent instrument for boosting financial access throughout the world.

Mobile Money Services

Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Transfers

In order for mobile money services to function, peer-to-peer (P2P) transfers are necessary. Users can send money to friends, family members, or strangers by simply inputting the recipient's cell or mobile phone number. This functionality is especially crucial for facilitating financial aid and remittances in places with restricted access to regular banking.



Payment of bills

With the addition of bill payment features, mobile money now allows users to pay for necessities like energy, water, and telecoms. Due to this convenience, paying bills in person is no longer essential, enabling timely payment of obligations.

Top-ups for Airtime

Users can frequently top off their airtime with mobile money providers in addition to carrying out more traditional financial transactions. By topping off their prepaid mobile phone credit, users can directly top off their mobile money accounts in order to stay in touch.

HOW MOBILE MONEY WORKS

Creating an Account and Registering

To access the services, people must first create an account with a mobile money provider. Registration frequently requires a visit to an authorized agency or outlet, where the user's identity is verified. Even if they don't have a traditional bank account, those who have signed up can access their mobile money account using their phone.

Cash Transfers and Deposits

One feature that sets mobile money apart is its ability to convert fiat currency into digital money and vice versa. Users can deposit money into or withdraw money from their mobile money accounts by visiting authorized agents or agents, who are usually found in local shops or kiosks. These agents are crucial elements of the mobile money ecosystem because they act as links between the financial digital and physical worlds.

Transfers and Charges

A variety of financial transactions are included in mobile money transactions, such as sending money to other users, paying bills, and making purchases at participating stores. These transactions are commonly carried out by USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) codes, text messages, or mobile apps, depending on the user's phone and network capabilities.

Even while some mobile money services allow free transfers for particular transfer types or within certain transaction constraints, there are frequently fees associated with utilizing mobile money for certain services. These costs include transaction fees, withdrawal charges, and exchange rates, to name a few.

Economic Inclusion

One of the most significant benefits of mobile money is its contribution to financial inclusion. By providing underbanked and unbanked areas with access to financial services, mobile money has evolved into a catalyst for economic growth and the eradication of poverty. It increases the power of consumers and small businesses by enabling people to manage their money safely, save money, and obtain credit.

EXAMPLES OF MOBILE MONEY PROVIDERS

On the international scene, a number of mobile money providers have found considerable success and reputation. In their particular parts of the world, these providers have been crucial in promoting financial inclusion and changing the financial environment.

Safaricom's M-Pesa (Kenya):

The most recognizable mobile money service in the world, M-Pesa, was created in Kenya in 2007. It spread fast throughout Africa and other continents as a result of its appeal. Users of M-Pesa can use their mobile phones to transmit money, pay bills, purchase airtime, and access a variety of financial services. Its accomplishments have significantly aided in promoting financial inclusion in Africa.

Airtel Cash

Bharti Airtel's Airtel Money, which is a major player in the mobile money market, is present in numerous nations throughout Asia and Africa. Millions of customers now have easier access to finance thanks to Airtel Money's array of financial services, which includes P2P transfers, bill payments, and mobile recharges.

EcoCash (Zimbabwe's Econet Wireless):

EcoCash is the leading provider of mobile money services in Zimbabwe. It provides customers with a platform for financial services, online payments, and transfer. It has played a significant role in easing the country's financial issues and, as a result, in increasing both banked and unbanked people's access to banking services.

Globe Telecom's G Cash (Philippines):

In the Philippines, G Cash is a well-known mobile wallet and mobile money service that meets a variety of financial demands, such as bill payments, fund transfers, and online purchases. It has helped the Philippines in its initiatives to increase financial access and encourage cashless transactions.

BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF MOBILE MONEY

Mobile money services come with a number of benefits, especially in terms of financial inclusion, but they also have certain drawbacks. When analyzing the function of mobile money within the larger financial ecosystem, it's critical to balance these advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages

Impact on Financial Inclusion

Significant progress has been achieved by mobile money services in integrating underbanked and unbanked communities into the formal financial system.



For people and small companies in disadvantaged areas, improved access to financial services promotes economic empowerment, savings, and investment opportunities.

Network Dependence

Because mobile money makes use of already-existing mobile phone networks, it is available to a wide range of users, including those in isolated locations with poor infrastructure.

Use cases

Mobile money services can be used for a variety of financial tasks, from simple transfers to bill payments.

Mobile money is suited for a wide range of users, regardless of their technological or financial literacy, due to its ease and convenience.

Security precautions

Security is a top priority for mobile money providers, who take precautions like PIN codes, transaction limits, and transaction alerts to shield consumers from theft and illegal access.

Disadvantages

Restrictive Acceptance

Depending on the country and region, mobile money acceptance can vary widely, with some locales having more extensive networks and merchant connections than others.

Mobile money may have restrictions on what transactions it may be used for and where it can be used.

Dependency on Cash

Although mobile money services have digital capabilities, they frequently need users to go to physical agents or shops to deposit or withdraw cash, which may not be in line with the objective of a cashless society.

Regulatory Obstacles

Different nations' regulatory frameworks for mobile money services present suppliers with compliance issues and could impose restrictions on some services.

Security precautions

Despite the fact that mobile money services are generally safe, customers should exercise caution and follow best practices to safeguard their accounts.

As we learn more about mobile finance, it becomes clear that while mobile wallets and mobile money services have some similar goals, such offering simple and convenient financial solutions, they also serve different demographics and have different functions.

A COMPARISON OF MOBILE WALLETS AND MOBILE MONEY WITH KEY DIFFERENCES

Control and Ownership

Tech Companies Own Mobile Wallets

The firms that control and run mobile wallets are frequently industrial titans in the technology sector. To build and oversee mobile wallet services, these businesses make use of their expertise in software development and digital platforms. These businesses include Apple, Google, Samsung, Huawei, and PayPal, as examples.

Financial Institutions own Mobile Money

In contrast, mobile money services are typically owned and run by telecommunications companies, financial institutions, or joint ventures between the two. While telecom firms offer the mobile network infrastructure and distribution through their agent networks, banking institutions offer the financial infrastructure and regulatory compliance required for mobile money operations. With this collaborative strategy, mobile money services can access a wide network and financial expertise.

Objectives and Use Cases

Mobile Wallets: Services Dedicated to Payments and Digital Wallets. Mobile wallets' main objective is to provide customers with a virtual substitute for physical wallets for making payments and managing digital assets. They excel at offering convenience for a range of payment scenarios, including managing loyalty programs, peer-to-peer transfers, in-store transactions, and internet purchasing. Mobile wallets are adaptable and simple to use, making them the perfect choice for customers looking for streamlined payment options.

Mobile Money: On the other side, mobile money services prioritize financial inclusion by focusing on groups with less access to conventional banking services. Their main goal is to offer a variety of financial services, including bill payment, airtime top-ups, and person-to-person transfers, to the unbanked and underbanked.

Access and Usability

Mobile Wallets: Smartphone-Required

Mobile wallets are mostly functional and accessible through smartphones or other cutting-edge digital gadgets. Users' smartphones must be compatible and equipped with the necessary hardware, such as NFC capability, for them to fully benefit from mobile wallets. They may become less accessible due to their dependency on smartphone technology, especially in regions with lower smartphone adoption.

Mobile Money is accessible on entry-level mobile phones.

In contrast, mobile money services are made to be accessed on feature phones and other entry-level mobile devices. These gadgets can work with older or less technologically advanced phones because they don't need complex features like NFC. This



accessibility is a key benefit of mobile money since it enables people in places where smartphone use is low to participate.

Transactions and Financing

Mobile Wallets: Associated with Credit Cards or Bank Accounts

By connecting the user's bank account, credit card, or other digital payment methods to the mobile wallet application, mobile wallets are frequently funded. Users can add money to their wallets from these connected sources and then use their wallets to send or receive money. Although this connection to established financial institutions makes funding easier, it can exclude people who don't have access to banking services.

Mobile money: Cash-based and connected to mobile accounts

Users can deposit physical cash into their mobile money accounts through approved agents or outlets because mobile money functions on a cash-based premise. This transformation of cash into digital currency is crucial to mobile money's success in areas with weak banking infrastructure. Users may also withdraw money.

Security Steps

Advanced Authentication and Encryption for Mobile Wallets

Advanced security measures, such as biometrics (for example, fingerprint or facial recognition) and encryption algorithms, are prioritized by mobile wallet providers. These safeguards guard user information and transactions against unauthorized access and online dangers. Modern security measures are used by mobile wallets to protect users' financial information.

PIN-Based Security and USSD Codes for Mobile Money

PIN-based security solutions are frequently used by mobile money services to authenticate customers during transactions. To access their mobile money accounts or execute transactions, users must enter a special PIN. Additionally, USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) codes are frequently used by mobile money services to start transactions. Although these security precautions are strong, they can be viewed as less advanced than the biometric and encryption techniques frequently used by mobile wallets.

Mobile money services and mobile wallets offer diverse functions and target different user groups. While mobile money primarily strives to promote financial inclusion by providing a range of services accessible via basic mobile phones, mobile wallets concentrate on creating a convenient digital payment experience for consumers using smartphones.

MOBILE WALLET AND MOBILE MONEY ARE COMBINING

A fascinating trend—the fusion of mobile wallets and mobile money services—has evolved in the dynamic world of mobile finance. Although these two financial instruments have

historically had separate functions, their distinctions have become fuzzier as they more frequently use one other's functionality.

The aim to provide customers with more complete and adaptable financial solutions is what is driving this convergence. The services that mobile wallet providers previously only offered, such person-to-person transfers and bill payments, are now being added to their menus. Similar to how digital payments and in-store purchases are being accommodated by mobile money services, this gap between the digital and physical worlds of finance is being closed.

Users gain from the convergence of mobile wallets and mobile money since it creates a single platform with a variety of financial services. For instance, customers can now pay for food at a nearby store, send money to a relative, and pay their utility bills all within the same app by using a mobile wallet. The mobile banking industry benefits from increased competition and innovation as a result of this convergence, which motivates service providers to keep improving their products to match consumers' changing needs.

ASIA'S MOBILE FINANCE LANDSCAPE

Mobile wallets and mobile money services both play significant roles across Asia's diverse mobile financial ecosystem.

Smartphone wallets Mobile wallets like Alipay and WeChat Pay have become very popular in countries like China. These wallets offer a variety of services, like as peer-to-peer transfers, payments, and investing.

Digital wallets like Paytm and PhonePe have proliferated in India, enabling a cashless society and fostering financial inclusion.

Mobile wallets are frequently used to make in-person, online, and utility bill payments.

Mobile Money

Some Asian countries have embraced mobile money in order to give financial services to underbanked and unbanked populations. In Bangladesh, mobile money services like bKash have grown in popularity.

When it comes to providing financial access for rural areas where smartphone penetration may be low, mobile money is essential. Mobile money service providers like GCash have assisted in bridging the traditional banking and digital finance divide in nations like the Philippines.

THE PERSISTENCE OF MOBILE FINANCE'S GROWTH

Mobile finance appears to have a bright future, one that will be characterized by continued growth, innovation, and a growing user base.



This optimistic view is influenced by a number of things:

- **Financial Inclusion:** Especially in areas with limited access to conventional banking services, mobile finance will continue to be essential in achieving financial inclusion. More people and organizations will gain from digital financial tools as mobile networks and smartphone adoption rise.
- **Global Expansion:** To meet the demands of travelers, expats, and the worldwide diaspora, mobile banking providers are likely to broaden their services abroad. Remittances and cross-border transactions will become more efficient and convenient.
- **Digital identity and security developments,** such as those in biometrics and blockchain technology, will increase the security and dependability of mobile banking systems. Users will feel more comfortable making digital financial transactions.
- **Integration with IoT:** Users will have additional options for managing their money and making payments thanks to the integration of mobile finance and the Internet of Things (IoT). Wearables, connected autos, and home appliances are a few examples of smart gadgets that will evolve into payment endpoints.
- **Fintech Innovation:** Fintech firms will keep advancing mobile finance innovation by launching new services and upending established financial paradigms. Initiatives to promote open banking will encourage cooperation between fintech companies and traditional financial institutions.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Despite the promising outlook, there are still a number of opportunities and problems for mobile finance:

Challenges

Regulatory Complexities: To ensure consumer safety, security, and fair competition as the mobile banking landscape changes, regulatory frameworks must adapt. It's still difficult to strike the correct balance between innovation and regulation.

Security Risks: Cybersecurity risks, such as fraud, data breaches, and phishing attempts, can affect mobile banking services. To protect user information, providers must make significant security investments.

Digital Divide: In many places, closing the digital divide is still difficult. To reach marginalized groups, expanding mobile network coverage and lowering smartphone prices are imperative.

Opportunities

Financial Education: To guarantee that users make informed financial decisions and protect themselves from potential risks, there is an opportunity to improve financial literacy and education among users.

Partnerships: Working together to develop integrated financial ecosystems that give customers access to a variety of services on a single platform can benefit mobile finance providers, banks, fintech firms, and governments.

Sustainability: To entice socially concerned customers, mobile finance providers might investigate sustainable methods and integrate their business practices with ESG principles.

FUTURE PROGNOSTICATIONS

Although there are numerous options for the future of mobile money, the following predictions can be made:

More Convergence: As providers continue to offer more complete financial solutions on a single platform, mobile wallets and mobile money will continue to merge.

Advanced authentication will increase security and user confidence by making biometrics and multifactor authentication the norm for user verification.

Cross-Border Solutions: Mobile finance will make cross-border transactions easier and more inexpensive by reducing transaction costs and friction.

CBDCs: Central Bank Digital Currencies The creation and use of CBDCs could change the way that mobile payments are made by introducing backed-by-the-government digital currencies.

AI-Powered Services: Personalized financial advice, risk analysis, and fraud detection will all become more prevalent thanks to artificial intelligence and machine learning.

Enhanced Financial Inclusion: Mobile finance will continue to be the driving force behind efforts to increase financial inclusion, bringing millions of underbanked and unbanked people into the legal financial system.

The way people and businesses handle their accounts and make payments has changed as a result of mobile finance. Its continuing expansion, technical innovations, and unshakable dedication to boosting financial inclusion and access on a worldwide scale will define its future. Mobile finance is a driver for economic empowerment and financial equality, not just a convenience tool.

CONCLUSION

Mobile wallets and mobile money services make up the dynamic landscape of the mobile finance industry. Each serves a specific purpose and is constantly growing to satisfy the various needs of users throughout the world. Mobile wallets, which are frequently owned by tech firms, are largely accessible through cellphones and emphasize accessibility, digital payments, and convenience. Mobile money, which is primarily controlled by financial institutions, places a higher priority on financial inclusion and offers a wide range of services that are accessible through inexpensive mobile phones.



These financial products have had a big impact in different places

The success of M-Pesa in Kenya demonstrates how mobile payments can revolutionize financial inclusion, empower small businesses, and serve as a vital conduit for remittances.

The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and mobile wallets have allowed a larger spectrum of individuals' access to financial services, ushering in a cashless era in India.

WeChat Pay and Alipay in China are examples of how digital mega applications are revolutionizing daily life and consumer behavior in the country with the most people.

Convenience and contactless payment alternatives are provided in the USA via a broad mobile wallet ecosystem that includes Apple Pay, Google Pay, and peer-to-peer payment apps like Venmo.

Future trends for mobile finance include ongoing expansion of financial access, innovation, and growth. The future looks bright for mobile wallets and mobile money, as well as for enhanced authentication techniques, global solutions, and the possible influence of central bank digital currencies (CBDCs). Despite obstacles like legal complexity and cybersecurity risks that must be overcome, there are several chances for partnerships with governments, fintech firms, and organizations that promote sustainable practices and financial literacy.

More than just a technological convenience, mobile banking has the power to restructure economies, empower people, and reduce the financial divide. Its future remains bright because of the shared goal of offering financial services to everyone, regardless of circumstance.



FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF GESTATION IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH COVID-19 ASSOCIATED MYOCARDITIS

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14579>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14579

SUMMARY

Our analysis of the course of pregnancy revealed that myocarditis against the background of COVID-19 is a fairly common pathology that is missed due to the difficulty in diagnosing this disease, and it occurs in the morbidity structure in 27% of cases at the convalescence stage. The significance of this pathology increases due to the latent course up to a certain point, as well as circulatory failure that develops sharply during pregnancy, and the associated placental dysfunction, leading to undesirable complications for the fetus and mother. Developed prenatal hypoxia negatively affects the prenatal state of the fetus and newborns, possibly leading to the development of cardiac pathologies. We put forward the opinion that pregnant women with COVID-19 associated myocarditis are at increased risk for the development of perinatal complications, aggravation of the course of pregnancy, the occurrence of cardiac pathologies of the mother and fetus, which undoubtedly requires improved management of pregnancy and childbirth in women with COVID-19 associated myocarditis. The results, which should be aimed at early detection of maternal and fetal cardiac pathology, thereby preventing obstetric and perinatal complications.

KEY WORDS: *gestation against the background of COVID-19, myocarditis during pregnancy, COVID-19 associated myocarditis, fetoplacental dysfunction.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, in the field of maternal and child health, numerous discoveries have been made, with the main directions being the reduction of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. However, unfortunately, there is a constant trend towards an increase in intrauterine fetal pathologies, which are caused by morphofunctional disorders in the fetoplacental complex, mostly in women with concomitant somatic pathologies, a complicated obstetric-gynecological history, and a pathological course of pregnancy [4].

In turn, the prevalence of COVID-19 during pregnancy leads to a range of complications that result in irreversible consequences, including myocarditis and circulatory insufficiency, and heart rhythm disturbances. There is currently no established approach for managing pregnancy in this group, which necessitates the refinement of pregnancy management strategies and the early identification of potential complications. Scientific progress in modern medicine has led to the need to address new challenges associated with new circumstances, including the COVID-19 pandemic, for the rational management of pregnancy and antenatal care for fetal health. In the modern world, due to the widespread identification of myocarditis and placental dysfunction during pregnancy, special attention is given to research aimed at early detection, treatment, and prevention of pathology. One of the most common and important pathologies in pregnant women is placental dysfunction (PD), which is a frequent complication of

pregnancy, leading to fetal hypoxia, intrauterine growth restriction, and, as a result of the aforementioned pathological changes, contributing to perinatal morbidity and mortality. Therefore, a leading direction in scientific work in this area is the development of a management algorithm. Among the current tasks for specialists in this field is the identification of risk factors for the development of pathological childbirth and the determination of preventive measures for women with placental dysfunction in the context of COVID-19-associated myocarditis.

Measures are being taken in our country to improve the provision of medical care to the population, including early diagnosis and reduction of complications, especially in women of reproductive age. In connection with this, the healthcare system is undergoing comprehensive reform, with the "Expansion of high-tech and specialized medical care for mothers and children to reduce infant and child mortality" identified as a top priority [Decree No. 5590 dated December 7, 2018].

In light of the above, an important aspect in improving the quality of healthcare provided to the population of the country is the development of a new approach to pregnancy and childbirth management in women with COVID-19-associated myocarditis. In practical medicine, determining the true prevalence of myocarditis among pregnant women is impossible because clinical diagnosis of myocarditis is variable



and presents a number of difficulties. One of the reasons is terminological (nosological) inconsistency and the inability to define clear clinicomorphological criteria due to unjustified drug treatment, making the clinical course of the disease obscure and often masked by other, often primary, diseases. Very often, a misdiagnosis of rheumatism (latent or mild) or other heart diseases (of ischemic origin) is made, although in reality, COVID-19-associated myocarditis (non-rheumatic myocarditis) is present. As a result of the complicated course of myocarditis, areas of sclerosis develop at the site of affected myocytes, leading to symptoms of post-myocarditic cardiomyopathy [1,4,6].

The relevance of studying the course of gestation in the context of COVID-19-associated myocarditis is associated with a high level of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality in this path7ology, difficulties in assessing its early diagnosis, and the absence of pathognomonic signs specific to this condition. According to the literature, the prevalence of COVID-19-associated myocarditis does not decrease from year to year and reaches 16-27% in the structure of morbidity. Myocarditis is the dominant pathology among all forms of cardiovascular diseases during pregnancy in the context of COVID-19, and it is one of the main causes of maternal and perinatal mortality, following hemorrhage and hypertensive syndromes [2,5]. In foreign literature, myocarditis during pregnancy in the context of COVID-19 is seen as the cause of maternal mortality in an average of 17% of cases (second only to other causes), which can only be verified by pathological examination, and it ranks first in the structure of perinatal morbidity and mortality [4,7]. The relevance of the problem we are studying is due to the severe consequences of myocarditis for pregnant women and the developing placental dysfunction, which leads to fetal intrauterine distress and affects the health of the newborn. In women with cardiac pathologies, the course of pregnancy is often complicated by exacerbations of chronic diseases such as chronic hypertension, myocardial ischemia, and nephropathies [2,5]. Newborns may exhibit signs of central nervous system damage, cardiac system pathologies, low birth weight for gestational age, neonatal diabetes, and others [5,8]. When reviewing the literature and the experience of conducted

research, numerous questions arise that require further investigation. Etiologically and pathogenetically, there are unconfirmed aspects related to the pathogenesis of myocarditis during pregnancy in the context of COVID-19. Special features of central and intracardiac hemodynamics in the mother are noted as a result of morphofunctional changes in the myocardium of women [3,6].

The aim of the study was to investigate the features of pregnancy course in pregnant women with COVID-19-associated myocarditis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We conducted a study of pregnancy progression in the first to third trimesters (gestational age ranging from 8 to 36 weeks). A total of 138 pregnant women participated in the study, among whom 86 women had contracted COVID-19 during pregnancy. They were divided into three groups. Group I (n=42) consisted of pregnant women who had contracted COVID-19 and had no complications related to the cardiovascular system. Group II (n=52) included pregnant women who had contracted respiratory infections during pregnancy, which subsequently led to myocarditis. Group III (n=44) comprised pregnant women who had contracted COVID-19, and subsequently developed myocarditis. The diagnosis of myocarditis was established by a cardiologist based on a combination of clinical manifestations.

We utilized the following methods: general clinical, clinical-anamnestic, clinical-laboratory, ultrasound examination of the mother and fetus, Doppler measurements, assessment of hemodynamic parameters in the mother, placenta, and fetus, fetal Doppler-echocardiographic studies, and cardiotocography.

RESULTS

When assessing subjective sensations, pregnant women reported complaints related to comorbidities, including elevated heart rate - in 85% and 69% in the III and II groups, respectively, and resting shortness of breath - in 45% and 13% in the III and II groups, respectively (Figure 1).

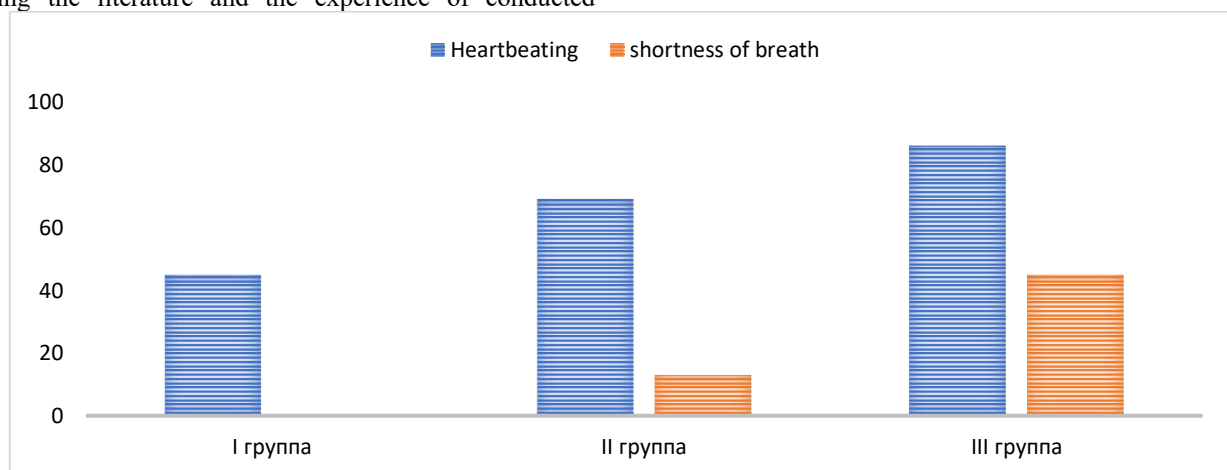


Figure 1. Complains of patients.

Analysis of the duration of myocarditis existence showed that in all pregnant women from Group II, cardiac pathology existed

for no more than 2 months at the time of referral to the cardiologist, while in Group III, except for 11 cases (15%),



myocarditis lasted no more than 6 months. In more than half (60%) of the women in Group II with clinically established placental dysfunction, myocarditis had been present for more

than 2 months but not more than 6 months. In Group III, myocarditis had been present for more than 6 months in 48% of women (Figure 2).

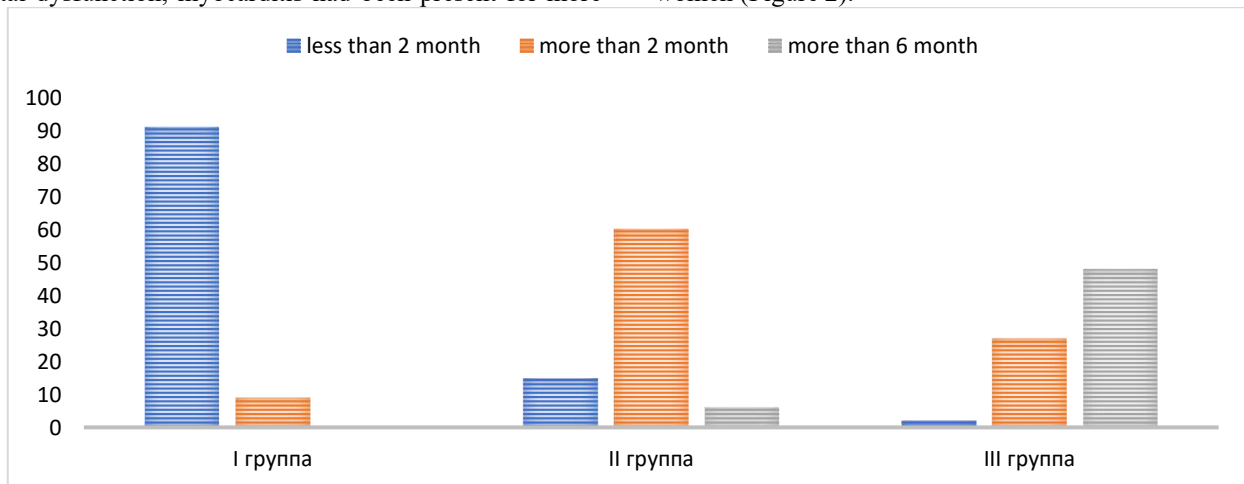


Figure 2. Duration of myocarditis in pregnant women.

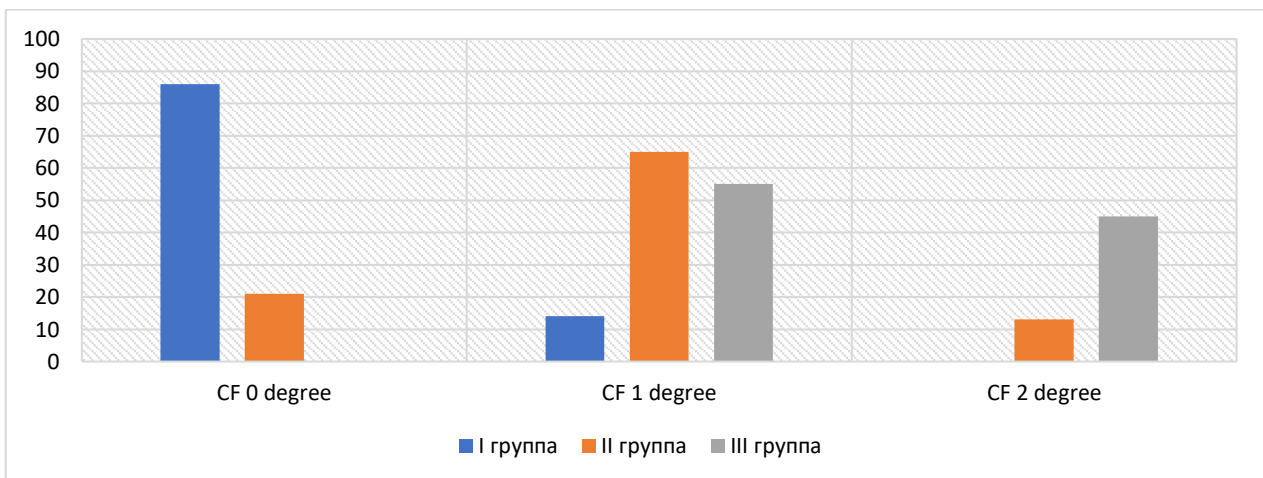


Figure 3. Distribution depending on the degree of circulatory failure.

The identified data demonstrate that myocarditis was complicated by NYHA class I in more than half of the cases, in both Group II (65%) and Group III (55%) of women. NYHA class II was observed in 12% and 45% in Group II and Group III, respectively (Figure 3). In addition to assessing the duration and severity of myocarditis, a detailed examination of the course of the first and second halves of gestation in pregnant women with clinically established and not established placental dysfunction, which developed against the backdrop of myocarditis, was of great importance. The analysis of the obtained results and the study of clinical and anamnestic data confirmed our hypothesis that the severity of PD and the degree of impairment of the mother's compensatory capabilities are dependent on predisposing factors. These factors include complicated pregravid background, an unfavorable course of the first half of gestation, and previous respiratory infections.

The main share of somatic pathologies during the first half of gestation consisted of various degrees of anemia and respiratory infections (ARI), which were found in almost more than half of the women in Groups II and III (53.8% and 65.9%

respectively). Following them in frequency were respiratory tract diseases (15.4% and 18.2% respectively), tonsillitis (9.6% and 18.2% respectively), obesity (19.2% and 47.7% respectively), and arterial hypertension (3.8% and 18.2% respectively). It is interesting to note that these pathologies were observed in most cases in women from both Group II and Group III.

The dominant role in the structure of accompanying somatic pathologies identified during the second and third trimesters was anemia of varying severity, which was present in 80% of pregnant women in Group III and 60% of women in Group II. The most common accompanying somatic diseases were found in women in Group III and included chronic pyelonephritis (50%), diseases of the cardiovascular system (6.1%), thyroid gland disorders (11.1%), and chronic tonsillitis (11%). Diseases such as obesity and varicose veins were almost equally prevalent in all pregnant women with myocarditis complicated by PD.



Most somatic pathologies were present in similar frequencies in the main group and the comparison group. However, when analyzing the data in detail, the simultaneous presence and exacerbation of multiple somatic diseases in pregnant women from the main Group III was of particular interest. Combinations of more than 2 somatic diseases were found in 35%, and more than 3 in 15% of women in Group II. Therefore, it can be concluded that the severity of PD and the depletion of compensatory reserves of the mother-placenta-fetus system depend not only on concomitant somatic diseases but also on their simultaneous occurrence and exacerbation.

Consequently, we classified these diseases as predisposing factors for the development of placental dysfunction and the worsening of compensatory reserves of the mother-placenta-fetus system up to decompensation in the fetoplacental circulation. Similar results were obtained when studying the characteristics of complications in the first half of gestation in the examined pregnant women. The most common obstetric complications in Group III women were early (34.1%) and late spontaneous abortion (13.6%), which were observed 7.5 and 3 times more frequently than in Group II pregnant women, respectively. We determined that nausea and vomiting of pregnancy (NVP) of varying degrees were present in every fifth woman (18.2%) in Group III, with 59.1% experiencing mild NVP. In contrast, in Group II, almost every ninth woman (15.4%) experienced severe intractable NVP during the first half of gestation, which was not observed in Group III women. It is known that threatened miscarriage, especially in the early stages of gestation, is accompanied by an increase in uterine muscle tone, leading to vascular spasm. Prolonged occurrence of this process leads to a hypoxic condition and the development of metabolic changes in the fetoplacental complex. Similar metabolic changes occur in pregnant women with NVP, especially in its severe forms. These circumstances create an unfavorable background during placentation when cytotrophoblast invasion occurs, and placental vessel formation.

Therefore, the prolonged threat of miscarriage and excessive vomiting in pregnant women of mild and severe degrees can be considered factors that deplete the compensatory-adaptive capabilities of the placenta, disrupting trophoblastic processes. Among obstetric complications, the threat of preterm birth (in 31.8% of cases) was frequently observed in Group III women, which was noted 2.3 times more often compared to pregnant women in Group II. Perinatal complications in the form of fetal growth restriction (FGR) occurred almost 4.8 times more frequently in Group III women (18.2%) compared to those in Group II, and antenatal fetal death (AFD) was found in the history of 3 women (6.8%) in Group III, leading to an increased frequency of perinatal morbidity and mortality in this group. Umbilical placental syndromes (UPS) occurred in 1.9% and 6.8% of cases, respectively, in Group II and Group III, and fetal cardiac pathologies (FCP) were mainly detected by Doppler echocardiography among pregnant women in both groups (7.7% and 13.6%, respectively). Among these women, concomitant FGR (in 10 cases), oligohydramnios (in 2 cases), polyhydramnios (in 2 cases), and 2 cases of AFD were identified. The timing of childbirth significantly differed

between the studied groups. In Group I, except for one woman, all other deliveries occurred at a gestational age of 37-40 weeks. In contrast, in 77% and 61% of cases in Group II and Group III, respectively, deliveries occurred at a gestational age of 37-40 weeks. In 15% and 18% of women, respectively, deliveries occurred at a gestational age of 35-36 weeks, and deliveries at a gestational age of 31-32 weeks were observed in 8% of Group II and 21% of Group III women. Induction of labor was performed in 8% of cases in Group II and 16% in Group III due to the sudden exacerbation of chronic somatic pathologies.

CONCLUSION

It is worth noting that in pregnant women with COVID-19-associated myocarditis, pregnancy is complicated by NYHA Class I heart failure in 59% of cases, and Class II heart failure in 35% of cases. In the structure of placental insufficiency and prenatal hypoxia, COVID-19-associated myocarditis was found to be dominant among all forms of cardiovascular pathologies. In 5% of cases, Fetal Growth Restriction (FGR) developed on the background of myocarditis, and in 0.8% of cases, antenatal fetal death (AFD) was observed due to rapidly progressing placental dysfunction. In terms of the frequency of complications in the obstetric history, pregnant women in Group III predominated. It should be noted that the majority of women in Groups II and III had a history of somatic, obstetric, and gynecological complications. When studying the history of diseases in the first half of pregnancy in the examined women, it was found that the vast majority had experienced acute respiratory infections (ARIs) and COVID-19 without proper treatment, which unfortunately led to complications. Complications in the first half of pregnancy were most often observed in Group III women. Patients in both groups most frequently complained of palpitations, with 85% in Group III and 69% in Group II, as well as resting dyspnea (45% and 13%) in pregnant women in Groups III and II, respectively. In all pregnant women in Group II, myocarditis existed for no more than 6 months, whereas in Group III, myocarditis persisted for more than 6 months in more than half of the cases (68%) - indicating that compensatory capabilities of the body were already exhausted, resulting in a higher number of complications in this group. The majority of pregnant women in Group I did not have heart failure, and NYHA Class I heart failure was diagnosed in 65% and 55% of the cases in Groups II and III, respectively. NYHA Class II heart failure was only observed in Groups II (13%) and III (45%) women. Funding sources: No sponsors were involved in this scientific research. In the event of a conflict of interest, the authors take full responsibility.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF CLINICAL (TREATMENT) SUPPORT TO THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS (PLWHA) IN MBALA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate the contribution of Clinical (Treatment) Support to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala District. The study used the phenomenological research design on the population of Mbala district. The study sampled eight (8) participants who were PLWHA and were supported by the Faith-Based Organisation in Mbala District. The eight (8) participants were purposively sampled because they were the ones who experienced the support from the Faith-Based Organisation and were interviewed. The study established that the clinical support was provided in three ways which included ART clinic support, Timed Clinical Visits and Support Sustenance. It can be concluded that there was sufficient clinical support which was provided to the People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala District through the various clinics. This has contributed to the long life which the PLWHA were experiencing, and the support should therefore, continue. The study recommended that the Ministry of Health should ensure that they continue providing the medical services to the PLWHA in the rural parts of Zambia because this has made the services to be closer to the patients thereby reducing on the cost. However, there is need to expand the facilities to cater for the increasing demand of the services in the Zambian communities so as to make people's lives to be sustained.

KEY WORDS: *Clinical (Treatment) Support, ART clinic support, Mbala District*

INTRODUCTION

General statistics show a decline in HIV infection in Zambia; Mbala District inclusive (The Zambia Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment-ZAMPHIA 2016). Annual incidence of HIV among adults ages 15 to 59 years in Zambia is 0.66 percent (corresponding to 46,000 new cases of HIV annually among adults ages 15 to 59 years) compared to the 2003 incidence estimates of between 1.3 percent and 1.5 percent (The Zambia Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment-ZAMPHIA 2016). However, there are still uncertainties regarding HIV and AIDS interventions, such as stigmatization. This makes life more difficult for people living with the disease and their families. According to UNAIDS, annual HIV infections (for all ages) in Zambia have declined from 60,000 in 2010 to 51,000 in 2019. New infections among children 0-14 years declined from an estimated 10,000 in 2010 to 6,000 in 2019 (UNAIDS). Annual AIDS – related deaths have also declined significantly from 24,000 in 2010 to 19,000 in 2019; a decline of about 30 percent (UNAIDS). Despite the progress, the HIV burden remains high and disproportionately affects females. In 2019, it was estimated that there were 26,000 new HIV infections among women ages 15 years and above, compared to 19,000 among their male counterparts (UNAIDS, 2015).

The Zambia Demography and Health survey (2018) reports that HIV prevalence among females aged 15-49 years is 14.2 percent compared to 7.5 percent for males of the same age. With an HIV prevalence of 15.4 percent and 15.1 percent for the Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces respectively, the two Provinces have the greatest HIV burden out of the ten Provinces of Zambia; with Muchinga Province being the least burdened

at 5.4 percent. According to the Zambia Demography and Health survey (2018), HIV testing among pregnant women at antenatal clinics has increased significantly, with 9 out of 10 pregnant women getting tested and almost all (more than 95 percent) of those diagnosed with HIV (at the antenatal clinic) being initiated on treatment (ARVs). The Ministry of Health mainly provides clinical (treatment) support; the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare mainly provides economical support and Non-Governmental organisations mainly provides spiritual and economical support. Therefore, the contribution of Clinical (Treatment) Support to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala District has not been explored to a larger extent hence this study was conducted. The significance of the study was that it would bring about new findings on how the PLWHA are being supported clinically in Mbala district. This may ultimately bring benefits of reduction of HIV and AIDS related deaths. The study findings may also improve the knowledge levels of the community regarding those who are infected and affected, and also improve the innovativeness in the fight against the HIV and AIDS scourge. It was against that background the study established how Clinical (Treatment) Support contributes to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala District.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Phenomenological (interpretivism) paradigm was employed had it was relevant for the study because it helped the researcher to explore the reality on the support of People Living with HIV and AIDS. With the use of the phenomenological research design, the researcher was able to conduct face to face



interviews with the people living with HIV and AIDS. The study sampled eight (8) participants who were supported by the Faith-Based Organisation in Mbala District. The eight (8) participants were purposively sampled because they were the ones who experienced the support from the Faith-Based Organisation. Face to face interviews were conducted with eight (8) PLWHA. This procedure has been chosen because it allows the researcher to ask to follow up questions in order to have in-depth understanding of their lived experiences on the subject.

The study used thematic analysis, where the researcher organised the collected data into themes through the following steps. Firstly, data collected was transcribed from audio into text. The transcribed data was synthesised into common heading which were leading the data set which were now called themes. The next stage was to organise the text under the created themes which have emerged from the data so that it can make sense. Through this procedure, data from all participants was organised under the themes the data represented, and this enabled the researcher to present data in the findings using the identified themes at analysis. In order to also show data authenticity, common responses were synthesised into verbatims to bring out the actual voices of the participants in the study. Through thematic analysis, data was presented to represent the actual findings of the study as collected from the different participants who took part in the study.

RESULTS

In an attempt to investigate the contribution of Clinical (Treatment) Support to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala District. The theme on the contribution of clinical support to the wellbeing of the People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) is discussed under the themes like ART clinic support, Timed Clinical Visits and Support Sustainance.

ART Clinic Support

The study findings established that the health facilities through the ART clinic provided support like counselling for the People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) to support their wellbeing. So far, the clinical support made them understand the drug intake and why take such type of drugs during the scheduled visits. Participant 6 stated that:

I can tell you that we receive clinical support through the ART clinic which is a stand-alone facility where only people seeking HIV related help are attended to. We are given enough counselling to make us understand the condition we are going through, which enable us to make informed decisions regarding our wellbeing.

Contributing on the same findings the above, Participant 2 added that:

The counsellors talk to us in groups and later make us separate according to the needs we have. Through the ART clinic, I have come to understand my condition so well and I am able to control myself in certain situations.

Findings of the study further revealed that the other clinical support was that the ART clinic was able to do the viral load and CD4 count which were not easier before the clinic was

established in the district. Meanwhile, participant 7 revealed that:

We are able to have the viral load and CD4 count checked, which were not easy to do before this clinic was established in Mbala district. All the medical check-ups are now done within the ART clinic at no cost at all, which makes us become dedicated to reducing our viral load and improve our quality of life.

The other support the clinic was able to provide the drugs needed for their health all year round without having challenges of drug shortages. Participant 5 also said:

The drugs are always available, and we have all the supplies we need all the time without worrying. I can tell you that I have been receiving these drugs for the past ten years and there has been no day that I was told the drugs are not there.

Clinical support in this context surrounds the provision of drugs to the PLWHA all year round so that they do not miss any dosage. Without clinical support, the quality of life for the PLWHA would slowly deteriorate.

Timed Clinical Visits

Findings of the study revealed that the other clinical support established in the study was that the PLWHA were always following the days they were booked at the ART clinic with the help of their friends. It was observed that clinical support was not limited to what the clinic provided in the building, but they also had extended services for the PLWHA. Participants 4 said:

I usually follow the scheduled days I am always given to get my medication at the clinic.

It was learnt that the patients have no worries to be moving with the ART Clinic file when they leave their town because they now have the smart care cards which has all the information about them. Participant 6 stated that:

Now I have no worries to be moving with my ART file when I am leaving this town because we now have the smart care cards which have all the information about me where ART is concerned.

It was established in the study that community health workers also keep the schedules and remind the patients on the dates that they are supposed to visit the clinic for routine checks and collection of the medication. This helps HIV positive patients to meet their routine medical obligations and stay healthy. Participant 1 stated that:

The community health worker who usually gets medicines for us when we are unwell, is always reminding us a day or two before the scheduled date to get ready and go to the ART clinic for monthly check-up. Since we are open to each other, we have come to enjoy the support from the ART clinic.

The community health workers have come to play a crucial role in the success of providing effective support to the wellbeing of the PLWHA in Zambia. This has to be improved upon to ensure a wider range coverage in the Zambian communities if we can score more success.



Support Sustenance

The study established that the ART clinic must be supplied with enough drugs, expand the facility and human resource so that people can continue having their lives sustained by the facility. Participant 4 said:

Our lives are now better because of the ART clinic. The number of clients has increased yet the infrastructure is not expanding. What is needed is that the clinic should be expanded because we are taking long at the clinic to be attended to and more care givers should be employed for the same cause.

The other findings of the study were that HIV patients have never been stranded where medical supplies are concerned, and it was hoped this trend will continue so that their lives were not put at risk of worrying. Participant 6 said:

I feel the clinic should continue receiving the life support drugs so that we are not stranded in any way, especially with the change of government, and we hope this trend will continue so that our lives are not put at risk of worrying.

The study found that there was need to have more equipment in the laboratory so that the HIV related tests are processed faster because the numbers for PLWHA was increasing every year. This will enable them to spend fewer hours at the facility and enable them to do other work. In support, participant 2 said:

The drugs which are being used on us are making us be health and this should continue. Also, there is need for more equipment in the laboratory so that our medical needs are processed faster because the numbers for PLWHA are increasing every year.

The other way of sustaining the patients was through the continuous supply of life saving drugs, employ more caregivers and bringing the HIV services near to the people so that they can access them within their areas. Clinical support for the PLWHA should also include fast processing of the laboratory tests so that the queues are manageable at the ART clinic.

DISCUSSION

The study revealed that the health facilities through the ART clinic provided support like counselling for the People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) to support their wellbeing. Counsellors talk to the patients in groups and later separated them according to their needs for specialised counselling. The study findings are in line with Mutale (2020) whose study stated that through scheduled visits, it was also established that the facilities were able to provide adequate patient counselling which resulted into PLWHA to develop confidence in the staff and follow the advice they were given. Apart from the drugs, the social interaction created by the members of staff and through counselling made the people realise that they needed to adhere to the advice given if they are to live longer. The findings also agree with Thakarar et al (2016) who argued that the theory is that if patients do not understand how medications work, they are unlikely to understand the importance of taking them as prescribed. From the foregoing, it can be realised that clinical support for the PLWHA contributed to their wellbeing, and this resulted into improved life since they had the needed information at their fingertips.

Findings of the study further revealed that the other clinical support was that the ART clinic was able to offer all the tests which they used to access at the provincial hospital which was very expensive for them. They were able to do the viral load and CD4 count which were not easier before the clinic was established in the district. All the medical check-ups were now done within the clinic at no cost which helped to heal and reduce their viral load. The findings are in agreement with the study for Kakoma (2017) who revealed that most rural mission run clinics have the facilities to take care of the primary conditions for every HIV/AIDS patient. They have been equipped with CD4 count machines, computerised medical reports and a modern laboratory to enable them conduct HIV related tests before prescribing medication. The findings dispute earlier findings by Scheurer et al (2012) who found that there were no significant roles of health care providers and PLWHA as sources of social support for ART adherence were found in the current study. It should be stated in this study that clinical support brings about positive mind change on the PLWHA since the services are brought closer to their homes and they no longer spend to access such services.

The other support established in the study was that the clinic was able to provide the drugs needed for their health all year round without having challenges of drug shortages. In line with the provisions of clinical support, Thakarar et al (2016) agree that clinical support improved health literacy among patients as providers constantly assess what patients know about their HIV disease and medications, and work to fill these gaps in knowledge. Clinical support in this context surrounds the provision of drugs to the PLWHA all year round so that they do not miss any dosage. With strict adherence to the medical schedules, it is easier to see the patients having quality life in the community since they have come to appreciate the support the clinic is providing in the community. Without clinical support, the quality of life for the PLWHA would slowly deteriorate.

Findings of the study revealed that the other clinical support established in the study was that the PLWHA were always following the days they were booked at the ART clinic with the help of their friends. From the study, it was observed that clinical support was not limited to what the clinic provided in the building, but they also had extended services for the PLWHA. The results of the study are supported by Mutale (2020) who also established that the community care givers helped the PLWHA to follow the days they are booked at the clinic through routine reminders and also daily check-ups on each other and the groups they belonged to so that those who are too sick can be assisted with collection of drugs on their behalf. In addition, Hawk (2017) support this view by stating that to improve continuity of care, Public Health Care (PHC) providers use an empanelment approach in which patients are assigned to individual physicians, nurses, and social workers so that they see the same providers each time they come in for care at a given time. Therefore, dealing with PLWHA needs caution because the community should provide love and care as part of support which should then extend to the clinic where the patients are cared for. Community engagement through caregivers is a way of making the people realise that they need



to help each other in order for them to succeed in improving the wellbeing for the PLWHA in Zambia.

Results of the study revealed that the clinical support to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) was in the reduction of the patients to move with a file when they are to stay longer out of the area where the clinic file is housed. It was learnt that the patients have no worries to be moving with the ART Clinic file when they leave their town because they now have the smart care cards which has all the information about them. Through the ART smart care card, they can access ART clinic services anywhere in Zambia because the information is computerised unlike in the past. In support for the findings, McLean et al (2017) revealed that the clinical support started with the support from the clinical staff and care givers on medical adherence through the use of the smart care card which has their personal medical record as patients. To address medication adherence, Public Health Care (PHC) providers develop individualized adherence plans for each patient in which they assess the patient's current status and develop adherence goals, as well as identify barriers to achieving them. This process often includes ad hoc "Meetings for Medications" during which the pharmacist, medical providers, and social workers sit down with the patient to address his/her specific adherence needs through the computerised system to ensure that every patient on the ART plan is attended to anywhere in Zambia.

The other contribution of the clinical support to the wellbeing of the PLWHA is through the direct involvement of the community health workers in the ART centres. It was established in the study that community health workers also keep the schedules and remind the patients on the dates that they are supposed to visit the clinic for routine checks and collection of the medication. This helps HIV positive patients to meet their routine medical obligations and stay healthy. These findings are similar to Knodel et al (2010) whose findings provide strong evidence for the role of social support in ART adherence. It was also noted that social support also improves self-efficacy to adherence, and helps PLWHA to overcome barriers to adherence, such as food insecurity and transportation challenges. Other scholars also like Olea et al (2018) agree with the findings when they indicated that clinical pharmacists could help in the treatment of HIV/AIDS by counselling and reinforcing the importance of medication adherence to affected during regular follow-up visits, another key function that reduces burden on providers and offers an essential service. From the foregoing, it can be stated that clinical support is not limited to the four walls of the ART clinic but extension services through the community health workers have come to play a crucial role in the success of providing effective support to the wellbeing of the PLWHA in Zambia. This has to be improved upon to ensure a wider range coverage in the Zambian communities if we can score more success.

With regard to the support sustenance, the contribution of clinical support to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) established in the study is that the ART clinic should be supplied with enough drugs, expand the facility and human resource so that people can continue having their lives

sustained by the facility. As much as this dream is realistic and not far from reality, it is important to expect the continuous supply of drugs to the sick for them to live longer. With these findings, Tembo (2016) concur that the increase in the number of health workers to take care of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), antiretroviral drugs and other drugs to reduce opportunistic infections, free antiretroviral drugs, biological care and increase and relax propaganda activities, raise their sensitivity to sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, human resources and to stop some psychological and social support for people living with HIV, and security as well as the country's political crisis. Further, Thakarar et al (2016) also support that all patients consistently receive clinical support information about interactions between prescribed and illicit drugs and about how to reduce risk when using substances, including alcohol. In order to support sustenance, clinics should ensure that they always have enough stocks of HIV drugs, and they should ensure that the human resource is enough to enable the PLWHA access the needed services on time. This will help them to be sustained and their wellbeing will improve.

The other findings of the study suggested that clinics should continue receiving the life support drugs so that HIV patients are not stranded in any way especially with the change of government. They have never been stranded where medical supplies are concerned, and it was hoped this trend will continue so that their lives were not put at risk of worrying. If the supply of HIV drugs was interrupted, it would mean that lives would be lost. The findings are supported by Hawk (2017) whose study argued that health facilities should continue receiving life support drugs so that HIV patients are not stranded in any way even when there is change of management at local and regional level. There is a significant emphasis on team-based care, in which members of the treatment team collectively share information regarding the patient's needs and status. Despite the administrative matters which should arise in the process of procurement of life serving drugs, the stakeholders have to understand that PLWHA have a right to access medication, and this should not be hampered by the administrative challenges. The way other medications are prioritised should be the same way the life support drugs for PLWHA should be done, so that their lives are sustained for a period of time as they follow clinical advice.

In sustaining the contribution of clinical support to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS, the study found that there was need to have more equipment in the laboratory so that the HIV related tests are processed faster because the numbers for PLWHA was increasing every year. This will enable them to spend fewer hours at the facility and enable them to do other work. The sustenance methods are not isolated from Tembo (2016) whose results called for new funding for HIV prevention and control activities, stabilizing the political crisis, security and strengthening the campaign, to raise awareness of the general public and people living with HIV. The other way of sustaining the patients was through the continuous supply of life saving drugs, employ more caregivers and bringing the HIV services near to the people so that they can access them within their areas. This is one way of contributing to the wellbeing of the PLWHA just as Asrat et al



(2020) stated that community association facilitated by ART clinic quick attendance should be a priority to facilitate recovery and functioning of PLWHA.

CONCLUSION

The study established that the clinical support was provided in three ways which included ART clinic support, Timed Clinical Visits and Support Sustenance. Under the Art clinic, counselling was provided to the PLWHA on how they have to live positively and not to spread the disease. The other clinical support was that the ART clinic was able to offer all the tests which they used to access at the provincial hospital which was very expensive for them. They were able to do the viral load and CD4 count which were not easier before the clinic was established in the district. All the medical check-ups were now done within the clinic at no cost which helped them become dedicated to reducing their viral load and improve their quality of life. The clinic was able to provide the drugs needed for their health all year round without having challenges of drug shortages. From the foregoing, it can be concluded that there was sufficient clinical support which was provided the PLWHA in the district of Mbala through the various clinics. This has contributed to the long life which the PLWHA were experiencing, and the support should therefore, continue.

Based on the results on the contribution of Clinical (Treatment) Support to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala District, the study recommends the following:

- ❖ The Ministry of Health should ensure that they continue providing the medical services to the PLWHA in the rural parts of Zambia because this has made the services to be closer to the patients thereby reducing on the cost. However, there is need to expand the facilities to cater for the increasing demand of the services in the Zambian communities so as to make people's lives be sustained.
- ❖ More support should be sought for the PLWHA from donors and other well wishers so that more equipment is procured for their quick service delivery. This will make them realise how much the people love them and would love to see them live longer in the Zambian community.

Ethics Approval

The ethical approval was provided by the University of Zambia, Zambia with the reference number HSSREC: -2022-AUG. 011

Consent for Participants

Informed consent was obtained from all participants in the research.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise.

Acknowledgements

I wish to sincerely acknowledge the professional and moral support of my Supervisors; Prof. Ndhlovu Daniel for the guidance throughout my work. I would further like to extend

my appreciation to the respondents who willingly helped in data collection as they responded to my interviews

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MARKET PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS IN CALABAR, CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14568>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14568

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to ascertain market preferences of residents in Calabar Metropolis. The study adopts survey method to find out the preferences of markets by the residents of Calabar. Moreover the distribution pattern of the markets was also evaluated using Geographic Information System (GIS); While descriptive statistics of simple percentage was use to ascertain market preference of the resident. The findings of the study shows that market concentrate more on the southern part of Calabar. This is attributed to the population concentration in the area, access to transport route by land and closeness to sea route. These factors determined the pattern of distribution of market in the area. Also, the findings show that the awareness level of markets is low only 30% of people are aware of the location of 50% of the markets. The study also discovered that 60.1% of people visit to the market is to buy goods and services. The proximity to the market, access and range of goods and services and their prices influence patronage. The major access is through public transport and trekking as the second prominent mode of access. The patronage for different markets depends on the advantage they have in terms of goods and services they purchased. It was recommended among others that Government should make some market specialize in some goods and services for instance those at the beach should be made for sales of sea foods.

INTRODUCTION

Market places occupy space and form one of the major landuse types in urban settlement. They contribute enormously to the movement of goods and people within a city. One can only imagine the volume of interception or movement between places in a city like Calabar with an estimated daily population of 24,550 people. This will not only impact on the transport system but also the general distribution system and the general economy of a city either directly or indirectly.

It is also observed that while some of the markets are over utilized, others are underutilized in spite of availability of facilities. The resultant effect is the inefficiency in the administration of the city's economy especially in the area of revenue generation. And so this research is focused on the residents' perception, awareness and preference or patronage. Residents, view point are focused upon the fact that markets in Calabar as elsewhere are paramount needs the residents. The consumption pattern of the resident depends on the availability of goods in the market and access to such market and goods.

Differences in the utilization of preferred market in Calabar or elsewhere in the world are a deviation from socio-economic optimization of spatial opportunity or landuse. For one, it does not allow efficiency in the working of the economy of the city, for instance, overcrowding and attendant uneasy movements within a market does not augur well for easy and a quick business transaction. Conversely, underutilization of market lead to redundancy on economics lost as many people with open their shop daily without making sales. At the long run, they will be force to leave the market, if possible pick a shop in another

market. Overcrowded jam may likely have rippled effect on other socio-economic activities of the urban centre, such as high traffic congestion as in the case of roundabout at Watt market etc.

Akin to say that underutilization of markets is a deviation from landuse optimization. It implies, as in the case of ultra-modern Ika Ika market, the tying down of huge capital which perhaps could have been better utilized in the development of alternative projects with significant socio-economic appeal to the residents of Calabar. The modern market appears more or less a "white elephant" project, which characterized much of the developing countries such as Nigeria.

It is indeed paradoxical that despite the existence of more than seven markets of various dimensions, there is the problem of mal-utilization or patronage, which itself is anathema to the efficient working of the economy of the city. It is also observed that in spite of the importance of markets in the socio-economic growth and development of a place or region hardly can one find studies on aspects of markets market preferences in Calabar as pertained to patronage or utilization. Indeed, virtually nothing is found on systematic literatures about the locational patterns or characteristic, or patronage pattern of the different markets in Calabar. This observation tends to be a reflection of the fact that, systematic studies on market patronage parse in any part of the world is hard to come by. Rather geographic literature is replete with patronage of shopping centres.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To gauge the pattern of patronage of these market.
2. To establish residents' knowledge/awareness of various market in the city
3. Find out the reason for Choice of Market to patronage by the respondent
4. Find out the respondents' Rank of Markets Preference in the Study Area
5. Ascertain the level of market preference using capital goods, durable goods, non-consumer durable goods, and services offer?

STUDY AREA

The study area of the research is city of Calabar. The capital of Cross River State of Nigeria. The ancient city of Calabar lies at Latitude 4°57'N and Longitude 8°20'E and is situated on the left bank of Cross River State. It is therefore found at the extreme end of south earthen Nigeria. Calabar is the capital of Cross River state and is accessible by road, air and water.

Calabar urban is made up of three ethnic groups- the Efiks, Quas and Efuts. These migrated at various times in history from different places to occupy their present locations.

Calabar was one of the earliest towns to have contact with Europeans on the arrival in west Coast of Africa. It is worthy to note that Calabar is a metropolitan city but cosmopolitan in nature with population of about 177800 (1963), 3220,863 (1991), 330,487 (1992), 340401 (1993), 350613 (1992), 361131(1995) and in 1996 the population of Calabar city was about 371964.

Calabar ancient city has a unique history in Nigeria in that it was the capital of Nigeria-then known as the southern protectorate of Nigeria. The city of Calabar is accessible through the 100km-long Calabar Itu road, Ikom- Calabar and Ekang-Calabar.

The major daily markets in Calabar include Watt market, Ika Ika Oqua market, mbukpa market, Akim market, Bacco market, Ikot Ishie, Uwanse market, Goldie market; Periodic market includes Beach markets, and 8 Mile market. The major industry in Calabar are United Cement Company (UNICEM), the line stone company and majority of the people in Calabar are civil servant or Government worker, traders, few business men and fisher men. The people of Calabar do not indulge in larger scale farming, but on domestic farm basically garden where vegetable such as pulky leaves, cassava, corn, waterleaves and cocoyams is cultivated.

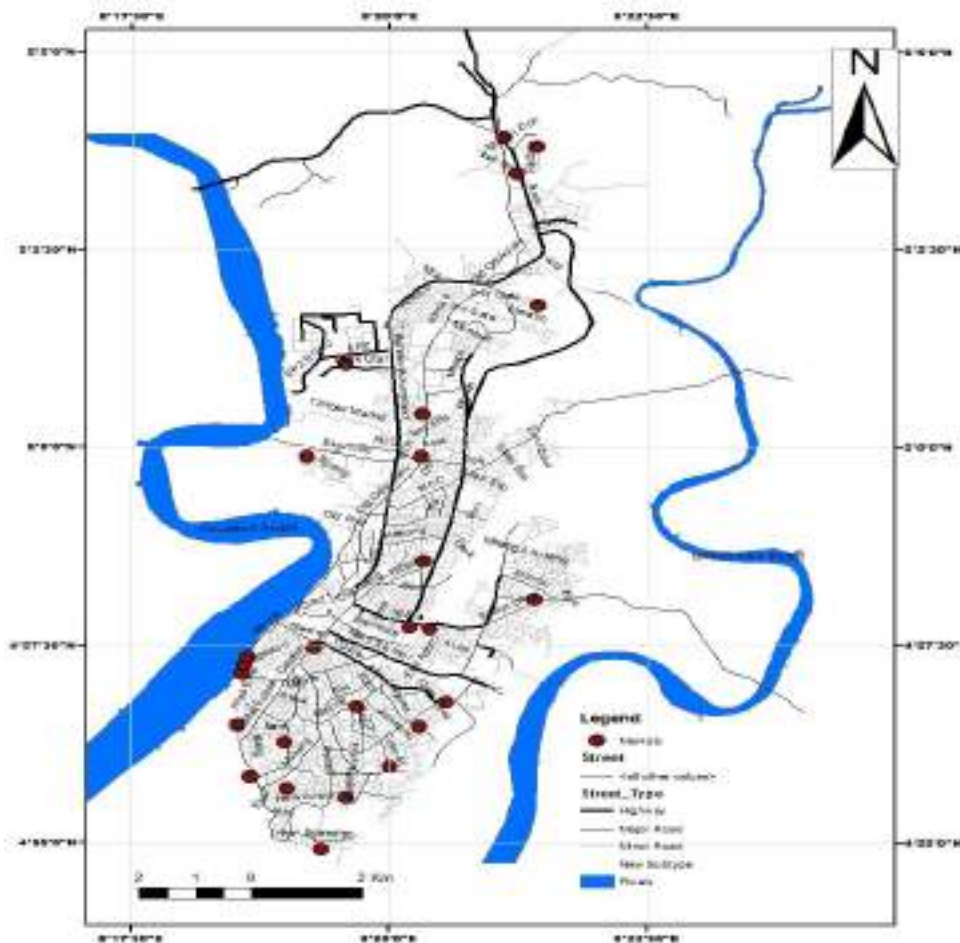


Fig 1: The study area



LITERATURE REVIEW

Market place is the center of economic activities in a given area. Industrial goods, agricultural goods, educational materials, clinical material etc are all available in the market. Market places are not only stock with variety of goods, but also stock with variety of services as it also creates employment to the populace accounting for a large amount of employer of labour in the labour market. Islam (2018) noted that market is a place that authentically reflects the real scenario of any country. That being the case, market thus becomes an important indicator in knowing the true economics situation of a given country. Marketing system and structure is one of the main circumstances of socio economic condition of the local people and production system of any area. With intra-linkage and inter-linkage from production sector to consumer sector, it is a chain of various systems involved in marketing (Alam, Yasmin, Rahman, Nahar, Pinky, & Hasan, 2010).

In bangladesh, Isam (2018) conducted a study with the aim of finding the location pattern, distribution and sphere of influences of market centers in Rangpur City Corporation, Bangladesh. Analysis of the investigation shows that, about all of the market centers are located in the center of Rangpur and in the residential area of Rangpur. The maximum 67% market centers are found in the high income residential area. The spatial dispersion pattern of market centers is clustered together at one place 0.33(Nearest Neighbor Index value, R) found in the study area. Investigation refers that, market of Rangpur city have a clustered pattern and different levels of market centers found on the bases of centrality scores. The findings of Islam implies that, concentration of market around the city contribute to boosting the economics of that city. However, it further contributes to urbanisation as many people will move from the rural area to the market area for the purpose of business transaction. Oben, & Ndi, (2014) in the study on urbanisation and market growth trends in the Yaounde Metropolis found out that there was an intricate relationship between urbanization and the creation of markets in Yaounde. In the absence of formal sector employment, and with the increasing rate of unemployment in Nigeria (Calabar inclusive), markets seem to be the easiest entry points for all and sundry (graduate at all level inclusive) to connect to the urban economy. That explains the bazaar like nature of city high streets and the multitude of peddlers and hawkers roving Calabar streets and neighbourhoods.

Since the year 2000, Africa has become the second fastest growing economy in the world after Asia (Hatch, Becker & Zyl, 2011) and Hattingh, Russo, Sun-Basorun & van Wamelen, (2012) noted that most of this growth is consumer-led. Consumer spending in Africa was expected to rise to over 1trillion dollars in the year 2020 according to (Hatch, et al. 2011). Consumer spending is directly link to patronage and patronage behavior deals with the process of identifying factors and attributes that consumers use in selecting product/service alternatives. Onu (2005) “describes a consumer as a particular individual who makes a conscious decision to purchase goods or services from and patronize a particular firm or shop”. There are several factors taken into consideration by consumer before

taken purchasing decision; this include among others the place of purchase, income of the consumer, price of the product, access to product among others. Each consumer have a unique attribute such as; freedom of choice in the purchase decision, conscious exercise of that choice which results in the selection of certain goods and services and the rejection of others, involvement at the point of service delivery, and continuous patronage of a particular shop or outlet. These inform the reason why consumer will prefer certain outlet over the other or preferring certain market over the other.

In his study, Okwany (2005), found out that market with variety of services had many customers and vis-versa. Hamish (2003), conducted a research on sustainability of consumers in business and concluded most entrepreneurs operate in an ad- hoc environment which creates an enabling environment for the decline of the business and finally folding up of business. While Njue (2003) in the research on customer requirements for efficiency and profitability in organization maintained that economic factor is the major factor influencing customer patronage.

According to Macinnis and Hoyer (2008), consumer choice of market or outlet for purchase of goods and services involves more than just the way that a person buys tangible products. It also includes consumers’ use of services, activities, experiences and ideas. Eze, Nnabuko and Beredugo, (2014) opined that situation of market should be, consumer focused, consumer centric, consumer oriented, and consumer obsessed, backed by integrated communications aimed at generating consumer satisfaction as the key to satisfying the consumers and boosting economic activities of the environment. For a market to operate successfully in an environment especially with the existence of street shops and kiosk where different brands compete for patronage and consumers have freedom of choice, there is need for proper understanding of what the consumers need, want, and what they feel about the product and services offered in the market.

Decision on the particular market to visit for purchasing purpose is influenced by consumer factors. Ochiche, Isu,& Okpara, (2020) in the study on residents socio-economic characteristics and market visitation pattern in Calabar metropolis, Cross River State, Nigeria found out that income levels, age, sex, marital status, occupation, education and vehicle ownership influence market visitation and that the choice of which market to visit was found to be influenced mostly by the quality of market environment. in another study conducted in Ondo State, Nigeria Allen (2016) found that individual choice of market to patronize was dictated by the distance the individual needs to travel. Types of goods (perishable or non-perishable, whole sale product ect) and the nature of commodities offer in a neighbourhood market, as well as the economic status of the people within its sphere of influence affect the turn-outs in a periodic market. Moore (2006) conducted a study with the aim of examining the effect of consumer price attitudes, which operate as marketplace cues, on retail format choice across a variety of store types in the USA. Design/methodology/approach – A cross-section of US



consumers (n=365) constitutes the sample for the study. The apparel category was selected as the study's context due to the variety of formats it offers to consumers. A telephone survey was used to investigate price perceptions and format choice across seven different retail formats. Findings of the study suggest that price cues affect consumer format choice. Price consciousness and sale proneness tend to positively impact patronage of retail formats that implement low cost strategies, while prestige sensitivity and price/quality schema tend to positively impact patronage of retail formats that implement higher price strategies.

DATA COLLECTION

Data were gathered from both primary sources pre-eminently and secondary sources. Data for the research analysis were gathered only on primary source using the questionnaire developed by the researcher, validated and trial tested for reliability. Internal consistency of the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach reliability estimate (α). The reliability ranges from .82-.93 which was a good reliability estimate for the research instrument.

Secondary Sources

It involved consolation of books, magazine, journals and other periodicals essentially for adequate research background. The library research was particularly useful in the structuring or drawing up of the content and the questionnaires. Map provided valuable formation particularly in getting the pattern of condition of the markets in relation to main roads and residential neighbourhood.

Questionnaires

Information was elicited from questionnaires administered to individual persons or market users. Specifically, the questionnaires sought to collect information on the Patrons'

(buyers') level of satisfaction of nature and condition of facilities in and around the market each market in the city as their satisfaction was conceptualise to predict their market preference

Administering the Questionnaire

The sample population was drawn directly from the users of the markets in Calabar city. This took place in the markets centres, and also the sample population cut across all categories of people including men and women who are residing in Calabar and have been making use of the market. The number of questionnaires distributed or allocated to each of the markets in Calabar was according to the population of people that patronized each market daily. A total of 300 copies of questionnaires were administered while 296 were retrieved all were properly filled copies of instrument were randomly administered in all the 21 identifies market in the study area irrespectively of the size of the market.

DATA PRESENTATION

This section presents the data obtained from the field, the results of the analysis of the data and discussion of findings. The result have been summarized and presented in Table and charts.

Question 1

What is the level of resident awareness on market location in Calabar?

The awareness level of resident was measured using percentage count and frequency of response. Table 1 indicated that only 36.1% of the respondents are aware of the existence of all the markets in Calabar, whereas 63.2% of the respondents were not aware of all the markets and .7% were indifferent on their responses. Thus, a high proportion of the people were not aware of all the listed market in the study area.

Table 1. Resident Awareness of Market

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Yes	107	36.1	36.1
Not All	187	63.2	99.3
Indifference	2	.7	100.0
Total	296	100.0	

Source: Author's Fieldwork December, 2022.

Question 2

How Often Do You Visit Your Prefer Market? (Frequency to Market), and why?

The data presented on Table 2 indicates that the highest frequency to markets is 1-2 times a week (60.1%), for the purpose of buying (84.1%). This is followed by daily as indicated by 18.9% for the purpose of selling. The implication is that those who visited market daily are traders as the sale

purpose is to sale their product while those visiting market 1-2 times weekly are mainly consumer of product who whose sole aim are to buy product it receive services offered in the market. Every alternate days, 12.5% of the respondent visited market to obtain services (3.7%) while some other people visit market for unknown number time weekly (probably as demanded) (8.4%) to render service (5.1%)

Table 2. Frequency to Market

Frequency To market	F.	%	Purpose of visit	F.	Valid Percent
Daily	56	18.9	Buy (sell)	21	7.1
Alternate days	37	12.5	Sell	11	3.7
1-2 times a week	178	60.1	Obtain Services (Buy)	249	84.1
Others	25	8.4	Render Services	15	5.1
Total	296	100.0	Total	296	100.0

Source: Author's Fieldwork December, 2021.

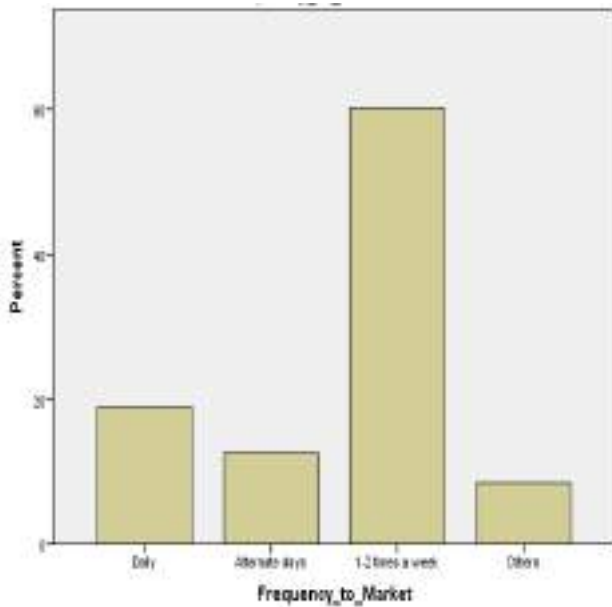


Figure 2 Frequency To Market

Source: Author's Fieldwork,2022.

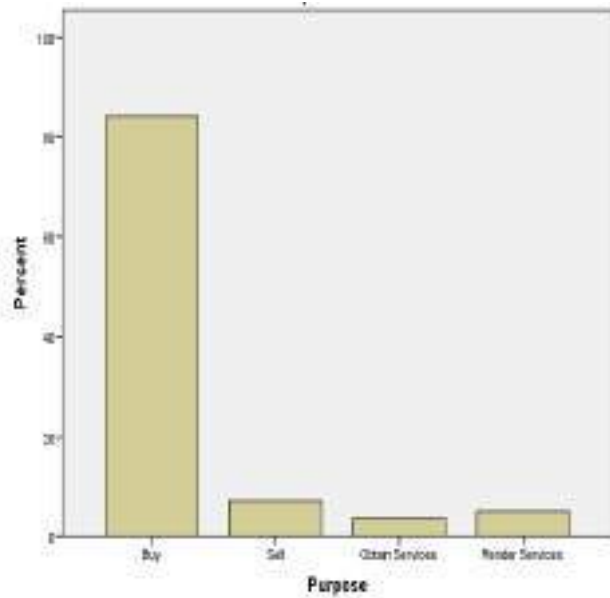


Figure 3 Purpose

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2022.

Question 3

What is the reason for your Choice of Market to patronize?

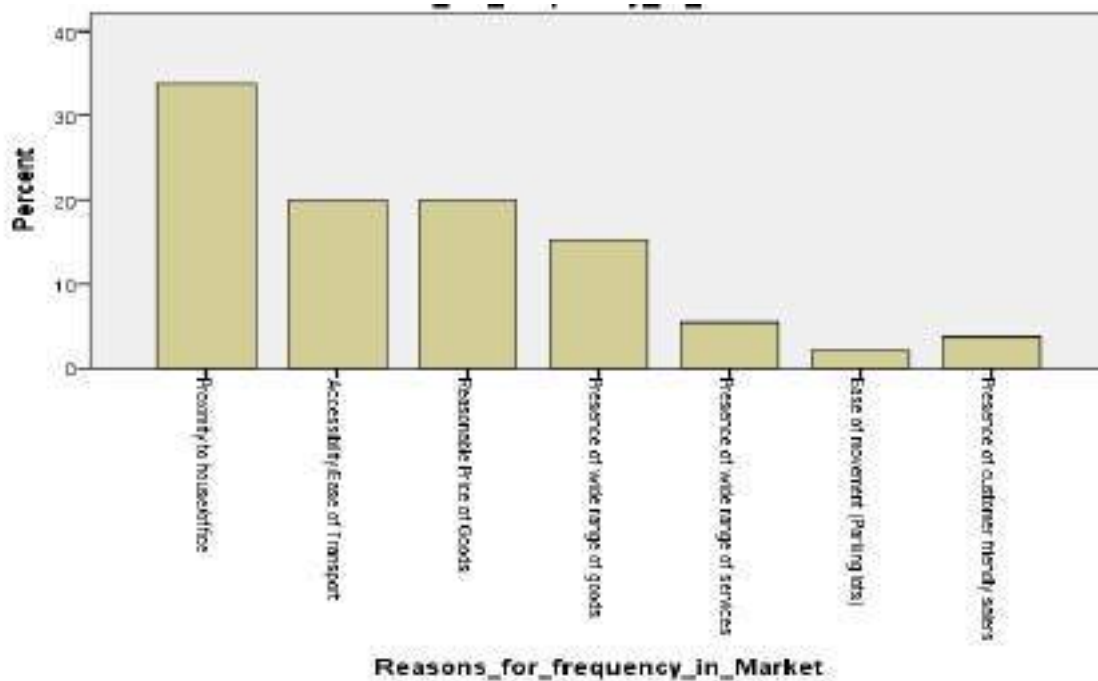
Among the various reasons why people easily visit a certain market as depicted in table 3 includes; in proximity to their house or office and therefore the markets is not far from them, they can have easy movement to the area. This is shown by a large proportion of respondents (33.8%). Accessibility/ease of

transport 19.9%; this means where people can directly move to the market without double transportation such a market is easily accessible. Reasonable price of goods,(19.9%). Presence of wide range of goods,(15.2%). Presence of wide range of services, (5.4). Ease of movement (parking lot), (2%) and Presence of customer friendly sellers, (3.7%)

Table 3 .Reasons For Frequency In Market

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Proximity to house/office	100	33.8	33.8
Accessibility/Ease of Transport	59	19.9	53.7
Reasonable Price of Goods	59	19.9	73.6
Presence of wide range of goods	45	15.2	88.9
Presence of wide range of services	16	5.4	94.3
Ease of movement (Parking lots)	6	2.0	96.3
Presence of customer friendly sellers	11	3.7	100.0
Total	296	100.0	

Source: Author's Fieldwork December, 2022.



Source: Author’s Fieldwork December, 2022.

Question 4

What is Respondents’ Rank of Markets Preference in the Study Area?

Market preference was rank base on the responses of the respondents and the result is presented in table 4. Table 4 indicates that the top in the list is Watt markets where 98.6% of

respondents prefer to patronise. This is followed by Marian (Ika- Ika Oqua market) that rank second with 90.5% response, Akim market rank third with 82.4% Nsidung Beach market (62.5%) among others low ranking market include Palm street extension 1.7%, Goldie, Uwanse and Atakpa (8.4% respectively). Among other low ranking ones.

Table 4. Preference Ranking of Market

S/N	Markets	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Watt	292	98.6	1st
2	Marian	268	90.5	2nd
3	Akim Market	244	82.4	3rd
4	Nsidung Beach	185	62.5	4th
5	8 Miles-Ikot Eneobong market	175	59.1	5th
6	Mbukpa	175	59.1	5th
7	Abasi Obori	170	57.4	6th
8	Ikot Ishe	161	54.4	7th
9	Marina fish market	152	51.4	8th
10	Anantigha	115	38.9	9th
11	Eburutu Barracks	115	38.9	9th
12	Essien Town	115	38.9	9th
13	Edim-Otop	115	38.9	9th
14	8 Miles Morning Market	105	35.5	10th
15	Iko t Ansa	83	28.0	11th
16	8 Miles (First Bank Market)	69	23.3	12th
17	Ibesikpo Slaughter	55	18.6	13th
18	EbukaEbuka	55	18.6	13th
19	Yellow Duke	45	15.2	14 th
20	Crutech	45	15.2	14th
21	Atakpa	25	8.4	15th
22	Uwanse	25	8.4	15th
23	Goldie	25	8.4	15th
24	palm Street Extension	5	1.7	16th

Source: Author’s Fieldwork December, 2022.



Question 5

What is the level of market preference using capital goods, durable goods, non-consumer durable goods, and services offer?

The preferences of market for purchase of some goods/services were evaluated and the markets were ranked and selected accordingly. Table 5 present the result. For capital goods; the most preferred market for building materials is Watt, followed by Marian and Akim, for farm implement Watt, and Akim ranked top out of others. For consumer durable goods; the most preferred markets for households’ utensils are Watt which ranked first to third. For electronics–Watt and Marian; for

furniture and clothing Marian first followed by Watt. For consumer non-durable goods; cosmetics/provision, Watt, Marian and Akin rank in decreasing order of magnitude. For foods and vegetable 8-miles markets is preferred. For sea foods Nsidung beach is preferred. For Meat, Ikot Eneobong is preferred and Grains is for Watt market, tubers, Mammy market and Akin, and life animals such as goats. Preference for services; the most preferred markets for services such as grinding are Watt, Marian and Akin for sharpening of knives and materials, as well as hair weaving/salon services are Watt, Marian and Akim markets. For repairs Akim is preferable, while Watt is preferred for sewing and folding of headgears

Table 5: Preference of Market for Capital Goods

S/N	CAPITAL GOODS	PREFERRED MARKETS		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	Building materials	Watt	Marian	Akim
2	Farm implement	Watt	Akim	Akim

CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS				
S/N	CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS	PREFERRED MARKETS		
		1ST	2ND	3RD
1	Household Utensils	Watt	Watt	Watt
2	Electronics	Watt	Marian	Watt
3	Furniture	Watt	Watt	Marian
4	Clothings	Marian	Watt	Watt

NON-CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS				
S/N	CONSUMER NON-DURABLE GOODS	PREFERRED MARKETS		
		1ST	2ND	3RD
1	Cosmetics/provisions/Toiletries	Watt	Marian	Akim
2	Fruits	8-Miles	Marian	Mammy Market
3	Vegetables	8 miles	Ikot Eneobog	Nsidung Beach
4	Fish/Sea foods	Nsidung beach	Marina	Watt
5	Meat	Ikot Eneobong	Anatigha	Watt
6	Grains	Watt	Akim	Marian
7	Tubers	Mammy market	Akim	Marian
8	Life animals	Akim	Mammy market	Marian

SERVICES				
S/N	SERVICES	PREFERRED MARKETS		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	Grinding	Watt	Marian	Akim
2	Sharpening Knifes and matchet	Watt	Marian	Akim
3	Hair weaving/saloon services	Watt	Marian	Akim
4	Repairs	Akim	Marian	Mammy market
5	Sewing	Watt	Marian	Akim
6	Folding of head gears	Watt	Marian	Akim
7	manicure/Pedicure	Marian	Watt	Akim

Source: Author’s Fieldwork December, 2022



DISCUSSION

Markets are randomly distributed within Calabar. The distribution is such that, the southern parts has more markets than other places. Hence market in Calabar concentrate in the southern part of the study area. The concentration of markets in the southern part is determined by the concentration of population in such areas that will patronize the market. the markets take advantage of major transport route, and sea route. The study by Omole (2009) shows that the proximity to the market determined patronage; people need access to transport circulation and vehicular movement. Else the location of such market is unfavourable.

The patronage of the market is determined by level of awareness of markets in Calabar. The awareness level shows that 30% have visited more than 50% of the markets. That 52.4% have visited few markets. This determined frequency of patronage of such market. In the study area, greater proportion of people visits the markets 1-2 times a weeks. The frequency is influenced by the purpose of the visit as indicated that 84.1% of respondents go to buy goods and services. Thus, Lennon Kim, Johnson, Jolly, Damborst and Jasper (2007) argued that awareness is that increase patronage.

Where people are in proximity to the market there is high patronage as shown in this study. Access is another factor as well as range of goods and services. The access indicates that, 33.4% of people have access to the market through public transport. Others trek while some use canoe and speed boat Omole (2009) also confined that accessibility affect patronage.

From the various analysis people have different preferences for wide varieties of goods and services. For instance consumer durable goods and non-durable goods, fruits, vegetables and clothing among others in the markets have competitive advantage over others. This supported by Bondy and Talwar (2011) that consumers go where they can have value for their money and get the best possible. Thus, market preferences differ by goods, access and range of services.

CONCLUSION

The study has concluded that preferences of market are influenced by different factor one of such is the location of the market. The other factors include access to the market which either is carried out by land or through sea route. The patronage of market depends on the goods and services over markets that are considered insignificant in term of number of market have advantage in a particular good or service rendered. This is why market development or location must take into account the economic activities prevalent in the area. For instance the purchase of fish and other sea foods carried in the market. Preference therefore differs in terms of goods and services.

Recommendations

1. Location of market should consider the economic advantage in the area.
2. Government should make some market specialize in some goods and services for instance those at the beach should be made for sales of sea foods.

3. Good transport system should be provided at the different markets to increase access and patronage.
4. Government should ensure the increase in awareness of the markets in Calabar to increase patronage.

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SOCIAL MEDIA: BOON OR CURSE FOR YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Social media has some positive goals, such as bringing people together globally, displaying stuff that people are interested in and offering never ending entertainment, but it also has drawbacks. Social media is to blame for making mental health issues worse. This article provides a summary of how using social media can affect young people's and teenager's mental health. It has been discovered that social media has a negative impact on young people's mental health in a number of ways including anxiety, depression, depression, loneliness, cyber bullying, harassment, loss of focus, body surveillance and self-harm, all of which contribute to mental health issues and an increase in the suicide rate.

INTRODUCTION

Social media is especially made to make you just get dependent on it. The pleasure hormone dopamine is frequently released in a brief burst when users visit social and working platforms. The brain is addicted to dopamine. it might be difficult to stop engaging in a behaviour known to cause dopamine rush when the intensive hunt for dopamine occurs frequently, especially in those with ADD or ADHD. Several options can exist for a quick hit on social media-

- Quick digestible content in the form of little snippets
- Comment and likes on the posted content
- Communication with brands, friends, and others.

COMPARISON CAN INTENSIFY THE FEELING OF INADEQUACY

Social media is frequently flooded with highlight reels of other people. the majority of people rarely use social media to post about their shortcomings. A sports team might not tweet about the success of a victory or a brand low new high achievement, but it might not tweet about the days of struggle. Parents frequently post pictures of the there joyful family enjoying themselves but they might not post pictures of the fights that break up the day or the mess in the house. Before taking a picture for social media, influencers and marketers frequently wipe up the debris in a particular location. Meanwhile, viewers might start evaluating those highlight pictures. The same heights or participated in the same activities.

SOCIAL MEDIA CAN INCREASE FEELING OF ISOLATION

Social media was created to promote human creation. It enables to connect globally and makes it easier for folks to stay in touch with loved ones who live far away. Unfortunately, it has also led to a major rise in loneliness among many people. As they see friends and loved ones participating in activities without them users of social media frequently experienced psychological pain. If they were not invited to participate, they can feel excluded from some of these activities in subsequent

situation. People, particularly children and teenagers who already experienced social isolation may utilize social media more frequently.

SOCIAL MEDIA MAY ENHANCE ANXIETY AND DESPAIR

People may experience and increase in despair and anxiety as their use of social media increased. Due to the constant rate of comparison that causes mental health problems social media can quickly cause depressive symptoms. The concept then they might be losing out on possibilities or the feeling that they are not as good as the people in their social media feeds is common struggles. Constant comparing can worsen sadness in general. Furthermore, many people may find it much harder to engage in daily tasks that may not first seem to bring the same amount of enjoyment if they are unable to acquire the dopamine high associated with perusing social media.

CYBER BULLYING

Cyber bullying has an effect on children teens and adults. In recent years social media use has surged along with the serious phenomena known as cyber bullying. Which has grown significantly due to fear pressure, the anonymity provided through screens, or other factors, many team engage cyber building. As a result the demands may feel less personal than they would in person. Unfortunately, adults can also engage in cruel online harassment, which can undermine who one's self-esteem. Cyber bullying also contributes to greater create incidence of anxiety or despair. Even after becoming aware of the negative effects of that content and those habits, many teens and adults still struggle to cut out of social media, partly out of a fear of missing out on more social connections or to search for further dopamine.

Self-harm may be more common among social media users. Self-harm is a significant issue for many adults and teenagers. Unfortunately, people who use social media heavily maybe more likely to injure themselves than people who use it more carefully. Because some media can elicit a more severe overall



response in depression, it may also increase the likelihood that self-harming actions will occur.

In addition to Anxiety and depression, research on adolescents has found that using social media negatively affect both girls and boys body images. Body surveillance which is the act of closely observing one's body and passing just meant on it, is caused by using social media. People who engage in greater body severance report feeling more self-conscious about their appearance, and viewing attractive to builds profiles can one's self-image. it is usual for people to filter on Photoshop their photos on Instagram in order to distance themselves strong these ideas on this entered image and feel less pressure to maintain their desired weight. There are numerous fit filtration accounts on Instagram posting about diet and training in order to be thin.

In addition there are cases of people abusing youngsters sexually, releasing compromising photos to coerce money, or illegally selling drugs like fentanyl. Teenager girls and kids of disproportionately affected by online abuse and harassment, which can cause depressive, anxious or worrying sentiments. Almost 60% of adolescent girls claim to have felt uncomfortable when approaches by strangers on a particular social media platform.

MANAGING EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA

- By turning off a smartphone's data connectivity at specific times of the day, such as while driving, working or in meetings people can make good use of social media.
- Disconnecting from the internet while interacting with friends and family. turning off notifications before going to bed will make it simpler to ignore the irritating beeps and vibrations.
- Restricting use of social media to computers rather than mobile devices.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that adverse effect of social media uses obligate propounded consequence for youth especially for younger generation. This article elucidates the substantial value of association between social media uses and mental health problems of present era and also this article shows the complexity of relationship. These problems can be identify as online harassment, depression, stress, fatigue, loneliness, decline in intellectual abilities, cyber bullying, emotion suppression and lack of concentration. These all things directly or indirectly effects on mental health of youngster generation. To reduce these problems, proper steps should be followed like information and counselling session can be structured at school and colleges. A proper awareness can be organised to understand the effect of uses of social media on mental health on younger generation.

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STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF *HIK POTHU KETAKELADHI* PASTE FOR ANKLE SPRAIN (ULUKKUWA)

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14563>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14563

ABSTRACT

*Sprain emerged in society as a prominent disease at the present. Sprain is an injury to the soft tissue around joint, muscles, ligaments and tendons which are attached to bones, serve both to move them and to hold them in place, an injury to soft tissues surrounding of joints, with stretching and tearing or partial tearing of muscles, ligaments, tendons and blood vessels. The life of the people affected by such disorders become so impaired and severely disabled that they may not be able to perform their routine work and causes inefficiency of the person and it may affect the economy of the country. Demanding lifestyle has boosted the incidence of soft tissue injury. Aim of the study is to role of Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste ((Indigenous paste) in the effect of ankle sprain as an external application. 30 patients of Ankle sprain were selected from OPD, Ayurveda Teaching Hospital, Borella and private medical centre based on the diagnostic, inclusion and exclusion criteria. Stem bark of Hik Pothu (stem bark of *Calesiam grande Kuntze*), Kahata pothu (stem bark of *Careya arborea*), Ketakela pothu (stem bark of *Brideliaretusa*), Magul karada pothu (stem bark of *Pongamia pinnata*), Madan pothu (stem bark of *Calyptanthus capitellata*), Amu kaha ala (Rhizome of *curcuma longa*), Wada kaha (*Acorus calamus*) Viyandunbulu (powder of Soot), Ran kubalmatti (Powder of wasp's residence), Kithulpeni (*Caryota urens*) and Meepeni (Bees honey) present in this paste. The paste was applied at the affected site twice daily for 15 days and removed before it dried. Assessment was done every 07 days. Age distribution showed 40% them belongs to age group of 51-60 years with male predominance of 60%. Occupation wise labourer ranked more. Mode of injury dominates 37% of them had unusual bending due to wearing high heel and patients 63.3% of them had first degree ankle sprain. The study showed percentage of improvement in the clinical features of ankle sprain as pain by 100%, tenderness by 89%, swelling by 83%, Loss of function 1.75 and discolouration by 92%. All the sign and symptoms were gradually reduced at the end of 15 days. Treatment of Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste and they were statistically significant at the level of $P < 0.0001$. Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste provided significant relief in the signs and symptoms of the ankle sprain. Therefore, Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste can be used as sprain (Ulukkuwa).*

KEYWORDS: Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste, ankle sprain (Ulukkuwa), soft tissue injury

INTRODUCTION

Ankle sprain is an injury to the soft tissue around joints, muscles, ligaments and tendons which are attached to bones, serve both to move them and to hold them in place, which may occur during sports activities, an accident, particularly during heavy physical activity, sudden twisting of the joint or fall. Sprain can be equated to that of 'Ulukku' in Traditional Medicine. Nowadays Ulukkuwa (sprain) emerged in society as well-known disease. Demanding lifestyle has boosted the incidence of trauma/soft tissue injury. One among such conditions is Ankle sprain is majority as 75%. 1% to 2% people per day necessitate medical care for ankle sprains including athletes and non-athletes. When a joint gets bent, harming the ligaments that associate the bones in the joint. Ankle sprains can be caused by running or strolling on uneven ground, wearing high-heel shoes, lifting substantial weights. When the person is affected with ankle sprain, he/she became so impaired and may not be able to perform their routine work. Sprain is an

injury to soft tissue around joint, muscles, ligaments and tendons which are attached to bones, serve both to move them and to hold them in place. Ulukkuwa (sprain) is a minor disruption in the joint capsule, including ligaments usually acute and denotes macroscopic tears in the collagen and elastin structure of the joint tissues. Ulukku (sprain) is due to a sudden twisting of the joint, soft tissues surrounding joints with stretching and sometimes tearing or partial tearing of muscles, ligaments, tendons and blood vessels. In a sprain, muscles, ligaments and tendons and blood vessels as well are stretched. Ulukkuwa (sprain) is a stretched or torn ligament, tendons and blood vessels as well as it may be bruising, inability to move the affected joint. Ulukkuwa (sprain) is a stretched or torn ligament, it happens when a joint gets bent, harming the ligaments that associate the bones in the joint. In Ayurveda, the ligament is associated with *Mamsa Dhatu*. Ligament injury causes an imbalance in the *Vata* and *Pitta doshas* and is usually caused by external factors such as unexpected



events. The symptoms of ankle sprain include pain and swelling, discomfort in the area making the joint partially or fully immobile. Side effects may include misery, swelling, wounding and limited of movement. Overuse of muscles or muscle fatigue, sudden increase in the amount and intensity of physical training, sports equipment which are used in wrong way, Wearing shoes that do not fit or are not well suited for the activities are the factors which are risk for a sprain of ligaments. External application of medicinal drugs is the choice of treatment in soft tissue injurie like ankle sprain. As ankle sprain affects the soft tissue injurie, *Lepa* is more rational and for cleansing the *marga avarodha* of perticular site and act as Pitta doshas and *mamsa*. *Acharya Sushruta* has mentioned the treatment as *Lepana* is of *Shodhana* type, best way to management of *Samprapti* of *Ulukkuwa* (sprain).

At present various types of treatments are available for ankle sprain.. In Ayurveda Medical system has lot of successful treatments are advised for *Ulukkuwa* (ankle sprain). But unfortunately, no scientific study has been carried out to prove the efficacy of the suitable drug yet. Most of drugs which are advised for ankle sprain have contained *Asthi sandhana* ingredients. The present study, *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste* is used as drug of choice for ankle sprain.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Role of *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste* ((Indigenous paste) in the effect of ankle sprain as an external application.

MATHADODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Study design

The study is exclusively clinical and patients were selected at random from two places; OPD, Ayurveda Teaching Hospital and private Medical Centre (“*Veda Gedara*” of traditional Physician whose tradition is followed), As soon as the patients were registered, a detailed history was taken and complete physical examination was done following a proforma prepared exclusively for the present study. Final diagnosis was confirmed radiologically.

Sample size- 30 patients.

Criteria for Diagnosis

Diagnosis was done radiological image with loss of function of the ankle joint, pain, tenderness, swelling, and joint stiffness and radiologically absence of fracture or dislocation.

Criteria for Inclusion

1. Diagnosed cases of first and second grade ankle sprain, absence of simple fracture or dislocation.
2. Both of the sex in the age group 20 to 60 years.
3. Recent onset, less than two weeks

Criteria for Exclusion

1. Patients associated with third grade and simple fracture or dislocation.
2. Patients below 20 years and above 60 years of age.

3. Chronicity more than two weeks.
4. Simple fracture and dislocation

MATERIAL AND METHODS OF TEST DRUG

Ingredients of *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste*

Hik Pothu (stem bark of *Calesiam grande Kuntze*), *Kahata pothu* (stem bark of *Careya arborea*), *Ketakela pothu* (stem bark of *Brideliaretusa*), *Magul karada pothu* (stem bark of *Pongamia pinnata*), *Madan pothu* (stem bark of *Calyptanthus capitellata*), *Amu kaha ala* (Rhizome of *curcuma longa*), *Wada kaha* (*Acorus calamus*) *Viyandunbulu* (powder of Soot), *Ran kubalmatti* (Powder of wasp’s residence), *Kithulpeni* (*Caryota urens*) and *Meepeni* (Bees honey).

Method of preparation of *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste*

The method of preparation of *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste* was prepared by using *Lepa paribasha* in *Sarangadara Samhita*. *Hik Pothu* (stem bark of *Calesiam grande Kuntze*), *Kahata pothu* (stem bark of *Careya arborea*), *Ketakela pothu* (stem bark of *Brideliaretusa*), *Magul karada pothu* (stem bark of *Pongamia pinnata*), *Madan pothu* (stem bark of *Calyptanthus capitellata*), *Amu kaha ala* (Rhizome of *curcuma longa*), *Wada kaha* (*Acorus calamus*) were taken in equal quantity, added one bottle of warm water and pounded in these ingredients. After squeezing and juice was obtained. Then the mixture boiled till half amount. 20 mg of each ingredient of pieces of *Amu kaha ala* (Rhizome of *curcuma longa*), pieces of *viyandunbulu* (powder of Soot), *Ran kubalmatti* (Powder of wasp’s residence) and 20 ml of *Kithulpeni* were added in to the juice and boiled it until sticky form (paste). 20 ml of *meepeni* (Bees honey) added and mixed well when apply on the affected site.

Intervention of *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste*

Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste is applied externally to the affected ankle according to the norms of the *ardha maheesha charma* (0.25 cm), and kept it till cracks were noted. This *Lepa* was applied twice daily for a period of fifteen days. All the patient was advised for bed rest.

Criteria for Assessment

Changes of the clinical features like pain, tenderness, swelling, discolouration, joint stiffness carried out based on grading given to subjective and objective parameters were measured. Assessment was done every fifth day for fifteen days. Effect of the treatment was evaluated on the basis on changes of subjective and objective parameters. A scoring method was used to evaluate the effect of the test drug.

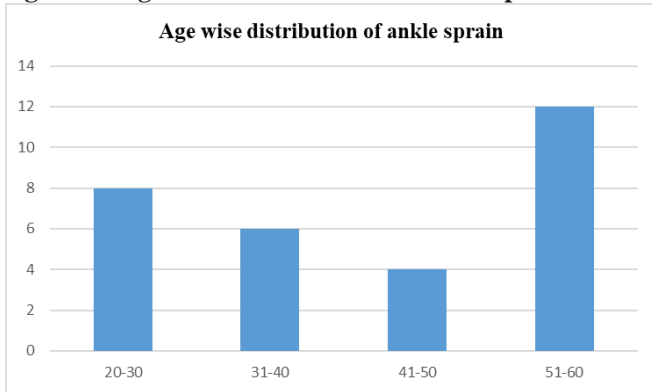
Assessment Criteria of the total effects of the therapy

Assessment of the effect of therapy was done on the basis of score given to the changers of the signs and symptoms. The different between score before treatment and after treatment was calculated and percentages were coincided to calculate the effect of drug under five categories such as complete healed, markedly improved, moderate improved, mild improved and unchanged.



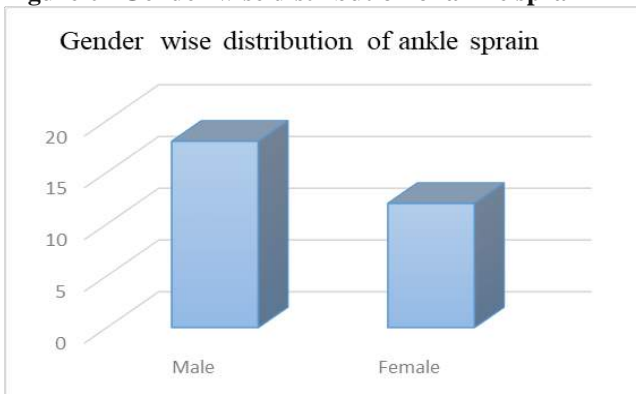
OBSERVATION OF THE STUDY

Figure 01 Age Wise Distribution of Ankle Sprain



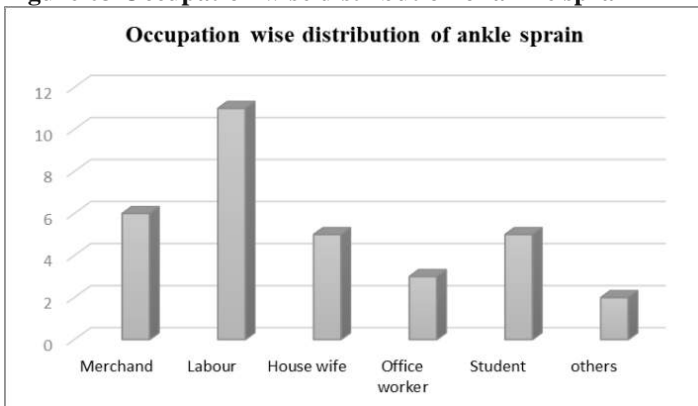
In the series of 30 patients 40% of them belong to age group of 51-60 years.

Figure 02 Gender wise distribution of ankle sprain



In the series of 30 patients 60% of them belong to male patients.

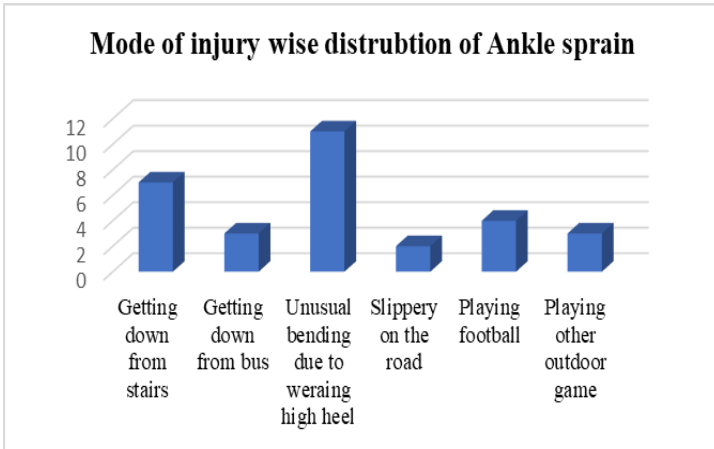
Figure 03 Occupation wise distribution of ankle sprain



In the series of 30 patients 37% of them had labourer.

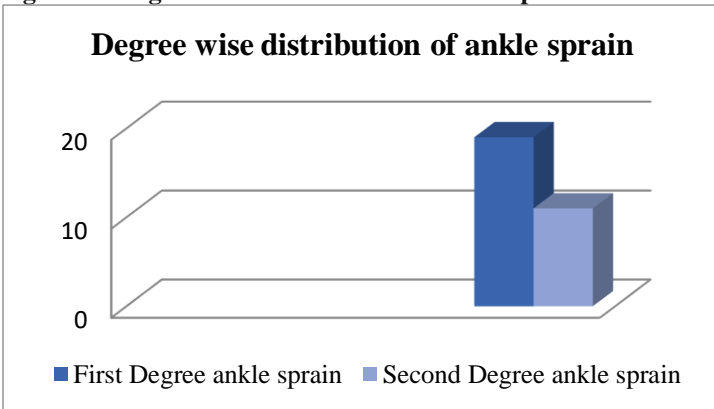


Figure 04 Mode of Injury



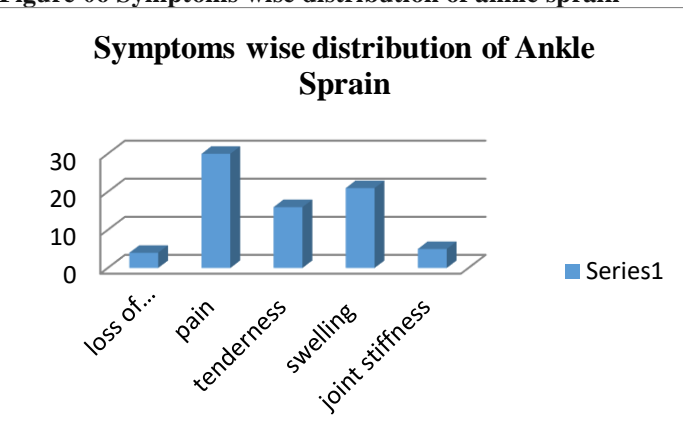
In the series of 30 patients 37% of them had unusual bending due to wearing high heel

Figure 05 Degree wise Distribution of ankle sprain



In the series of 30 patients 63.3% of them had first degree ankle sprain.

Figure 06 Symptoms wise distribution of ankle sprain



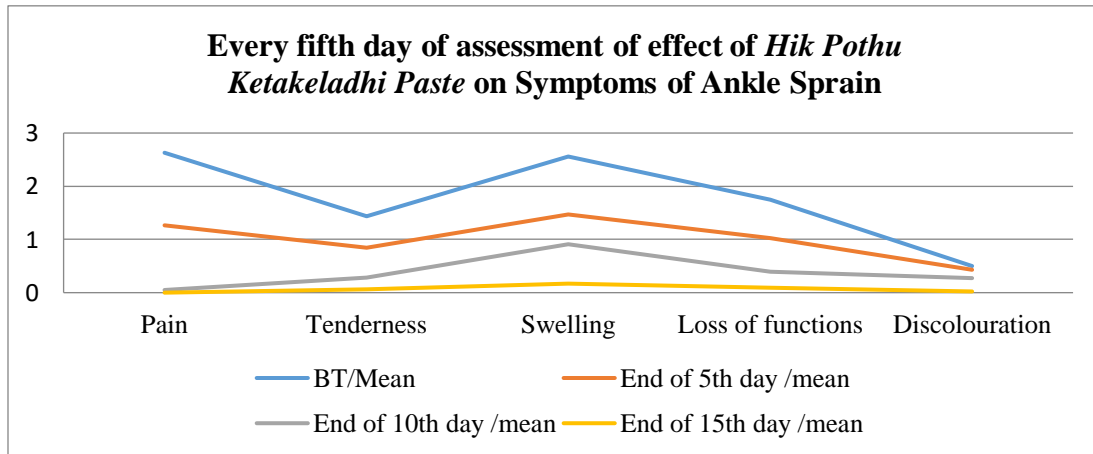
In the series of 30 patients 63.3% of them had first degree ankle sprain.



RESULTS OF THE CLINICAL TRAIL

Table 01. Every fifth day of assessment of effect of *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste* on Symptoms of Ankle Sprain

Symptoms	BT/Mean	End of 5 th day /mean	End of 10 th day /mean	End of 15 th day /mean
Pain	2.63	1.27	0.05	0.00
Tenderness	1.44	0.84	0.28	0.06
Swelling	2.56	1.47	0.91	0.17
Loss of functions	1.75	1.02	0.39	0.09
Discolouration	0.50	0.43	0.27	0.02



Before treatments mean score of pain, Tenderness, swelling, Loss of functions and discolouration steadily reduction was observed. At the end of 15th day, every symptom gradually

decreased and the mean scores were 0.00, 0.06, 0.17, 0.09 and 0.02 respectively.

Table 01. Statically analysis showing the result on clinical features after fifteen days' treatment with *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste*.

Symptoms	Mean score		SD ±	SE ±	P value
	BT	AT			
Pain	2.63	0.00	0.43	0.11	0.001
Tenderness	1.44	0.06	0.41	0.12	0.001
Swelling	2.56	0.17	1.01	0.21	0.001
Loss of function	1.75	0.09	0.61	0.14	0.001
Discolouration	0.56	0.02	0.50	0.02	0.001

Values are significant at $P < 0.0001$

Table 01 showing the percentage of improvement in the clinical features of ankle sprain as pain by 100%, tenderness by 89%, swelling by 83%, Loss of function 1.75 and discolouration by

92%. All the sign and symptoms were gradually reduced at the end of 15 days. Treatment of *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste* and they were statistically significant at the level of $P < 0.0001$.

Table 02- Statically analysis showing the results of Loss of function after fifteen days of treatment with *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste*.

Symptoms	Mean Score		% of relief	SD ±	SE ±	P value
	BT	AT				
Dorsiflexion	0.50	0.22	0.43	0.11	1.83	0.50
Plantarflexion	0.56	0.20	1.01	0.21	2.05	0.56
Inversion	0.78	0.31	0.67	0.14	1.98	0.78
Eversion	0.98	0.16	0.02	0.11	1.30	0.98

Values are significant at $P < 0.0001$

Table 01 showing the percentage of improvement in the clinical features of ankle sprain as pain by 100%, tenderness by 89%, swelling by 83%, Loss of function 1.75 and discolouration by 92%. All the sign and symptoms were gradually reduced at the

end of 15 days. Treatment of *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste* and they were statistically significant at the level of $P < 0.0001$.



DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

Gulpamarma is present at the junction of pada and jangha. It is rujakaramarma and produces the symptoms as ruja, stabdhata and khanjata when injured. Ankle sprain is mainly caused by inversion (85%). Most commonly anterior talo-fibular ligament followed by calcaneo-fibular ligament.

The *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste* found to accelerates the healing process according to the observation and results. The ingredients of the *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste*, possess the property of Sohsrana, Ropana, Stambana, Sandhanakara. Therefore, the exhibited acceleration of healing process can be attributed to the above action of the ingredients of the *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste*. Most of ingredients possess Kashaya rasa, which assist in Ropana and Sandhana for union of the broken edges of the area of sprain. Kitul honey which has Madhura rasa provide the nourishment to the affected tissue to regenerate.

CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste provided significant relief in the signs and symptoms of the ankle sprain. Therefore, *Hik Pothu Ketakeladhi Paste* can be used as sprain (Ulukkuwa).

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ANALYSIS OF LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST HEALTH AND SAFETY (K₃), NURSES IN THE ICU (INTENSIVE CARE UNIT) ROOM OF ROYAL PRIMA HOSPITAL MEDAN

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ABSTRACT

Legal protection is all efforts made consciously by every person or government institution, private. Nurses in hospitals are an essential concern, including receiving legal protection of work safety when working there because they are at high risk of occupational accidents and illnesses. This study analyzes the Legal Protection of Health and Safety (K₃) for nurses in the ICU Room (Intensive Care Unit). This type of research is qualitative research and descriptive. The research location is Royal Prima Medan Hospital from April to May 2023, with a sample size of 9 people. The data analysis used is qualitative descriptive analysis research. The results of occupational safety management (SMK₃) have been made based on the rules of the occupational safety management system (SMK₃) government regulation No. 50 of 2012. Royal Prima Hospital has complied with Government Regulation No. 14 of 1993 concerning implementing the Social Security System for Workers, contained in Article 2 concerning social security. Royal Prima Hospital fulfills the provisions of Work Safety Law No. 1 of 1970, regulating work safety in all workplaces, both land, sea, and air, within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. In conclusion, Royal Prima Hospital is very concerned about the health and safety of its workforce, especially nurses as one of the medical personnel in the field of frontline services.

KEYWORDS: Nurses, Legal Protection, Health, Safety

BACKGROUND

Legal protection against labor, according to Imam Soepomo, is a safeguard so that delivery can do work worthy of humanity. One form of legal protection is work norms, which include protection of labor related to working time, wage system, rest, leave, and decency of worship according to their respective religions and beliefs. (Safaruddin Harahap, 2016); (Nurhalimah, 2018). Occupational safety is "related to equipment, workplace, work environment and ways of doing work." (Boström et al., 2020); (Wahyuni et al., 2018). Meanwhile, occupational health protects workers from events or conditions of work relations that are detrimental to their health and decency regarding workers doing their jobs (Nurchahyo, 2021). In Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, article 86 3 paragraph (1) letter a explains that: "every worker or laborer has the right to obtain protection for occupational safety and health (Tumundo, 2017). Organizing occupational safety and health aims to protect workers in building quality and optimal work productivity and providing guarantees in the prevention of work accidents and occupational diseases."

Hospitals are health service industries/workplaces with high risks to human resources' safety and health. Nurses in hospitals are an essential concern, one of which is receiving legal protection of work safety when carrying out their work at the hospital because the work they do is at high risk of occupational accidents and occupational diseases (Dennerlein et al., 2020); (Zulaeha, 2021). This study aims to analyze the Legal Protection of Health and Safety (K₃) of nurses in the ICU

Room (Intensive Care Unit) at Royal Prima Medan Hospital in 2023.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Occupational health is when workers do not experience physical or mental impairment due to the interaction between work and the environment. The law governing occupational safety and health is law n. 13 of 2003 relating to employment, specifically the paragraph on safety and health at work, Articles 86 and 87. (Supriyatman, 2017). The main objective of occupational health and safety is to create a safe and healthy environment or atmosphere to avoid work accidents in connection with the maintenance of employees and thus increase employee loyalty to the company (Manurung, 2020). Law No. 1 of 1970 states that work safety related to machinery, equipment, and work bases can prevent accidents and occupational diseases, protect production resources, and increase efficiency and productivity (Simatupang, 2016). Several studies revealed problems experienced by nurses, such as emotional distress, depression, anxiety, and fatigue during the SARS, COVID-19, and other outbreaks (Shah et al., 2020). Even some medical personnel working mainly in isolation rooms, fever clinics, Intensive Care Units (ICU), and other related departments were infected with COVID-19 when they treated infected patients (Xiao et al., 2020).

Health improvement efforts are to achieve the highest degree of health in a healthy, healthy, and productive state (Hidayat, 2017). Disease management interventions are to treat disease, prevent disease severity, prevent and reduce disability, and



prevent death (Stavsky et al., 2017). An effective way to avoid accidents is to take appropriate measures on workers and their equipment so that workers have occupational health and safety to prevent accidents (Chinniah, 2015); (Golovina et al., 2016). In principle, legal protections do not distinguish us regarding race, religion, or the state government's gender system (Hahn et al., 2018); (Yani, 2018).

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative and descriptive in nature, namely research that describes a symptom, event, or event that is happening now. The study was conducted at Royal Prima Medan Hospital from April to May 2023. The research approach used in the discussion of this research is the statute approach and the sociological approach. Sources of data through observation and interviews with several informants. The primary data sources are nine informants: the Director of Services, the Head of Nursing Services, one person, and the Nurse, seven people. The data analysis used is qualitative descriptive analysis research, namely collecting, sorting, clarifying, and recording the resulting field notes and providing codes so that the data source can be traced and then described (Notoatmodjo, 2013); (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Occupational safety management system (SMK3) government regulation No. 50 Year 2012.

As is known, the purpose of implementing the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SMK3) is to:

1. To increase the effectiveness of OHS protection utilizing planned, measurable, structured, and integrated methods.
2. To prevent work accidents and reduce occupational diseases, involve management, labor/workers, and labor unions.

The occupational safety management system (SMK3) is mandatory for companies with more than 100 people and high potential hazards. For this reason, companies are required to develop an OHS plan. In developing the OHS plan, employers involve OHS experts, the occupational safety and health committee (P2K3), workers' representatives, and other related parties. SMK3 is part of the company's overall management system to control risks associated with work activities to create a safe, efficient, and productive workplace. (Fitriana, 2017).

Based on the results of interviews with the director of services and the head of care in the ICU (Intensive Care Unit) of Royal Prima Hospital Medan, it is stated that occupational safety management (SMK3) has been made based on the rules of the occupational safety management system (SMK3) government regulation No. 50 of 2012. The occupational safety management system (SMK3) planning process at Royal Prima Hospital involves K3 experts, the occupational safety and health committee (P2K3), workers' representatives, and other related parties.

b. Implementation of legal protection against Health Insurance for nurses at Royal Prima Hospital.

Government Regulation No. 14 of 1993 concerning the Implementation of the Social Security System for Workers is contained in Article 2 concerning social security for workers as intended in this Government Regulation, which includes work accident insurance, death insurance, and antiquity insurance—guarantees in the form of services, namely medical assistance guarantees (Indonesia, 2001). Workers' social security can address occupational risks while protecting people, which helps improve work efficiency. (Tjakra Jemias & Arsjad, 2016).

Based on the results of interviews with the service director, head of nursing, and nurses who were sampled. All respondents said that nurses, other medical personnel, and all employees at Royal Prima Hospital received health insurance from the management. All employees receive BPJS health insurance facilities, as stipulated in Indonesian Presidential Regulation No. 82 of 2018 concerning health insurance. The payment of contributions also follows Presidential Regulation No. 82/2018, Article 30 point 2, with the provisions that the employer pays 3% and 2% is borne by the worker. The class of health facilities received varies depending on the position, wage, and length of service of each nurse working in the ICU (Intensive Care Unit) of Prima Medan Hospital.

Based on the above provisions, it can be said that Royal Prima Hospital has complied with Government Regulation No. 14 of 1993 concerning implementing the Tena1ga Ke1rja Social Security System, contained in Article 2 concerning social security for workers. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 82 of 2018 Article 13 point 1 concerning Employers are obliged to register themselves and their workers as health insurance participants to BPJS Health by paying contributions, article Article 28 point 3 concerning Contributions for PPU participants are paid by employers and workers and Article 30 point 2: Contributions are produced with the provisions of 3% (three percent) paid by the employer and 2% (two percent) made by the participants.

c. Implementation of legal protection against safety for nurses at Royal Prima Hospital

Work Safety Law No. 1 of 1970 regulates work safety in all workplaces, both land, sea, and air, within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia (Darmayanti, 2018). The work safety law aims to reduce accidents, reduce the danger of blasting, force an increase in the ability of workers to provide first aid in accidents and provide protective equipment to workers, especially for jobs that have high risks, and help create a conducive work environment such as workplace lighting, cleanliness, air circulation, and harmonious relationships between workers, work environment, equipment and work processes (Arkisman, 2018).

The work safety law contains technical instructions regarding what must be done by and to workers to ensure the safety of the workers themselves, public safety, and the products produced because so many processes are carried out by taking into account the development of science and technology, which causes changes in the occupational risks faced by workers in



their workplace (Simatupang, 2016). The legal basis for Personal Protective Equipment in the workplace is contained in Law No. 1 of 1970.

1. Article 3 paragraph (1) point f:
"Using laws and regulations, occupational safety requirements shall be established for providing workers with personal protective equipment..."
2. Article 9 paragraph (1) item c:
"The management must show and explain to each new worker the..... personal protective equipment for the worker concerned."
3. Article 12 point b:
"The obligation and right of workers to wear the required personal protective equipment shall be regulated by laws and regulations..."
4. Article 14 item b:
Article 14 point c:
"The management is required to provide, free of charge, all personal protective equipment required for the workers under its control and to make it available to every other person who enters the workplace, accompanied by the necessary instructions according to the instructions of supervisory employees or occupational safety experts..."

As mentioned, OHS protective equipment is a device that wholly or partially isolates parts of the body from potential hazards. If described in more detail, the objectives of using PPE include the following:

1. Protect the workforce from the potential risk of OHS hazards.
2. Increase work effectiveness and productivity.
3. Creating a safe work environment (Novianto, 2015).

The results of interviews with the director of services and the head of nursing nurses in the ICU (Intensive Care Unit) of Royal Prima Medan Hospital said that for nurses and patient-related personnel, the hospital has provided and is required to use complete PPE when carrying out work. The regulations for the use of PPE have also been stated in the work agreement of each nurse, both sanctions and fines received by nurses if they do not comply with the rules for wearing PPE. In every corner of the room, a leaflet is also installed to warn the use of PPE for medical personnel. Especially in the changing room for medical personnel, there are also regulations on the obligation to use PPE and how to use PPE properly and correctly. This is done to improve preventive measures for disease transmission to nurses and other medical personnel.

Based on the interview results with seven sampled nurses, they said that PPE is indeed provided and required for all medical personnel working at Royal Prima Hospital. This is to minimize nurses and other medical personnel being exposed or infected from diseases from patients handled directly by nurses. From the researchers' observations, all health workers on duty wore complete PPE, such as gloves, headgear, masks, uniforms, and shoes.

So, based on the above provisions, Royal Prima Hospital fulfills the Work Safety Law No. 1 requirements of 1970, regulating

work safety in all workplaces, both land, sea, and air, within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The legal basis for Personal Protective Equipment in the workplace is contained in Law No. 1 of 1970: Article 3 paragraph (1) point f, namely providing personal protective equipment to workers, Article 9 paragraph (1) point c, namely the management is required to show and explain to each new worker, Article 12 point b the obligation and right of workers to wear the required personal protective equipment, Article 14 point c about installing in the workplace he leads, all required work safety drawings and all other guidance materials.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion and research that has been done, it can be concluded that Royal Prima Hospital has a health and safety management system (SMK3) following government regulation No. 50 of 2012. Royal Prima Hospital Medan complies with implementing the legal protection of health insurance following Presidential Regulation No. 82 of 2018 concerning health insurance. All employees, especially nurses in the ICU (Intensive Care Unit) of Royal Prima Hospital, receive BPJS health insurance. Where the payment contribution also follows Presidential Regulation No. 82/2018 Article 30 point 2, the donation is paid with the provisions of 3% (three percent) produced by the employer and 2% (two percent) paid by the participant. Royal Prima Hospital Medan complies with the Work Safety Law No. 1 of 1970, regulating work safety in all workplaces, both land, sea, and air, within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The legal basis for Personal Protective Equipment in the workplace is contained in Law No. 1 of 1970.

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A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION THEORIES AND RESEARCH

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14595>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14595

ABSTRACT

This study aims to review and identify the existing theoretical framework in the area of entrepreneurial intention and understand the importance of encouraging and teaching entrepreneurial behaviours to youths by planting the seed of intention in their mind and also studying the key predictors that lead to having such an intention in the first place. This study may help various institutions, policymakers, practitioners and researchers understand the formation of entrepreneurial intentions so that they can inspire further research on such topics.

KEYWORDS: *Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial intention, Entrepreneurial behaviour, Entrepreneurial intention theories.*

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship, the act of starting a new business and taking risks to generate financial gains, is increasingly important in the 21st century. It stimulates the economy, fosters competitive advantage, and helps address social disparities. Governments and policymakers are implementing entrepreneurship education programs in developing nations to cultivate entrepreneurial intentions and skills. Entrepreneurial behaviour involves actions and attitudes of individuals who establish new enterprises. Early studies focused on understanding entrepreneurs' characteristics and behaviours, but recent research has shifted to understanding factors that precede entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention is a conscious state of mind that leads to action and focuses on starting a new business (Bird, 1988). It is influenced by social, psychological, environmental, and cultural factors and includes motivational aspects. Government interventions and initiatives can target youth interested in starting a business (Kim-Soon et al., 2013). Entrepreneurial intentions also influence the actions of existing organizations, as individuals pursue opportunities in well-established firms (Stevenson & Jarillo, 1986). Entrepreneurship education correlates with entrepreneurial intention (Bae et al., 2014). Value, needs, wants, habits, and beliefs can affect the intention to carry out a behaviour (Bird, 1988; Lee & Wong, 2004). Antecedents (Ajzen, 1991; Liñán, 2004), situational factors (Ajzen, 1987; Boyd & Vozikis, 1994 and Lee & Wong, 2004), and exogenous factors (Krueger, 1993) also play a role in influencing entrepreneurial intention. The proactive personality concept reflects stable behavioural tendencies, separate from self-consciousness (Crant, 1993), the need for achievement, dominance, and a locus of control. People with proactive behaviour seek out desirable environments to capitalize on their strengths and needs (Crant, 1996).

Entrepreneurial Intention Behaviour Theories

Researchers use various theories, models, and research on students and individuals to understand factors affecting entrepreneurial intention (Peterman & Kennedy, 2003). Intention-based process models can capture the complexities of entrepreneurship and provide a framework for building robust, testable models (Krueger, Reilly & Carsrud, 2000; MacMillan & Katz, 1992). Some models can explain the entire entrepreneurial process even before an individual establishes a firm (Bird, 1992; Carsrud & Krueger, 1995; Katz & Gartner, 1988; Krueger & Brazeal, 1994; Krueger, 2005; Schlaegel & Koenig, 2014). Some commonly used theories include the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), McClelland Achievement Theory, and Structural Intention Models. These models highlight in-depth phenomena like personality factors, family background factors, and social and environmental factors (Mwange, 2018). This study discusses several selected approaches and theories frequently used by researchers in their diverse fields of study.

Vroom's Expectancy Model (1964)

In 1964, Victor Vroom introduced the Expectancy theory, which posits that individuals have different goals and can be motivated by specific expectations. This theory explains an individual's processes of making choices based on a two-stage sequence of expectations: expectancy, instrumentality, and valence (Vroom, 1964). Ajzen (1991) explained that motivational factors influence behaviour and shape an individual's behavioural intention.

Renko et al. (2012) observed that various types of valence were related to different behavioural intent and outcomes, suggesting that this theory can help determine motivation factors for nascent entrepreneurs. However, the Expectancy



theory is incomplete and comprehensive, involving many variables. Human nature, behaviour, attitudes, and motivations are more subjective than objective, making it difficult to test and implement. Critics argue that the model does not provide specific solutions to motivational problems and assumes that individuals are rational and logically calculating. The theory also assumes that individuals make conscious decisions at the start of their efforts. However, it has been observed that individuals make decisions only after performing their activities and try to rationalise them later (Aswathappa, 2005).

Social Learning Theory

Albert Bandura's social learning theory (SLT) emphasizes the importance of observing, modeling, and imitating individuals' behaviours, attitudes, and emotional reactions. It considers how environmental and cognitive factors influence human learning and behaviour (McLeod, 2016), and states that human behaviour is the continuous reciprocal intention between influences of one's actions and environment (Bandura, 1977; Mwange, 2018). Bandura expanded the theory and renamed it the social cognitive theory (SCLT), providing a framework for understanding, predicting, and changing human behaviour (Green & Peil, 2009). SCLT explains socialization broadly, including processes where individuals acquire society's norms of thought and action. Self-efficacy in Bandura's theory introduces an explanatory model of human behaviour, causally influencing expected behaviour outcomes but not vice versa (Bandura, 1982, 1995, 1998, 2004, 2006). The entrepreneurial process depends on human capital (Brinckmann & Kim, 2015) and team structure (Aldrich & Cliff, 2003), which affect entrepreneurs when there is interaction between individuals concerning roles taken (Cope & Watts, 2000). Self-efficacy beliefs exert diverse effects through cognitive, motivational, emotional, and decisional processes. Effective self-regulation involves actively monitoring the performance environment, developing task strategies, skillfully implementing them, and monitoring results (Locke & Latham, 1990).

Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy is a key factor in understanding entrepreneurial behaviour, as it refers to an individual's belief in their ability to achieve a certain level of performance or desired outcome (Bandura, 1994). It is formed through the development of complex cognitive, social, linguistic, and physical skills acquired through education and experience (Bandura, 1982; Gist, 1987). Acquiring skills through past achievements strengthens self-efficacy and contributes to higher aspirations and expectations of positive future performance (Herron & Sapienza, 1992). Research has found that pre-training self-efficacy measures positively predict a person's learning performance (Gist, Schwoerer, & Rosen, 1989; Martocchio & Weber, 1992). Self-efficacy is considered the explanatory variable of entrepreneurial intention (McGee et al., 2009) and positively influences it (BarNir et al., 2011; Mortan et al., 2014). It is a strong predictor of individual outcomes and helps understand why some individuals avoid becoming entrepreneurs and identify areas of strength or weakness for developing entrepreneurial potential and improving the performance of existing entrepreneurs (Boyd & Vozikis, 1994).

The Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)

The Theory of Relativity (TRA) was developed by Fishbein and Ajzen in 1975 to study individual attitudes and behaviour (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975; Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). It combines two sets of belief variables: behavioural attitudes and subjective norms. TRA aims to predict and explain human behaviour in specific contexts, excluding non-volitional behaviours like impulses (Langer, 1989) or those requiring skills, unique opportunities, resources, or cooperation (Liska, 1984). An individual's behavioural intention predicts their behaviour, determined by their attitude and subjective norm. Attitude is determined by behavioural beliefs about the likely consequences of performing the behaviour, while subjective norm is determined by normative beliefs about the likelihood of important referents encouraging or discouraging the behaviour.

The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)

The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) is a widely used behaviour model in social science that focuses on the intention to perform a specific behaviour. It is built on the Theory of Relativity (TRA) framework and is differentiated by the dimension of perceived behavioural control (Ajzen, 1985, 1988, 1991). Intention is crucial in entrepreneurial decision-making, as it requires an intentional cognitive process. The TPB represents attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control, which predict the intention to perform the behaviour (Moriano et al., 2011). Attitudes towards behaviour are determined by an individual's behavioural beliefs (Ajzen, 1988, 1991; Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975), while subjective norms are a significant determinant of intentions (Ajzen, 1991; Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). Perceived behavioural control involves how much a person controls the behaviour and how confident they feel about their ability to perform it. However, the TPB theory is weak as it exclusively focuses on rational reasoning and excludes unconscious influences on behaviour (Sheeran et al., 2013).

McClelland Achievement Theory

McClelland's achievement theory suggests that a high need for achievement drives young individuals to pursue entrepreneurial positions (Entrialgo et al., 2000), leading to increased satisfaction and success. This drive often leads to problem-solving, setting targets, and innovation in improving performance (Littunen, 2000; Utsch & Rauch, 2000). McClelland (1987) identified a correlation between people's behaviours and high achievement motives, indicating that entrepreneurial behaviour is influenced by successful individuals exemplifying successful individuals in the same field. Comparative studies show that the need for achievement is more significantly related to entrepreneurship and personality than other characteristics (Littunen, 2000). However, researchers criticize the theory for its lack of predictive power and validity of the Thematic Apperception Test projection used to determine individual needs.

Davidsson Economic-Psychological Model

Davidsson's (1995) economic-psychological model suggests that conviction is the primary determinant of intention based on general and domain attitudes. Factors influencing intention



include situation, general attitudes, domain attitudes, and personal background. Intention is good predictors of planned behaviour, especially if it is exceptional, complex, or irregular (Krueger et al., 2000). Education in entrepreneurship also influences intention (Idehen & Akhator, 2021). Entrepreneurial behaviour occurs when there is a connection between entrepreneurial intention and business opportunity (Kautonen, Gelderen, and Fink, 2015), but the moment for that applicability may not occur. Studies show that starting a new venture is common when people can access financial capital (Blanchflower et al., 2001), which allows them to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities and set up a firm effectively. However, some studies have observed that an individual may start a new venture without much capital, but Davidsson's theory does not rule out the possibility of starting a firm without much capital.

Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation

Robinson and colleagues developed the Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation scale, which suggests that multiple personality types and demographic characteristics influence an entrepreneur's attitude (Robinson et al., 1991). They argue that attitudes predict entrepreneurial intentions more profitably than personality traits and can be changed deliberately to promote entrepreneurship. The scale measures attitude prediction through four sub-scales: achievement, self-esteem, personal control, and innovation, and three reactions: affective, cognitive, or conative. However, it has limitations compared to the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) in measuring attitudes. The attitude model of entrepreneurship has implications for entrepreneurship education programs, as attitudes are subject to change and can be easily influenced by educators and practitioners (Souitaris et al., 2007).

Krueger's Integrated Model

Krueger and Carsrud (1993) established the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) as the reference model in entrepreneurial intention research. They suggested that attitude in the TPB encompasses perceived desirability in the SEE model, and subjective norms overlap with desirability and feasibility. Attitudes can translate into desires, leading to intentions to act and direct action (Bagozzi, 1992). However, they argued for further research to test the causal relationship between desires, intentions, and self-predictions.

Entrepreneurial Potential Model

The Entrepreneurial Potential Model, which combines the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) (Ajzen, 1991) and the Entrepreneurial Event Model (EEM) (Shapero, 1982), identifies three key constructs: perceived desirability (attitude and social norms), perceived feasibility (self-efficacy), and credibility. These constructs define the potential to start a business. Entrepreneurship education should enhance students' perceived feasibility by increasing their knowledge, building confidence, and encouraging self-efficacy (Krueger & Brazeal, 1994). Additionally, promoting students' perceived desirability for entrepreneurship is crucial. Schlaegel and Koenig (2014) compared these theoretical studies and their applicability in the entrepreneurial field. The TPB and EEM

support research demonstrating that conscious and deliberate behaviour can be predicted through intention.

Shapero's Model of the 'Entrepreneurial Event' (SEE)

Shapero and Sokol's model explains how cultural and social factors influence an individual's perceptions of entrepreneurship (Shapero & Sokol, 1982). It focuses on the perception of an individual's desirability, propensity to act, and feasibility. Perceived desirability refers to the personal attractiveness of starting a new venture, while perceived feasibility is how one feels capable of starting a business (Shapero & Sokol, 1982). Propensity to act is an individual's disposition to act on their decisions, reflecting the volitional aspects of intentions. The decision to initiate a new venture requires intentions, a reasonable opportunity, and a precipitating event. Credibility and propensity to act are essential for entrepreneurs to start a business. Krueger (1993) argues that perceived desirability in the SEE model corresponds to the TPB model's attitude and subjective norms elements, considering desirability as a result of social and cultural influence. Perceptions are critical and can precipitate a significant increase in entrepreneurial activity.

Bird's Model of Intention

Barbara Bird developed Bird's intention model, highlighting the importance of intentions for organisational development and implementing entrepreneurial ideas (Bird, 1988). Intentions are assumed to be a blend of factors like rational, analytic, cause-effect thinking and intuitive, holistic, and contextual thinking (Doan et al., 2013). The model was further developed by Bird & Jelinek (1988), and Boyd & Vozikis (1994); however, Fayolle et al. (2006) needed more empirical evidence.

Krueger's structural model

Krueger's model (1993) suggests that the interaction between perceived support and barriers influences the intention to become an entrepreneur. This concept is adapted from Shapero's model and is crucial in understanding the impact of personality factors on attitudes towards entrepreneurship. Social norms, which can vary across cultures, can also influence entrepreneurial intentions. In some countries, social norms may provide more support for entrepreneurial activities than in others (McGrath & MacMillan, 1992; Davidsson & Wiklund, 1997; Krueger & Kickul, 2006). Additionally, studies have been conducted on the roles of universities in entrepreneurial intentions using the structural model in entrepreneurship (Crant, 1996; Autio et al., 2001; Lüthje & Franke, 2003).

Cognitive Experiential Self Theory (CEST)

The Shapero model measures student demographics to understand intentions of experiential cognitive styles (Krueger, 2017), which impact human judgments differently. Individuals can shift among these styles based on work difficulty, environment, and individual contrasts (Schlaegel & Koenig, 2014). Cognitive styles are separate elements of mindfulness that predict different sides of people (Ornstein, 1972). Seymour Epstein developed the Cognitive Experiential Self Theory (CEST) in 1998, incorporating self, learning, cognitive,



psychoanalytic, and emotions theory (Epstein, 1998). CEST explains that people process information using rational and experiential information-processing systems, with experiential systems adapted empirically through experience and rational systems through verbal reasoning. CEST theory suggests that cognitive style may have important implications for intentions (Kickul & Krueger, 2004).

Summary of Entrepreneurial Intention Theories

The researcher concludes that an individual's entrepreneurial intentions cannot be explained using just one theory and model. Besides personality traits, there are many internal, external, pull and push motivational factors. These environmental, social, cultural, political, and economic factors can lead individuals towards entrepreneurship and show entrepreneurial behaviour. Entrepreneurial intention theories can guide and help researchers build a conceptual framework about how intentions are formed, as these theories discuss different determinants and factors which can predict and influence intentions. Determinants of entrepreneurial behaviour can be studied for conducting future research; the findings can be analysed, and the results can be made available to different policymakers, institutions and practitioners to make them aware of the factors which play an important role in enhancing the entrepreneurial intention of youths so that they can incorporate the findings in their policies or update the entrepreneurship education curriculum.

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E-COMMERCE WEBSITES' IMPACT ON LOCAL RETAILERS: ADAPTATION IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL SHOPPING

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the profound impact of e-commerce websites on local retailers and explores strategies for adaptation in the era of digital shopping. The rise of e-commerce has presented local retailers with a formidable challenge in the form of increased competition from online giants offering a vast array of products at competitive prices. Additionally, changing consumer behavior, especially the preference for online shopping, has further compounded the challenges faced by local retailers.

This study sheds light on the need for local retailers to remain competitive by embracing online channels, building a strong online presence, and offering e-commerce options while preserving the unique aspects of their in-store experience. The study also emphasizes the significance of personalized service, community engagement, and leveraging technology to streamline operations and enhance customer experience.

Ultimately, the research underscores that local retailers can not only survive but thrive by combining the strengths of both online and offline channels, cultivating customer loyalty, and adapting to the evolving retail landscape. The future of local retail lies in the fusion of traditional values with digital innovation.

KEYWORDS: E-Commerce, Flipkart, Online Shopping

INTRODUCTION

In the digital age, the retail landscape has undergone a significant transformation, with the emergence and rapid growth of e-commerce websites. These online platforms have revolutionized the way people shop, offering convenience, variety, and competitive pricing. While consumers have embraced this new way of purchasing goods, local retailers face challenges and opportunities. In this article, we will explore the impact of e-commerce websites on local retailers and discuss strategies for adaptation in this evolving marketplace.

In the contemporary landscape of retail, the profound impact of e-commerce websites on local retailers has become an undeniable reality. The rise of e-commerce has revolutionized the way consumers shop, presenting challenges and opportunities for local retailers who have long been the backbone of communities worldwide. This article delves into the dynamic relationship between e-commerce websites and local retailers, focusing on the ways in which local businesses are adapting to thrive in the age of digital shopping.

The advent of e-commerce has redefined the retail sector, reshaping the traditional brick-and-mortar model that has endured for generations. As e-commerce giants like Amazon, eBay, and Walmart continue to dominate the online marketplace, local retailers have been compelled to navigate a rapidly changing competitive landscape. With extensive product offerings, efficient supply chains, and the allure of convenience, these digital behemoths have presented local

retailers with the formidable challenge of remaining competitive (Chen & Barnes, 2012).

Moreover, the shift in consumer behavior towards online shopping has further intensified the impact of e-commerce on local retailers. Consumers, seeking the convenience of browsing and purchasing from the comfort of their homes, have increasingly turned to e-commerce websites. This shift has been accelerated by global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which underscored the safety and accessibility of online shopping (Grewal et al., 2020).

The implications of these changes are profound, prompting local retailers to confront a pivotal question: How can they adapt to this evolving retail landscape while preserving their unique identities and value propositions? The answer lies in a multifaceted approach that combines embracing digital channels, fostering community engagement, offering personalized services, and leveraging technology to create a shopping experience that resonates with their local customer base.

This article explores the impact of e-commerce websites on local retailers and delves into the strategies they are employing to not only survive but thrive in the digital age. By examining the dynamics of this transformation and the adaptation strategies adopted by local retailers, we can gain insights into the future of retail, where the fusion of traditional values and digital innovation holds the key to success.



LITERATURE REVIEW

E-commerce giants like Amazon, eBay, and Walmart have redefined the competitive landscape for local retailers. Their extensive product offerings, competitive pricing, and efficient supply chains have posed a formidable challenge to local retailers (Chen & Barnes, 2012). These digital platforms have disrupted traditional retail markets by offering consumers a wide range of products with the convenience of online shopping. Consumer preferences have shifted towards online shopping due to the convenience, variety, and often lower prices offered by e-commerce websites (Verhoef et al., 2015). The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this trend as consumers sought safer and more accessible shopping options, leading to a surge in online purchases (Grewal et al., 2020). This change in behavior has compelled local retailers to adapt their strategies to cater to both online and offline shoppers. Many local retailers have established an online presence through websites and social media platforms, allowing them to reach a broader customer base (Curtis et al., 2013). Personalized service and tailored product recommendations based on local knowledge have become a competitive edge for local retailers (Homburg et al., 2017). They can offer a level of personalization that larger e-commerce platforms may struggle to achieve. Creating an exceptional in-store experience by hosting events, offering unique services, and cultivating a sense of community has helped local retailers retain customer loyalty (Lemon & Verhoef, 2016). Local retailers have engaged with their communities through sponsorships, partnerships, and participation in local events, fostering a sense of belonging (Baum & Ornston, 2015). Adapting inventory to local demand and staying attuned to shifting consumer preferences has allowed local retailers to remain relevant (Talluri et al., 2018). Leveraging technology, such as inventory management systems and data analytics, has enabled local retailers to optimize operations and enhance their competitive position (Verhoef et al., 2021).

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This study aims to assess the impact of e-commerce websites on local retailers and investigate the adaptation strategies employed by local retailers in response to digital shopping trends.

THE CHALLENGE OF COMPETITION

Local retailers, whether they are small boutique shops or family-owned stores, have faced increased competition from e-commerce giants like Amazon, eBay, and countless niche online stores. These digital platforms offer an extensive range of products, often at lower prices, which can lure consumers away from traditional brick-and-mortar establishments.

One of the key challenges local retailers face is the need to remain competitive on price while maintaining their unique selling propositions. The convenience of online shopping, with its easy price comparison tools, puts pressure on local retailers to offer competitive pricing and added value to their customers.

CHANGING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

The shift in consumer behavior towards online shopping has been accelerated by the convenience and accessibility that e-commerce websites provide. This change has been particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic when consumers turned to online shopping for safety and convenience.

Local retailers must recognize that consumers are now more inclined to browse online, compare products, and read reviews before making a purchase decision. This shift in behavior necessitates an online presence for local retailers, even if they primarily operate offline.

ADAPTING TO SURVIVE

Despite these challenges, local retailers have a unique advantage that can help them thrive in the digital age – their connection to the community. Building and maintaining strong relationships with local customers can be a significant asset. Here are some strategies local retailers can employ to adapt and succeed:

1. Embrace Online Channels: Establish an online presence through a website and social media platforms. Offer an e-commerce option for customers who prefer to shop online while maintaining the in-store experience for those who prefer to visit your physical location.

2. Personalized Service: Leverage your local knowledge to provide personalized service. Local retailers can offer curated selections and recommendations that cater to the unique tastes and needs of their community.

3. Invest in Customer Experience: Create a welcoming and enjoyable in-store experience that goes beyond just shopping. Host events, workshops, or provide additional services to enhance the overall customer experience.

4. Community Engagement: Engage with the local community through partnerships, sponsorships, and community events. Building a sense of belonging and community support can foster customer loyalty.

5. Inventory Management: Carefully curate your inventory based on local demand and trends. Adapt your product offerings to meet the changing preferences of your customer base.

6. Leverage Technology: Use technology to streamline operations, such as inventory management systems and online marketing tools. This can help local retailers compete more effectively in the digital marketplace.

CONCLUSION

E-commerce websites have undeniably changed the retail landscape, posing challenges to local retailers. However, with adaptability, creativity, and a strong focus on community engagement, local retailers can survive and thrive alongside e-commerce giants. By combining the strengths of both online and offline channels, local retailers can offer a unique shopping experience that appeals to their loyal customer base while attracting new customers in the digital age. The future of retail lies in the synergy of traditional values and digital innovation.



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REPAIR CAPABILITIES OF ALLOGENIC STEM CELLS IN DISEASES OF THE ANTERIOR SEGMENT OF THE EYEBALL

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14571>
DOI No: 10.36713/epra14571

RELEVANCE

Corneal diseases are one of the leading causes of low vision and blindness throughout the world, which serves to increase visual disability among the young and working-age population. The low effectiveness of therapeutic treatment, lack of donor material and frequent rejection reactions after transplantation prompt the search for more effective methods of treating corneal diseases, both inflammatory and dystrophic.

Corneal diseases of various etiologies lead to opacities to varying degrees; a significant proportion of patients subsequently require corneal transplantation (end-to-end or layer-by-layer). Over the course of a year, more than 45,000 corneal donor materials were used for transplantation in the United States. Over the past decade, the need for transplantation has grown dynamically due to the development of cataract surgery and lamellar keratoplasty. However, it should be noted that modern methods of keratoplasty have a number of unsolved problems, such as: shortage of donor material, inaccessible pricing policy, graft rejection, increased intraocular pressure and hemophthalmos. A promising area of medicine, without these problems, is cell technology.

The term “stem cell” was first introduced into medical science by Russian scientist Alexander Maksimov in 1908. In 1963, scientists Till and MacCalloch proved that mouse blood cells contain ancestral elements capable of differentiating and restoring all lineages of hematopoiesis. [2] According to Science magazine in 1999, the second most important event after deciphering the double strand of DNA and the Human Genome program was the discovery of human embryonic stem cells. [3]

Stem cells are a reserve of spare undifferentiated cells of the body that have two main tasks of self-reproduction throughout life and differentiation into all tissues of the body. When culturing SCs ex vivo, cells do not obey Hayflick's law, under which a cell must go through several reproduction cycles, after which it stops reproducing. SCs are classified by origin into

embryonic, fetal, umbilical cord blood SCs, somatic SCs and induced pluripotent SCs [4].

Embryonic SCs are isolated from the human embryo from the 5th to the 75th day of intrauterine development. They are pluripotent and differentiate into any tissue of the body. Multipotent SCs are cultured from tissue material or from human umbilical cord blood collected at the birth of a child, but the potential of multipotent cells is limited [5].

The stem cells present in the adult human body are hematopoietic, epidermal, mesenchymal, dermal, liver stem cells, dental pulp, oral mucosa, limbal stem cells, etc. Somatic stem cells differentiate only into a certain type of tissue and are classified as unipotent. However, according to modern literature, mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) are found in all tissues of the body [6].

New ideas about stem cells were discovered in 2006 by S. Yamanaka, a Nobel laureate who first described induced pluripotent stem cells.[7]

Today there are two directions in the clinical use of stem cells:

1. Cell therapy is the local or systemic administration of a suspension or somatic specialized cells to stimulate growth and reparative processes in tissues.
2. Replacement, transplantation cell-tissue construct based on a biopolymer matrix seeded with SCs for full or partial compensation of damaged tissues and restoration of functions.

Today, the leading countries of the world provide therapy for a wide variety of KS diseases. At the preclinical level, the safety of the use of SC and its immunomodulatory ability have been proven. Treatment protocols

SC has found wide application in neurology, endocrinology, orthopedics, cardiology, dermatology and in the treatment of autoimmune diseases. Organ printing using bioprinters is also based on SCs.[8]



The wide range in regenerative medicine is due to its features:

- lack of specialization, cells do not perform any function in the body, limiting the role of the “reservoir pool”;
- potency- SC is the amazing 240 cell type in the body,
- asymmetric division - division by mitosis, where 2 daughter cells are formed, one of which is a complete copy of the mother cell, the second is determined and has the ability to differentiate,
- “paracrine effect” - the release of a special group of biologically active substances that have anti-inflammatory, reparative and immunomodulatory effects,
- the plasticity effect is characteristic of highly patented SCs. When introduced into the body after cultivation, SCs are able to apply the phenotype of the tissue into which they enter.
- chemotaxis effect - the ability of tissue specificity, when the SC finds the damaged area and attaches to it, thanks to biochemical signals.[9]

Thanks to these abilities, SC therapy is a defining element of medicine. Ophthalmology was one of the first to use SCs in regenerative therapy. In recent years, more and more works devoted to the treatment of a number of diseases have appeared.

Some dystrophic diseases of the cornea are associated with impaired SC formation, i.e. limbal SCs (LSCs). In a healthy human body, limbal SCs ensure homeostasis of the cornea. However, with some injuries (trauma, chemical and thermal burns, after contact lenses, ocular perferimgoid), a deficiency or absence of LSC occurs, which leads to disruption of the regenerative ability of the cornea [11,12,13].

The most promising direction in corneal cell therapy is the use of LSCs, which are unipotent. In 2008, a group of Canadian scientists published the results of their research, where 8 patients underwent LSC transplantation and were observed for 9 years. As a result of treatment, all patients showed improvement in vision and reparative parameters of the cornea. [14,15]

In 2007, Japanese scientists from the University of Tokyo managed to grow a cornea with a diameter of 2 mm from one LSC. The oral mucosa can also serve as a source of SSC for SC therapy. To date, a large number of patients in Japan have been treated with LSCs that were grown from the patient's own mucosa and transplanted into the cornea. In 75% of cases, good optical results were achieved [20,21].

The possibilities of cell technologies are promising and, in the near future, will fundamentally change approaches to treatment in medical practice. However, despite the accumulated world experience, the use of SC therapy in ophthalmology leaves several unresolved issues, such as: poor understanding of the mechanisms of SC therapy, the risk of carcinogenicity, possible changes in the genomic composition of DNA after transplantation, as well as legal and ethical issues in obtaining some SCs. In addition, the most controversial issues in corneal transplantology remain the usefulness of corneal cell lines, the choice of membrane - matrix for seeding, as well as the

development of keratoplasty techniques. These questions indicate the need for further research in this direction.

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POST-COVID-19 CO-MORBIDITIES AMONG UNDER 5 CHILDREN: A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted individuals across all age groups, including young children under the age of 5. While children generally experience milder symptoms, the potential for post-COVID-19 co-morbidities in this age group has raised concerns among healthcare professionals and researchers. This comprehensive systematic review aims to analyze and synthesize the existing body of literature to identify, categorize, and assess post-COVID-19 co-morbidities among children aged under 5. By examining clinical manifestations, complications, and potential long-term health effects, this review provides a comprehensive understanding of the health challenges faced by this vulnerable population.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, children, under 5, post-COVID-19 co-morbidities, long-term effects, pediatric health.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, has had a profound impact on global public health. While children, in general, have displayed milder clinical manifestations of COVID-19 compared to adults, the potential for post-COVID-19 co-morbidities among young children is a topic of increasing concern. This systematic review aims to comprehensively analyze and synthesize the available literature on post-COVID-19 co-morbidities in children under 5, with a particular focus on clinical manifestations, complications, and potential sequelae.

METHODS

Search Strategy: A systematic search of electronic databases, including PubMed, Embase, and Google Scholar, was conducted to identify relevant studies and reports published from the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic (January 2020) until the present. The search employed keywords such as "COVID-19," "children," "pediatric," "under 5," "co-morbidities," and "long-term effects." Additionally, references from selected articles were reviewed to identify further relevant studies.

Inclusion Criteria: Studies and reports that met the following criteria were included in the review:

- Focus on children aged under 5 years.
- Diagnosis of COVID-19 confirmed through laboratory testing.
- Documentation of post-COVID-19 co-morbidities or long-term health effects.
- Published in peer-reviewed journals or reputable sources.

Data Extraction: Data from selected studies were extracted systematically, encompassing study characteristics, patient demographics, clinical manifestations, complications, and reported post-COVID-19 co-morbidities among children under 5.

RESULTS

Clinical Manifestations of COVID-19 in Children Under 5:

The clinical manifestations of COVID-19 in children under 5 are generally mild and include common symptoms such as fever, cough, and respiratory symptoms. However, there is considerable variation in symptom presentation. Some children may experience gastrointestinal symptoms like diarrhea and vomiting, while severe cases have been associated with respiratory distress and pneumonia. These variations highlight the importance of recognizing and addressing post-COVID-19 co-morbidities, even in children with mild acute illness.

Categories of Post-COVID-19 Co-morbidities

1. Respiratory Co-morbidities:

- **Persistent Cough:** Some children, after recovering from acute COVID-19, continue to experience a persistent cough.
- **Wheezing:** Wheezing, a high-pitched whistling sound during breathing, has been reported as a post-COVID-19 symptom in some children.
- **Shortness of Breath:** Cases of ongoing shortness of breath following COVID-19 infection have been documented.

2. Neurological Co-morbidities:

- **Headaches:** Children have reported experiencing persistent headaches post-COVID-19 recovery.



- *Altered Consciousness*: Some children have displayed altered levels of consciousness, including confusion, lethargy, or difficulty waking up.
 - *Seizures*: Rare cases of seizures occurring after COVID-19 infection have been documented.
3. **Cardiovascular Co-morbidities:**
- *Myocarditis*: In isolated instances, pediatric COVID-19 patients have developed myocarditis, inflammation of the heart muscle.
 - *Cardiac Irregularities*: Reports of cardiac irregularities post-recovery raise concerns about potential long-term effects on the cardiovascular system.
4. **Developmental Delays:**
- *Speech Delays*: Some children have shown delays in achieving speech and language developmental milestones.
 - *Motor Skills Delays*: Delayed attainment of motor skills, including crawling and walking, has been reported in a subset of children post-COVID-19.
5. **Psychological Co-morbidities:**
- *Anxiety*: The psychological impact of the pandemic, including isolation, fear, and disruptions to daily routines, has led to increased anxiety in children.
 - *Behavioral Changes*: Changes in behavior, including irritability and withdrawal, have been observed in some children.

Future Prospects and Challenges

While our systematic review has provided valuable insights into the existing knowledge regarding post-COVID-19 co-morbidities among children under 5, several aspects merit attention in terms of future research and challenges to be addressed.

1. Long-term Studies and Cohort Monitoring

Future research should focus on conducting longitudinal studies to monitor children who have recovered from COVID-19 over an extended period. This will help in understanding the trajectory of post-COVID-19 co-morbidities, their persistence, and potential late-onset effects. Cohort studies can provide valuable insights into the evolution of health issues beyond the acute phase of the disease.

2. Risk Factors and Vulnerable Populations

Identifying specific risk factors associated with the development of post-COVID-19 co-morbidities in children under 5 is essential. Factors such as pre-existing health conditions, viral load, and genetic predispositions need further investigation to determine their role in susceptibility to long-term health effects. Additionally, vulnerable populations within this age group, including those from marginalized

communities, should be a focus of future research to ensure equitable healthcare outcomes.

3. Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Addressing the complex nature of post-COVID-19 co-morbidities requires a multidisciplinary approach involving pediatricians, infectious disease specialists, neurologists, cardiologists, psychologists, and developmental experts. Collaborative research efforts will help in understanding the interplay of various health aspects and provide comprehensive care to affected children.

4. Rehabilitation and Support Services

As children continue to experience post-COVID-19 co-morbidities, there is a growing need for specialized rehabilitation and support services tailored to their specific needs. Healthcare systems must adapt to provide multidisciplinary care, including physical therapy, speech therapy, and psychological support, to ensure optimal recovery and development.

5. Mental Health Considerations

The psychological impact of the pandemic, including isolation, fear, and disruptions to routines, has affected children's mental health. Future research should delve deeper into understanding the long-term psychological effects of COVID-19 in children and develop interventions to address anxiety, behavioral changes, and other mental health challenges.

Challenges

Despite the potential for valuable research and healthcare interventions, several challenges must be addressed:

1. Limited Data and Variability

One of the primary challenges in studying post-COVID-19 co-morbidities among children under 5 is the limited data available. The variability in symptom presentation and the relatively low prevalence of severe cases in this age group make it challenging to conduct large-scale studies.

2. Ethical Considerations

Conducting research involving young children requires strict adherence to ethical guidelines. Obtaining informed consent, ensuring privacy, and safeguarding the well-being of pediatric participants present ethical challenges in longitudinal studies.

3. Resource Allocation

Allocating resources, including healthcare professionals and funding, for the specialized care and research required for post-COVID-19 co-morbidities in children can be challenging, particularly in regions with limited healthcare infrastructure.

4. Global Collaboration

Collaboration among researchers and healthcare providers on a global scale is essential to gather a diverse range of data and insights. However, logistical challenges, including data sharing and cross-border research coordination, must be overcome.

In conclusion, while children under 5 generally experience mild acute symptoms of COVID-19, the potential for post-COVID-19 co-morbidities highlights the importance of ongoing



research and healthcare support. Future studies, multidisciplinary collaboration, and the development of specialized rehabilitation and support services are essential to address the evolving needs of this vulnerable population. Ethical considerations, resource allocation, and global collaboration are challenges that must be navigated to advance our understanding of post-COVID-19 health effects in young children and provide them with the best possible care.

DISCUSSION

The presence of post-COVID-19 co-morbidities among children under 5 highlights the importance of ongoing medical care, monitoring, and support, even after recovery from acute illness. While children in this age group generally experience mild acute symptoms, the potential long-term effects on respiratory, neurological, cardiovascular, developmental, and psychological health underscore the need for vigilance.

It is crucial to acknowledge that the long-term impact of COVID-19 on children is an evolving area of research. Further studies are necessary to understand the prevalence, risk factors, and management strategies for post-COVID-19 co-morbidities in this vulnerable population. Additionally, collaborative efforts among healthcare providers, researchers, and policymakers are essential to address the multifaceted needs of children post-COVID-19 infection.

CONCLUSION

Despite generally milder clinical manifestations of COVID-19 in children under 5, the presence of post-COVID-19 co-morbidities is a matter of concern. This systematic review provides a comprehensive overview of the clinical manifestations, complications, and potential sequelae reported in this age group. It emphasizes the importance of continued research, monitoring, and healthcare interventions to address the potential long-term health effects of COVID-19 among young children.

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge the researchers, healthcare professionals, and organizations whose dedication and contributions have advanced the understanding of COVID-19 in children.

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AUTOGENOUS RIB GRAFT FOR NASAL RECONSTRUCTION, PANORAMIC REVISION

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14619>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14619

SUMMARY

Introduction: It is remarkable the increase in the last decades of rhinoplasties for aesthetic and functional reasons. Some congenital, iatrogenic or traumatic etiologies originate a deficient or deformed nasal dorsum that needs correction with a dorsal augmentation. A deficient osteocartilaginous dorsum is the most frequent drawback requiring augmentation with graft material.

Objective: to detail the current information related to autogenous rib grafting for nasal reconstruction.

Methodology: a total of 33 articles were analyzed in this review, including review and original articles, as well as clinical cases, of which 24 bibliographies were used because the other articles were not relevant to this study. The sources of information were PubMed,



SciELO, Google Scholar and Cochrane; the terms used to search for information in Spanish, Portuguese and English were: graft, autologous, rhinoplasty, costal, nose, deformity.

Results: Costal cartilage is a remarkable material in reconstructive septorhinoplasty, mainly in revision surgery because it requires large amounts of tissue. This autologous material presents a low incidence of complications. With increasing age it is more likely that this cartilage is calcified, so its procurement and manipulation will be more complex. The most commonly used cartilage is the septal cartilage, however, in several cases the septal cartilage may not be sufficient for the intervention, it may be very deteriorated or absent, so the costal cartilage is an essential support for very damaged noses or in case of secondary surgeries.

Conclusions: the graft of choice is the septal cartilage due to its simple procurement and physical elastic properties, however its ration is scarce. Rib cartilage is a graft that provides a lot of material. The costal cartilage graft is a fruitful tool when facing complex surgeries or nasal reconstructions. Autologous rib cartilage graft is a viable alternative in reconstructive septorhinoplasty. The surgical technique is not complicated and has a low complication rate.

KEY WORDS: autologous graft, rhinoplasty, nasal aesthetics, nasal deformity.

INTRODUCTION

The increase of rhinoplasties for aesthetic and functional reasons is remarkable in the last decades. Some congenital, iatrogenic or traumatic etiologies originate a deficient or deformed nasal dorsum that needs correction with a dorsal augmentation. With the constant increase in the number of surgeries, the surgical technique is evolving, with the passage of time the need to optimize the structure and contour of the tip of the nose in this kind of rhinoplasty has been understood. Likewise, we are faced with a constant and complex need for structural augmentation to improve the contour of the nasal structures. A deficient osteocartilaginous dorsum is the most common problem requiring augmentation with graft material. An attempt should be made to provide the patient with a symmetrical, smooth, stable and desired nasal dorsum that complies with the requirements of function and shape. Although alloplastic implants provided an excellent alternative, many individuals had complications such as infection, pain, translucency of the implant, thinning of the skin over the implant, extrusion and displacement. Even when this treatment at the beginning generated an increase in the height and projection of the dorsal part of the nose, it was not feasible to maintain it for a period of time. Some studies show that with correct carving and careful construction, augmentation rhinoplasty using costochondral material can generate successful effects.

We speak of deformity when there is distortion of the costochondral graft (CCG) resulting in a latent deformity of the dorsum and/or nasal tip. As there are several studies about the dynamics of the deformity, the effect of age on the level of costochondral cartilage calcification has been evidenced. Currently, it has been reported that there are no statistically significant alterations in the GCC material with aging. However, the effect of the affected individual's years and deformation needs further study(1-5).

METHODOLOGY

A total of 33 articles were analyzed in this review, including review and original articles, as well as cases and clinical trials, of which 24 bibliographies were used because the information collected was not of sufficient importance to be included in this study. The sources of information were Cochrane, PubMed, SciELO and Google Scholar; the terms used to search for

information in Spanish, Portuguese and English were: graft, autologous, rhinoplasty, costal, nose, deformity.

The choice of the bibliography exposes elements related to autologous costal graft in rhinoplasty; in addition to this factor, a panoramic review of the subject and the surgical technique is presented.

DEVELOPMENT

Rhinoplasty is one of the surgeries of the nose that is responsible for improving nasal aesthetics, nasal function or both, ranging from minimal changes to remarkable reconstructions. In order to achieve the best functional aesthetic result, several types of grafts can be used, such as autografts, allografts and synthetic grafts. The difference of the autografts only lies in being grafts from the same individual so it is the most biocompatible graft. Fascia, bone and cartilage can be used. Generally, septal cartilage, auricular shell cartilage and costal cartilage are usually used.

Allografts are called those that originate from another living being of the same species, so they need some special treatments, an example would be the irradiated costal cartilage, in addition to the Alloderm®. With regard to synthetic grafts, some have been used such as Silastic®, Gore-tex®, restylane, Medpor® and others. The perfect graft should not cause morbidity at the graft site, in addition to being easy to handle and maintain its shape in the host site with an optimal balance between flexibility and rigidity. It should also be non-extrudable, inert, non-carcinogenic and resistant to infection, in addition to other peculiarities.

The graft of choice is the septal cartilage due to its simple procurement and physical elastic properties, however its ration is scarce, so it is not usually not present in revision surgeries. On the contrary, the costal cartilage is a graft that offers a lot of material for the elaboration and presents similar characteristics to the septal cartilage, however, it tends to deform with the passing of time, besides sometimes becoming calcified. There is scientific information that has evaluated the histological and biomechanical properties of the costal cartilage, perceiving a lower cellular content and a higher portion of collagen, a lower elasticity with a higher tensile strength. The characteristics presented will change according to the place of the cartilage used, either center or



periphery, in addition to the thickness. Therefore, it is indicated to use the center of the costal cartilage and thicknesses less than 1.5 mm, making the costal cartilage present greater similarity with the septal cartilage. This graft is especially used in interventions that compromise the nasal dorsum, laterorrhinias, internal and/or external nasal valve dysfunctions, saddle nose, minimal nasal projection, as well as in revision rhinoplasties(6-13).

Figure 1. Procurement of rib graft.



Source: Moretti A, Sciuto S. Rib grafts in septorhinoplasty(14).

Autogenous cartilage has often been considered the gold standard graft material in reconstructive septorhinoplasty for volume filling and structural support. In nasal skeletal restructuring, autogenous cartilage may be removed from the nasal septum in addition to the atrium or rib, however, costal cartilage is viewed as the best graft component in individuals needing remarkable reconstruction. Rib cartilage is a notable material in reconstructive septorhinoplasty, primarily in revision surgery when large amounts of tissue are needed. This autologous material presents a low incidence of complications such as resorption, infection and extrusion when compared to homografts and alloplastic implants(14).

Figure 2. Use of rib graft for rhinoplasty.



Source: Moretti A, Sciuto S. Rib grafts in septorhinoplasty(14).

Surgical Technique

To obtain the costal cartilage, one can start with the marking of the 5th, 6th or 7th costal cartilage, depending on the cartilage that one decides to use, the costal cartilage can be extracted from either the surgeon's side or the opposite side as long as the surgical equipment is available. After marking, topical anesthetic is infiltrated in the site to be operated, giving way to the incision that can be from 1.5 cm to 5 cm depending on the amount of cartilage required and the surgeon's skill. In women the cut is made 5 mm above the inframammary line with a maximum of 5 cm and should not be extended beyond the limits of the inframammary line medially, avoiding aesthetic sequelae in the place where the cartilage is obtained. If the patient presents breast augmentation, the entrance to the capsule of the breast implant must be avoided. Next, the dissection of the subcutaneous and muscular planes is performed with the use of the electroscalpel, exposing the costal cartilage by its superior and inferior margins, as well as up to the costochondral and chondrosternal connection. Subsequently, the perichondrium is incised longitudinally along the central axis of the cartilage, followed by the perpendicular incision at the costochondral and chondrosternal junctions. Subsequently, the sub perichondrium is dissected with the superior, inferior and lateral margins of the cartilage. The cartilage is removed and placed in a container with physiological saline.

Figure 3. First, subperichondrial dissection of the costal cartilage and second, costal cartilage.



Source: Ortega F G, Pio R G, Muñoz S D, Pinto C JL, Cardemil M F. Injerto costal para reconstrucción nasal(9).



The next step is to irrigate the surgical site with saline and perform a valsalva maneuver to assess the existence of damage to the pleura. Ultimately it is closed in planes. If there is a pleural alteration or rupture, a drain should be placed and then closed by planes around the drainage area, then a valsalva is required to eliminate the air between the pleura and the pulmonary parenchyma, once this is done, the drainage is removed and the closure is completed. It is advisable to perform a radiographic control for the possible existence of a postoperative pneumothorax, in case this is present, the possibility of placing a pleural tube should be evaluated.

The bibliography suggests obtaining the sixth costal cartilage because it avoids flabbing the costal grill. Some other studies recommend starting the surgery with the extraction of the costal cartilage, to carve the graft with a cold scalpel in pieces of 1.5 mm thick and keep it as long as possible in physiological saline solution, supporting its molding and future deformations. Some authors report that postoperative prophylactic antibiotic therapy is not necessary, and that costal cartilage has proven to be an abundant, reliable and relatively accessible donor to support successful secondary rhinoplasty surgery(9,15).

Figure 4. First, an operative area without evidence of air leakage and second, carving of the costal cartilage.



Source: Ortega F G, Pio R G, Muñoz S D, Pinto C JL, Cardemil M F. Injerto costal para reconstrucción nasal(9).

Cartilage grafts are very useful when aesthetic and/or functional surgery of the nose is required. The most commonly used cartilage is the septal cartilage, however, in several cases the septal cartilage may not be sufficient for the intervention, it may be very deteriorated or absent, so the costal cartilage is an essential support against very damaged noses or in case of secondary surgeries. In addition, this cartilage has a low incidence of complications, as well as infections, reabsorptions and extrusions(9,14).

When considering the use of costal cartilage, the age of the individual should be taken into account, because with increasing age it is more likely that this cartilage is calcified, so its procurement and manipulation will be more complex.

Some studies evaluated the level of calcification according to age and sex in Asian population, showing that men younger than 60 years old present lower levels of costal cartilage calcifications, on the contrary women show higher calcification after 30 years of age. In addition, a computed tomography can be performed to support the diagnosis. Some different studies suggest that the use at early ages could have greater deformities of the costal cartilage graft in longer terms(16,17).

The literature recommends grafts less than 1.5 mm thick, as well as using the center of the cartilage and assessing the tendency of the graft to deform intraoperatively and keeping it as long as possible in physiologic solution. The best use of costal cartilage is for augmentation of the nasal dorsum, even more so in individuals with saddle noses. It has been proposed to use costal

cartilage in aesthetic nasal surgeries in individuals with cleft lip and palate(18,19).

Something important to consider is the morbidity related to the harvesting of the rib graft. Several current studies have evaluated the complications in the donor and recipient site, noting that the rate of immediate and mediate complications, such as pleural rupture, pneumothorax, seromas and infections are low. However, pain is the most frequent complication, especially during the first 2 days, which is rapidly reduced(20,21).

Generally, autogenous grafts, especially those of the cartilaginous type, have been the gold standard due to their wide acceptance rate, resistance, virtual lack of immunogenic response, as well as their reduced rates of infection and extrusion. Autologous rib cartilage grafting is a viable alternative in reconstructive septorhinoplasty. The use of this graft is advised when septorhinoplasty requires a large volume of tissue with major structural defects where adequate septal tissue is not available(22-24).

CONCLUSIONS

The graft of choice is the septal cartilage due to its simple procurement and physical elastic properties, however its ration is scarce. Rib cartilage is a graft that provides a lot of material. The costal cartilage graft is a fruitful tool when facing complex surgeries or nasal reconstructions. Autologous rib cartilage grafting is a viable alternative in reconstructive septorhinoplasty. The surgical technique is not complicated and presents a low rate of complications.

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Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

Funding

The authors report no funding by any organization or company.



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF MERGER BANK IN INDIA: AN EAGLE MODEL APPROACH

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14630>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14630

ABSTRACT

This study employs an EAGLE Model to investigate the performance of selected Indian companies before and after a merger. For the study, the Union Bank of India was the only bank taken into account. In the current study, the pre-merger period is defined as the three years from 2017 to 2020, and the post-merger period is defined as the three years from 2021 to 2023. The EAGLE model is a reliable and efficient method for looking at and assessing bank performance. Multiple ratios have been constructed to study each major variable and assess performance using the EAGLE model. The results of this study show that the earning capacity of Union Bank of India increased. due to its high dividend payment ratio and return on assets. The asset quality has declined, as seen by the Union Bank of India. Both enhancing asset quality and reducing non-performing assets are initiatives for Union Bank.

KEYWORDS: *Financial Performance Evaluation, EAGLE Model, Post-Merger Analysis, Merger and Acquisition.*

INTRODUCTION

Banking mergers have been for decades an iconic aspect of the economy, reshaping both the domestic and international banking situation. These mergers have complex dynamics and significant effects on banks, their customers, their shareholders, and regulatory bodies. The reasons for bank mergers may vary from the pursuit of enhanced efficiency to the strategic growth into new markets. Thus, it becomes essential to thoroughly research these mergers to comprehend their causes, effects, and difficulties. In this study, the EAGLE model was used to examine the financial performance of selected merger banks. The EAGLE model was developed by Dr. John Vong, whose ideas regarding banking profitability have been presented and published in the US and Europe. The key variables of the EAGLE model are earning possibility, asset quality, growth, liquidity, and equity. Every primary parameter has a sub-parameter.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rashesh Vaidya (2023) article intended to use the EAGLE rating model in evaluating the performance of Nepalese commercial banks. The study has taken into account the financial data from each of the commercial banks that operated in Nepal from 2018–19 to 2020–21. The study indicated that the banks with a recent presence in the Nepalese banking sector and active market expansion held the top spot according to the EAGLES rating. The study concluded that for government-owned commercial banks, the bank with the strongest position across all EAGLES components was at the top, while for joint venture banks, the bank with the best loan growth, liquidity position, and capital structure was at the top.

VENKATESWARA (2023) This research aimed to find out how the Syndicate Bank merger affected Canara Bank's profitability. The four years that occurred before and after the banks' merger have been included in the investigation era. To ensure consistency in the examination of the acquiring banks' pre- and post-merger performance, the year of the merger base year is thus eliminated. reveals that the bank's deposits, advances, business, and earnings improved both before and after the Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank merger throughout the period that was included in the study.

Brijesh Yadav (2023) The study's objectives aimed to evaluate the structural changes put on by acquisitions and mergers in the banking sector, investigate financial reforms there, bring about significant change in the sector, and improve the services offered by banks. Study of the commercial bank's financial performance before and after mergers and acquisitions. concluded that though there has been benefit from the acquisition and merging of Indian banks, it has not been as significant as anticipated.

Tri Widiastuty (2022) this study aimed to investigate the financial performance of conventional and Islamic banks before and after the epidemic. The CAMEL model and the EAGLES model are used to calculate the financial performance of the banking industry. The findings of this study additionally corroborate prior findings that Islamic banks were more stable than conventional banks throughout the pandemic as a consequence of three factors: asset growth, development of third-party funds, and financing expansion.



Jay A. Sathavara (2021) this research aimed to evaluate the financial performance of Indian private sector banks using the EAGLE model. To attempt to accomplish the objective, secondary data were used in the study investigation. Financial information for the selected sample was taken from the bank's annual reports for the years 2009–10 through 2018–19. The EAGLE model and the ANOVA test were used to rank the banks and assess the variation in the financial variables of the banks. The results of this study indicate that major private sector banks choose Indian banks with acceptable EAGLE performance based on the market capitalization of India.

Objective

- To evaluate the company's performance through the pre-and post-merger periods using the EAGLE Model.

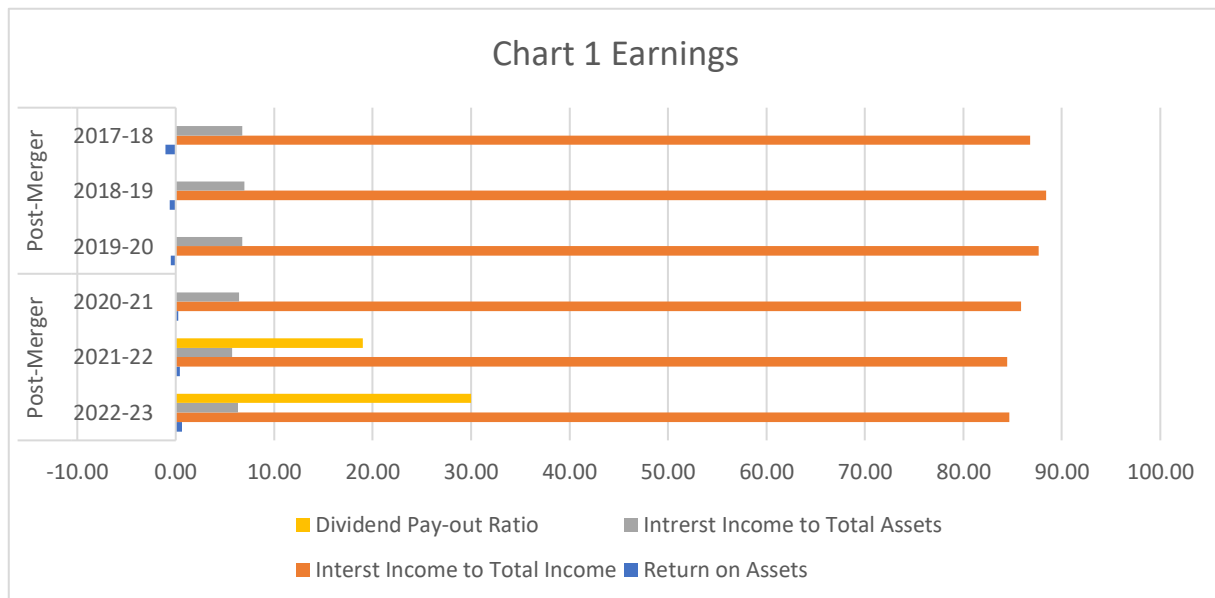
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Sources

The major source of information for the objectives of this study is secondary data. The data was collected from the Union Bank of India's annual reports from 2017–18 to 2022–23. Many national and international journals, periodicals, working papers, publications, etc. on the pre-and post-financial performance of the Indian banking sector have also been referenced in the research. The present study considers a period of 3 years from 2017 to 2020 for the pre-merger and a period of 3 years from 2021 to 2023 for the post-merger while Union Bank of India merged on April 1, 2020.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Particular	Post-Merger				Pre-Merger			
	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	Avg.	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	Avg.
Return on Assets	0.65	0.44	0.27	0.45	-0.52	-0.59	-1.07	-0.73
Interest Income to Total Income	84.66	84.44	85.85	84.98	87.62	88.39	86.78	87.60
Interest Income to Total Assets	6.30	5.72	6.42	6.15	6.76	6.95	6.76	6.82
Dividend Pay-out Ratio	30.00	19.00	0.00	16.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

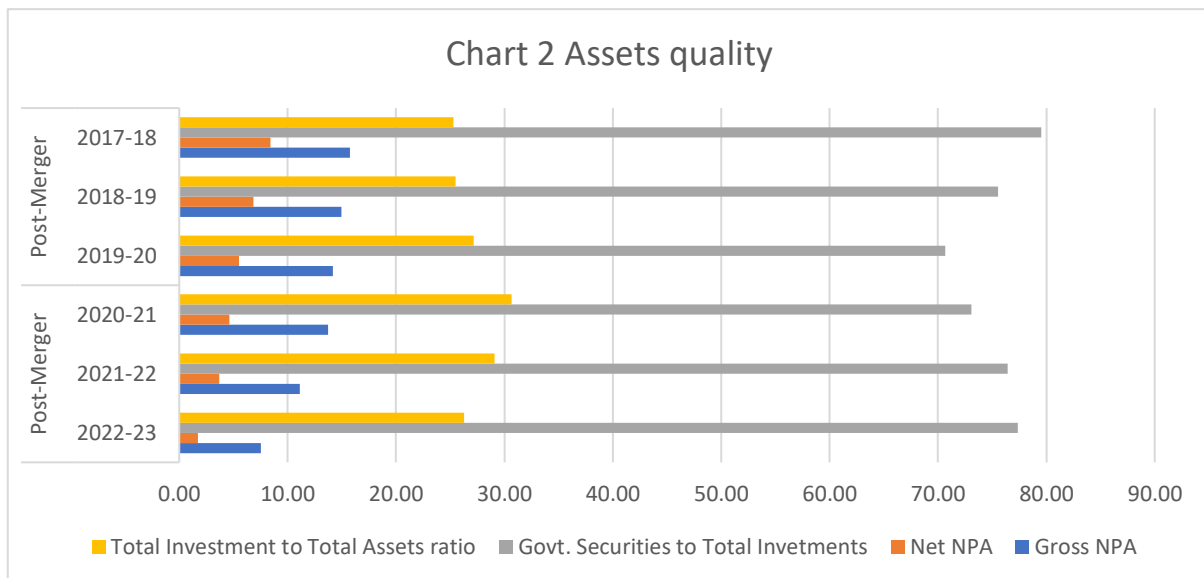


The Bank's Earnings Ratios for the Pre-Merger (2017-2020) and post-merger (2021-2023) Periods are shown in **Table 1**. Earnings quality assessment of the bank's profitability and the sustainability of its earnings pre-and over the long run. High-earning companies are in excellent financial structure, whereas low-earning companies are in poor financial condition. The graphical deviations in earnings quality for the pre-and post-merger periods are shown in **Chart 1**. The Return on Assets, Interest Income to Total Income, Interest Income to Total Assets, and Dividend Payout Ratio are the four indicators used in Earnings Quality Measures. After the merger, Union Bank of

India's return on assets was from -0.52% in 2019–20 to 0.27% in 2020–21, indicating a rise in the bank's earnings. Interest income as a proportion of total income dipped from 87.62% in 2019–20 to 85.85% in 2020–21, followed by 84.66% in 2022–23. After the merger, interest income as a proportion of total assets declined from 6.76% in 2019–20 to 6.15% in 2020–21 while increasing to 6.30% in 2022–23. The average difference from pre-merger to post-merger was a drop of 0.40%. The dividend payment ratio increased. It was 30% in 2022–2023 and 19% in 2021–2022.



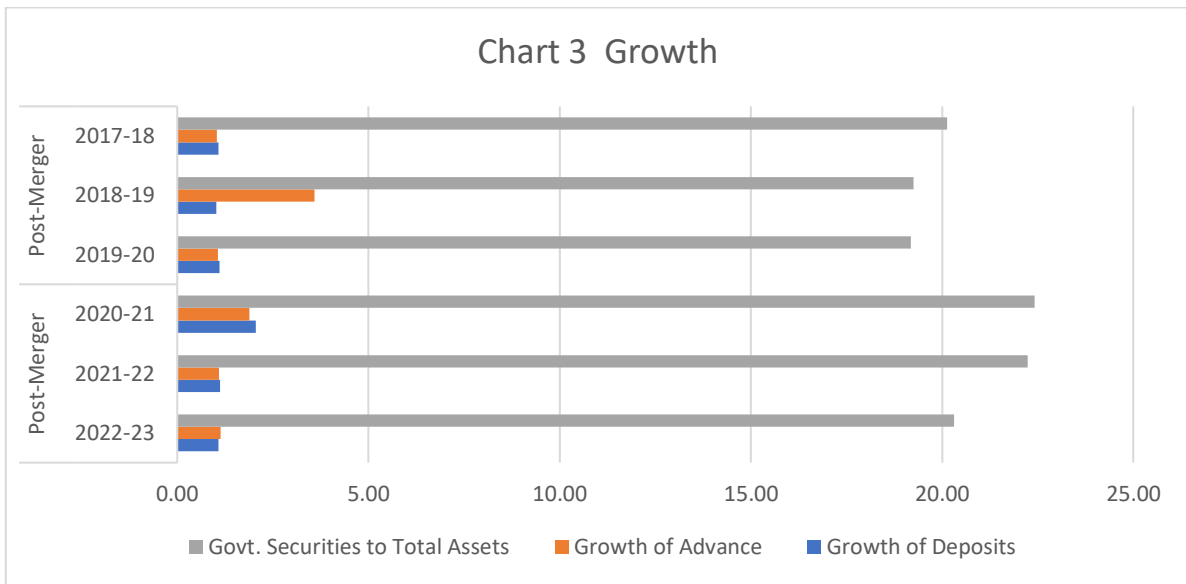
Particular	Post-Merger				Pre-Merger			
	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	Avg.	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	Avg.
Gross NPA	7.53	11.11	13.74	10.79	14.15	14.98	15.73	14.95
Net NPA	1.70	3.68	4.62	3.33	5.49	6.85	8.42	6.92
Govt. Securities to Total Investments	77.37	76.41	73.07	75.62	70.66	75.56	79.52	75.25
Total Investment to Total Assets ratio	26.27	29.11	30.68	28.69	27.15	25.49	25.32	25.98



In **Table 2**, the Assets Quality of the Bank is summarised for the Pre-Merger (2017-2020) and post-merger (2021-2023) Periods. Asset quality is a review of an asset's ability to withstand credit risk. **Chart 2** illustrates the graphical variations in asset quality for the pre-and post-merger periods. The four indicators utilized in Asset Quality Measures are Gross NPA, Net NPA, Government Securities to Total Investments, and Total Investment to Total Assets Ratio. Assets with beneficial asset quality provide both a high yield and a low default risk. Indicating strong asset health after the merger, Union Bank of India's Gross NPA declined gradually from

14.15% in 2019–20 to 13.74% in 2020–21 to 7.53% in 2022–23. After the merger, Union Bank of India's Net NPA declined from 5.49% in 2019–20 to 4.62% in 2020–21, and it proceeded to fall till it reached 1.70% in 2022–23, illustrating the merger had a beneficial impact on asset health. Government securities as a portion of total investments increased from 70.66% in 2019–20 to 73.07% in 2020–21, and then to 77.37% in 2022–23. The ratio of total investments to total assets increased from 27.15% in 2019–20 to 30.68% in 2020–21, and it decreased to 26.27% in 2022–2023.

Particular	Post-Merger				Pre-Merger			
	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	Avg.	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	Avg.
Growth of Deposits	1.08	1.12	2.05	1.42	1.10	1.02	1.08	1.07
Growth of Advance	1.13	1.10	1.88	1.37	1.07	3.59	1.04	1.90
Govt. Securities to Total Assets	20.32	22.24	22.42	21.66	19.18	19.26	20.13	19.52

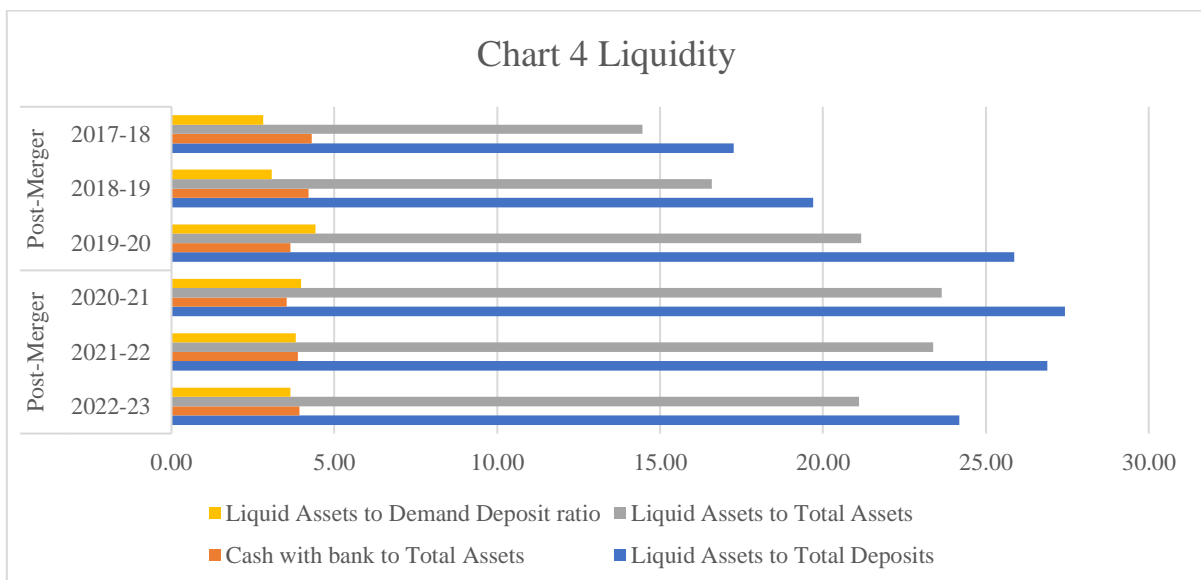


In **Table 3**, the Growth of the Bank is summarised for the Pre-Merger (2017-2020) and post-merger (2021-2023) Periods. **Chart 3** illustrates the graphical variations in the Growth of banks for the pre-and post-merger periods. The three indicators utilized in the growth Measures are Growth of Deposits, Growth of Advance, and Govt. Securities to Total Assets. After the merger, the growth of deposits at Union Bank of India went

from 1.10 times in 2019–20 to 2.05 times in 2020–21 to 1.08 times in 2022–23. The growth of advances at Union Bank of India went from 1.07 times in 2019–20 to 1.88 times in 2020–21 and then back to 1.13 times in 2022–23. The proportion of government securities in total assets of Union Bank of India went from 19.18% in 2019–20 to 22.42% in 2020–2021 and then to 20.32% in 2022–2023.

Table 4 Liquidity

Particular	Post-Merger				Pre-Merger			
	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	Avg.	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	Avg.
Liquid Assets to Total Deposits	24.19	26.89	27.43	26.17	25.87	19.70	17.25	20.94
Cash with Bank to Total Assets	3.92	3.88	3.53	3.78	3.65	4.21	4.31	4.06
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	21.11	23.38	23.64	22.71	21.17	16.59	14.46	17.41
Liquid Assets to Demand deposit ratio	3.65	3.82	3.98	3.82	4.41	3.08	2.81	3.44



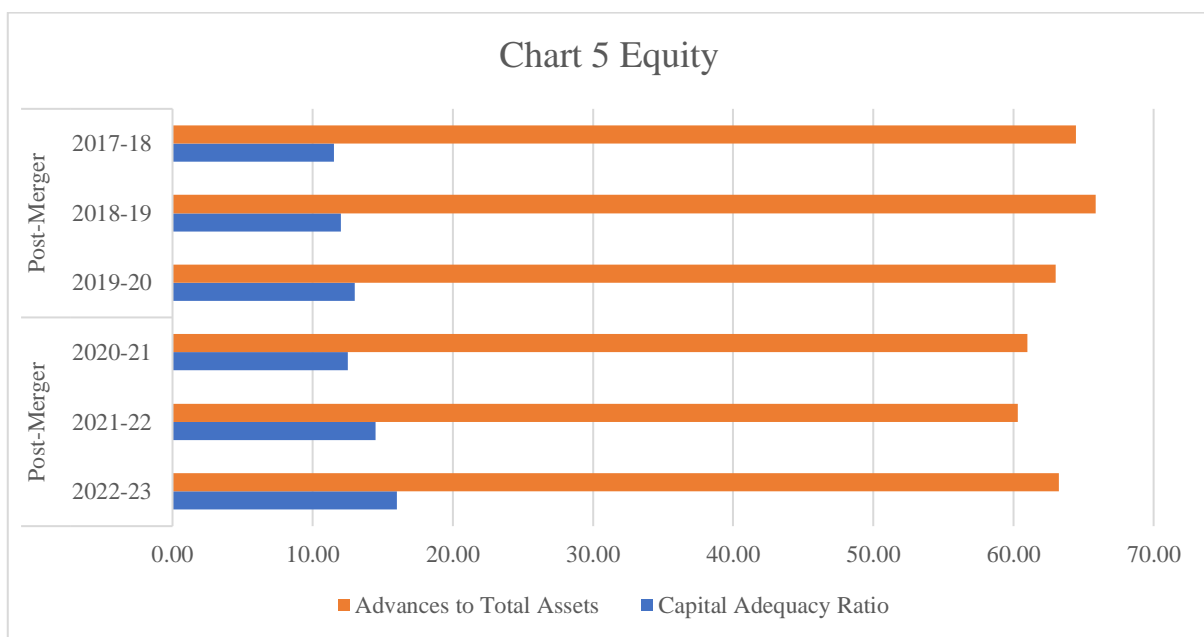


In **Table 4**, the Liquidity of the Bank is summarised for the Pre-Merger (2017-2020) and post-merger (2021-2023) Periods. **Chart 4** illustrates the graphical variations in the Liquidity of banks for the pre-and post-merger periods. The Four indicators utilized in the Liquidity Measures are Liquid Assets to Total Deposits, Cash with bank to Total Assets, Liquid Assets to Total Assets, and Liquid Assets to Demand deposit ratio. After the merger, Union Bank of India's Liquid Assets to Total Deposits ratio went from 25.87% in 2019–2020 to 27.43% in 2020–

2021 and 24.19% in 2022–2023. At Union Bank of India, the ratio of cash on hand to total assets decreased from 3.65% in 2019–2020 to 3.53% in 2020–21 after rising further to 3.92% in 2022–2023. The ratio of Union Bank of India's liquid assets to total assets increased from 21.17% in 2019–2020 to 23.64% in 2020–2021 and again to 21.11% in 2022–2023. Union Bank of India's liquid Assets to Demand Deposit Ratio decreased from 4.41% in 2019–20 to 3.98% in 2020–21, and then to 3.65% in 2022–2023.

Table 5 Equity

Particular	Post-Merger				Pre-Merger			
	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	Avg.	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	Avg.
Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.01	14.48	12.52	14.34	13.00	12.00	11.50	12.17
Advances to Total Assets	63.24	60.32	60.99	61.52	63.00	65.86	64.44	64.44



In **Table 5**, the Equity ratio of the Bank is summarised for the Pre-Merger (2017-2020) and post-merger (2021-2023) Periods. **Chart 5** illustrates the graphical variations in the Equity ratio of banks for the pre-and post-merger periods. The Two indicators utilized in the Liquidity Measures are the Capital Adequacy Ratio and the Advances to Total Assets ratio. After the merger, the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Union Bank of India went from 13% in 2019–20 to 12.52% in 2020–21 to 16.01% in 2022–23. After the merger, Union Bank of India's Advances to Total Assets Ratio decreased from 63% in 2019–20 to 60.992% in 2020–21 to 63.24% in 2022–23.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

The study's particular objective was achieved, and the research hypothesis was confirmed using paired t-tests. In this instance,

the pre-merger and post-merger groups cover the full sample period. All financial parameters of the EAGLE framework have also been partitioned into two groups as a result of this separation, i.e., before the merger and after the merger.

H₀: There is no significant difference in the financial performance of Union Bank of India during the pre- and post-merger periods.

H₁: There is a significant difference in the financial performance of Union Bank of India during the pre- and post-merger periods.



Table 6 Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				
Earnings	Return on Assets	1.180	0.155	0.090	13.165	2.000	0.006	Fail to Rejected
	Interest Income to Total Income	-2.613	1.540	0.889	-2.940	2.000	0.099	Rejected
	Interest Income to Total Assets	-0.677	0.483	0.279	-2.427	2.000	0.136	Rejected
	Dividend Pay-out Ratio	16.333	15.177	8.762	1.864	2.000	0.203	Rejected
Assets quality	Gross NPA	-4.160	2.329	1.344	-3.094	2.000	0.090	Rejected
	Net NPA	-3.587	0.361	0.208	-17.214	2.000	0.003	Fail to Rejected
	Govt. Securities to Total Investments	0.370	6.593	3.807	0.097	2.000	0.931	Rejected
	Total Investment to Total Assets ratio	2.700	3.220	1.859	1.452	2.000	0.284	Rejected
Growth	Growth of Deposits	0.350	0.540	0.312	1.122	2.000	0.378	Rejected
	Growth of Advance	-0.530	1.742	1.006	-0.527	2.000	0.651	Rejected
	Govt. Securities to Total Assets	2.137	0.930	0.537	3.981	2.000	0.058	Rejected
Liquidity	Liquid Assets to Total Deposits	5.230	6.168	3.561	1.469	2.000	0.280	Rejected
	Cash with Bank to Total Assets	-0.280	0.527	0.304	-0.921	2.000	0.454	Rejected
	liquid assets to total assets	5.303	4.796	2.769	1.915	2.000	0.196	Rejected
	liquid assets to demand deposit ratio	0.383	1.013	0.585	0.655	2.000	0.580	Rejected
Equity	Capital Adequacy Ratio	2.170	1.031	0.595	3.647	2.000	0.068	Rejected
	Advances to Total Assets	-2.917	2.927	1.690	-1.726	2.000	0.226	Rejected

Table 6 illustrates the results of the paired sample test for each financial parameter of the EAGLE framework during the pre-merger and post-merger phases. In this case, the paired t-test with a significance level of 0.05 and the two-tailed test are used.

Earnings Quality: In terms of Earnings Quality there are any differences noted in Interest Income to Total Income, Interest Income to Total Assets, and Dividend Pay-out Ratio. H_0 is Rejected in the Three terms. In terms of Return on Assets, there is no significant difference noted so H_0 is Fail to rejected.

Assets Quality: In terms of Assets Quality there are any differences noted in Gross NPA, Govt. Securities to Total Investments, and Total Investment to Total Assets ratio. H_0 is Rejected in the Three terms. In terms of Net NPA, there is no significant difference noted so H_0 is Fail to rejected.

Growth: There are differences in growth that may be seen between the growth of deposits, advances, and government

securities relative to total assets. In all three terms, H_0 is rejected.

Liquidity: Different ratios of liquid assets to total deposits, cash in the bank to total assets, liquid assets to total assets, and liquid assets to demand deposit ratios have been reported in terms of liquidity. In every way, H_0 is rejected.

Equity: The Capital Adequacy Ratio and advances to Total Assets show variations in terms of equity. H_0 is rejected by both of them.

CONCLUSION

- After the merger, Union Bank of India's earning capability strengthened. due to its high return on assets and dividend payout ratio. but not enhance interest income, therefore the bank must enhance its ability to generate more money.
- Due to falling total assets and non-performing assets, Union Bank of India has observed a fall in asset



quality. Union Bank must raise asset quality and work on reducing back on non-performing assets.

- After the merger, the bank's growth in advances changed slightly while deposits improved steadily. For the bank to prosper, deposit advantages must be utilized properly.
- Additionally, it was determined that the merger had a positive effect on the bank's liquidity. Union Bank of India has adequate cash on hand to satisfy its payments and commitments, permitting it to make payroll, pay suppliers, and do trade as usual. Furthermore, the bank has adequate capital, which reduces the risk of bank failure and ensures the effectiveness and stability of a country's financial system.

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ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2000 IN GERONA, TARLAC

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14476>
DOI No: 10.36713/epra14476

ABSTRACT

This study focused mainly in measuring the practices, awareness, and implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 in Gerona, Tarlac. It was represented in by MENRO officials, barangay captains, and resident respondents. This study utilized the Cross-Sectional Survey Research Design that intends to conduct an examination of the characteristics of varied groups of samples in a population.

The findings showed that the most common practices of the residents regarding the solid waste management are converting biodegradable wastes into useful products, throwing waste matters in public places, dumping of garbage in public places or in the rivers, and open burning of waste. The residents are only slightly aware of the said law. Moreover, it is slightly implemented based from the residents, much implemented based from the barangay captains, and very much implemented based from the MENRO officers. There is no significant relationship between the level of awareness of the residents and the level of implementation of the law in Gerona, Tarlac.

Scholarly recommendations are offered like the local government of Gerona should post infographics and practices on strategic places that focus on a dense presence of people that aim to inform the public how they could process their household wastes. To improve the awareness of the residents on the law, it is recommended that a jingle be composed and played in the garbage truck of the municipal office about the solid waste management. When assemblies are already allowed, the barangay captains are recommended to inform the public regarding the scores in handling cases related to solid waste management.

KEY WORDS: *Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, Awareness, Practices, and Implementation*

INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management is the term that is used for the collection, transport or disposal, and treatment of waste materials. This relates to solid materials produced for human activities, and generally the process is undertaken to withstand its health, cultural, and aesthetic effects. In today's contaminated environment it has become important to learn the appropriate methods of managing the produced waste. (Marello and Helwege, 2014) Moreover, solid waste management is the activity and action required to manage solid waste from its inception to its final disposal. These solid wastes are the unwanted materials or substances that are left or discarded after use, also included are by-products of process lines or materials that may be required by law to be disposed. (Okecha, 2000)

As stated by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), every day environmental crimes can put our health and safety at risk. Illegally discarded waste can contaminate the soil where food is grown, hazardous chemicals can leach into water sources and environmental offenders can contaminate even

the air we breathe. Moreover, illegally dumping hazardous materials like electronic waste, chemicals and industrial waste is an easy alternative for criminals due to the cost of responsible waste disposal, differences in legislation between countries and weak enforcement systems. Unlike the illegal trade in drugs and other illicit goods, natural resources are finite and cannot be replenished in a laboratory. As such, there is a sense of urgency to combat environmental crime.

Consistent with this research, several fields of studies for the protection of our environment have been promulgated accordingly in every state and country all over the world to address the issues concerning the painful and devastating treatment in the environment. Oladipo (2006) asserted that only proper awareness can bring about improvement of people wellbeing, their environment, strengthen their values, knowledge and technology as well as motivate them to create changes in the society. Awareness serves as base of people's attitude, behavior and disposition towards a course or issue. It serves as an eye



opener in things in and around an individual, group of people, community or nation.

Meanwhile, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital city, the Municipal solid management system (MSWM) is lacking in control, households generally burned, buried or discarded about 361 000 tons of Municipal waste in the year 2008 up until 2015. (Seng B., Fujiwara T., Spoann V., 2018). Similar case happened in Thailand where open dumping carried out over 60 percent of the final solid waste disposal. In addition, there were hundreds of disposal sites during 2004 where most of the open dumps and most disposal sites received about 25 tons of waste per day, while only Bangkok's landfills received about thousands of tons a day. (Chiemchaisri et al, 2007)

Philippines is one of the world's 17 "mega-diversity" countries (those that hold the highest biodiversity indices, with a significant number of endangered species); as it comprises two-thirds of the global biodiversity. The inability to control this extraordinary diversity has led the country to be identified as having 70-80 percent of the world's endangered species. In addition, because of the high degree of threat to their diversity, the Philippines is among the top priority hotspots for global conservation. There are several activities carried out in the Philippines that pose a danger to the degree of biodiversity referred to above. Which include the unsafe disposal of waste, the use of chemicals that contain hazardous materials has resulted in air pollution, littering and so on. (Rico, 2006)

Republic Act No. 9003 was conceived in response to the growing issues of garbage in the country. The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 declares the policy of the state to implement a comprehensive, comprehensive and ecological solid waste management program that ensures the protection of public health and the environment and proper segregation, collection, transport, storage, treatment and disposal of solid waste by formulating and implementing best environmental practices. It also reveals the ability and benefits of recycling not only in addressing waste management problems but also in poverty alleviation. The Act provides for a comprehensive ecological solid waste management system through the establishment of the required institutional frameworks and incentives, allocation of funds, declaration of prohibited such activities, and sanctions.

The solid waste management system in the Philippines has been advancing steadily following the passage of RA 9003 in 2011. The scheme faces many problems and obstacles, such as inadequacy of funds, lack of political will on the part of local authorities, inadequate segregation at root and lack of household environmental knowledge. As projected, the country's waste generation increase from 37, 427. 46 tons per day in 2012 to 40, 087. 45 tons in 2016. As expected, the National Capital Region (NCR) created the largest volume of waste in the last five years due to its population size, greater number of enterprises and

advanced and modern lifestyle. Metropolitan Manila, with an estimated population of 12 million people, produced 9,212.92 tons of waste per day in 2016. It is accompanied by Region 4A with 4,440.15 tons of waste generation each day (11.08 percent), and Region 3 with 3,890.12 tons each day (9.70 percent). (Atienza, 2011; NSWMC, 2016)

The Supreme Court affirmed the right to a healthy environment as an enforceable right. Addressing the issue of whether the right to the environment is a valid cause of action, the Supreme Court ruled that the right to a safe and healthy ecosystem entails a correlative obligation to refrain from destroying the environment. (Oposa vs. Factoran, 224SCRA805) There are several environmental regulations in the Philippines to tackle a wide variety of environmental issues ranging from forest degradation, loss of biodiversity, water pollution, air pollution, and hazardous waste management among others, and most importantly, the Solid Waste Management. The goal of environmental criminal law is to establish sufficiently severe sanctions for committing environmental crimes so as to deter potential offenders. (Brisman, 2008)

Unfortunately, even current laws are in effect, Philippines still produces more solid waste as the population grows, people's lack of knowledge, living standards are increased and urban and rural areas grow. Sumalde (2004) discovered that the MENROs suffered a significant fiscal difference between the earned income and the sum required to fund the solid waste program. The households' awareness about solid waste management is relatively small.⁷

Similarly, Gerona's municipal government, Tarlac was granted a failing grade by the state auditors for their weak implementation of their 2015 solid waste management programme. In the 2016 report of the Commission on Audit (COA), the municipality failed to implement a systematic, comprehensive and environmentally sustainable solid waste management plan that would ensure adequate segregation, collection, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of solid waste. Moreover, auditors said the above findings revealed that the Municipality was not effective in enforcing Republic Act 9003, and its solid wastes continued to pose present and future environmental and public health hazards.

Given the implementation of a law dealing with solid waste management problems, this statute has still never seen the light of the day and remains reckless with litter ending up on roads, ponds, canals and other waterways. Among other factors, this phenomenon can be attributed to the lack of implementation of orders in some LGUs, the lack of citizen involvement in promoting solid waste management, and the inadequate awareness of waste disposal and segregation among the general public.



Having all these said, the researcher is convinced that the conduct of this study is deemed timely and relevant for the Municipality of Gerona. Although many studies have examined RA 9003, there is a lack of research regarding the assessment of its implementation. In fact, there was no research made regarding the implementation of RA 9003 in Gerona, Tarlac since the time of its implementation.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on Social Learning Theory by Bandura (1977), Waste Management Theory by Pongracz (2004), Deterrence theory that can be traced to the early works of classical philosophers such as Thomas Hobbes (1588-1678), Cesare Beccaria (1738-1974) and Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), Social Control Theory by Travis Hirschi and Routine Activity Theory by Marcus Felson and Lawrence Cohen.

Objectives of the Study

This study aimed to determine the implementation level of Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act of 2000 in Gerona ,Tarlac:

Specifically, this study aimed to determine the following :

1. The practices of the residents on Solid Waste Management (SWM).
2. Level of awareness of the residents in the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act of 2000 in Gerona Tarlac.
3. Level of implementation of ESWM Act of 2000 in Gerona Tarlac.
4. To propose measures to enhance the level of implementation of ESWM Act of 2000.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Practices of the Residents on Solid Waste Management

Table 1
Practices of the Residents on Solid Waste Management

Practices	F	%	Rank
Converting biodegradable wastes into useful products such as organic fertilizers	159	61	1
Littering or throwing waste matters in public places	158	61	2
Dumping of garbage in public places or in the rivers	153	59	3
Incineration or open burning of solid waste	146	56	4
Burying of hazardous wastes underground	116	45	5
Selling recyclable wastes to junk shops or regular collector instead of throwing it anywhere	105	44	6
Practicing 3R's of Waste Management (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	73	28	7
Segregating biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes properly	71	27	8

It is shown on the table the leading practices of the respondents on solid waste management. While expectedly that every household produces their own biodegradable wastes duly extracted from their kitchens, it was found out that only half

Methodology

This study utilized Cross-Sectional Survey Research Design. It is a descriptive survey research that intends to conduct an examination of the characteristics of varied groups of samples in a population. This design is needed in this study because the residents, the barangay captains of Gerona, Tarlac , and the MENRO officers served as the primary sources of data gathering.

This study was performed in Gerona, Tarlac which was represented in by the MENRO officials, all the barangay captains from its total of 44 barangays, and the resident respondents from the strategic places within the municipality, which to wit are Poblacion 3 and Tagumbao.

The instrument that was used for this study is a questionnaire which is designed to gather information regarding the practices of residents on Solid Waste Management and their level of awareness on Republic Act No. 9003 and the level of implementation of MENRO-Gerona on the said law. The questionnaire was based on the provision of RA 9003, specifically Chapter VI, Sec. 48 (Prohibited Acts). Said instrument was validated by three (3) experts which include (1) Doctor in Criminology (Ph.D Crim.), (2) Philippine National Police (PNP) Officer and (3) Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) officer.

The participants' rights to privacy and rights for non-participation or withdrawal from the data gathering procedure were observed in the study. The rights to privacy were observed through the coding of participants during the data processing stage. Permission in the use of recording devices was also observed during the data gathering stage. Furthermore, prior to the data gathering proper, participants were informed about their rights to withdraw.

(61%) of them convert their biodegradable wastes into useful products such as organic fertilizers. Consequently, it was found out that the other half of the households either dumps their biodegradable wastes irresponsibly anywhere or would include



such wastes for pick-up by the garbage truck of the municipality. It is further discovered in this study that extremely foul smelling biodegradable household wastes such as poultry gizzards and pet wastes are even sacked for pick-up by the garbage collectors of the municipality. This implies that the local government needs to be creative enough in introducing innovative ways to be introduced to the public regarding how the other half of the households could process their biodegradable wastes into useful forms. This could be supported by implementing demonstration

practices on processing biodegradable wastes of the marketplace that, in turn, could be seen and adopted in by the observing public. Furthermore, Cabañog (2008) found out that lack of environmental knowledge of the community hinders the success of the solid waste management programs when conducted a survey on the selected three cities in Misamis Occidental. The result of the previous study gives to the results of the present study that has been conducted in Gerona. While both studies are conducted on geographically and socio-culturally varied settings, the results remained consistent.

Level of Awareness of the Residents in the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act of 2000 in Gerona, Tarlac

Table 2
Level of Awareness of the Residents in the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act of 2000 in Gerona, Tarlac

N = 259

Statements	Mean	Level of Awareness
Open dumping, burying of biodegradable or non-biodegradable materials in flood prone areas is prohibited.	3.54	Much Aware
Littering, throwing, dumping of waste matters in public places or causing or permitting the same is prohibited.	3.46	Slightly Aware
Causing or permitting the collection of non-segregated or unsorted wastes is prohibited.	3.27	Slightly Aware
No importation of consumer products packaged in non-environmentally acceptable materials.	3.14	Slightly Aware
No mixing of source-separated recyclable material with other solid waste in any vehicle, box, container or receptacle used in solid waste collection or disposal.	2.57	Slightly Aware
Unauthorized removal of recyclable material intended for collection by authorized persons is prohibited.	2.32	Slightly Aware
No manufacture, distribution or use of non-environmentally acceptable packaging materials.	1.62	Not Aware
No establishment or operation of open dumps.	1.26	Not Aware
No open burning of solid waste.	1.10	Not Aware
Results	2.48	Slightly Aware

It was revealed that the residents are much aware that open dumping, burying of biodegradable or non-biodegradable materials in flood prone areas is prohibited (3.54). While this was the identified result, the residents keep ignoring it because according to the previous table, still half of them dump their wastes in public places. According to some residents, illegal dumping is an easy alternative for them due to the fee or cost of responsible waste disposal. Furthermore, the residents are aware but they do not mind because it was emphasized by the MENRO officers that the residents lack the knowledge on what to do to their wastes. It is implied in this study that the lack of knowledge of the residents should be addressed by educating the masses regarding the penalties to their violations and the negative impacts of the dumping of wastes to health and environment since the residents play pivotal roles in waste prevention and proper waste management.

It can be gleaned in the table that the residents of Gerona are slightly aware on the ESWM Act of 2000 with a general weighted mean of 2.48. All these imply, particularly in the open dumping, burying of biodegradable or non-biodegradable materials in flood prone areas is prohibited, littering, throwing, dumping of waste matters in public places or causing or permitting the same is prohibited, and causing or permitting the collection of non-segregated or unsorted wastes is prohibited, that the public needs to be reviewed/educated regarding the prohibited acts. There are prohibited acts that were identified to be unaware on the part of the reside



Level of Implementation of ESWM Act of 2000 in Gerona, Tarlac

Table 3
Level of Implementation of ESWM Act of 2000 in Gerona, Tarlac

N = 312

Statements	According to the Residents (n ₁ = 259)		According to the Barangay Captains (n ₁ = 44)		According to the MENRO Officers (n ₁ = 9)	
	Mean	Level of Implementation	Mean	Level of Implementation	Mean	Level of Implementation
A resident who establishes or operates open dumps is reported or apprehended.	3.53	Very Much Implemented	3.99	Very Much Implemented	3.41	Very Much Implemented
A resident who imports consumer products packaged in non-environmentally acceptable materials is reported or apprehended.	3.16	Much Implemented	3.87	Very Much Implemented	3.74	Very Much Implemented
A resident who manufactures, distributes or uses non-environmentally acceptable packaging materials (e.g. plastics) is reported or apprehended.	3.07	Much Implemented	2.76	Much Implemented	3.67	Very Much Implemented
A resident who do open dumping, burying of biodegradable or non-biodegradable materials in flood prone areas is reported or apprehended.	2.26	Slightly Implemented	3.59	Very Much Implemented	3.71	Very Much Implemented
A resident who do mixing of source-separated recyclable material with other solid waste in any vehicle, box, container or receptacle used in solid waste collection or disposal is reported or apprehended.	2.45	Slightly Implemented	2.26	Slightly Implemented	3.21	Much Implemented
A resident who burns solid wastes openly is reported or apprehended.	1.41	Not Implemented	2.45	Slightly Implemented	3.17	Much Implemented
A resident who, without authority, removes recyclable material intended for collection by authorized persons is reported or apprehended.	1.54	Not Implemented	2.46	Slightly Implemented	3.24	Much Implemented
A resident who causes or permits the collection of non-segregated or unsorted wastes is reported or apprehended.	1.20	Not Implemented	3.22	Much Implemented	2.80	Much Implemented
A resident who litters, throws and dumps waste matters in public places or permits the same is reported or apprehended.	1.14	Not Implemented	2.07	Slightly Implemented	2.61	Much Implemented
Results	2.20	Slightly Implemented	2.96	Much Implemented	3.28	Very Much Implemented

From the perspectives of the 3 groups of respondents who are included to determine the level of implementation of solid waste management act, split responses were identified. The groups, to with are the residents, the barangay captains, and the MENRO officers, revealed non-unified responses regarding the implementation of the said law, the lowest assessment coming from the residents while the highest assessment coming from the MENRO officers who are the leading implementers themselves. The barangay captains are constantly in the middle of the responses.

Proposed Measures

The proposed measures are composed of specific objectives to help the Municipality of Gerona focus on a concrete target.

Strategies/Activities were indicated which will serve as a guide on the necessary steps to be undertaken to achieve the objectives. Such actions/activities could not be attained by the authorities alone. Involvement and assistance from other persons and officials are also significant. Likewise, resources were included to give them idea about the necessary tools needed for the accomplishment of the said plan/activity. Some proposed measures were adopted from the best practices of other municipalities in relation to Solid Waste Management.



Indicators	Objectives	Strategies/Activities/Actions	Resources		
			Persons Involved	Physical Facilities	Timeframe
A resident who burns solid wastes openly is reported or apprehended.	To raise the awareness of the people about the health and environmental impacts of waste burning and penalties imposed by law to violators.	The researcher with the help of the Extension Services of Tarlac State University and LGU of Gerona will conduct outreach efforts at the community level to encourage waste prevention as well as to educate the residents by introducing the “ Solid Waste Awareness and Training (SWAT) Project ” which may include series of seminars and trainings on Solid Waste Management and awareness seminar about the prohibited acts under Republic Act No. 9003 and penalties provided by law for violators to all the 44 barangays of Gerona, Tarlac. Said project shall be evaluated and monitored by them also.	TSU Extension Services Office TSU- College of Criminal Justice Education LGU-Gerona Residents	Seminar equipment (projector, laptop, flyers, white screen and others)	Quarterly
A resident who causes or permits the collection of non-segregated or unsorted wastes is reported or apprehended.	To observe proper segregation of wastes and to educate the people on proper segregation.	SWAT Project will be utilized as a means of informing the residents about proper segregation. Also, barangay captains should assign or employ a person around the area to consistently monitor the collection of garbage in the barangay and shall form a group of people within their barangay to lead the waste segregation.	TSU Extension Services Office TSU- College of Criminal Justice Education LGU- Gerona Residents	Monitoring Sheet, Seminar equipment (projector, laptop, flyers, white screen and others)	Quarterly Weekly
A resident who, without authority, removes recyclable material intended for collection by authorized persons is reported or apprehended.	To set a secured place or container to prevent unauthorized persons in removing or collecting recyclable materials.	The barangay should provide a container for the recyclable materials that only authorize people has its key to open it. SWAT Project will be used in educating the residents about the limitless advantages of recycling of wastes.	TSU Extension Services Office TSU- College of Criminal Justice Education LGU- Gerona Residents	Container for Recyclable materials	
A resident who litters, throws and dumps waste matters in public places or permits the same is reported or apprehended.	To involve all social classes in the Conduct Mandatory Clean Up Drive and to educate them about the prohibited Act.	SWAT Project will be used in encouraging and involving all social classes in the clean-up drive. Children of different ages should be involved also so that they will develop the habit and behavior of cleanliness and concern for the environment. The barangay captains should strictly enforce the conduct of community service to the violators in the place where said prohibited act is committed to deter the violator himself and the general public.	TSU Extension Services Office TSU- College of Criminal Justice Education LGU- Gerona Residents	Trash bags, shovels, rakes, gloves, wheel barrows and gardening materials. Seminar equipment (projector, laptop, flyers, white screen and others)	Quarterly Weekly



PROJECT SWAT

“Solid Waste Awareness and Training”

**A. PROJECT RATIOALE**

Project SWAT is an environmental project that intends to inform and encourage the residents of Gerona, Tarlac about proper Solid Waste Management. This project is devised to strengthen implementation of Republic Act 9003, otherwise known as the “The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, promote environmental education and increase awareness on the garbage situation and challenges of solid waste management in the country. This project will also mobilize all sectors and social classes of society to participate in clean-up activities and reinforce the role of the LGUs down to the 44 Barangays of Gerona, Tarlac in the segregation, collection, and recycle of solid wastes.

B. OBJECTIVESS

1. To raise the awareness of the residents about the health and environmental impacts of waste burning and penalties imposed by law to violators;
2. To observe proper segregation of wastes and to educate the people on proper segregation;
3. To set a secured place or container to prevent unauthorized persons in removing or collecting recyclable materials; and
4. To involve all social classes in the Conduct Mandatory Clean Up Drive and to educate them about the prohibited Act.

C. PARTICIPANTS

- Barangay Officials (44 barangays of Gerona); and
- Residents.

D. PROJECT COMMITTEES

Committee	Description
PROJECT HEAD	Over-all Chair and Coordinator of the project. (Mr. Jan Vincent S. Carmen, Researcher, PEC, TSU-CCJE)
ASSISTANT TEAM LEADERS	Assists the Project Leader (e.g. Coordination, etc.) (Ms. Lian Carla C. Luzong & Mr. Ramil M. Las-igan, Faculty members, TSU-CCJE)
SPEAKERS/TRAINERS	Conduct awareness seminar and training to the participants (TSU-CCJE Faculty, TSU Extension Services Office, PU Graduate School & MENRO-Gerona, Tarlac)
LOGISTICS	Facilitates the necessary equipment, materials, venue and other logistical requirements of the program. (TSU-CCJE and LGU-Gerona)
COMMUNICATIONS /DOCUMENTATION	Prepares the content of social media account, publicity materials such as but not limited to letters, posters, logos, tarpaulin, other printed materials, as wells as responsible to video documentation. (TSU-CCJE and LGU-Gerona)
PROGRAM /TECHNICAL	Prepares and handles the design and implementation of activities and programs and also responsible also to the technical requirements (audio, visual, etc.) of the program. (TSU-CCJE and LGU-Gerona)

**E. PROJECT TIMELINE**

November 2020 to May 2021

F. PROPOSED PROGRAM CONTENT/AGENDA**I. SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS**

Seminar-workshop on solid waste management as stated in R.A 9003 with a theme "Responsible Solid Waste Management" will be conducted before the participants for them to educate about the prohibited acts enumerated under the law and penalties provided to the violators. Said seminar also intends to encourage them to practice proper solid waste management.

II. TEAM BUILDING/CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

The participants will be grouped accordingly and will endure a team building activities for them to have a deep understanding of the shared values needed in managing a project, as well as the value of Solid Waste Management, waste disposal and segregation. Stations will be set-up for each team/group to accomplish task/s. After each completion, the facilitator will process the activity to solicit answers that will highlight the shared values for that station/activity.

III. EVALUATION

The evaluation shall be evaluated by the participants to assess if the project become successful.

G. SOURCES OF FUNDS

- TSU
- LGU- Gerona

H. PROJECTED EXPENSES TO BE CONSIDERED (*Estimated Prices)

Particulars	Unit Price	Qty		Total
Training Materials and Facilities (C/O TSU, e.g. laptop, white screen, etc. ; Venue C/O LGU-Gerona)				
Transportation (C/O TSU)				
Food / Snacks / Caterer				
Speakers/Facilitators Honorarium	5,000.00		Pax	
Others				
Tokens of Appreciation (Speakers, guest, etc)	300.00		Pax	
GRAND TOTAL				

Prepared by:

(Sgd.) JAN VINCENT S. CARMEN, RCrim., PhD Crim*Researcher***CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The most common practices of the residents regarding the solid waste management are converting biodegradable wastes into useful products such as organic fertilizers, throwing waste matters in public places, dumping of garbage in public places or in the rivers, and open burning of waste.
2. The residents of Gerona are only slightly aware of the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act of 2000.
3. There was a split point of views as to the implementation of ESWM Act of 2000 in Gerona, Tarlac. It is slightly implemented based from the residents, much implemented based from the barangay captains, and very much implemented based from the MENRO officers.
4. There is no significant relationship between the level of awareness of the residents and the level of implementation of the law in Gerona, Tarlac.

The researcher in his desire to find meaning to the effort of this study, submits the following recommendations for possible implications:

1. The researcher, as the Program Extension Chairperson (PEC) of TSU-CCJE Extension Services Unit shall initiate trainings or seminars to encourage the residents about the good practices on Solid Waste Management and likewise, the LGU of Gerona should post info graphics and practices

on strategic places that focus on a dense presence of people that aim to inform the public how they could process their household wastes.

2. The researcher shall conduct Extension services by conducting awareness seminars to educate the residents of Gerona regarding the prohibited acts of the law. Also, in the garbage truck of the municipal office, it is recommended that a jingle be composed and played about the solid waste management so that the awareness of the public regarding the law could be improved.
3. Capacity building, trainings and seminars on Segregating, Recycling, and Composting should be delivered before the residents. These could be made possible by tapping educational institutions such as Tarlac State University-College of Criminal Justice Education to assist in conducting such. Also, when time comes when assemblies are already allowed, the barangay captains are recommended to inform the public regarding the scores in handling cases related to solid waste management.

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A STUDY ON EMPLOYEES' AWARENESS AND PRACTICES ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HDFC BANK IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Corporate Governance is getting a focused attention particularly after market and public confidence become fragile after a series of high profile corporate failures in which the absence of effective governance was a major factor. Good Governance is becoming a source of competitive advantage among economies for attracting international capital. Responsibility, Transparency, Fairness and Accountability are the four vital pillars for strong Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance helps in establishing a system where a director is showered with duties and responsibilities of the affairs of the Company. The bank fulfilled the mandatory requirements in all sub-indices of the Clause 49. Bank has complied with all the applicable mandatory requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance as prescribed under the SEBI Listing Agreement. Banks should be followed Corporate Governance practices in more efficient manner and SEBI should be taken action for any Non-compliance by any companies.

KEYWORDS: Banks, Public, SEBI, Governance, Listing.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization and Liberalization of economies has brought corporate organization to the centre stage of social development. As a result in the process of corporate decision making, managers contribute consciously or unconsciously to the shaping of human society. It is not a choice between profit and ethics, but profit is an ethical manner. This mantra has lead to the evolution of corporate governance. Corporate governance is getting attention for satisfying the divergent interests of the stakeholders of the business enterprise, especially after the corporate scandals and loss of shareholders' value at Enron and several other large companies in a recent past, which focused more attention on the issue of shareholder rights, calling for greater transparency and accountability and enhancing corporate reporting and disclosure.

Corporate governance is concerning with direction and control of corporate bodies. These activities are for more basic as compared to profitability and performance of companies. Thus the need for a major improvement in transparency both "accounting" and "public disclosures" becomes imperative. Now a days, disclosure about corporate governance is a fundamental them of the modern corporate regulatory system, which encompasses providing information by a company to the public in a variety of ways. In India, the question of corporate governance has come up mainly in the wake of economic liberalization and deregulation of industry and business as well as the demand for a new corporate ethics and stricter compliance with the legislation.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BANK

Corporate governance is evolutionary and ever-changing. Banks must innovate and adapt their corporate governance practices in order to remain competitive. It may be noted here that there is a basic difference between the private sector banks and public sector banks as far as the Reserve Bank's role in governance matters relevant to banking is concerned. The current regulatory framework relating to prudential norms set up by the Reserve Bank of India gives the same treatment to private banks and public sector banks. However, where governance aspects are concerned, the Reserve Bank prescribes the policy framework only for private sector banks. For private sector banks, it forwards suggestions based on the same framework to the Government for consideration.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the awareness of Corporate Governance among the employees in HDFC bank.
- To examine the practices of Corporate Governance among the employees in HDFC bank.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kearney,W.D and Kruger,H.A. (2017) described a framework based on a value-focused approach which is used to identify unique dimensions for evaluation in a large organization. The study comprises of three main steps. First, the value focused approach was followed to identify the different dimensions of corporate governance. Secondly, a survey was conducted to



evaluate the identified dimensions and Third, A practical phishing exercise was conducted to show how organizational learning can take place from security incident which may improve

Tan and Anchor (2018) investigated the relationship among efficiency, risk and competition in 100 banks for the period of eleven years. The efficiency was measured through DEA technique using both CCR and VRS model. The intermediation approach was used for the selection of inputs and outputs. The inputs included interest expenses, non-interest expenses, ratio of interest expenses to total deposits, ratio of non-interest expenses to fixed assets. The outputs included non-interest income, loans, securities, total deposits.

Gafoor and Thyagarajan (2019) analyzed the impact of corporate governance on the performance of 36 Scheduled commercial Indian banks i.e. private banks for a period of fourteen years i.e. from 2001 to 2014. The independent variables included board characteristics of banks i.e. board size, board independence and CEO duality. The study has shown significant positive impact of board size and board independence on bank performance. On the other hand, no significant relationship was found between CEO duality and bank performance.

PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Principles of Corporate Governance has been recognized for decades as an authoritative voice on matters affecting American business corporations and meaningful and effective corporate governance practices. Since Business Roundtable last updated Principles of Corporate Governance in 2012, U.S. public companies have continued to adapt and refine their governance practices within the framework of evolving laws and stock exchange rules. Business Roundtable CEOs continue to believe that the United States has the best corporate governance, financial reporting and securities markets systems in the world. These systems work because they give public companies not only a framework of laws and regulations that establish minimum requirements but also the flexibility to implement customized practices that suit the companies' needs and to modify those practices in light of changing conditions and standards.

SCOPE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance deals with the manner the providers of finance guarantee themselves of getting a fair return on their investment. Corporate Governance clearly distinguishes between the owners and the managers. The managers are the deciding authority. In modern corporations, the functions/ tasks of owners and managers should be clearly defined, rather, harmonizing. Corporate Governance deals with determining ways to take effective strategic decisions. It gives ultimate authority and complete responsibility to the Board of Directors. In today's market- oriented economy, the need for corporate governance

arises. Also, efficiency as well as globalization is significant factors urging corporate governance.

AWARENESS OF EMPLOYEES TOWARDS PRACTICING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BANKS

Creating awareness is essential to developing a healthy corporate culture. The aged employees have a responsibility to practice good governance, which includes working to develop a healthy corporate culture. In current study, the relationship between age and awareness of employees towards practicing corporate governance in banks was studied. Out of 320 bank employees, 99 (30.9%) taking part in this study belonged to 20-30 years age group, 116 (36.3%) bank employees belonged to 31-40 years aged category, 71 (22.2%) bank employees belonged to 41-50 years aged category. Finally, 34 (10.6%) bank employees were in the age group of above 50 years. Sample bank employees with different levels of awareness towards practicing corporate governance in banks by age wise classification is detailed below. The relationship between frequency of training attended by the bank employees and their awareness towards practicing corporate governance in banking sector was studied and the above table divulges that the awareness towards practicing corporate governance among the bank employees attending training programs at every month ranged between 15 and 60 with a mean and standard deviation of 42.51 and 11.924 respectively.

The bank employees attending training programs at quarterly once have shown their awareness towards practicing corporate governance ranged between 14 and 60 with a mean and standard deviation of 37.14 and 12.655 respectively. It is followed by the employees attending training program at half yearly once, whose awareness towards practicing corporate governance ranged between 16 and 56 with a mean and standard deviation of 34.42 and 12.965 respectively. The level of frequency of training attended by the bank employees and their awareness towards practicing corporate governance in banking sector was analysed with the help of two-way table and the result of the current analysis is exposed.

PRACTICING GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BANKS

Banks play a dynamic role in a country's economic development. Banking sectors are the main and most essential back bone of any economy. Corporate governance of bank is very different from other corporate entities, since functioning of banks and corporate entities is dissimilar. Thus, the consequences are restricted to stakeholders if there is failure of corporate governance in corporate whereas it can have serious consequences on financial system at large in case of failure of corporate governance in banks since the impact can swiftly spread through other banks. Good Corporate governance is important in banks and must be more than just complying with legal and regulatory requisite. It



promotes good business management and regulation, allowing banks to uphold good business ethics and thereby providing value additions to stakeholders. Hence, the satisfaction level of employees towards practicing corporate governance in banking sector was analysed by structural equation modeling. It is a statistical method for testing and estimating causal relations using a combination of statistical data and qualitative causal assumptions.

In structural equation modeling, confirmatory factor analysis was used and twelve variables were selected. the regression weights of the study on the satisfaction of bank employees towards practicing corporate governance in banks. It is also renowned that the analysis indicated all the variables namely “opportunity of participating in the decision making process, scope of discussion of our personal problems with our seniors, opportunity for independent thought and action, management’s initiative in adopting new technology, effect of outstanding performance on receiving special rewards and recognition, rotation of the responsibilities of employees’ by management, effect of outstanding job performance on receiving a promotion, bank handles its customers service problems efficiently, bank takes good care of your training for enhancement of your knowledge, management takes care of your entertainment and recreation, bank takes regular feedback from the clients in order to improve its service and the bank’s record-maintaining procedure is error free” are having positive association with the satisfaction of bank employees towards practicing corporate governance in banks and significant at 1% level.

Effective corporate governance practices are essential to achieving and maintaining public trust and confidence in the banking system, which are critical to the proper functioning of the banking sector and economy as a whole. Poor corporate governance can contribute to bank failures, which can turn in to significant public costs and consequences due to their potential impact on any applicable deposit insurance system and the possibility of broader macro economic implications, such as risk and impact on payment systems. The present study seeks to analyze the employees awareness and perception on corporate governance with special reference to HDFC banks in Coimbatore.

CONCLUSION

The effective implementation of good governance practices would ensure investors confidence in the corporate companies which will lead to greater investment in them ensuring their sustained growth. Thus good corporate governance would greatly benefit the companies enabling them to thrive and prosper. Along this dimension, corporate governance is effective measures of performance based on return on assets have the strongest association with CEO turnover, while listed firms have a weaker association. It is important to keep in mind that these concepts do not imply that corporate governance in selected public banks is

perfect. Indeed, the results presented may contain seeds of concern for the future of emerging market corporate governance. As emerging markets like India continue to grow and become more integrated with the global economy, more research will be needed to examine if their corporate governance systems also mature.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ARECA NUT EXTRACT IN WOUND HEALING AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION IN WISTAR RATS

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ABSTRACT

One of the plants that is often used by the community for wound healing is areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) which is spread throughout Indonesia. Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) seeds contain phytochemical compounds that are beneficial for wound healing such as antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial compound. The purpose of this study was to analyse the effectiveness of Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) seed extract in accelerating wound healing time after tooth extraction. This experimental laboratory study uses a randomized controlled design with a post-test only control group design pattern. The experimental animals used in this study are Wistar rats, 32 males, physically healthy, 2-3 months old, with a body weight between 200-250 grams. The rats will be divided into two groups, namely, 16 treated with 60% Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) and 16 treated with 120% Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) to see the comparison of accelerated wound healing after tooth extraction. Data analysis using the SPSS 16 program, research using a pure experiment with a non-parametric Chi-Square Test, after testing, showed that ($p < 0.05$) means there is a significant difference between groups. Results there is a significant relationship between the number of fibroblast tissue per field of view in Wistar rats after tooth extraction by giving Areca nut extract (*Areca catechu L*) with a concentration of 60% and Areca nut extract (*Areca catechu L*) concentration of 120%, $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$). concluded that areca nut extract (*Areca catechu L*) 60% and 120% are effective in accelerating wound healing time after tooth extraction of Wistar rats.

KEYWORDS: *Areca nut, tooth extraction, wound healing.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The process of tooth extraction will cause injury to the area of the extracted tooth (1); (2). There are two techniques of tooth extraction, namely, simple technique and surgical technique (3). The simple technique is more common than the surgical technique, while the surgical technique is only performed if the simple technique cannot be performed. Treatment used as wound healing or infected with bacteria often uses antibiotics because it can kill microbes quickly (4); (5). Continuous use of antibiotics can cause resistance in bacteria. Natural ingredients, especially medicinal plants, can be an alternative to healing wounds or infections (6). The wound healing process after tooth extraction consists of 5 overlapping stages, consisting of blood clot formation, granulation tissue, preosseous tissue, bone trabeculae and epithelialisation. In the early stages of the healing process, a blood clot is formed that fills the empty socket, the blood clot is formed from blood cells and fibrin tissue (1). One of the plants that is often used by the community for wound healing is areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) which is spread throughout Indonesia (7). Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) seeds contain phytochemical compounds that are beneficial for wound healing such as antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial compounds (8); (9). These compounds include polyphenol (20%), fat (15%), fibre (20%), and alkaloids (10); (11). The purpose of this study was to analyse the effectiveness of Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) seed extract 60% with 120% in accelerating wound healing time after tooth extraction.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This experimental laboratory study uses a randomized controlled design with a post-test only control group design pattern. The experimental animals used in this study are Wistar rats, 32 males, physically healthy, 2-3 months old, with a body weight between 200-250 grams. The rats will be divided into two groups, namely, 16 treated with 60% Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) and 16 treated with 120% Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) to see the comparison of accelerated wound healing after tooth extraction. The sample size was determined by the Federer formula, namely: $(t - 1)(r - 1) \geq 15$. Where t = several treatments; (2 treatments) r = several replications. Thus, the minimum sample size for each treatment was 16 rats.

$$\begin{aligned} &= (t-1)(r-1) \geq 15 \\ &= (2-1)(r-1) \geq 15 \\ &= (r-1) \geq 15 \\ &= (r-1) + 1 \geq 15 + 1 \\ &= r \geq 16 \end{aligned}$$

Materials used in the study, Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) Extract 60%, Areca nut (*Areca catechu L*) Extract 120%, Ketamine, Formalin 10%, histology preparation material with Hematoxylin Eosin (HE) staining, 70% alcohol as sterilization material, cotton pellet. The type of data collected in this study is primary data obtained from the results of measurements (scoring) on the histological picture of the process of accelerating wound healing after tooth extraction by



administering Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) 60% and Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) 120%.

Collecting 3 kg of Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L), the Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) was washed and divided into two parts to take the inner meat to obtain the gel. After washing, the flesh of the Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) was dried in an incubator at 500 °C for 72 hours. The dried flesh of the Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) was then pulverized using a blender until it became powder. Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) meat that had become powder was then extracted by maceration while stirring. The extraction process uses a water solvent. The powder was put into a maceration vessel or container with a watertight lid and then filtered using filter paper; the pulp was macerated up to 2 times. The obtained maceration results were collected and evaporated using a rotary vacuum evaporator at a temperature of 500C until there was no more solvent condensation on the condenser. After the solvent was evaporated using a rotary vacuum evaporator, the evaporation was continued using a 70°C water bath to obtain a pure extract. The Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) extract was then diluted with water to get 50% and 100% extract concentrations. Before treatment, 32 rats were divided into 50% Areca nut extract and 100% Areca nut extract. After that, all rats were adapted for one week. Then, animals were put into cages, with five rats in each cell in the same environmental conditions, given the same food, and monitored for health.

Rat tooth extraction will be performed using a modified needle holder under the anesthetic effect of ketamine 1000 mg/10 ml at a dose of 20 mg/kg bw intraperitoneally. One incisor tooth will be extracted from every five rats daily. After tooth extraction, observe the extraction wound and apply a tampon (cotton pellet) to stop bleeding in the wound for 5 minutes. Dropped Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) 50% in treatment group I and dropped Areca nut (*Areca catechu* L) 100% in treatment group II shortly after tooth extraction as much as 0.05 ml every day. After extraction and treatment, the test animals (rats) were fed fine porridge with attention to the health of the test animals. On the 5th day after tooth extraction, rats from each group were physically sacrificed by neck dislocation. The rat's tail was held and then placed on a surface it could reach. The rat will stretch its body; when the rat's body extends, a holder held by the left

hand is placed on the nape of the neck. The right hand pulls the tail hard so the rat's neck will be dislocated. Then the jaw of the rat is taken out. Then the tissue was fixed with 10% formalin for 24 hours at room temperature, then the decalcification process was carried out using Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA 10%) solution at room temperature. Tissue dehydration was then performed using alcohol. First, the specimen was put into toluol alcohol solution (1:1) using pure toluol, then into a paraffin-saturated toluol solution. The following process is infiltration in the oven by inserting the specimen into liquid paraffin. The embedding process is carried out (inserting the tissue into paraffin) and then labeled/coded. After the embedding stage, the tissue is sliced in series with a thickness of approximately 6 microns using a microtome. Evaluating fibroblast cell response using Hematoxylin Eosin (HE) staining. The procedure that must be done is deparaffinization using xylol and alcohol solution, then continued with the rehydration process with alcohol. After that, it is washed with running water, rinsed with distilled water, and then wiped. The glass slide was then placed in Meyer's hematoxylin solution, washed with running water, and then rinsed with distilled water, after which the staining was assessed under a light microscope. If the staining has been considered good, proceed to the next step, namely the dehydration process with alcohol in stages, and then wipe. The next step, put it into xylol solution, and the object glass was covered with deck glass and observed using a light microscope. Fibroblast density was assessed by counting the fibroblasts in 5 fields of view. Histopathology scoring parameters to determine the distribution of fibroblast tissue is done based on the field of view is:

- (-) = no fibroblast tissue found
- (+) = small number of fibroblasts (less than 10% per field of view)
- (++) = moderate amount of fibroblast tissue (10%-50% per field of view)
- (+++)= large amount of fibroblast tissue (50%-100% per field of view) 4.

Data analysis using the SPSS 16 program, research using a pure experiment with a non-parametric Chi-Square Test, after testing, showed that (p <0.05) means there is a significant difference between groups.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Distribution Data and Frequency of Fibroblast Tissue Counts Per Field of View After Tooth Extraction

Number of Fibroblasts	Extract Areca nut (<i>Areca catechu</i> L.)			
	Concentration 60%		Concentration 120%	
	n	%	n	%
No fibroblast tissue found	0	0	0	0
Small number of fibroblasts (less than 10% per field of view)	9	28	3	6
Moderate amount of fibroblast tissue (10%-50% per field of view)	5	13	5	19
Large amount of fibroblast tissue (50%-100% per field of view).	2	9	8	25



Table 1 It can be seen that all samples found fibroblast tissue in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 60% and 120% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats. The number of fibroblasts found in the small category (less than 10% per field of view) in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 60% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats was 9 (27.4%) and in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 120% as many as 2 (6.2%). The number of fibroblasts found in the moderate category (10%-60% per field

of view) on the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 60% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats was 5 (12.5%) and on the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 120% as many as 5 (19%). The number of fibroblasts found in the large category (60%-120% per field of view) in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 60% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats as many as 3 (9.4%) and in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 120% as many as 8 (25.2%).

Table 2. Relationship between the number of tissue fibroblasts per field of view in Wistar rats after tooth extraction with 50% and 100% concentration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.)

Number of Fibroblasts	Extrac Areca nut (<i>Areca catechu L.</i>)		p
	60%	120%	
No fibroblast tissue found	0	0	
Small number of fibroblasts (less than 10% per field of view)	9	3	
Moderate amount of fibroblast tissue (10%-50% per field of view)	5	5	0,001*
Large amount of fibroblast tissue (50%-100% per field of view).	2	8	

Significant $p < 0.05$. Chi Square Test

From Table 2. It can be seen that there is a significant relationship between the number of fibroblast tissue per field of view in Wistar rats after tooth extraction by giving Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) with a concentration of 60% and Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) concentration of 120%, $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$).

This study aims to determine the comparison of the effectiveness of 60% Areca nut extract and 120% Areca nut extract in accelerating wound healing time after tooth extraction of Wistar rats. The samples used in this study were wistar rats. Wistar rats are known to have a physiological body similar to human physiology and have a short average age of 1-2 years, so it is appropriate to use as an experimental object (Lailani et al., 2013). The number of research samples taken was 32 wistar rats that were physically healthy and 2-3 months old with body weight between 200-260 grams. The samples were divided into two groups, 16 (60%) for the group treated with 60% areca nut extract and 16 (60%) for the group treated with 120% areca nut extract.

Extraction of rat teeth will be carried out under the anaesthetic effect of ketamine 1200 mg/10 ml dose of 20 mg/kg bw intraperitoneally. After extraction, the post-extraction wound will be observed and a tampon (cotton pellet) will be applied to stop bleeding in the wound for 5 minutes. 60% areca nut extract was given to treatment group I and 120% areca nut extract to treatment group II shortly after tooth extraction as much as 0.05 ml daily by dropping. On the 5th day, rat jaws were taken and fixed with 10% formalin for 24 hours at room temperature, followed by decalcification using Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA 10%) solution at room temperature. The tissue was then dehydrated in toluol alcohol solution (1:1), using pure toluol.

The fibroblast cell response evaluation process used Hematoxylin Eosin (HE) staining. Fibroblast density was assessed by counting the number of fibroblasts in 3 field of view. The sample test was carried out on the fifth day because fibroblasts are known to start growing during the third to the seventh day of the wound healing process, so the researchers took the average day, namely on the fifth day fibroblast tissue was found in the administration of areca nut (Areca catechu L.) extract 60% and 120% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats. The number of fibroblasts found in the small category (less than 10% per field of view) in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 60% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats was 9 (27.4%) and in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 120% as many as 2 (6.2%). The number of fibroblasts found in the moderate category (10%-60% per field of view) on the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 60% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats was 5 (12.5%) and on the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 120% as many as 5 (19%). The number of fibroblasts found in the large category (60%-120% per field of view) in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 60% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats as many as 3 (9.4%) and in the administration of Areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) 120% as many as 8 (25.2%).

The results of this study found that there was a significant relationship between the number of fibroblast tissue per field of view in Wistar rats after tooth extraction by giving areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) with a concentration of 60% and areca nut extract (Areca catechu L.) concentration of 120%, $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$). The effect of areca nut seeds on the closure time of incision wounds on the oral mucosa of wistar rats. The results of this study showed that areca nut seeds have an influence on the closure time of incision wounds on the oral mucosa of Wistar rats. Wounds in wistar rats that were given areca nut seeds closed faster than wistar rats that were not given areca



nut seeds. The results of this study are also in accordance with research conducted by Arijani E and Khoswanto C in 2008 on the use of areca nut seeds as a modulator of collagen density in post-extraction wounds of guinea pig incisor teeth (*Cavia cobaya*) (1); (12). The results showed a significant difference between the control group and the treatment group on the seventh day. This significant difference was seen from the amount of collagen fibrin in the control group compared to the treatment group given areca nut seeds. The content of areca nut plays an important role in stimulating the wound healing process. Areca nut serves to stimulate the formation of new fibroblast cells and accelerate wound healing due to the content of glucomannan, a complex polysaccharide that can stimulate fibroblasts to proliferate rapidly in the wound area. Also supported by Handayani (2017), states that ethanol extract of areca nut at concentrations of 20%, 40% and 60% has an effect as a burn medicine. 20% ethanol extract with a wound healing percentage of (84.33%), 40% concentration (87.67%), and 60% concentration (89.67%). The concentration of areca nut ethanol extract group that has optimum activity on burn wound healing is 60% concentration (8).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions that have been carried out in this study, it can be concluded that areca nut extract (*Areca catechu* L.) 60% and 120% are effective in accelerating wound healing time after tooth extraction of Wistar rats.

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EFFECTIVENESS TEST OF GARLIC ETHANOL EXTRACT (ALLIUM SATIVUM) IN ACCELERATING WOUND HEALING AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION

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ABSTRACT

One of the various plants in Indonesia that can be developed into traditional medicine is the garlic plant. Garlic has long been known by the public as a plant that has many benefits such as anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antioxidant, antiulcer, and antibacterial. The purpose of this study was to analyse the effectiveness of garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) for wound healing after tooth extraction. This laboratory experimental study used a complete randomised design with a post-test only control group design pattern. The experimental animals used in this study were 32 male Wistar rats, physically healthy, 2-3 months old, with body weight between 200-250 grams. The rats will be divided into two groups, namely 16 rats treated with 40% garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) and 16 rats treated with 80% garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) to see the comparison of accelerated wound healing after tooth extraction. The results showed a significant relationship between the number of fibroblast tissue per visual field in Wistar rats after tooth extraction with the administration of Garlic Extract (*Allium sativum*) 40% concentration and Garlic Extract (*Allium sativum*) 80% concentration, $p=0.016$ ($p<0.05$). Based on the results and discussion that has been done in this study, it can be concluded that garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) is effective in accelerating wound healing time after tooth extraction of Wistar rats.

KEYWORDS: Garlic, Wound Healing, *Allium Sativum*

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on the results of the Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2007, the prevalence of tooth extraction in Indonesia is quite high at around 38.5% (1). The results of RISKESDAS in 2013 showed that the DMFT index of the Indonesian people nationally was 4.6 with the largest component being missing teeth at 2.9. This shows that the average Indonesian population has 3 teeth that have been extracted or are indications for extraction. Tooth extraction will cause injury in the form of exposed alveolar bone in the oral cavity (2). The severity of the wound depends on the amount of trauma received by the tissue. Physiologically, the body can repair damage to its own skin tissue (wound), known as wound healing (3). The wound healing process can be divided into three main phases, namely, the inflammatory phase, the proliferation phase and the remodelling phase. These phases continue from the onset of the wound until wound closure. The inflammatory phase is the body's reaction to the wound that starts after a few minutes and lasts about 3 days after the injury (4). The proliferation phase is characterised by the appearance of new blood vessels as a result of reconstruction and occurs within 3-24 days. The maturation phase is the final stage of the wound healing process. This process can take more than 1 year, depending on the depth and extent of the wound. The main cells involved in the wound healing process are fibroblasts. Fibroblasts are stem cells that form and lay down fibres in the matrix, especially collagen fibres. Herbal products have been used for a long time in the medical world. Nowadays, herbs are widely used for various treatments. The trend of back to nature lifestyle causes people to use natural medicines that are believed to have no side effects like chemical drugs and are

more affordable than synthetic drugs (5). Of the many varieties of plants in Indonesia that can be developed into traditional medicine (6), one of them is the garlic plant. Garlic has long been known by the public as a plant that has many benefits such as anti-inflammatory (7), anticancer (8), antioxidant, antiulcer, and antibacterial (9). The purpose of this study was to analyse the effectiveness of Garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract for wound healing after tooth extraction.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This experimental laboratory study uses a randomized controlled design with a post-test only control group design pattern. The experimental animals used in this study are Wistar rats, 32 males, physically healthy, 2-3 months old, with a body weight between 200-250 grams. The rats will be divided into two groups, namely, 16 treated with 40% Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) and 16 treated with 80% Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) to see the comparison of accelerated wound healing after tooth extraction. The sample size was determined by the Federer formula, namely: $(t - 1) (r - 1) \geq 15$. Where t = several treatments; (2 treatments) r = several replications. Thus, the minimum sample size for each treatment was 16 rats.

$$= (t-1) (r-1) \geq 15$$

$$= (2-1) (r-1) \geq 15$$

$$= (r-1) \geq 15$$

$$= (r-1) \geq 15$$

$$= r \geq 15 + 1$$

$$= r \geq 16$$



Tools

Tools used in research :

1. Number-coded experimental animal cages.
2. Diagnostic set (mouth glass, sonde, tweezers).
3. Nierbeken.
4. Dental extraction forceps (in this case a needle holder is used) under sterile conditions.
5. Syringe.
6. Gloves.
7. Mask.
8. Petri dish of jaw preparation.
9. A set of tools for making histology preparations.
10. Microscope.

Material

Materials used in the study:

1. Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) Extract 50%
2. Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) Extract 100%
3. Ketamine.
4. Formalin 10%.
5. Histology preparation material with Hematoxylin Eosin (HE) staining.
6. 70% alcohol as sterilization material.
7. Cotton pellet.

Data Type

The type of data collected in this study is primary data obtained from the results of measurements (scoring) on the histological picture of the process of accelerating wound healing after tooth extraction by administering Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) 40% and Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) 80%.

Extraction on Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*)

Collecting 3 kg of Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*), the Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) was washed and divided into two parts to take the inner meat to obtain the gel. After washing, the flesh of the Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) was dried in an incubator at 500 °C for 72 hours. The dried flesh of the Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) was then pulverized using a blender until it became powder. Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) meat that had become powder was then extracted by maceration while stirring. The extraction process uses a water solvent. The powder was put into a maceration vessel or container with a watertight lid and then filtered using filter paper; the pulp was macerated up to 2 times. The obtained maceration results were collected and evaporated using a rotary vacuum evaporator at a temperature of 500C until there was no more solvent condensation on the condenser. After the solvent was evaporated using a rotary vacuum evaporator, the evaporation was continued using a 70°C water bath to obtain a pure extract. The Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) extract was then diluted with water to get 50% and 100% extract concentrations.

Treatment of Wistar Rats

1. Before treatment, 32 rats were divided into 40% Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) extract and 80% Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) extract. After that, all rats were adapted for one week. Then, animals were put into cages, with five

rats in each cell in the same environmental conditions, given the same food, and monitored for health.

2. Rat tooth extraction will be performed using a modified needle holder under the anesthetic effect of ketamine 1000 mg/10 ml at a dose of 20 mg/kg bw intraperitoneally.
3. One incisor tooth will be extracted from every five rats daily.
4. After tooth extraction, observe the extraction wound and apply a tampon (cotton pellet) to stop bleeding in the wound for 5 minutes.
5. Dropped Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) 40% in treatment group I and dropped Garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) 80% in treatment group II shortly after tooth extraction as much as 0.05 ml every day.
6. After extraction and treatment, the test animals (rats) were fed fine porridge with attention to the health of the test animals.
7. On the 5th day after tooth extraction, rats from each group were physically sacrificed by neck dislocation. The rat's tail was held and then placed on a surface it could reach. The rat will stretch its body; when the rat's body extends, a holder held by the left hand is placed on the nape of the neck. The right hand pulls the tail hard so the rat's neck will be dislocated. Then the jaw of the rat is taken out.
8. Then the tissue was fixed with 10% formalin for 24 hours at room temperature, then the decalcification process was carried out using Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA 10%) solution at room temperature.
9. Tissue dehydration was then performed using alcohol. First, the specimen was put into toluol alcohol solution (1:1) using pure toluol, then into a paraffin-saturated toluol solution.
10. The following process is infiltration in the oven by inserting the specimen into liquid paraffin.
11. The embedding process is carried out (inserting the tissue into paraffin) and then labeled/coded. After the embedding stage, the tissue is sliced in series with a thickness of approximately 6 microns using a microtome.
12. Evaluating fibroblast cell response using Hematoxylin Eosin (HE) staining. The procedure that must be done is deparaffinization using xylol and alcohol solution, then continued with the rehydration process with alcohol. After that, it is washed with running water, rinsed with distilled water, and then wiped. The glass slide was then placed in Meyer's hematoxylin solution, washed with running water, and then rinsed with distilled water, after which the staining was assessed under a light microscope. If the staining has been considered good, proceed to the next step, namely the dehydration process with alcohol in stages, and then wipe.
13. The next step, put it into xylol solution, and the object glass was covered with deck glass and observed using a light microscope.
14. Fibroblast density was assessed by counting the fibroblasts in 5 fields of view.

Histopathology Scoring Parameters for Fibroblast Counts

Histopathology scoring parameters to determine the distribution of fibroblast tissue is done based on the field of



view is:

1. (-) = no fibroblast tissue found
2. (+) = small number of fibroblasts (less than 10% per field of view)
3. (++) = moderate amount of fibroblast tissue (10%-50% per field of view)
4. (+++) = large amount of fibroblast tissue (50%-100% per field of view) 4.

Data analysis using the SPSS 16 program. Research using a pure experiment with a non-parametric Chi-Square Test, after

testing, showed that ($p < 0.05$) means there is a significant difference between groups.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data distribution and frequency of the number of fibroblast tissue per field of view in Wistar rats after tooth extraction in groups given 40% and 80% garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) can be seen as follows:

Table 1. Distribution and Frequency Data of Fibroblast Tissue Counts Per Field of View After Tooth Extraction

Number of Fibroblasts	Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)			
	Concentration 40%		Concentration 80%	
	n	%	n	%
No fibroblast tissue found	0	0	0	0
Small number of fibroblasts (less than 10% per field of view)	6	19	2	6
Moderate amount of fibroblast tissue (10%-50% per field of view)	6	19	5	16
Large amount of fibroblast tissue (50%-100% per field of view).	4	13	9	28

Table 1. it can be seen that all samples found fibroblast tissue in the administration of 40% and 80% garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) after tooth extraction of Wistar rats. The number of fibroblasts found in the small category (less than 10% per field of view) in the administration of 40% garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract after tooth extraction of Wistar rats as many as 6 (19%) and in the administration of 80% garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract as many as 2 (6%). The number of fibroblasts found in the moderate category (10%-40% per field of view) in the

administration of garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) 40% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats as many as 6 (19%) heads and in the administration of garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) 80% as many as 5 (16%) heads. The number of fibroblasts found in the large category (40% - 80% per field of view) in the administration of garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) 40% after tooth extraction of Wistar rats as many as 4 (13%) heads and in the administration of garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) 80% as many as 9 (28%) heads.

Table 2: Relationship between the number of tissue fibroblasts per field of view in Wistar rats after tooth extraction with Garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract concentrations of 50% and 100%.

Jumlah Fibroblas	Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)		
	Concentration 40%	Concentration 80%	p-value
	1. No fibroblast tissue found	0	0
2. Small number of fibroblasts (less than 10% per field of view) 3.	6	2	
3. Moderate amount of fibroblast tissue (10%-50% per field of view)	6	5	0,016*
4. Large amount of fibroblast tissue (50%-100% per field of view).	4	9	

Signifikan $p < 0,05$. Uji Chi Square

From Table 2, it can be seen that there is a significant relationship between the number of fibroblast tissue per field of view in Wistar rats after tooth extraction by giving Garlic Extract (*Allium sativum*) with a concentration of 40% and Garlic Extract (*Allium sativum*) with a concentration of 80%, $p = 0.016$ ($p < 0.05$).

Tooth extraction is the process of removing teeth, both whole and the remaining roots, from the alveolar because it cannot be treated anymore (Lande R et al., 2015). Tooth extraction will cause injury by exposing the alveolar bone in the oral

cavity. The wound is anatomical damage or destruction of part of the tissue due to trauma (Sorongan et al., 2015). The body will repair tissue damage (harm), known as the wound healing process, and begins from the time of injury until wound closure (Novyana and Susianti, 2016). The primary cells involved in the wound-healing process are fibroblasts. The proliferation of fibroblasts determines the outcome of wound healing. This is because fibroblasts will produce collagen that will link the wound and affect the revitalization process that will close the wound (Masir et al., 2012).

This study aims to compare the effectiveness of 50% garlic



extract (*Allium sativum*) and 100% garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) in accelerating wound healing time after tooth extraction of Wistar rats. The samples used in this study were Wistar rats. Wistar rats are known to have a physiological body similar to human physiology and have a short average age of 1-2 years, so it is appropriate to use it as an experimental object (Lailani et al., 2013). The number of research samples taken was 32 Wistar rats that were physically healthy and 2-3 months old with body weight between 200-250 grams. The samples were divided into two groups, namely 16 (50%) for the group treated with 50% garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) and 16 (50%) for the group treated with 100% garlic extract (*Allium sativum*). The results of this study are supported by Hendri Poernomo (2020), which states that the higher the concentration of garlic extract, the better the quality of the section and the higher the levels of active substances in the guinea pig gingival wound healing process (10). The results of Mufimah's research (2018) stated that the Kruskal Wallis and Anova one-way tests showed concentrations of 20%, 40%, and 80% sig values <0.05, namely 0.00. Therefore, it is concluded that 20%, 40%, and 80% garlic extract gel is effective in healing inflammatory wounds. Therefore, garlic extract gel is more effective in healing inflammatory injuries (6). Also supported by research by Barus and Lestari (2018), stating that garlic bulb extracts with a concentration of 15% is more effective in healing burns in rabbits than 5% and 10% concentrations, garlic bulb extract with a concentration of 15% is also more effective than shallot bulb extract with concentrations of 5%, 10%, and 15% (7). Likewise, Handayani's research (2019) states that the study results show that the provision of garlic extract affects the percentage of wound healing and survival of tilapia fish seeds (11). Garlic contains various vitamins, minerals, and other essential trace elements. Essential oils in garlic in organic sulfur are diallyl disulfide, diallyl trisulphide, and methyl allyl tri-sulfate. Allicin is formed from the amino acid allin, released when garlic is crushed, giving it a characteristic odor. It is believed that this compound is responsible for the pharmacological activity of garlic (12). This good immune state can improve the immune system's function, increasing proliferation (Putra, et al., 2013; Mohammed et al., 2015). Saponins are steroids or triterpenoid glycosides that are essential to human and animal health. Saponins can trigger vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and increase the number of macrophages migrating to the wound area, thus increasing the production of cytokines that will activate fibroblasts in wound tissue. In addition, saponins will increase the action of TGF- β on fibroblast receptors, and TGF- β will stimulate fibroblast migration and proliferation (Putra, dkk., 2013).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion that has been done in this study, it can be concluded that garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) are effective in accelerating wound healing time after tooth extraction of Wistar rats.

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NATO OPERATIONS: ENHANCING THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Since the 1990s, NATO, a major force in international military operations, has put a special emphasis on protecting civilians. Conflicts still result in misery, though, and international organizations like the African Union and the UN struggle to put this protection into action. In order to take into account the evolving nature of war in NATO's view of human security, the 2022 NATO Strategic Concept asks for a transition away from substantial military engagement. NATO is aware of the fundamental and varied objectives of safeguarding people; yet failing to do so might result in state collapse, prolong cycles of conflict, and exacerbate internal tensions. The Protection Ladder idea can aid military planners in comprehending their roles and operational tiers in protecting civilians.

IED attacks on civilians by Islamic extremists are more likely when foreign forces are involved in conflicts. ISAF's counter-IED actions aim to minimize casualties to civilians, however military personnel require instructions on how to protect people while conducting operations. To solve humanitarian challenges, military forces should cooperate with NGOs and civic society. Protection must be provided, and domestic and international human rights law must be upheld. These laws must be observed and broken with consequences. To shield citizens from bodily harm, proactive measures like patrols and threat neutralization are required. Planning, execution, and training at all levels are necessary for effective protection tactics, and NATO must embrace ongoing policies and tools to guarantee protection.

KEY WORDS: ISAF, Organizations, Knowledge, Criminals, Conflict etc.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main goals of the majority of global military operations is to safeguard people. Yet conflicts all around the world still cause suffering to people. With different degrees of effectiveness, NATO has prioritized civilian safety in its missions throughout the 1990s. Other international organizations, such as the United Nations and the African Union, also take a similar track in this respect, therefore NATO is not alone in this strategy to continue to priorities and face difficulties in putting into practice the protection of people. This is partially because various organizations have varied perspectives on civilian protection based on their goals, resources, and operational zones. Enhancing NATO's operational knowledge of civilian protection is to better reflect expectations of civilian protection and the specific hazards that must be avoided (Heard, 2022).

The core text for NATO's strategic adaptation and future development is the 2022 NATO Strategic Concept. In order to debate the idea of human security and its applications at NATO, around 40 specialists from diverse professions attended a conference titled "Human Security and the 2022 NATO Strategic Concept: Knowledge, Insights and Lessons Learned." In order to reflect shifting conflict dynamics, the conference emphasized the need to adapt the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and change the narrative away from military involvement. These results will serve as guidance for the

Human Security Unit and NATO Policy Planning Unit (Heard, 2022).

For more than 70 years, NATO has been dedicated to preserving the independence and security of its members. However, issues with shared security have changed as a result of the targeting of people in conflicts and the exploitation of their safety for military purposes. By putting NATO's ideals of individual liberty, human rights, democracy, and the rule of law into action, a human security strategy improves operational performance and contributes to long-term peace and security (Kfir, 2015).

Human Security

In the age of rising hazards, protection of people from ubiquitous threats has taken centre stage in both intellectual discussion and legislative debate. However, there is no accepted notion of human security in discussions of mainstream social science, which results in a small number of quantitative indicators and data sources. Social science theory has not yet offered a complete vision of human security, despite political theorists' attempts to establish a notion based on human growth and rights (Newman, 2017).

Armed organizations frequently put more emphasis on profiting from conflict than on actually winning, which results in "forever wars" that violate both international humanitarian law and human rights law. Such wars need for



a sophisticated, long-term, economic, political, and military program to put an end to the fight and minimize violence. This strategy calls for civilian-led initiatives, such as safeguarding people, keeping tabs on peace accords, providing humanitarian space, and apprehending war criminals. Interventions in human security are conducted under civilian control and with a mix of civilian and military forces (Dagi, 2002).

The Defence of Civilians through NATO

Politico-will is more important than military power in protecting civilians. It could be necessary for nations that provide troops to make difficult choices over whether to sacrifice the lives of their soldiers for the safety of people. There have been failures during transitions on both the part of military and civilian players (Martin et al., 2012). We know from experience that overall mission success may be difficult without a comprehensive strategy for maintaining stability and peace, including the protection of civilians.

Military planners must create a coherent plan for the military action in order to intervene in a specific war. There are two ways that protecting civilians might become a goal of military operations. NATO has knowledge of both. First, an operation's primary goal may be to protect people in order to avoid widespread violence being committed against a section of the population. This may be done for political or moral reasons. NATO was heavily involved in both incidents, using air power to enforce no-fly zones and attack military targets in Serbia and Libya. While the action in Libya had a UNSC mandate, the operation in Kosovo did not (Europe, 1997).

As NATO's International Security Assistance Force demonstrated in Afghanistan, where civilian protection was prioritised six years into its mission as security and kinetic operations grew, civilian protection is frequently a component of bigger military operations. This is despite the fact that it was not explicitly part of the mission's stated objectives. Operations whose primary objective does not specifically state that civilians must be protected typically have a different primary objective, such as counterterrorism or counterinsurgency (Hardt, 2016).

Civilians expect to be safeguarded during a conflict, no matter the justification for intervention. While they frequently have a good awareness of who has the ability to offer security and protection, they are not always able to distinguish between those who have hurt them. People would support whoever can give security, as was the case in some parts of Afghanistan, in the absence of protection supplied by NATO, for instance (LENART, 2022). Due to growing civilian losses from both their own actions and those of their foes, according to research by CIVIC (2009) and others, crucial strategic terrain and civilian support was lost. ISAF made improvements to its tactics to protect civilians, but it was too late; numerous people continued to be killed by other parties, such as when anti-government groups used IEDs to attack foreign objectives.

In this instance, the sheer presence of foreign forces enhanced the likelihood that IEDs would inflict more harm on people in some locations than they would in regions where they were not present. Unfortunately, this circumstance is typical of the ideological divide in many organizations that are now supposed to defend civilians. Protection of civilian's implementation involves comprehension, expertise, and training on how to really accomplish this mission on the ground. In general, there is a dearth of advice for national, regional, and international military professionals on how to better safeguard civilians during military operations. Planners struggle to "build the plane while flying" due to the absence of direction. This presents a particular problem for missions whose primary objective is to safeguard people because lost lives cannot be retrieved. Failure is likely without a well-developed ideology and the capacity to put one into practice (Medcalf, 2012).

Civilians have a right to the complete range of protections, including the supply of basic requirements, the enjoyment of human rights, and enabling circumstances. All of these things cannot be done by a military force alone. It must comprehend what protecting people imply and determine where in the greater protection area it might be most useful (Sayle, 2019). The military force must be aware of potential dangers and have the tools necessary to combat them in order to properly defend. Other unarmed performers are unlikely to be able to fulfill this particular role since it is unique. Other crucial protection-related duties are played by actors like NGOs and civil society, such addressing humanitarian issues. While a military force will primarily be concerned with physical defence, there may be times when it decides to work with allies on other fronts, such as in providing logistical support for the provision of essentials. To fully use these assets, effective communication with partners that are committed to protecting civilians is essential (Häussler, 2007).

Protection of civilians in armed conflict is further defined by the UN as: "Protection of civilians in armed conflict (POC), whereby all parties to the conflict are responsible for ensuring that the civilian population is respected and protected."

Other international and regional organisations, including the UN and AU, utilise a different interpretation of civilian protection than NATO currently does. Although NATO hasn't adopted a specific concept of civilian protection, in previous conflicts it has prioritised defending the populace from their own acts. Different interpretations of "protection" in a setting where various players collaborate can devastate even the best-laid protection schemes (Verhelst & Trifunovska, 2022).

International Human Rights Law & National Laws

Applying domestic legislation and international human rights law is the first step in providing protection. The protection that citizens receive from their government and other actors is also based on them. The principal enforcers of these laws are often the police and gendarmerie (Nazemroaya, 2012). By forbidding direct targeting and severe incidental civilian



damage, international humanitarian law (IHL) and refugee law seek to safeguard civilians from armed conflict. They urge anyone involved in the war to take steps to protect people. When conducting combat operations, militaries that uphold IHL injure civilians less (Hillenbrand, 1977). But many armed actors either ignore IHL or prefer not to. IHL violations must be recorded and penalised. Despite a military operation's best efforts, using force, frequently in self-defense, can have negative effects on civilians. The armed force must reduce this "incidental harm," look into it, and deal with it. The bulk of civilian casualties are caused by those who attack people specifically. A proactive use of force against criminals is frequently necessary to protect civilians from physical violence. Examples of such proactive measures include patrols, presence near vulnerable groups, and threat neutralisation (Stekić, 2018).

Physical Protection in Practise

Military strategists, commanders, and troops must all adopt a certain attitude if civilian protection is to be a key component of operations. To guarantee that everyone is aware of the idea and why it is essential to a mission's success, it must be embraced as strategy and policy and educated across the chain of command. Unarmed individuals are unable to perform the function of a military force, which must comprehend dangers and have the resources to combat them in order to defend successfully. Protection occurs before, during, and after every phase of a military action (Martin, 2017). An effective protection strategy requires planning, implementation, and training at all levels. For NATO to be successful in protecting civilians, strategy, preparation, and training are essential before operations. The effectiveness of NATO in safeguarding civilians depends on the adoption of permanent policies and instruments in Afghanistan. The proactive aspect of defending civilians is the area where advice is most deficient, and NATO and other organisations have had difficulty making the role operational (Akuffo, 2011).

Genocide, ethnic cleansing, regime crackdown, post-war retaliation, community strife, predatory violence, and insurgency are the seven possible challenges that NATO may confront. To accomplish effective physical protection, ongoing evaluations of the culprits' danger level are needed. In various locations or during various stages of a fight, many scenarios could play out concurrently. Using military action to defend people will need a variety of proactive measures, such as assisting in the supply of humanitarian goods to reduce (Friesendorf & Müller, 2013).

The risk of military force harming civilians during protective operations must be reduced through civilian damage reduction. By using civilian damage reduction practices, tools, and policies, this can be accomplished. Advanced planning and tactics are necessary to assess collateral damage, adopt rules of engagement, train forces, acquire non-lethal weapons, ensure strict targeting practices, and set up data tracking and analysis systems. This can lead to more

lives saved and improved protection strategies (de Hoop Scheffer, 2007).

An essential component of ISAF's comprehension of and response to civilian suffering in Afghanistan is the Civilian Casualty Mitigation Team (CCMTT). It keeps track of civilian behavior, security perception, territorial control changes, the provision of humanitarian aid, and perpetrator capabilities. It is vital to weigh the suffering of civilians against what may occur if the offenders were to succeed and no protection measures were taken (Destradi, 2014). All situations of injury to civilians caused by one's own forces should be thoroughly examined, and any cases where international law has been broken should be dealt with through the proper legal processes.

CONCLUSION

As the capacity to defend people continues to be a crucial capability, NATO must improve its planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation capabilities for future missions, particularly in defending civilians. NATO will continue to take a human security approach based on values like being people-centered, dealing with the effects of conflict, emphasizing prevention and protection, respecting regional customs and social norms, adhering to international law, upholding the neutrality of humanitarian actors, upholding state sovereignty, and cooperating with relevant parties. To ensure that its efforts are known both within and publicly, this ambitious objective will be conveyed consistently and often. It is a priority for extra financing. In its operations, NATO will also take public diplomacy into account. This involves emphasizing the development of execution skills, whether for tactical or strategic military purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Strategic Concept should specifically include NATO's ideals, especially its support for human rights and a world governed by laws. It should emphasize proactive and preventative action while tying human security to its primary objectives. For operational effectiveness and mission accomplishment, it is essential to put the safety of people first. NATO troops should be able to operationally apply and implement the strategic direction for human security. To accomplish these objectives, NATO's conception of human security must be expanded.

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GASLIGHTING: AN IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIPULATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This comprehensive review article delves into the intricate phenomenon of gaslighting, a form of psychological manipulation characterized by the abuser's persistent attempts to distort an individual's perception of reality. Through a thorough analysis of existing literature, this paper examines the psychological mechanisms behind gaslighting, its historical context, and its impact on victims. It also explores the implications of gaslighting in various contexts, including relationships, workplaces, and society as a whole. By shedding light on this pervasive but often subtle form of abuse, this review aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of gaslighting and its implications for mental health, interpersonal relationships, and societal well-being.

KEYWORDS: Gaslighting, Psychological manipulation, Abusive behaviour, Reality distortion, Gaslighting effects, Gaslighting in relationships, Workplace gaslighting, Societal implications

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance

Gaslighting, a term derived from the 1938 play "Gas Light" and later popularized by the 1944 film adaptation, has emerged as a critical area of concern in the realm of psychological manipulation. It refers to a form of psychological abuse where the perpetrator seeks to undermine the victim's sense of reality and self-worth. Gaslighting can occur in various settings, including personal relationships, workplaces, and society as a whole.

Understanding and addressing gaslighting is crucial for safeguarding mental health, fostering healthy relationships, and combating systemic injustices. This review aims to provide a comprehensive examination of gaslighting, including its historical roots, psychological mechanisms, and its far-reaching implications on individuals and society.

1.2 Research Objectives

The primary objectives of this review are as follows:

- To provide a historical overview of gaslighting, tracing its origins and evolution in both popular culture and psychological literature.
- To explore the psychological mechanisms used by gaslighters to manipulate their victims, highlighting their strategies and tactics.
- To investigate the impact of gaslighting on victims, both in terms of emotional and psychological well-being.
- To analyze the prevalence and dynamics of gaslighting in interpersonal relationships and workplaces.
- To discuss the broader societal implications of gaslighting, particularly in perpetuating systemic inequalities and social injustices.

- To examine the link between gaslighting and mental health conditions such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

2. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF GASLIGHTING

2.1 Origins of the Term

The term "gaslighting" finds its roots in the 1938 play "Gas Light" by Patrick Hamilton, which was later adapted into the 1944 film "Gaslight." In this section, we delve into the historical origins of the term and its usage in popular culture.

2.2 Gaslighting in Psychological Literature

Psychologists and researchers have recognized gaslighting as a pervasive form of emotional abuse. In this subsection, we explore the emergence of gaslighting in psychological literature and its significance in the field.

3. PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF GASLIGHTING

3.1 The Gaslighter's Toolkit

Gaslighters employ a range of techniques to manipulate their victims. These techniques include denial, trivialization, projection, and others. This section provides a detailed explanation of these tactics and how they are used to distort an individual's perception of reality. Real-life examples and case studies are used to illustrate these mechanisms.

3.2 Cognitive and Emotional Impact

Gaslighting takes a toll on the cognitive and emotional well-being of victims. In this part, we examine how gaslighting affects victims, leading to diminished self-esteem, heightened anxiety, and even depression. The long-term consequences of gaslighting are explored, shedding light on the enduring scars it can leave.



4. GASLIGHTING IN RELATIONSHIPS

4.1 Prevalence and Dynamics

Gaslighting is often prevalent in interpersonal relationships. This section analyzes the prevalence and dynamics of gaslighting in relationships. It explores how gaslighting can lead to abusive relationships and the role it plays in perpetuating unhealthy power dynamics.

4.2 Recognizing and Addressing Gaslighting

Recognizing gaslighting within relationships is the first step toward addressing it. This part offers strategies for individuals to recognize and address gaslighting behavior in their relationships. The importance of seeking support and intervention is emphasized.

5. WORKPLACE GASLIGHTING

5.1 Gaslighting in Professional Settings

Workplaces can be breeding grounds for gaslighting, which negatively impacts employees' well-being and productivity. This section investigates how gaslighting manifests in professional settings, affecting employees and their overall work environment. It discusses the role of gaslighting in creating toxic work environments.

5.2 Preventing and Addressing Workplace Gaslighting

Preventing and addressing workplace gaslighting is essential for employee well-being and organizational success. In this part, recommendations are provided for preventing and addressing gaslighting within organizations. Legal and ethical considerations in dealing with workplace gaslighting are also explored.

6. SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS OF GASLIGHTING

6.1 Gaslighting and Systemic Inequalities

This section delves into the broader societal implications of gaslighting. It explores how gaslighting can perpetuate systemic inequalities and social injustices. The role of gaslighting in maintaining power imbalances and discrimination is thoroughly examined.

6.2 Recognizing Gaslighting on a Societal Level

Recognizing gaslighting as a societal issue is crucial for systemic change. This subsection discusses the importance of recognizing gaslighting on a societal level and the collective actions that can be taken to combat it.

7. GASLIGHTING AND MENTAL HEALTH

7.1 The Impact on Mental Health

The link between gaslighting and mental health is profound. In this part, we explore the relationship between gaslighting and mental health conditions, such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Real-life cases and research findings are used to illustrate this connection.

7.2 Coping and Recovery

Recovering from the effects of gaslighting is a challenging process. This section provides strategies for individuals seeking to cope with and recover from gaslighting experiences. The importance of seeking professional support is emphasized.

8. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Summary of Key Findings

The concluding section summarizes the key findings and insights obtained throughout the review. It revisits the objectives and the significance of understanding and addressing gaslighting.

8.2 Implications for Research and Practice

The implications of the review for future research and practical applications are discussed. This section highlights the importance of continued research in this field and practical steps to address and prevent gaslighting.

8.3 Call to Action

The review concludes with a call to action, encouraging readers to recognize and combat gaslighting in their own lives, in relationships, workplaces, and on a societal level. The importance of raising awareness and advocating for change is emphasized.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF SPIRITUAL SUPPORT TO THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS (PLWHA) IN MBALA DISTRICT OF ZAMBIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to explore how Spiritual Support contribute to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala district of Zambia. A phenomenological research design was used to unveil how Spiritual Support contributes to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala district of Zambia. The study population included the PLWHA in Mbala district. The total sample was eight (8) participants supported by the Faith-Based Organisation in Mbala District. The study found that the PLWHA find comfort when they attend communal biblical counselling where biblical verses are used to encourage the patients. The Spiritual Support is realised through fellowshiping and hope preaching by the Church and through the Faith Based Organisation operating under the Church and its partnerships with Donor Agencies. The Donor Agencies have provided more than Spiritual Support to the PLWHA in the Zambian community. The study recommended that there is need for the Ministry of Health to ensure that they provide funding to the clinics so that more community health providers are employed to help with the home visits. This will increase the rate of adherence to medication and schedules which are given to the PLWHA in the Zambian communities.

KEY WORDS: *Spiritual Support, People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), Mbala district*

1. INTRODUCTION

From the Demography and Health survey (2018), HIV testing among pregnant women at antenatal clinics has increased significantly, with 9 out of 10 pregnant women getting tested and almost all (more than 95 percent) of those diagnosed with HIV (at the antenatal clinic) being initiated on treatment (ARVs). However, there is a large gap around children; with about 71 percent of HIV exposed children ((born from a mother living with HIV) receiving early infant diagnosis, and 79 percent of children 0-14 years living with HIV are on treatment. Despite an increasing trend of HIV testing and update of voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) among adolescents and young people, condom use by sexually active adolescents remain low. The 2018 Demographic and Health survey reported that only 49 percent and 30 percent of adolescent boys and girls aged 15-19 years old respectively used a condom at the last higher-risk sexual intercourse. Although 65,000 (females 40,000 and males 25,000) adolescents are estimated to be living with HIV, only about 60 percent are on HIV treatment. According to the Demographic and Health survey (2018); only 6 in 10 adolescent girls and 5 in 10 adolescent boys aged 15-19 years have ever been tested for HIV and know their HIV status.

In exploring the Mbala District Annual Integrated Plan (2010), HIV and AIDS has contributed to high poverty levels among People Living with HIV and AIDS in Mbala district of Zambia thereby negatively affecting their wellbeing. In order to address the problem of managing the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS, there are various organisations providing different types of HIV and AIDS related support services in Mbala district (Sikazwe, 2013). The Ministry of Health mainly

provides clinical (treatment) support; the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare mainly provides economical support and Non-Governmental Organisations mainly provide spiritual and economical support. The problem which this study explored was on how Spiritual Support contributes to the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Mbala district of Zambia.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

According to Mbala District Annual Integrated Plan (2010), HIV and AIDS has contributed to high poverty levels among People Living with HIV and AIDS in Mbala district of Zambia thereby negatively affecting their wellbeing. In order to address the problem of managing the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS, there are various organisations providing different types of HIV and AIDS related support services in Mbala district (Sikazwe, 2013). The Ministry of Health mainly provides clinical (treatment) support; the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare mainly provides economical support and Non-Governmental organisations mainly provides spiritual and economical support. However, despite the current interventions being employed in managing the wellbeing of People Living with HIV and AIDS, their lived experiences on how the spiritual support have contributed to their wellbeing were not known. Neglecting this knowledge gap may perpetuate not knowing how the spiritual support received have contributed to the well-being of the PLWHIV in Mbala district of Zambia. The results of this study may benefit partners and stakeholders supporting PLWHA by enabling them to come up with holistic support interventions or activities. It is



therefore this knowledge gap which had made the researcher to carry out this study in Mbala District.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by the health belief model developed in the 1950s by social scientist whose interest was to advance the need to improve public health services in the United States of America. This theory is a behaviour change model that has been used widely because of its principles that make it easy to incorporate it into interventions to increase knowledge of health challenges, enhance perceptions on issues of personal risk, encourage actions leading to reduced or complete elimination of risk, and build a sense of self efficacy to take responsibility for the needed changes (Green et al, 2020).

The key elements in this model of behaviour change speak to the individuals' beliefs about health conditions that in turn tend to have a bearing on that individuals' behaviours (Green et al, 2020). The health belief model (HBM) defines six key factors or constructs that influence health behaviours. The six constructs of the health belief model are used as benchmarks to explore and interpret the findings of this study on the lived experiences of PLWHA in Mbala District on how clinical, spiritual and economic support have contributed to their wellbeing. These benchmarks include Perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cue to action and self-efficacy.

Perceived susceptibility refers to individual's subjective perceptions of views about the risk of acquiring an illness or disease (Green et al, 2020). Individuals are likely to hold different or variations in the way they view their personal vulnerability to illness or diseases. From this principle, the study used this narration to see how the PLWHA perceive the risk of living with the disease for a long time and its effect on their economic status. This principle helped the researcher to understand how the PLWHA have been risking in the process of ensuring that they find a better living plan in the community without being victimised.

The principle of perceived severity speaks to the way individuals feel about their likely hood of contracting an illness. This goes even further to how they may act once they detect the disease, whether to seek treatment or leaving it untreated (Green et al, 2020). This principle is used to understand how the PLWHA are made aware of their condition and how they react thereafter. It is used in this study to investigate how the PLWHA are viewed by the community, especially when they struggle to make a living and how such rejection make them become strong in life. Through this, their views and life experiences are examined through their ability to stand strong despite their condition in the community.

The principle of perceived benefits looks at how individuals view the effectiveness of various actions that are available to reduce the threat to sickness or diseases. This goes further to views on possible cure of illness or diseases through other means which can either be medical or social (Green et al, 2020). This principle is used to assess how the PLWHA have benefited

from the different programs which are floated to them by the government and other organisations which aim at improving their wellbeing in the communities they live. Since different communities have access to different organisations who sponsor the PLWHA, it is important that these are evaluated so as to access how they make the people benefit from such programs in their communities.

While perceived barriers are about how an individual feel on the barriers or obstacles to performing a recommended health action, which may even include cost benefit analysis (Green et al, 2020). This principle is used in the study to see how the PLWHA are unable to have access to their personal and community empowerment due to their condition. Also, how the PLWHA are being segregated or the challenges they are facing in the process of being in their condition. This knowledge enabled the study to learn from the lived experiences of PLWHA and be able to make decisions which can help the PLWHA in other communities to find ways of living a better life in their condition.

The principle of cue to action is about the stimulus that triggers the ability to choose a process to accept a recommended action to health action (Green et al, 2020). How the health facilities are working to make the PLWHA accept their condition is what this is looking at. The way the PLWHA are being assisted through the clinic and its recommendations is what this study has shown in the Zambian community.

While the principle of self-efficacy is all about the individual's confidence in his or her ability to respond successfully in carrying out a behaviour, the people should ensure they show they are worthy standing for their beliefs. Whether the individual will perform the behaviour advised successfully or not. This principle is used to assess how the PLWHA gain confidence through the empowerment which is given to them by the communities and the organisations responsible for that. Confidence is only shown to the people through different challenges, and they come to overcome such in their communities. This is through empowerment of different kinds.

2.2 Geographical Location of Study Sites

Mbala is Zambia's most northerly large town and seat of Mbala District in Northern Province, (Carte et al,1996), occupying a strategic location close to the border with Tanzania and controlling the southern approaches to Lake Tanganyika, 40 km by road to the north-west, where the port of Mpulungu is located. It had a population of about 20,000 in 2006. Under the name Abercorn, Mbala was a key outpost in British colonial control of this part of south-central Africa (Hope & Gamwel, 2007). Mbala was chosen as a study site because of the prevalence of HIV and AIDS; availability of people living with HIV and AIDS, availability of healthy facilities where People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) seek medical treatment (clinical support); availability of support groups of PLWHA in targeted communities and availability of organisations that provide HIV and AIDS services in Mbala District.



3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Chaiyasit et al (2020) conducted a study on the spiritual well-being and predicting factors of spiritual well-being among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Thailand. 138 participants were selected using a simple random sampling technique from one tertiary hospital in the northeast region of Thailand. The study found that spirituality has played an important role among PLWHA because it can promote peace and happiness, inner strength, understanding of the illness and self-acceptance, self-health care, a sense of compassion, purpose in life, hope, relationships and connection with a higher power divine or God. Further findings established that spiritual well-being could assist PLWHA to confront their disease and stressful life events. Three of the highest scores of spiritual well-being were that religion could assist people for well-being (4.28 ± 0.80), religious practices could assist people to find a peaceful life (4.25 ± 0.84), and a joyful life (4.25 ± 1.07). It can be explained by the fact that all of the participants in the study were Buddhists while this study involved Christians in the Zambian society.

A study conducted by Afriyanti & Wenni (2018) looked at the effects of Spiritual and Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT) in the self-concept of breast cancer patients in Nigeria. The study found that Spiritual Support and Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT) is a therapy that combines spiritual energy and psychological power by putting forward or utilizing the forces that have existed in the human body which will cause multiple strengths and can cure all problems faced by humans by empowering themselves with energy and strength.

A study was conducted by Mpfu, Mabvurira & Chirimambowa (2020) on Religion, Spirituality and Resilience of HIV Positive Children in Zimbabwe. The sample consisted of 24 HIV positive children and three caregivers participated in the study. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The study found that religion and spirituality are crucial in offering psychosocial support to HIV positive children. They argued that religion and spirituality help with emotional healing, acceptance of HIV status, conflict resolution and strengthens bonds promoting their resilience. Earlier, Waines (2011) noted that faith in church brought about the vulnerable and marginalised people like the PLWHA in the church to have support and this ensured their physical and spirituality is supported by their fellow believers. However, it was shown that they also have negative impacts including involuntary disclosure, stigma and discrimination, poor adherence to medication and caused depression and anxiety. The study was conducted on children while this study was conducted on adults in Zambia.

Chaiyasit et al (2020) who indicated that highest scores of spiritual well-being were that religion could assist people for well-being (4.28 ± 0.80), religious practices could assist people to find a peaceful life (4.25 ± 0.84), and a joyful life (4.25 ± 1.07) and all the three were not significant. In the centrally, Eriksson, et al (2011) found that for some Christians, HIV prevention is understood as a moral issue, while for others, it is

a public health problem, a gender issue or a social justice problem. Mubita et al (2018) argued that some women who were involved in these traditional activities were not aware that the activities had health benefits and anti-aging properties. Traditional games were necessary to help the rural communities in being health since they were not a cost to run and implement. This can also be linked to the PLWHA in that they can also find comfort in the use of traditional games as a way of being accepted in the community with their status.

In Mississippi, a study was conducted by Sprague et al., (2020) who looked at Experience of religion and spirituality among socially marginalised people living with HIV. Using grounded theory and qualitative methods, the study investigated the experience of health and illness of a low-income, socially marginalised population living with HIV in two locations. The study found that church as community, depicts church communities as providing strong external sources of support among this socially marginalised diverse sample of low-income participants that included individuals who were gay, bisexual and heterosexual, with incarceration and substance use histories.

Chant (2010) holds that the assorted qualities of the different meanings of spirituality and religion and the numerous implications are recognized and talked about in their noteworthy and helpful paper. Late understandings of most profound sense of being as discrete from religion are recognized and talked about with the acknowledgment of the social issues supporting these creating bits of knowledge. Chant (2010) indicated that Christian counsellors are active representatives of God because they give hope to the people who need it at the right time. Counsellors should convey their healing message in the restorative experience and search for God's managing hand in each directing circumstance.

Sholehah et al (2018) conducted a study on understanding house wife spirituality and stigma related to people living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia. The research applied descriptive correlation design with cross sectional approach. The sampling was conducted for 84 house wives who were reached by using proportionate random sampling. The findings argued that the perception of negative treatment was in the form of avoidance, humiliation and rejection in social interaction. Viljoen (2013) also indicated that there is need for the Faith Based Organisations to ensure that they organise enough food, clothing and finances to help the PLWHA because they have no capacity to fend for themselves when they get sick and their children tend to suffer. Perception was changed through the religious beliefs which people shared from their religious gatherings. How the Zambian religious groupings contributed to the well-being of the people living with HIV/AIDS is what this study investigated.

4. MATERIAL AND METHODS

A phenomenological research design was used to unveil how Spiritual Support contributes to the wellbeing of PLWHA in Mbala district of Zambia. The study population included the PLWHA in Mbala district. The total sample was eight (8) participants supported by the Faith-Based Organisation in



Mbala District. The participants were interviewed from their place of comfort to ensure they were ready to provide the relevant information for the study since the topic was sensitive. Data was collected for a period of six weeks as the participants were supposed to create time when they felt they were ready to be talked to especially that snowball sampling was used. Explaining the procedures was a way of making them understand that the study was academic and not funded by anyone which made them realise the need to be part of it.

Data was analysed thematically which involved different procedures. The researcher organised the collected data into themes through the following steps. Firstly, data collected was transcribed from audio into text. The transcribed data was synthesised into common heading which were leading the data set which were now called themes. The next stage was to organise the text under the created themes which have emerged from the data so that it can make sense. Through this procedure, data from all participants was organised under the themes the data represented, and this enabled the researcher to present data in the findings using the identified themes at analysis. In order to also show data authenticity, common responses were synthesised into verbatim to bring out the actual voices of the participants in the study. Through thematic analysis, data was presented to represent the actual findings of the study as collected from the different participants who took part in the study.

To ensure that the ethics of the study are followed, the study was approved by the ethical committee at The University of Zambia (UNZA) before conducting the study. In addition, the researcher wrote to the relevant stakeholders to seek permission to conduct research on the sampled PLWHA. Data collection only commenced after approval was done by the relevant authorities. The participants were not enticed to take part in the study or to be forced, but they were informed on what the study was about, and they volunteered. To ensure confidentiality and anonymity, the identity of the respondents regarding their names, status, age and any kind of data they provided were not exposed to any person. In data analysis, the names of the facilities, participants and research areas were not named so as to protect the image and integrity of the respondents in case of whatsoever type of results that may come out.

5. RESULTS

To determine how Spiritual Support contributes to the wellbeing of PLWHA. The study revealed that the wellbeing of PLWHA they were spiritually supported through Communal Biblical Counselling, Fellowshiping and Hope Preaching and Through Church and its Partnerships as main theme of the study.

5.1. Communal Biblical Counselling

In view of how the spiritual support contribute to the wellbeing of PLWHA, the study findings revealed that the PLWHA were spiritually supported through the church gatherings which were specifically designed for them in the different churches and by some Faith-Based Organisations which dedicated some time to encourage them in their condition. Participant 6 said:

“Some of our friends come for services with the mind that they will die soon since the drugs are not there to cure the condition. Through intensive counselling and use of biblical verses, people come back to normal and accept their condition. Some come at the blink of committing suicide, but through communal counselling and when they see how many people are affected, they change their mind and accept their condition”.

Participant 2 also added that:

“I have also come to learn the benefits of being faithful in the process of living with this condition in our community. I have also learnt that we need to become responsible for our actions and become more concerned with how we should help others who are not in our condition not to find themselves into this condition. I have to be a living example to them so that they can avoid life threatening activities which may make them contract the HIV virus and this is what I have been preaching”.

Spiritual contribution is seen to bring about emotional support from the people around the congregation and community prayer grounds. Therefore, spiritual contribution is a positive move to making PLWHA feel loved and safe in the global world of today.

5.2 Fellowshiping and Hope Preaching

The study found that through fellowshiping and hope preaching in congregations, churches and Support Groups formed by PLWHA in different communities, the PLWHA were able to encourage each other concerning their condition. It was learnt that continuous prayers, words of faith and sharing biblical messages helped the PLWHA overcome the mental and social challenges which they were going through on a daily basis. Participant 2 added that:

“The sight of people coming to see me and give a prayer was the biggest hope which encouraged me to be strong despite my sickness. The gifts which they brought were small like drinks, food packs and water and that made me survive because I was economically down, and I could not even know what my children would eat the following day. The love which was shown to me through gifts has made me also provide the same gifts to friends who are in hospital because I have experienced how it feels to be visited and receive a gift from friends. It's a support which makes someone become healed spiritually”.

Study findings on the fellowshiping and hope preaching established that the spiritual support which the PLWHA received was extended from reading the bible to being practical and realise the need for being self-sustaining. Participant 5 said:

“Every time church members and the people I hardly expected to come and see me came by, I became healed and strengthened just by their sight and the few gifts which they made to me and my family. At times, I did not even know where I would get a bottle of water but seeing people bring to my bed and even shake my hand despite my condition, it was a healer and motivating time for me. They did not know that such presents were the medicine which made me become confident and get healed”.



The study also found that the spiritual support which contributed to the wellbeing of PLWHA was differently considered. It was learnt that at church level, the church preaches sermons that deals with the issue of stigma reduction by other church members by accepting PLWHA and incorporating them into church leadership and other activities without discrimination. Participant 3 said:

"It is not easy to come out in the open and talk about being HIV positive for the first time because of the stigma which the disease surrounds itself with. As much as the church provides comfort for me and my friends to live a better life through biblical sharing, we have received more help through our women group prayers which happen regularly in our communities and amongst ourselves as PLWHA".

Spiritual belief has a strong effect on psychological function in PLWHA and spiritual support is key in making the PLWHA became positive about their lives and themselves in the church and communities they lived.

5.3 Church and its Partnerships

The other spiritual support established in the study was that the church partnered with the local health clinic and the staff from the Department of Health under the Faith-Based Organisation to enable routine counselling to be offered to PLWHA even if they know God was in control. This has enabled most of their friends who only believed in God also realise that they need to be talked to by professionals on how to live a positive life. This has even reduced self-stigma which was common amongst themselves. Participants 2 said:

"Apart from the prayers which the main church gathering provided to us PLWHA, I can also indicate that more support through encouraging literature from the Bible is shared time and again. At times, we have people coming from other organisations who come to share with us their experiences and how best we can make use of our meetings to also realise that we can do better".

Findings of the study further revealed that Faith-Based Organisations deal with stigma reduction at family and community levels respectively so that the church and communities can work without segregating anyone. When stigma is worked on by the people around those living with HIV and AIDS, it becomes simple for them to lead a normal life like any other person in the community. Participant 5 added that:

"The pastors should also talk about stopping stigmatising the PLWHA because it is just a condition like being married, single or having any other disease. Churches should encourage loving each other in all circumstances so that we can feel loved as well. This will sustain our lives in the community and through church".

In addition, the study found that the PLWHA have been encouraged by the Faith-Based Organisation to grow their spiritual faith and look beyond the messages and get motivated to work hard in life since disease is in every person. Chronically ill PLWHA who are bed ridden in their homes receive some food supplements which include High Energy Protein Supplements (HEPS), sweet beans, sugar, and cooking oil. The

food supplements are distributed to the homes of chronically ill PLWHA by staff from the Faith-Based Organisation and the Care givers from the PLWHA Support Groups found in different communities, which were established by the Faith-Based Organisation on behalf of PLWHA. Participant 7 added that:

"We have been encouraged by the Faith-Based Organisation to grow our spiritual faith and look beyond the messages and get motivated to work hard in life since disease is in every person. Some of the PLWHA who are chronically ill (who are bedridden) receive some food supplements which include High Energy Protein Supplements (HEPS), sweet beans, sugar and cooking oil. The distribution of food supplements is done in most cases as we meet in our Support Groups, which encourages the few of us who are unable to have good food for the drugs we take".

The food supplements help chronically ill PLWHA to take their drugs properly. As much as the church is there to help, food supplements and spiritual help go along together and help the poor to even get encouraged that they are considered by the church.

6. DISCUSSION

The study revealed that the wellbeing of the PLWHA were spiritual supported through Communal Biblical Counselling, Fellowshiping and Hope Preaching and Through Church and its Partnerships as emerged main theme of the study. In view of how the spiritual support contribute to the wellbeing of PLWHA, the study findings revealed that the PLWHA were spiritually supported through the church gatherings which were specifically designed for them in the different churches and by some Faith-Based Organisations which dedicated some time to encourage them in their condition. This type of support meant that the PLWHA who belonged to these congregations were people who matter, hence they had time reserved for them. The results of the study are supported by Chaiyasit et al (2020) whose study found that spirituality has played an important role among PLWHA because it can promote peace and happiness, inner strength, understanding of the illness and self-acceptance, self-health care, a sense of compassion, purpose in life, hope, relationships and connection with a higher power divine or God. It was then noted that spiritual well-being can assist PLWHA to confront their disease and stressful life events. Other scholars Afriyanti & Wenni (2018) also support that Spiritual and Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT) is a therapy that combines spiritual energy and psychological power by putting forward or utilizing the forces that have existed in the human body which will cause multiple strengths and can cure all problems faced by humans by empowering themselves with energy and strength. This SEFT combination therapy process effectively stimulates PLWHA to be relaxed and self-reliant to control themselves so that based on the post-test results to follow-up there is a significant decrease in the level of depression for PLWHA. Spiritual contribution is seen to bring about emotional support from the people around the congregation and community prayer grounds. Therefore, spiritual contribution is a positive move to making PLWHA feel loved and safe in the global world of today.



The study found that through fellowshiping and hope preaching in congregations, churches and Support Groups formed by PLWHA in different communities, the PLWHA were able to encourage each other concerning their condition. It was learnt that continuous prayers, words of faith and sharing biblical messages helped the PLWHA overcome the mental and social challenges which they were going through on a daily basis. Commenting on the findings, Mpofu et al (2020) agree to these findings when they contended that religion and spirituality are crucial in offering psychosocial support to HIV positive children. They argued that religion and spirituality help with emotional healing, acceptance of HIV status, conflict resolution and strengthens bonds promoting their resilience. Earlier, Waines (2011) noted that faith in church brought about the vulnerable and marginalised people like the PLWHA in the church to have support and this ensured their physical and spirituality is supported by their fellow believers. Church becomes one community where hope is cultivated in the marginalised in the community as the church always encourages the oppressed to have faith after they are shown love and care. This is the primary responsibility of church members and its leadership to ensure that the members are well talked to using the Bible and its teachings. When this is done effectively, peace is achieved in the church and every congregant feels safe to talk about their condition since they have found help.

Study findings on the fellowshiping and hope preaching established that the spiritual support which the PLWHA received was extended from reading the bible to being practical and realise the need for being self-sustaining. These findings contradict the views of Chaiyasit et al (2020) who indicated that highest scores of spiritual well-being were that religion could assist people for well-being (4.28 ± 0.80), religious practices could assist people to find a peaceful life (4.25 ± 0.84), and a joyful life (4.25 ± 1.07) and all the three were not significant. In the centrally, Eriksson et al (2011) found that for some Christians, HIV prevention is understood as a moral issue, while for others, it is a public health problem, a gender issue or a social justice problem. Perhaps the main problem for the theological discussion on HIV prevention is that topics which have been taboo within the Christian tradition must be addressed. These include sex and sexuality, gender inequality, violence, drugs, homosexuality and promiscuous lifestyles as these need to be resolved in church so that every person is included in the programs without stigma as they are all one in the eyes of God. In this case, the PLWHA needs to be embraced in the church and prayed for so that they can realise that their condition is understood by every caring member of the church. This is one of the spiritual supports which needs to extend to the entire congregation and community so that the PLWHA can find comfort in attending fellowshiping and hope preaching meetings in the church and beyond, although other studies find this otherwise.

The study also found that the spiritual support which contributed to the wellbeing of PLWHA was differently considered. It was learnt that at church level, the church

preaches sermons that deals with the issue of stigma reduction by other church members by accepting PLWHA and incorporating them into church leadership and other activities without discrimination. The results of the study concur the findings of Ardan et al (2019) who found that spiritual therapy creates a relaxation and health response, which can lead to confidence in self-care, and is beneficial to anxiety and panic in terminal patients that can lead to calmness. Further, Sprague et al., (2020) agree with the findings when they found that church as community, depicts church communities as providing strong external sources of support among this socially marginalised diverse sample of low-income participants that included individuals who were gay, bisexual and heterosexual, with incarceration and substance use histories. Spiritual belief has a strong effect on psychological function in PLWHA and spiritual support is key in making the PLWHA became positive about their lives and themselves in the church and communities they lived.

The other spiritual support established in the study was that the church partnered with the local health clinic and the staff from the Department of Health under the Faith-Based Organisation to enable routine counselling to be offered to PLWHA even if they know God was in control. This has enabled most of their friends who only believed in God also realise that they need to be talked to by professionals on how to live a positive life. This has even reduced self-stigma which was common amongst themselves. From these findings, it can be seen that a Christian life is a guide to assisting the poor and mistreated people. To support the findings, Chant (2010) indicated that Christian counsellors are active representatives of God because they give hope to the people who need it at the right time. Counsellors should convey their healing message in the restorative experience and search for God's managing hand in each directing circumstance. The spiritual interaction with the PLWHA taps into the counsellor's capacity to make spiritual evaluations and intercessions and gives a structure for looking at the patient's background. The nexus between the church and the local health practitioners is a better way of providing both spiritual and medical help to the PLWHA because medical services are found in the clinic while faith and hope is provided by the church counsellors. The combination of the two make this collaboration stand to both physically and spiritually contribute to the wellbeing of the PLWHA in the Zambian community. If the clinic and the faith organisations do not work together, the patients may have challenges in ensuring that they are well attended to by the clinic and its counsellors.

Findings of the study further revealed that Faith-Based Organisations deal with stigma reduction at family and community levels respectively so that the church and communities can work without segregating anyone. When stigma is worked on by the people around those living with HIV and AIDS, it becomes simple for them to lead a normal life like any other person in the community. The findings are supported by Sholehah et al (2018) who argued that the perception of negative treatment was in the form of avoidance, humiliation and rejection in social interaction. Negative treatment arises from fear of contracting, where a person is uncomfortable at



direct contact with PLWHA. Perceptions about HIV and AIDS patients was improved by the faith from the religious scriptures which made the people live as one family despite the condition. Perception was changed through the religious beliefs which people shared from their religious gatherings. It is clear that the Faith Based Organisations have a bigger role to make sure that stigma is eliminated from the community of believers and beyond through showing love to each other and not showing that individual status of disease was a factor. This would bring more people to the church since they are receiving spiritual and emotional counselling at that level of engagement in life.

In addition, the study found that the PLWHA have been encouraged by the Faith-Based Organisation to grow their spiritual faith and look beyond the messages and get motivated to work hard in life since disease is in every person. Chronically ill PLWHA who are bed ridden in their homes receive some food supplements which include High Energy Protein Supplements (HEPS), sweet beans, sugar, and cooking oil. The food supplements are distributed to the homes of chronically ill PLWHA by staff from the Faith-Based Organisation and the Care givers from the PLWHA Support Groups found in different communities, which were established by the Faith-Based Organisation on behalf of PLWHA. The food supplements help chronically ill PLWHA to take their drugs properly. The study findings are in line with Viljoen (2013) who indicated that there is need for the Faith Based Organisations to ensure that they organise enough food, clothing and finances to help the PLWHA because they have no capacity to fend for themselves when they get sick and their children tend to suffer. Being part of the children of God, it is the role of the Faith Based Organisations to ensure that the church members have enough food, shelter and love from the people they worship with so that they are able to feel loved and consequently build their faith in believing in one God with their help. As much as the church is there to help, food supplements and spiritual help go along together and help the poor to even get encouraged that they are considered by the church. Prayer without food does not make the faithful become more faithful as they need to eat as much as they pray. The PLWHA needs to eat for them to work extra hard.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study investigated the way spiritual support contributed to the wellbeing of the PLWHA. The new knowledge which has been brought to this academic world is that the PLWHA find comfort when they attend communal biblical counselling where biblical verses are used to encourage the patients. The spiritual support is realised through fellowshiping and hope preaching by the church and through the Faith Based Organisation operating under the Church and its partnerships with Donor Agencies. The Donor Agencies have provided more than spiritual support to the PLWHA in the Zambian community. Based on the results on Spiritual Support contributes to the wellbeing of PLWHA presented, the study recommends the following:

- ❖ There is need for the Ministry of Health to ensure that they provide the funding to the clinics so that more

community health providers are employed to help with the home visits. This will increase the rate of adherence to medication and schedules which are given to the PLWHA in the Zambian communities.

- ❖ There is also need for the Church and its partners to increase the coverage of their economic assistance so that all vulnerable church members and other vulnerable members in the communities can have access to the empowerment. The service should not be limited to the church members only, but every person who is disadvantaged in the community. This will enable the communities to be economically independent and support others in the Zambian community.

Conflict of Interest statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Elasto Mattias Kunda has recently retired from a Faith-Based Organization which he had headed as Director for the past 14 years (2008-2022). He is an experienced professional with a demonstrated history working in the Non-profit Organization management industry. He is skilled in public speaking, planning, proposal writing, general and project management and leadership. He has a bachelor's degree in Project management from Cavendish university. He is a business oriented professional with a Master degree in Business Administration from Cavendish University. He is an Industrial Science Technologist with vast experience (15 years) working in the Chemical and Agricultural processing Industries. Presently finalizing his PhD in Guidance and Counseling with the University of Zambia. His areas of interests are Guidance and Counselling PLWHA.

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SOCIO-POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF BHUMIJ TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN WEST BENGAL: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14648>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14648

ABSTRACT

Empowerment of the stigmatized and the tribal society has ever been the most important concern of Indian society. However, basically no universal measure exists to tap it. The aim of the study is to know the socio-political empowerment of Bhumij tribal community to understand the present status and changes among the Bhumij tribal community. This study is purely qualitative in nature and Ethnographic method has been followed. The study has been conducted by surveying 255 Bhumij households in West Bengal. Checklist cum household survey and interview schedule are used for collections of data. Participatory observation method also plays an important role for the collections of data. Occupational status, transaction with other communities, inter-caste marriage, position in local panchayat and awareness of their Democratic rights with some notable changes in Bhumij community has been analysed by the researcher. The social and political empowerment remains a burning issue across the tribal communities in India. The Present study tries to find out the socio-political empowerment of Bhumij community in West Bengal.

KEY WORDS: *Bhumij in the tribe, Socio-political status of Bhumij, Socio-political empowerment of Bhumij, West Bengal in India.*

INTRODUCTION

The Bhumij tribes have a traditional identity with certain territories of community living, especially in West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Odisha. As per the 2011 census report, the total Bhumij population is 911,349. Bhumij is known by different names to Mundari linguistic family within the 'kherwari group', an essential branch of the great "AUSTRO-ASIATIC" family. In Jharkhand, they are found in the districts of Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Dhanbad. Risley observed, Bhumij are the pure Dravidian race that has lost their original language and now speak only in Bengali; they worship Hindu God in addition to their own (the tendency being to relegate the tribal gods to the women) and are more advanced among them employ Brahmans as family priests.

Although the social and cultural changes of the Bhumij community have undergone some changes due to the impact of modernization, their socio-political empowerment is a burning issue in the socio-political context of India. This study tries to shed light on how aware of Bhumij community of the political situation of their country as well as their social problems. The word "empowerment" has been used more commonly to promote the engagement of all citizens, particularly the marginalised, in the political, social, and economic concerns of society. Increasing a person's or a community's spiritual, political, social, or economic strength is referred to as

empowerment. Through socio-political empowerment, they are able to overcome the problems in their own society, increase economic and cultural growth, and become conscious of their democratic rights. Political representation directs empowerment's course as its compass. Indigenous leaders raise their voices in a call for equal chances and rights. Policies of fairness and inclusivity arise via cooperation with governing entities, creating a framework for a more promising future.

Significance of the study: The significance of the study arises from the empowerment of tribal peoples, especially on the Chotnagpur plateau. Some tribal communities in India have converted to Christianity; they give financial support and have NGOs working actively for those communities, but the Bhumij live in remote areas and are deeply influenced by Hinduism. Although the government makes policies and provides various facilities to tribal people, in many cases they are apathetic to taking the facilities. Knowing the position of socio-political empowerment leads to their progress and aspects of social and political awareness.

Objectives of the study:

To know the socio-political empowerment of BHUMIJ community of West Bengal in India.



Study population

The present research study conducted on Bhumij tribal community. Bhumij are a Branch of Munda ethnic group and Austroasiatic language family of India. Bhumij are the settled agriculturist’s group on the basis of tribal cultural types. Bhumij community is the Fourth largest tribal community in West Bengal.

Study Area

The present study had been delimited to Puruliya, Bankura and Jhargram districts of West Bengal in India. From these three districts only eleven blocks had been taken-; four from Puruliya (Puncha, Hura, Bandwan, Manbazar-1), four from Bankura (Hirbandh, Ranibandh, Khatra, Raipur) and three from Jhargram (Binpur-1, Binpur-2, Nayagram). Only Bhumij tribe community had been taken under consideration.

Methodology of the study

❖ The present study used traditional ethnographic method. Purposive sampling and snow-ball sampling methods is used by the researcher for house hold (field) survey and

collection of data. Present researcher has selected 57 villages in three districts of West Bengal. researcher selected 255 house hold survey and conducted 109 parent’s interviews in West Bengal.

❖ **Tool for data collection:** In order to get entry to the accurate findings of objectives the researcher had made a Check list cum interview schedule for house hold survey and Interview schedule for parent’s tools for collection data.

Source of Data: Primary data were original, raw and extracted directly. It was collected by participatory observation, indirect oral investigation, case study, telephonic interview, in-depth personal interviews, focus- group discussions and house survey method through wide fieldwork in the study area. Study related secondary sources were journals, books, government documents and reports, webpages blogs. Following research methods were used by researcher to collect information in respect of research objectives:

- (A) Participatory observation
- (B) Non- Participatory Observation
- (C) In-depth interview

ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

Table no-1: West Bengal Demographical profile of studied Population.

STATE	TOTAL HOUSE	TOTAL FAMILY MEMBER	GENDER	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	1167	Male	592	50.73
			Female	575	49.27

Present study has been conducted 255 house hold survey, from those have 1167 total members which 50.73% were male and 49.27% were female

Table No-2: Average Percentage of Different Occupations of the Bhumij Family Members in the State of West Bengal.

STATE	TOTAL OCCUPATED MEMBERS	DIFFERENT OCCUPATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	823	Govt. Service	21	2.55
		Private Service	40	4.86
		Shops Income	24	2.92
		Business	29	3.52
		Self Help Group	31	3.77
		Daily Labor	225	27.34
		Forest Related Work	34	4.13
		Cultivation	367	44.59
		Sale of Fire Wood and cow dung cake	6	0.73
		Other if any(Specify)	46	5.59

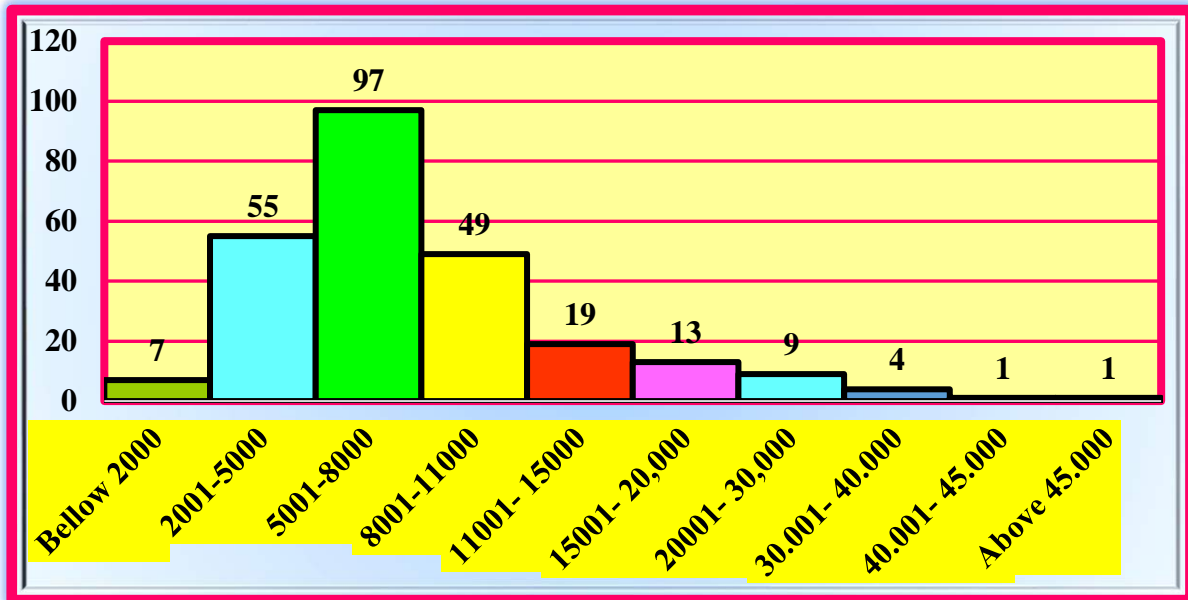
Source: Field Survey

This table shows the occupational status of 823 Bhumij people out of 1167 people in the state of West Bengal. It is found that only 2.55% (21) people have government services, 4.86% (40) people are working in the private sector, 2.92% (24) people earn their income from shop income, and 3.52% (29) people are involved in businesses such as sand, wood, buying and selling cows and goats, vegetable businesses, etc. 3.77% (31) people are associated with the self-help group; about 27.34% (225) people are daily labourers. Although their daily wage is one

hundred and fifty to two hundred rupees, 4.13% (34) people are involved in forest-related work such as "Hula bahini", casual forest guard, collection of leaves and wood for sale, 44.59% (367) people main occupation is cultivation, 0.73% (6) people are sailing of fire wood and cow dung cake, and 5.59% (46) people are working others such as carpenters, fishermen, drivers, and masons. From the total sample of Bhumij people in West Bengal, it is clearly found that the maximum occupations of Bhumij people were cultivation and daily labour.



Figure-1: Average Percentage of Monthly Income Group of the Bhumij Family in the State of West Bengal.



Source: Field Survey

This figure presents the different monthly income groups of the Bhumij family on the basis of field data in the state of West Bengal. It is found that the monthly family income of the Bhumij is: 2.75% family income is below 2000 rupees, 21.57% family income belongs to 2001-5000 rupees per month, 38.04% family income is around 5001-8000 rupees per month, 19.22% family income is 8001-11000 rupees, 7.45% family income is around 11001-15000 rupees, 5.10% family income is 15001-

20,000 rupees monthly, 3.53% family income belongs to 20,001-30,000 rupees, 1.57% family belongs to 30,001-40,000 rupees, 0.39% family income is Rs. 40,001-45000, and 0.39% family monthly income is above 45,000. It indicates that the maximum Bhumij family monthly income is below 11,000 rupees, which is not enough for a family. So it can be said that the people of the Bhumij community of West Bengal are economically poor.

Table No-3: Average Percentage of having Inter Caste Marriage of Bhumij Community People in the State of West Bengal.

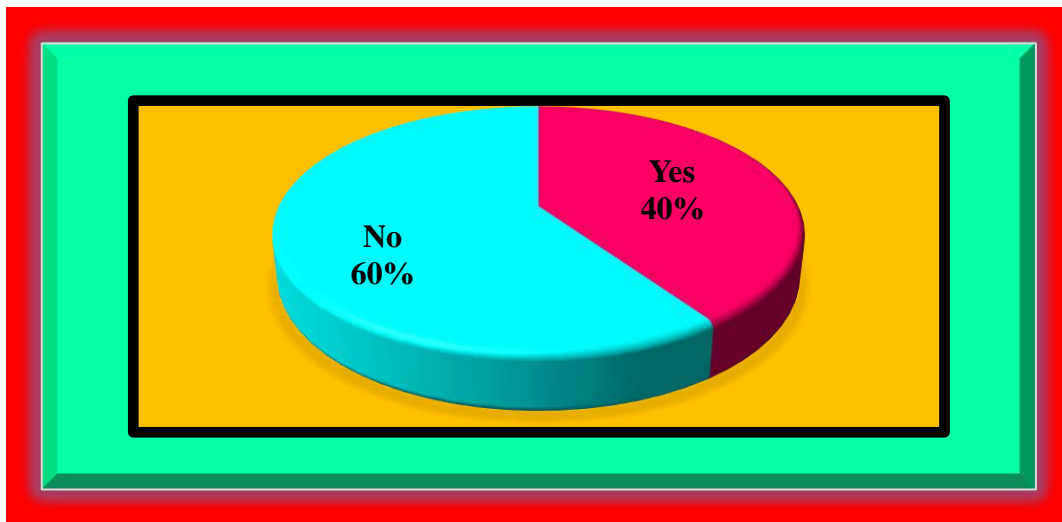
STATE	HOUSE	HAVING INTER CASTE MARRIAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	Yes	5	1.96
		No	250	98.04

Source: Field Survey

In the state of West Bengal, 98.04% of families (out of 255) opinion is no inter-caste marriage in their society; only 1.96% of Bhumij families found inter-caste marriage. So it can be said

that the people of the Bhumij community of West Bengal do not support inter-caste marriage at all.

Figure No-2: The Upper Caste People and Bhumij People Were Invited to Each Other’s Ceremonies: Average Percentage of Household in the State of West Bengal.



Source- field survey

Out of 255 Bhumij families in West Bengal, 40.39% (103) of the family opinion is that upper caste people and Bhumij people were invited to each other to their ceremonies, and 59.61% (152) of the family opinion was that upper caste people and

Bhumij people were not invited to each other to their ceremonies. Here, upper caste means not only the Brahmin family but also the lower caste Hindu community, *Khatriya*, and *Kayastha* communities.

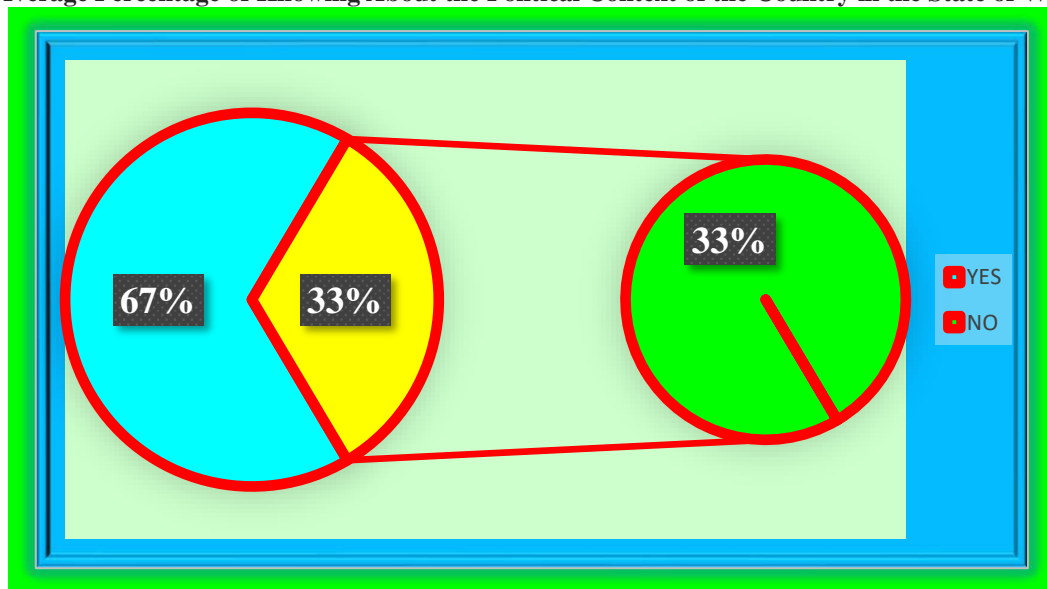
Table No- 4: Average Percentage of the Own Old Traditional Justice System in Bhumij Community Village in the State of West Bengal.

STATE	HOUSE	OWN OLD TRADITIONAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EXIST	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	YES	158	61.96
		NO	97	38.04

Source: Field Survey

On the basis of a 255-household survey in the state of West Bengal, 61.96% of families have their own traditional justice system. It indicates that the majority of Bhumij families believe in their traditional justice system. It has constructed a five-step hierarchy system in their community.

Figure No-4: Average Percentage of Knowing About the Political Context of the Country in the State of West Bengal .



Source- field survey



It is seen that 67.06% (171) of the Bhumij family in West Bengal does not know about the political context in the country, and only 32.94% (84) of the Bhumij family is aware of the

political context in their country. It indicates that Bhumij family are not aware of the political context in our country.

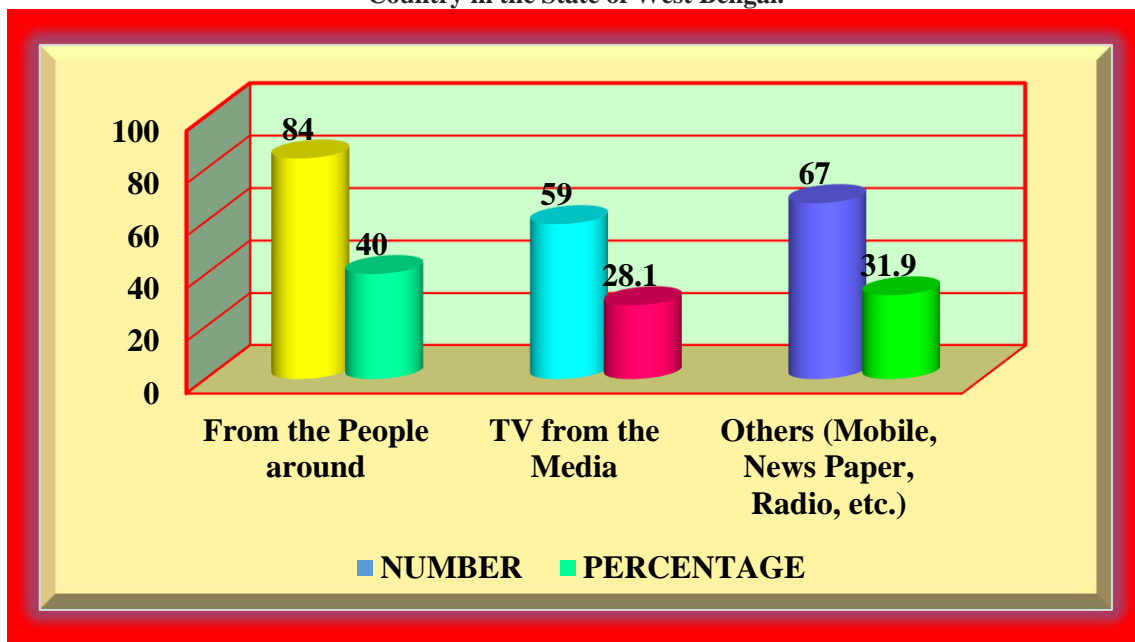
Table No-5: Average Percentage of Family Members Who Were or Are in the Position of Local Panchayat in the State of West Bengal.

STATE	HOUSE	ADDED TO ANY POST OF LOCAL PANCHAYET	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	YES	15	5.88
		NO	216	94.12

Source: Field Survey

Only 5.88% of Bhumij family were position in local panchayat in west Bengal. It clearly indicated that they are elected to local panchayat is extremely low.

Figure No-5: Average Percentage of the Various Types of Medium for Knowing About the Political Context of the Country in the State of West Bengal.



Source: Field Survey

It is known from 255 household survey that 40% of the Bhumij family in West Bengal knows about the political context of the country and state from the local people, 28.10% of the family

knows through television news, and 31.90% of the family knows through other mediums such as a mobile phone, newspaper, or radio.

Table No-6: Average Percentage of Attendance at Gram Sabha Meetings in the State of West Bengal.

STATE	HOUSE	ATTEND GRAMSABHA MEETING	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	YES	149	58.43
		NO	106	41.57

Source: Field Survey

It is known that about 58.43% of the Bhumij family members attend the "Gramsobha meeting" of the panchayat, and 41.57%

of the family members do not attend the "Gramsabha meetings" of the local panchayat in the state of West Bengal.

Table No-7: Average Percentage of Giving Importance to the Opinion of Bhumij People in the Gram Sabha in the State of West Bengal.

STATE	HOUSE	GIVES IMPORTANCE TO BHUMIJ OPINION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	YES	141	55.29
		NO	114	44.71

Source: Field Survey



In the state of West Bengal, 55.29% (141) of the Bhumij family said that the panchayat gives importance to their opinions in Gramsobha meetings, and 44.71% (114) of the family said that

the panchayat does not value their opinions in Gramsobha meetings.

Table No-8: Average Percentage of Going to Gramme Panchayat to Report Various Problems in the Bhumij Community in the State of West Bengal

STATE	HOUSE	REPORTED VARIOUS PROBLEMS TO LOCAL GRAM PANCHAYET	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	YES	189	74.12
		NO	66	25.88

Source: Field Survey

It is found on the basis of 255 Bhumij family's opinion in West Bengal that 74.12% (189) of the Bhumij family are going to "Grampanchayat" to report various problems in their community, and 25.88% (66) of the Bhumij family does not go

to the panchayat to report problems in their community. It indicates that the majority of the Bhumij family is aware of legal administration.

Table No-9: Average Percentage of Awareness about Democratic Rights of Bhumij Community People in the State of West Bengal.

STATE	HOUSE	AWARENESS DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	YES	80	31.37
		NO	175	68.63

Source – field survey

From the field survey in west Bengal it is found 68.7% Bhumij family do not aware about their democratic rights. It is very significant result about Bhumij community.

Table No-10: Average Percentage of Some Notable Changes in the Bhumij Community in Their Socio-Political Context in the State of West Bengal.

STATE	TOTAL NO OF FAMILY	DIMENTION OF NOTEABLE CHANGES	NUMBER OF FAMILY	PERCENTAGE
West Bengal	255	Gender equity	188	73.72
		Economic progression	60	23.52
		Occupational change	49	19.21
		Educational awareness	98	38.43
		Social inclusion	145	56.86
		Improvement of status	122	47.84
		Political participation	64	25.09
		Cultural development	136	53.33
Financial opportunity	14	5.49		

FINDINGS

- About 58.43% of the Bhumij family members attend the "Gramsobha meeting".
- Only 55.29% (141) of the Bhumij family said that the panchayat gives importance to their opinions in Gramsobha meetings.
- About 74.12% (189) of the Bhumij family are going to "Grampanchayat" to report various problems in their community
- Only 5.88% of Bhumij family were position in local panchayat in west Bengal
- About 68.7% Bhumij family do not aware about their democratic rights.
- only 1.96% of Bhumij families found inter-caste marriage.
- About 67.06% (171) of the Bhumij family in West Bengal does not know about the political context in the country.
- About 40.39% (103) of the family opinion is that upper caste people and Bhumij people were invited to each other to their ceremonies
- About 62.36% family income belongs to less than 8000 rupees per month.
- About 27.34% (225) people are daily labourers. Although their daily wage is one hundred and fifty to two hundred rupees, 44.59% (367) people main occupation is cultivation.
- About 73.72% Bhumij family seen in cases of gender equity.



CONCLUSION

In the sphere of the empowerment of Bhumij tribes, notable progression is anticipated about the distribution of authority to the grass root level of their society. The present study has shown grave uncertainties regarding the tribal developmental programmes which are lacking synchronization and timely execution. The reality is that the weakest bond in the series of the entire process of tribal development and empowerment is the execution element through democratic rights and values in truest sense. The tribal development agenda is still incapable to put into practice effectively with the existing strict and multifarious structure of various developmental agencies. They are still living in solitude and their life style illustrate modest transformation over the years. The need of the hour is to follow the multi-dimensional approach to tribal development and their empowerment. There is no other option rather a dire need of the variety of schemes for Bhumij tribal population in terms of obliteration of the impediments of the access to education. Genuine development of the Bhumij tribe and empowerment would necessitate that tribal communities should themselves be engaged in self-management rather than completely depending on the management and complete negation of social exclusion.

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USE OF CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGIES IN DIGITAL AGE FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In the rapidly evolving landscape of higher education, the integration of cutting-edge technologies has become increasingly prevalent and crucial. This abstract aims to highlight the use of cutting-edge technologies in the digital age for effective teaching in higher education.

The report explores various cutting-edge technologies that are currently being used, including Learning Management Systems (LMS), Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR), Artificial Intelligence (AI), Gamification, Online Collaboration Tools, Mobile Apps, Data Analytics, Open Educational Resources (OER), Internet of Things (IoT), and Adaptive Learning Systems. These technologies revolutionize the teaching and learning experience by enhancing engagement, personalizing learning, providing access to rich resources, promoting collaboration and communication, facilitating real-world applications, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity, and enabling continuous feedback and assessment. Additionally, they equip students with future-oriented skills required in the digital age.

Implementing cutting-edge technologies in teaching involves research and development, software development, hardware development, data collection and analysis, connectivity and networking, integration and deployment, cybersecurity, and collaboration and partnerships. The successful implementation of these technologies requires consideration of cost, access, training and support, technical issues and compatibility, privacy and security, pedagogical effectiveness, learning curve for students, and ethical considerations. To effectively integrate these technologies into higher education teaching, best practices are recommended. These include identifying learning goals, staying informed about emerging technologies, starting with pedagogy, emphasizing active learning, providing training and support, fostering a culture of innovation, considering accessibility and inclusivity, evaluating effectiveness, promoting digital literacy, and collaborating with experts.

By embracing cutting-edge technologies in the digital age, higher education institutions can transform teaching and learning, making it more engaging, personalized, accessible, collaborative, and relevant. However, it is important to address the challenges and limitations associated with these technologies and ensure their thoughtful integration to achieve the desired educational outcomes.

KEYWORDS: *cutting-edge technologies, digital age, effective teaching, higher education, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, online open educational resources, internet of things (IOT), Learning Management Systems (LMS).*

INTRODUCTION

In the rapidly evolving digital age, cutting-edge technologies are playing a vital role in transforming the landscape of higher education. These technologies have the potential to revolutionize the way teaching and learning are approached, offering new possibilities for personalized instruction, immersive experiences, data-driven insights, and collaborative engagement. From artificial intelligence and virtual reality to learning management systems and data analytics, the use of these technologies is reshaping the education sector.

This report aims to explore the effective utilization of cutting-edge technologies in higher education for teaching purposes.

We will delve into the benefits of using these technologies, the challenges and limitations encountered in their implementation, and strategies for maximizing their potential in educational settings. By understanding how these technologies are changing the face of education, we can unlock their transformative power and create a more engaging, inclusive, and effective learning environment for students in higher education.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

- To identify the relationship between Technology and Education .
- To identify cutting edges technologies for teaching in digital age.



- To identify the uses of cutting edges technologies for effective teaching in higher education.
- To identify the cutting edges technologies in digital age for teaching in higher education.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the relationship between Technology and Education.
- What are the uses of cutting edges technologies for effective teaching in higher education.

METHODOLOGY

- ✓ A qualitative approach is used in this work.
- ✓ This research was conducted with the Data collection from primary and secondary sources.
- ✓ In-depth research of reliable and valid sources of information and Sources used in this study Of magazines, websites and articles.

FINDING'S AND DISCUSSIONS OF THIS STUDY

➤ Objectives-1: To identify the relationship between Technology and Education .

The relationship between technology and education is significant and has brought about transformative changes in the field of education. Technology has revolutionized the way teaching and learning occur, providing various tools and resources that enhance the educational experience for both students and educators. Here are some key aspects of the relationship between technology and education:

- **Access to Information:** Technology has made it easier than ever for students and educators to access a vast amount of information. With the internet and digital resources, students can quickly and efficiently research and gather information on various topics. Online libraries, databases, and educational websites provide a wealth of information, increasing the depth and breadth of learning possibilities.
- **Enriched Learning Experiences:** Technology has enriched traditional teaching methods by introducing interactive and engaging learning experiences. Multimedia presentations, simulations, virtual reality, and educational apps enable students to explore and comprehend concepts in a more immersive and interactive way. These tools help make learning more enjoyable and effective.
- **Personalized Learning:** Technology enables personalized learning experiences tailored to individual student needs. Adaptive learning platforms and intelligent tutoring systems can adjust the learning pace and content based on each

student's abilities and progress. This ensures that students receive customized learning paths and support, facilitating better learning outcomes.

- **Collaboration and Communication:** Technology has facilitated collaboration and communication among students and educators. Online platforms, discussion boards, video conferences, and collaborative tools allow students to work together on projects, share ideas, and communicate with their teachers and peers from anywhere. These tools foster teamwork, critical thinking, and communication skills.
- **Global Connections:** Technology has broken down geographical barriers in education. Students can connect with their peers from different countries, participate in online collaborative projects, and gain cross-cultural understanding and perspectives. This global connectivity broadens their horizons and prepares them for a culturally diverse world.
- **Skill Development:** Technology equips students with essential digital skills required in today's workforce. By utilizing technology tools and software, students develop skills in critical thinking, problem-solving, digital literacy, creativity, and collaboration, which are highly valued in the job market. Technology helps prepare students for the demands of the digital age.
- **Accessibility and Inclusivity:** Technology promotes inclusivity by providing accessibility options for students with disabilities. Assistive technologies, such as screen readers, speech recognition software, and adaptive devices, enable students with disabilities to access and engage in educational content. Furthermore, online learning platforms and remote education opportunities ensure that education is accessible to all, regardless of their physical location or circumstances.

While technology plays a crucial role in education, it is important to use it in a balanced and purposeful manner, with appropriate guidance and supervision. Educators play a vital role in integrating technology effectively into the curriculum and ensuring its seamless integration with traditional teaching methods. By leveraging technology responsibly, we can create an educational environment that maximizes learning outcomes and prepares students for the future.

➤ Objectives-2: To identify cutting edges technologies for teaching in digital age.

The digital age has revolutionized the field of education, opening up new possibilities for teaching and learning. In this



report, we will explore some of the cutting-edge technologies that are reshaping the educational landscape. These technologies offer innovative approaches to personalize learning, enhance engagement, improve accessibility, and provide real-world application of knowledge. While there are numerous technologies available, we will focus on the following key advancements in teaching for the digital age:

- **Personalized Learning:** One of the key advancements in teaching technology is personalized learning. This approach utilizes technology to customize education to meet the unique needs of each student. It allows for the adaptation of the pace of learning and the modality of instruction based on individual requirements and preferences. Technology enables the delivery of tailored content, assessments, and feedback to students, which leads to improved engagement, higher retention rates, and better academic performance.
- **Distributed Cognition:** Another cutting-edge technology for teaching is the concept of distributed cognition. Educators are utilizing technology to create digitally enhanced learning experiences that maximize interaction and communication. This approach recognizes that learning is not confined to an individual's mind but instead occurs through social interactions and the use of tools. By leveraging tools such as hands-on activities, simulators, and games, educators can encourage active engagement, critical thinking, problem-solving, and teamwork skills.
- **Computer Modeling:** Computer modeling is transforming the way complex concepts are taught in subjects such as science and coding. By using computer models, students can visualize abstract data and systems, making it easier to understand and manipulate. These models provide interactive simulations that enhance conceptual understanding, promote data analysis, and allow students to experiment with variables. Computer modeling technology fosters deeper learning, retention, and application of knowledge.
- **Complementing Traditional Learning:** In the digital age, technology should be used to complement traditional classroom learning rather than replace it. Teachers are leveraging technology as a supplement to in-person instruction to enhance teaching and learning experiences. Online platforms, educational apps, and digital resources provide opportunities for students to engage with content, access additional resources, and work at their own pace. This approach leverages students' intuitive relationships with technology while still emphasizing interpersonal skills development.
- **Automation for Sustainability and Cost Efficiency:** Cutting-edge technologies offer automated, self-adaptive platforms for continuous carbon and cost improvement in education. These technologies enable

educational institutions to optimize energy consumption, reduce costs, and contribute to sustainability efforts. By automating systems that monitor and regulate energy usage, savings can be redirected towards scholarships and lower tuition costs, benefiting students and the institution as a whole.

- **Shortening the Feedback Loop:** Digital technologies play a crucial role in providing instant feedback to students. This is particularly evident in areas such as coding, where software can check the quality of code written by students and provide immediate suggestions for improvement. By shortening the feedback loop, students receive timely guidance and encouragement, leading to faster skill development and accelerated learning.
- **Internship Programs:** Collaboration between established IT companies and educational institutions has led to the development of internship programs. These programs provide students with access to cutting-edge technologies that may not be available on campus. Through internships, students gain real-life training and on-the-job experience, preparing them for the demands of the industry. This hands-on approach bridges the gap between theory and practice, fostering a deeper understanding of the application of knowledge.
- **Increased Accessibility:** Technology has significantly enhanced access to education, making it more available and accessible globally. Online learning platforms and resources provide opportunities for students from different geographical locations to access educational materials and participate in courses or programs. This expansion of educational options fosters innovation, diversifies perspectives, and promotes lifelong learning.

The digital age has brought forth a wide range of cutting-edge technologies that are transforming the field of education. Personalized learning, distributed cognition, computer modeling, and complementary approaches to traditional learning are revolutionizing the way we teach and learn. Additionally, automation, instant feedback, internship programs, and increased accessibility are further accelerating the advancement of education in the digital age. By embracing these technologies, educational institutions can create a more inclusive, engaging, and effective learning environment for students, preparing them for success in the digital era.

➤ **Objectives-3: To identify the uses of cutting edges technologies for effective teaching in higher education.**

In higher education, cutting-edge technologies have the potential to revolutionize teaching practices and enhance the learning experience for students. These technologies are being applied to various aspects of teaching to improve engagement,



personalization, and overall educational outcomes. Here are some key uses of cutting-edge technologies for effective teaching in higher education:

- **Personalized Learning:** One of the most significant benefits of cutting-edge technologies is their ability to provide personalized learning experiences. Technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and adaptive learning systems analyze student data and provide customized content and recommendations based on their individual needs and preferences. This allows for tailored learning paths that cater to each student's strengths and weaknesses, promoting more effective learning.
- **Interactive and Immersive Learning:** Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies are being used to create immersive learning environments, where students can engage with realistic simulations and visualize complex concepts. These technologies are particularly useful in fields like medicine, engineering, and architecture, where hands-on experience and visualization are crucial. By bringing the real world into the classroom, VR and AR technologies make learning more engaging, interactive, and memorable.
- **Collaborative Learning:** Technology enables collaborative learning opportunities, allowing students to work together on projects, participate in online discussions, and provide feedback to their peers. Online platforms and tools facilitate real-time collaboration and communication, regardless of physical distance. This promotes teamwork, critical thinking, and communication skills, which are essential for success in the modern workforce.
- **Efficient Assessment and Feedback:** Cutting-edge technologies streamline the assessment process by automating grading and providing instant feedback to students. Online assessment tools can quickly analyze student responses, provide detailed feedback, and generate performance analytics. This saves time for instructors and allows students to promptly identify areas for improvement and track their progress, enhancing the effectiveness of the learning process.
- **Access to Global Resources:** With technology, students have access to a vast amount of educational resources from around the world. Online libraries, digital textbooks, and educational websites offer a wide range of information and materials that enrich the learning experience. This access to global resources allows students to explore diverse perspectives and stay updated with the latest knowledge and research in their field of study.
- **Flexibility and Convenience:** Technology enables flexible and asynchronous learning, allowing students to access educational materials and resources at their own pace and convenience. Online courses, video lectures, and mobile learning apps provide flexibility for students with busy schedules or those in remote locations. This ensures

that education is accessible to a wider audience and promotes lifelong learning.

- **Real-World Application:** Cutting-edge technologies support the application of knowledge in practical contexts. For example, VR and AR technologies allow students to experience real-world scenarios and apply their learning in simulated environments. This bridges the gap between theory and practice, making learning more meaningful and relevant.
- **Gamification:** Gamification techniques integrate game elements and mechanics into educational activities to increase student engagement and motivation. This can involve the use of game-based learning platforms, badges, leaderboards, and interactive quizzes. By making learning enjoyable and interactive, gamification enhances student motivation and creates a positive learning experience.

Implementing cutting-edge technologies in higher education presents challenges such as cost, infrastructure requirements, and resistance to change. However, by adopting best practices, such as defining clear objectives, providing training and support, and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the technologies, higher education institutions can effectively integrate these technologies and harness their full potential for effective teaching and learning.

➤ **Objectives-4: To identify the cutting edges technologies in digital age for teaching in higher education.**

The current trends in technology for teaching in higher education are constantly evolving, driven by advancements in digital technology and the need to adapt to the digital age. Here are some cutting-edge technologies that are reshaping education in higher institutions:

- **E-learning:** E-learning or online education has gained significant popularity in recent years. It allows students to access course materials, lectures, and assignments anytime and anywhere through digital platforms. E-learning promotes flexibility and personalized learning experiences.
- **Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR):** VR and AR technologies offer immersive and interactive learning experiences. They allow students to explore realistic simulations, visit virtual environments, and engage with three-dimensional content. These technologies are particularly beneficial for subjects that require hands-on practice, such as medical training and engineering design.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** AI is being used in various ways to enhance teaching and learning. It can personalize learning experiences, provide instant feedback to students, and automate routine administrative tasks. AI can also analyze large sets of data to identify patterns and make data-driven decisions for improving educational outcomes.



- **Internet of Things (IoT):** IoT technologies enable the connection and communication of smart devices, creating a networked ecosystem in educational settings. IoT devices can collect data, automate processes, and improve resource management. For example, IoT can be utilized for tracking attendance, monitoring classroom conditions, and optimizing energy usage.
- **Cloud Computing:** Cloud-based platforms provide real-time access to learning resources and foster collaboration among students and educators. Cloud computing also offers scalability, cost savings, and data security for educational institutions. It enables seamless sharing of resources, collaborative project work, and efficient data storage and management.
- **Chatbots:** Chatbots are AI-powered virtual assistants that can provide instant support and guidance to students. They can answer frequently asked questions, assist in enrollment processes, and offer personalized recommendations. Chatbots enhance user experience and provide timely assistance, especially in large classrooms or online learning environments.
- **Gamification:** Gamification techniques integrate game elements into educational activities to make learning more engaging and enjoyable. It promotes active participation, competition, and problem-solving skills. Educational games, quizzes, and rewards systems are some examples of gamification used in higher education.
- **Blockchain:** Blockchain technology ensures secure and transparent transactions, which can be valuable for verifying educational credentials, certificates, and transcripts. Blockchain can enhance credentialing systems, promote data integrity, and facilitate secure data exchange between educational institutions.

These cutting-edge technologies offer numerous opportunities to enhance teaching and learning in higher education. By adopting these technologies, institutions can provide more flexible and personalized learning experiences, improve engagement and collaboration, and prepare students for the digital age.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the use of cutting-edge technologies in higher education has the potential to revolutionize teaching and learning in the digital age. These technologies, such as virtual reality, augmented reality, artificial intelligence, and online learning platforms, offer a multitude of benefits to both educators and students. By incorporating these technologies into their teaching practices, educators can create immersive and interactive learning environments, enhance access to information, personalize learning experiences, and promote collaboration and communication among students. These technologies also provide opportunities for real-world simulations, global learning, and career readiness, preparing students for the demands of the modern workforce. However,

implementing cutting-edge technologies in higher education does come with its challenges. Institutions must address factors such as cost, infrastructure, staff training and support, resistance to change, access and equity, privacy and security, as well as scalability and sustainability. Despite these challenges, the benefits of using cutting-edge technologies in higher education far outweigh the drawbacks. They have the ability to engage students in a more dynamic way, improve access to educational resources, promote personalized learning, foster collaboration, enhance accessibility and inclusion, and prepare students for future careers.

As technology continues to advance at a rapid pace, it is essential for higher education institutions to embrace these cutting-edge technologies, strategically integrate them into their curricula, and provide the necessary support and training for educators and students alike. By doing so, institutions can transform the educational landscape, enhance the learning experience, and equip students with the skills and knowledge needed to thrive in the digital age.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY INTERVENTION PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH-TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION CENTER (DOH-TRC)

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14656>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14656

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program operated by the Department of Health-Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (DOH-TRC) in the Philippines. The research focused on four components of the program, namely the Residential, Outpatient, Aftercare, and Recovery Home programs. The study determined the areas of success and those requiring improvement to enhance the overall effectiveness of each program. Structured questionnaires and surveys were administered to two groups of respondents – program staff and patients – who had received the respective intervention programs.

The survey questions were designed to evaluate the effectiveness of various aspects of the programs, such as treatment plan individualization, program implementation fidelity, program structure, family involvement, patient support systems, post-treatment monitoring, relapse prevention, and post-recovery support. The statistical analysis revealed significant insights into the effectiveness of each program. The Residential and Recovery Home programs received high mean scores, indicating that staff and patients perceived them as highly effective. However, the Outpatient and Aftercare programs demonstrated areas requiring attention and improvement. The Outpatient Program showed that family support, patient anxiety towards reintegration into the community, and the absence of a program for patient and family interaction were significant concerns.

For the Aftercare Program, areas of concern included the lack of a structured patient monitoring system and financial support for staff assigned to monitor aftercare patients. The findings offered valuable insights into areas that needed enhancement to ensure optimal patient outcomes. Based on the data findings, a comprehensive action plan was developed to improve the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program. The action plan involved specific key performance indicators, activities, budget allocations, timelines, personnel involvement, and continuous quality improvement efforts tailored to each program. The study provided information on the advantages and disadvantages of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program implemented by DOH-TRC.

By implementing the proposed action plan, the center can further improve the effectiveness of its Residential, Outpatient, Aftercare, and Recovery Home programs, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes and contributing to the program's overall success in combating substance abuse and promoting lasting recovery. Continuous evaluation and improvement will be essential to ensure the program remains responsive to the evolving needs of its participants and consistently delivers high-quality care.

KEYWORDS: *Rehabilitation, Residential Program, Outpatient Program, Aftercare Program, Recovery Home Program*

INTRODUCTION

The therapeutic community intervention program implemented by the Department of Health-Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (DOH-TRC) holds immense potential to address the complex challenges individuals in the criminal justice system face.

This dissertation explores the effectiveness of the DOH-TRC's therapeutic community intervention program by examining its impact on recidivism rates, psychological well-being, and successful reintegration into the community.

There are numerous related criminology studies which have contextualized and enhanced the discussion, highlighting the significance of therapeutic interventions in lowering criminal behavior and promoting rehabilitation. The excerpt provided discusses the setting for therapeutic interventions in the field of criminology. It highlights several relevant studies that stress how crucial these interventions are for lowering criminal behavior and fostering rehabilitation.

As a result, this dissertation aims to thoroughly evaluate the therapeutic community intervention program of the DOH-TRC by building on these critical studies. In addition, this study aims to advance evidence-based practices in criminology by



conducting an empirical investigation using quantitative methodologies. It also seeks to add to the body of existing knowledge. The dissertation investigates the program's impact on recidivism rates, psychological health, and successful social reintegration.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Smith et al. (2016) conducted a longitudinal study to analyze the impact of therapeutic communities on recidivism rates. The study proved that the reoffending rate was significantly lower among participants who underwent the intervention than those in the control group, highlighting the positive effects of such treatments. Martinez (2016) researched the psychological aspects of therapeutic communities, focusing on improving participants' emotional and mental health. Brown (2016) significantly contributed to our understanding of successful reintegration by highlighting the value of education, social support, and vocational training within therapeutic communities. Their research emphasized these components' role in assisting inmates' transition from prison to productive, law-abiding lives.

These studies mainly show the advantages of therapeutic communities for recidivism reduction (Smith et al., 2016), mental health improvement (Martinez, 2016), and effective reintegration via job training and social assistance (Brown, 2016). A lack of qualified mental health professionals frequently limits the ability of therapeutic intervention programs to provide adequate care, especially in low- and middle-income countries (WHO, 2020). It is possible that many therapeutic intervention programs do not provide patients with enough follow-up treatment, which would restrict their efficacy and make it challenging for patients to maintain their mental health over time. (Weintraub, et. al., 2017). It may be easy to assess these programs' actual effectiveness and make improvements over time (Smith, 2019). According to the study (Tagle, et. al., 2017), substance use disorder in the Philippines (Aranas, 2019) provides a comprehensive review of the existing studies on substance disorders in the Philippines. Substance use disorders in the Philippines Challenges and Opportunities for the Department of Health, Health System, and Reform (Quimbo, et. al., 2018).

The Substance Abuse in the Philippines (Gatchalian, et. al., 2019) study reviews the literature on substance abuse in the Philippines, including drug relapse. One author emphasizes the need for comprehensive research on the effectiveness of therapeutic community intervention programs in the Philippines (Cruz, 2017). In their publication, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Interventions in the Philippine Setting," Cruz highlights the importance of conducting empirical studies to evaluate these programs' outcomes and identify improvement areas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program of the Department

of Health's Treatment and Rehabilitation Center. Specifically, this research sought to answer to the following questions:

1. How may the groups of respondents be described in terms of;
 - 1.1. Educational attainment,
 - 1.2. Case of a person who used drugs,
 - 1.3. Length of stay in the center,
 - 1.4. Place of confinement?
2. How may the effectiveness of the therapeutic intervention program of the Department of Health-Treatment Rehabilitation Center (DOH-TRC) for the person who used drugs be described in terms of
 - 2.1. Residential program (therapeutic community)
 - 2.2. Out-patient program,
 - 2.3. Aftercare programs,
 - 2.4. Recovery home program,
3. Is there a significant difference in the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program of the Department of Health-Treatment Rehabilitation Center (DOH-TRC)?
4. What are the challenges in the implementation of the Therapeutic Intervention Program of the Department of Health-Treatment Rehabilitation Center?
5. From the study findings, what program can be proposed to enhance the implementation of a therapeutic intervention program at the Department of Health-Treatment Rehabilitation Center?

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study employed a quantitative research design that involved the systematic collection and analysis of numerical data to address research questions and test hypotheses. In the context of the conducted study, which aimed to assess the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program offered by the Department of Health's Treatment and Rehabilitation Center, a quantitative research design proved particularly appropriate due to its structured and objective nature. This approach enabled the precise measurement of variables, the application of statistical analysis, and the identification of patterns and relationships within the data, (Zhu et al, 2023).

Research Method

The research design for this study involved a quantitative descriptive survey method, which systematically measured and analyzed specific characteristics, behaviors, opinions, and attitudes within a targeted population or sample. In addition to utilizing standardized questionnaires to collect numerical data, this research supplemented the survey with semi-structured interviews to gain deeper insights into the handling of drug dependents by the DOH TRC Bicutan.

Population of the Study

The population of the study covers two groups, namely (a) Department of Health Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (DOH-TRC) staff and (b) Department of Health Treatment and



Rehabilitation Center (DOH-TRC) patients. The presents is an overview of the respondent groups in this study, comprising two distinct categories. The first group encompasses 60 Staff members, representing 33% of the total respondents. The second group consists of 120 Patients, constituting 67% of the overall respondent population.

Data Gathering Tools

In alignment with the chosen quantitative research approach, the researcher meticulously followed a systematic data gathering process. To enhance the effectiveness of the data collection tool, a tryout was conducted, and necessary adjustments were made. Subsequently, the final version of the questionnaire was prepared. Multiple copies of the questionnaire were reproduced, and the researcher personally distributed them to the selected participants. The questionnaire underwent a rigorous review and approval process by a respected health program officer known for their expertise in the field. This meticulous review aimed to bolster the questionnaire's reliability and appropriateness for the study.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers diligently ensured the questionnaire's clarity and appropriateness through rigorous testing before finalizing its draft. Once approved, the questionnaire was reproduced in the required number of copies and personally distributed to selected respondents. In addition to questionnaire administration, interviews were conducted as a complementary data-gathering method. Before finalizing the questionnaire, a validation interview process was conducted with a subset of respondents to ensure its accuracy and effectiveness. This step involved engaging in interviews with selected participants to assess their comprehension of the questionnaire's content, wording, and relevance. The validation interview aimed to uncover any potential ambiguities, biases, or areas of confusion in the questionnaire, enabling necessary adjustments to enhance its clarity and validity. This iterative process of obtaining feedback directly from respondents significantly contributed to improving the questionnaire's quality and the likelihood of obtaining reliable data.

Ethical Considerations

The researcher meticulously upheld stringent ethical principles throughout the study's implementation, placing a paramount emphasis on informed consent, risk reduction, participant benefits, and the safeguarding of privacy and confidentiality. Informed Consent to ensure the utmost transparency and participant autonomy, a comprehensive informed consent form was thoughtfully crafted. Risk Reduction and Privacy throughout the data collection phase, stringent ethical considerations guided the use of questionnaires and interview guides. Protection of participant confidentiality and information security were of paramount importance. Benefits and Voluntary Participation the principle of voluntary participation was consistently reinforced,

ensuring that individuals freely chose to partake in the study without any form of coercion. Special Considerations for Vulnerable Groups special ethical safeguards were instituted when engaging with specific groups, such as minors, women, senior citizens, persons deprived of liberty, persons with disabilities, and other sectors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. *The Level of Effectiveness of the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Residential Program.*

The assessment reveals that the program is highly effective, with an overall mean score of 3.29. The assessment considered several key program indicators, most of which were rated as highly effective. These indicators include:

1. "The program promotes self-help and mutual help," achieving a mean score of 3.55.
2. "The employees of the center assist patients in improving their patience and positively influencing patient behavior," with a mean score of 3.54.
3. "The program implemented by the center includes an orientation process and engagement with new patients," scoring 3.50.
4. "The program helps patients develop spirituality," achieving a mean score of 3.40.
5. "The program implemented by the center aids patients in understanding and overcoming anxiety related to their family and community," with a score of 3.34.
6. "The center provides a treatment area conducive to a therapeutic program," receiving a mean score of 3.33.
7. "The center offers patients a range of medical services, including the management of withdrawal symptoms and co-occurring psychiatric conditions," also scoring 3.33.
8. "The services of the center create an emotionally and physically safe environment for patients," with a mean score of 3.30. However, it's important to note that "The program implemented by the center having a graduated system of sanctions for deviant/negative behavior" was rated as less effective, with a mean score of 2.48.

The remaining program indicators were generally rated as effective, with the following mean scores:

- "The program implemented by the center includes rewards or privileges for patients" with a mean score of 3.23.
- "The program offers opportunities for access to educational programs and vocational/technical skills training to facilitate effective patient reintegration into mainstream society," scoring 3.19.

These assessment findings provide valuable insights into the overall effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community intervention program, highlighting its strengths and areas for potential improvement.



Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The service of the center provides an emotionally and physically safe environment for the patient.	3.55	HE	3.05	E	3.30	HE
2. The program implemented by the center has an orientation process and engagement with the new patient.	3.58	HE	3.42	HE	3.50	HE
3. The program implemented by the center helps the patient to understand and overcome the anxiety from their family and the community.	3.53	HE	3.15	E	3.34	HE
4. The center provides a treatment area conducive to a therapeutic program.	3.54	HE	3.12	E	3.33	HE
5. The program implemented by the center has a reward or privileges given to the patient.	3.30	HE	3.16	E	3.23	E
6. The employee of the center helps patients to improve their patience and have a positive impact on the behavior of patients.	3.56	HE	3.52	HE	3.54	HE
7. The program promotes self-help and mutual help.	3.57	HE	3.53	HE	3.55	HE
8. The program helps patients develop spirituality.	3.55	HE	3.25	E	3.40	E
9. The program implemented by the center has a graduated system of sanctions on deviant/negative behavior.	2.85	E	2.10	LE	2.48	LE
10. The center provides patients range of medical services including management of withdrawal symptoms and co-occurring psychiatric conditions.	3.35	HE	3.15	E	3.33	HE
11. The program includes opportunity to access educational programs and vocational/technical skills training to facilitate the effective reintegration of patients to mainstream society.	3.30	HE	3.08	E	3.19	E
Overall	3.43	HE	3.14	E	3.29	HE

Both the interview findings and the study's outcomes strongly corroborate the remarkable effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program at DOH-TRC Bicutan. These findings resonate with the research conducted by Shin and Ahn (2023), which delved into the experiences of teenagers during their stays in mental health hospitals, mutual support, as highlighted in Beck et al.'s (2023) research on adults seeking assistance for various addictive behaviors, including methamphetamine use, emphasized the significance of peer support networks, such as SMART Recovery online groups, in addiction recovery.

Mean Distribution on the Level of Effectiveness of the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Out-Patients Programs

This evaluation underscores the program's high effectiveness, as indicated by an overall mean score of 3.38. Crucially, all indicators within the outpatient program received high ratings, affirming its success in addressing essential areas for treatment and rehabilitation. These highly rated indicators encompass:

1. "The program of the center helps patients develop social skills," with an impressive mean of 3.55.

2. "The staff of the center shows a good rapport to motivate the patient/s," achieving a mean score of 3.42.
3. "The program includes the opportunity to access educational programs and vocational/technical skills training to facilitate the effective reintegration of patients into mainstream society," with a commendable mean rating of 3.36.
4. "The program helps patients obtain knowledge & skills in preventing relapse," receiving a substantial mean score of 3.28.
5. "The staff in the center employs motivational enhancement strategies to facilitate behavior change," garnering a noteworthy mean rating of 3.27.

The assessment of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program's effectiveness at DOH-TRC Bicutan, particularly within the Outpatient Program, is presented in Table 11.



Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The staff in the center employs motivational enhancement strategies to facilitate behavior change.	3.35	HE	3.18	E	3.27	HE
2. The staff of the center shows a good rapport to motivate the patient/s.	3.58	HE	3.25	E	3.42	HE
3. The program of the center help patients develops social skills.	3.55	HE	3.55	HE	3.55	HE
4. The program helps patients obtain knowledge & skills in preventing relapse.	3.35	HE	3.20	E	3.28	HE
5. The program includes the opportunity to access educational programs and vocational/technical skills training to facilitate the effective reintegration of patients into mainstream society.	3.40	HE	3.32	HE	3.36	HE
Overall	3.45	HE	3.30	HE	3.38	HE

In alignment with these findings and to further underscore the effectiveness of therapeutic community interventions, the study conducted by Leon and Unterrainer (2020), titled "The Therapeutic Community: A Unique Social Psychological Approach to the Treatment of Addictions and Related Disorders," adds substantial weight to our assessment. The findings are consistent with research conducted by Karnieli-Miller et al. (2023), which delves into the multifaceted roles of medical clowns beyond mere entertainment. This finding resonates with

the study conducted by Solbakken et al. (2023), which explores patients' perspectives on their interactions with physiotherapists during subacute stroke rehabilitation.

Mean Distribution of the Assessment on the Level of Effectiveness of the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of After Care Program

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The program includes an opportunity to access educational programs and vocational/technical skills training to facilitate the effective reintegration of patients to mainstream society.	3.30	HE	3.25	E	3.28	HE
2. The program of the center provides activities that promote emotional, social, spiritual and growth of the patient.	3.35	HE	3.30	HE	3.33	HE
3. The program of the center has an activity that promotes pro-social values and social reintegration of patients.	3.56	HE	3.52	HE	3.54	HE
4. The program of the center set an activity that includes vocational/technical skills training for the patient.	3.25	E	3.20	HE	3.23	E
5. The center has a family program in which the patients and the family interaction that provides support from families.	3.60	HE	3.58	HE	3.59	HE
6. The center has a program that provides seminars, and workshops on relapse prevention, individual counseling, group therapy session, family dialogue and therapy, case management, and random drug testing.	3.32	HE	3.30	HE	3.31	HE
7. The patient is mandatory to report to the staff of center to monitor if the patients are following the program.	3.40	HE	3.28	HE	3.34	HE
8. The center will recommend to the court to arrest the patient, if the patient failure to comply with the program.	3.60	HE	3.55	HE	3.58	HE
Overall	3.42	HE	3.37	HE	3.40	HE

Overall, the assessment outcomes highlight the After-Care Program's remarkable effectiveness in providing comprehensive support and guidance to participants during their recovery journey, with a particular emphasis on family involvement, accountability, and the promotion of pro-social values.

Similarly, Razaghi et al. (2023) investigated socio-cultural barriers to drug addiction treatment in Iran. This approach can provide a transformative opportunity for individuals to access necessary support, address addiction issues, and potentially reintegrate into society as productive members, (Gonzales, 2023). On top of that, Lai et al., (2023) investigates the relative efficacy



of mindfulness-based relapse prevention among illicit drug abusers through a randomized clinical trial.

Mean Distribution on the Level of Effectiveness of the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The center has program specific for non-substance addiction.	3.58	HE	3.18	E	3.38	HE
2. The center has strategies in place to ensure that patients participate in the program.	3.38	HE	3.25	E	3.32	HE
3. The center had close coordination with anti-drug abuse councils, supportive patients, recovery and other stakeholders.	3.56	HE	3.15	E	3.36	HE
4. The program includes an opportunity to access educational programs and vocational/technical skills training to facilitate the effective reintegration of patients to mainstream society.	3.55	HE	3.23	E	3.39	HE
Overall	3.52	HE	3.20	E	3.36	HE

Table above presents the assessment of the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program at the DOH-TRC Bicutan, focusing on the Recovery Home Program. The study indicates that the program is highly effective, with an overall mean of 3.36. It is noteworthy that all indicators are considered highly effective. The indicator establishing coordination about the coordination with anti-drug abuse councils, supportive patients, recovery and other stakeholders acquired 3.38 which is effective.

Remarkably, both staff and patients share a positive perception of the program, with staff providing it with a mean rating of 3.52 and patients rating it with a mean score of 3.20. It is important to acknowledge that the cited study, titled "A Qualitative Study of the Experiences of Moving on from a Non-Residential

program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Recovery Home Program

This study shows that it is highly effective with an overall mean of 3.36. It is highly effective to the Staff with a mean of 3.52. However, Patients considered this as effective with a mean of 3.20. All indicators are highly effective.

Democratic Therapeutic Community" by Hewitson (2021), while providing valuable insights into therapeutic communities, may not directly align with the specific findings presented in the interview data. This agrees with the research conducted by Hechanova et.al., (2023) investigates biopsychosocial predictors of drug dependence among Filipino drug users in community-based drug rehabilitation. The research by Hechanova et al. (2023) explores community-based drug rehabilitation and care within Philippine local governments.

Mean Distribution on the Problems Encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Residential Program

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The staff assigned to the patients to secure the environment and handling patient is lack of training in handling patients.	2.10	LS	2.08	LS	2.09	LS
2. The patients and the staff have good communication.	1.85	LS	2.00	LS	1.93	LS
3. The program of the center is not strictly implemented.	1.95	LS	3.15	S	2.55	S
4. There are patients who failed to comply the program.	3.20	S	3.18	S	3.19	S
5. The patients disrespect the staff of the center.	3.25	S	3.30	S	3.28	VS
6. Hard to engage the patients in the social gathering.	2.28	LS	2.25	LS	2.27	LS
7. The staff has encountered difficulties to bring out the patient's talent.	2.75	S	2.10	LS	2.43	LS
Overall	2.48	LS	2.58	S	2.53	S

Addressing these challenges necessitates a multifaceted approach, including staff training, clear communication strategies, and fostering a culture of respect within the therapeutic community. It is essential to prioritize these efforts to ensure the effective delivery of care and positive outcomes for both staff and patients within the program. The findings of this data are in line with the research conducted by Ardman et al.

(2023), which affirms that disrespect can lead to a hostile working environment, negatively affecting staff morale and their ability to deliver optimal care. It diverts attention and resources away from patient care as staff must address and manage conflicts arising from disrespectful interactions (Alsharif et al., 2023). Zahin et al. (2023) added that patient disrespect also has implications for patient outcomes. Another concerning issue is



that some patients failed to comply with the program, with a mean rating of 3.19. Kumar (2023) also pointed out that patients who fail to comply with their prescribed treatment programs can have several significant implications. Non-compliant patients can also strain patient-provider relationships, as healthcare professionals might become frustrated or feel powerless when their recommendations are ignored (Yunilisiah, 2023). Lastly, non-compliance may lead to feelings of guilt, frustration, or regret for patients, negatively affecting their emotional well-

being and overall quality of life (Liu, 2023). Malik (2023) also suggested that addressing non-compliance requires a comprehensive approach.

Mean Distribution on the Problems Encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Out-patient Program

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The patient has difficulties overcoming the anxiety from their family to the community.	3.28	S	3.35	S	3.32	S
2. The patients have no direct support from the family if the family discovers that the patient is a drug addict.	3.20	S	3.40	VS	3.30	S
3. There is no program for the patient and family interaction.	2.85	S	3.00	S	2.93	S
4. The facility of the center is conducive for the patients.	1.40	NS	1.45	LS	1.43	NS
5. The barangay and the center have no agreement for the out-patient.	1.95	LS	2.18	LS	2.07	LS
Overall	2.54	S	2.68	S	2.61	S

The findings from the table indicate that implementing the Therapeutic Community intervention program at DOH-TRC Bicutan, specifically in the Outpatient Program, is perceived as serious, with an overall mean of 2.61. It suggests that significant challenges and problems were encountered in the program's execution, which requires attention and improvement. Both staff and patients expressed concerns, with staff rating the seriousness slightly lower mean of 2.54 than the patients' mean of 2.68.

The study conducted by McPherson and colleagues (2017) sheds light on factors influencing recovery from substance use disorder treatment. The study by Li, Y., Zeng, X., & Zhou, H. (2023) examines the link between anxiety and drug abstinence motivation among men with substance use disorders undergoing

compulsory isolation rehabilitation in China. The study by Xiong et al., (2023) investigates the relationship between family support and medication adherence among residents with hypertension in informal settlements of Nairobi, Kenya. The lack of a supportive family network could result in decreased motivation, reduced accountability, and a higher likelihood of relapse, (Norman, 2023).

Mean Distribution on the Problems Encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of After Care Program

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The family does not support the patient after the program.	3.20	S	3.16	S	3.18	S
2. The center has no program for constant monitoring of the patients that underwent an aftercare program.	3.15	S	3.10	S	3.13	S
3. The eighteen (18) monthly program of the center is very long, one of the reasons that the patients failed to comply with the eighteen programs.	2.32	LS	2.35	LS	2.33	LS
4. The center has no program for the financial support provided to the staff to monitor the after-care program patient/s.	3.15	S	2.15	LS	2.65	S
5. No clear policy or program for the person who used drugs after completing the six months program.	2.05	S	2.00	S	2.03	LS
6. The patients are not interested to participate in the open discussion.	2.15	LS	2.18	LS	2.17	LS
7. The center program has no direct effect to the patients.	1.85	LS	2.00	LS	1.93	LS
Overall	2.55	S	2.42	LS	2.49	LS



Table above presents the Mean Distribution of the Assessment on the problems encountered in implementing the Therapeutic Community intervention program at DOH-TRC Bicutan, focusing on the After Care Program. The study reveals that the After Care Program perceived as less serious, with an overall mean of 2.49. Among the indicators, the family's lack of support for the patient after the program mean of 3.18, the absence of a program for constant monitoring of patients who underwent the aftercare program mean of 3.13, and the lack of a program for financial support provided to staff to monitor aftercare program patients mean of 2.65 identified as areas of high concern.

Within the identified areas of concern, several indicators require immediate attention. These include the lack of family support for patients after completing the program, highlighted by a mean score of 3.18, indicating the need for more substantial post-program support structures. In parallel, a recent study conducted by Lopez-Soler C. and colleagues in 2022 on the effects of a residential multimodal treatment intervention for individuals with substance use issues provides valuable insights.

The study, which focused on participants from the Program Base, highlights significant improvements in various problematic areas

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The family of the patients has encountered difficulties, to encourage the patients to attend the livelihood training programs provided by the center.	3.20	S	3.25	S	3.23	S
2. The patients have no direct communication with their patient/s.	1.85	LS	1.90	LS	1.88	LS
3. After the recovery treatment program, in the after-care program, there is some relapse patient problem.	2.95	S	3.10	S	3.03	S
4. The staff has no direct communication with the patients after the recovery program.	3.18	S	3.15	S	3.17	S
Overall	2.80	S	2.85	S	2.83	S

Table above presents the Mean Distribution of the Assessment on the problems encountered in implementing the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program, explicitly focusing on the Recovery Home Program at DOH-TRC Bicutan. The study reveals that the issues related to the Recovery Home Program are considered serious, with an overall mean of 2.83. Both staff and patients participating in the study perceive the seriousness of these problems, as indicated by their respective means of 2.80 and 2.85. Most of the indicators are perceived as serious by both groups, highlighting areas requiring attention and improvement. However, it is worth noting that the indicator "The patients have no direct communication with their patient/s" is rated as less serious, with a mean of 1.88. It suggests that there might be some level of communication between the patients and their peers during the Recovery Home Program.

The study also reveals that most indicators within the Recovery Home Program are uniformly perceived as serious by both staff and patients, reinforcing the importance of targeted intervention

over the course of treatment, except for legal status. The Philippines, like many countries, faces the need for accessible and effective drug rehabilitation programs, especially in the wake of its own drug-related challenges, (Antonio et al., 2023), Yusay et al., (2019) added that limited funding for drug rehabilitation centers in the Philippines can lead to several concerning outcomes. In the Philippines, where family support often plays a pivotal role in recovery, financial shortages could undermine the ability of rehabilitation centers to offer comprehensive family-oriented programs, (Kiblasan et al., 2023).

These findings agree with the recommendation of Calleja et al., (2020) added that the recommended duration of rehab programs varies based on individual needs and the severity of the addiction. Calkins, (2023) studies that patients' lack of communication in drug rehabilitation programs can lead to several negative effects.

Mean Distribution on the Problems Encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Home Recovery Program

and enhancement in these areas. This intriguing observation implies that patients might have opportunities to communicate with one another during their participation in the Recovery Home Program, suggesting a potentially positive aspect of the program. In the study conducted by Ross and colleagues in 2020 offers valuable insights into substance use disorder treatment. Caluzzi (2023) has identified a significant challenge regarding the involvement of family members in motivating and encouraging patients to participate in livelihood training programs.

Drawing on the work of Dennis and Pienaar (2023), their insights can provide valuable guidance in developing strategies to enhance family involvement and support in the patients' journey to recovery. Masanda's (2023) work highlights a potential gap in the continuity of care and support for individuals who have successfully completed their rehabilitation. Magor-Blatch et al. (2017) emphasized an attachment and trauma-informed model for therapeutic residential care for children and young people. Gale et al. (2018) discussed "The Oxford Handbook of Child and



Adolescent Residential Care," providing comprehensive insights into implementing therapeutic interventions in residential settings.

intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of residential program.

2. Proposed Measures to Address Problems Encountered in the Implementation of the Therapeutic Community

Mean Distribution on the Proposed Measures to Address Problems Encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Residential Program

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The staff must focus on the program and respect the feeling/s of the patients.	3.63	HR	3.65	HR	3.64	HR
2. The strict implementation and supervision of Therapeutic Community must be implemented.	3.45	HR	3.48	HR	3.47	HR
3. Provide therapeutic work environments, in which the patient, can interact, promote a drug-free lifestyle, and bring out the patient's knowledge, skills, values, and life motivation, for active life employment throughout the whole life.	3.70	HR	3.68	HR	3.69	HR
4. The staff of the center must show respect to the patients and keep in mind that they are role models and have rational authority over the patients.	3.68	HR	3.70	HR	3.69	HR
5. For the patient, try to treat her/himself as you would your best friend, be supportive, kind, and understanding.	3.64	HR	3.66	HR	3.65	HR
6. Build self-esteem with other patients as strong connections and interaction to others.	3.63	HR	3.67	HR	3.65	HR
7. Formulate a program that focuses on individual activities on providing direct assistance to the patient, a family therapy program, and encourage to bring the family members to form self-help discussions to resolve their problems.	3.65	HR	3.69	HR	3.67	HR
8. Staff who teaches patients a culture of self-help and mutual help be consistent and the staff must possess good values and social norms as role model.	3.57	HR	3.59	HR	3.58	HR
9. The center will inform the patients if they are mandatory to go back for rehabilitation if the patient is hand on treatment or might need to get back into a strict treatment program.	3.66	HR	3.58	HR	3.62	HR
10. The staff must help the patients to increase their competence to understand the reason, why they are undergoing the treatment program and inspire different stories of people who have successful.	3.72	HR	3.75	HR	3.74	HR
11. The patient has a personal involvement in seminars, training, and fun game that require talking about various stories, and contain several topics by personal exposure that require to a patient to share his/her personal experiences in the community.	3.60	HR	3.62	HR	3.61	HR
12. Offers livelihood program and vocational services to the patient after the completion of the treatment program.	3.73	HR	3.75	HR	3.74	HR
Overall	3.64	HR	3.65	HR	3.65	HR

The results presented in the table above indicate that the proposed measures to address the problems encountered in implementing the Therapeutic Community intervention program in the Residential Program are highly recommended, as evidenced by the overall mean of 3.65. Both staff and patients strongly endorse these measures, with mean scores of 3.64 and 3.65, respectively, indicating a consensus on their importance.

The results presented in Table 18 indicate that the proposed measures to address the problems encountered in implementing the Therapeutic Community intervention program in the Residential Program are highly recommended, as evidenced by the overall mean of 3.65. Both staff and patients strongly endorse these measures, with mean scores of 3.64 and 3.65, respectively, indicating a consensus on their importance. The study highlights that all indicators, except one, are highly recommended by both groups.



The one indicator that received a slightly lower mean score of 3.47 indicating it is recommended, pertains to the strict implementation and supervision of the Therapeutic Community. Other essential measures highlighted in the study are the importance of staff respecting patients as role models and providing individual and family-focused activities to offer direct assistance and resolve problems through self-help discussions.

This consensus highlights the vital role these measures play in improving the program's effectiveness and addressing existing challenges comprehensively. Drawing on the study by Laranjeira et al. (2023), which explores therapeutic adherence in the context of individuals with mental disorders. To further enhance the study's effectiveness and strengthen the proposed measures, Durkee et al.'s (2019) book, "The Therapeutic Community: Theory, Model, and Method," provides valuable insights into the theory and strategies for implementing therapeutic community interventions. Gale et al.'s (2018) work in "The Oxford Handbook of Child and Adolescent Residential Care" offers perspectives on implementing therapeutic interventions in residential settings.

While their focus is on children and adolescents, the principles and strategies presented can be adapted to enhance the program's

impact on adult patients in the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program. Additionally, the contributions of other scholars such as Magor-Blatch et al. (2017), La Vigne et al. (2020), Stinchfield et al. (2021), and Dingle et al. (2022) offer valuable insights and strategies to optimize the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program in residential settings.

Mean Distribution on the Proposed Measures to Address Problems Encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Out-patient Program

Table above provides a comprehensive overview of the mean distribution of assessments, elucidating the recommended measures aimed at addressing the challenges encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program, as administered by the DOH-TRC Bicutan's outpatient program. The study underscores the high level of recommendation for the proposed measures, with an overall mean of 3.70, indicating strong endorsement. This endorsement is shared by both staff and patients, with staff members presenting a mean of 3.70, and patients closely following with a mean of 3.69.

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. To implement the therapeutic community programs, helping the patients in rehabilitation, by attending meetings, patients group interaction with a similar background to share their stories, wisdom, and struggles in a non-judgmental environment.	3.73	HR	3.70	HR	3.72	HR
2. Livelihood program for social skills training and practice, that patient will cope with the embarrassment of the community.	3.70	HR	3.72	HR	3.71	HR
3. Better to have a decision framework that provides rehabilitation treatment policymakers with a tool to support the selection of an incentive/reward model.	3.68	HR	3.70	HR	3.69	HR
4. To have a treatment program in the center that is designed to address conditions and disorders that affect self-esteem and modify negative behavior.	3.71	HR	3.69	HR	3.70	HR
5. The counselor motivates the patients to take the livelihood program as options especially to the patients who have no employment, and to teach the work culture ethics for them to earn money which raise their self-esteem.	3.69	HR	3.68	HR	3.69	HR
6. To have a family support training program with the support of the staff, and monitoring and evaluation for the sustainability of patient to the program of the center.	3.74	HR	3.70	HR	3.72	HR
7. The counselors need to contact each patient regularly during the retention period to enhance the program and monitor the status of the patient.	3.66	HR	3.69	HR	3.68	HR
8. The counselors should encourage the patients to contact other group members to reinforce the value of reaching out for support and may use network interventions.	3.65	HR	3.65	HR	3.65	HR
Overall	3.70	HR	3.69	HR	3.70	HR



The holistic approach to treatment, as supported by community-based treatment (Smith A. et al., 2013), aligns harmoniously with the endorsed measures. Expanding on these insights, the studies by Magor-Blatch et al. (2017) and Belderson (2018) offer valuable perspectives on therapeutic residential care and therapeutic communities in prison settings, respectively. Additionally, De Leon's work (2018) contributes foundational insights into the theory and methods of therapeutic communities, offering potential strategies for addressing implementation challenges. Further enriching the study's perspective, McKay et al. (2018) emphasize the importance of adaptive continuing care in treating substance use disorders, aligning with the need for ongoing support in outpatient

programs. Kressel et al. (2020) delve into program structure and therapeutic factors in addiction treatment, potentially informing the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program in outpatient settings. Finally, Jason et al. (2021) explore recovery residences, presenting a model for reintegration that resonates with the program's goals.

Mean Distribution on the Proposed Measures to Address Problems Encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of After-care Program

Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. Formulate a treatment program for reintegration and rehabilitation so that the patients will avail of the services offered by the center.	3.68	HR	3.65	HR	3.67	HR
2. The center must create a program in collaboration with the family of the patient to have regular visitation to the house of a patient and regular dialogue or conversation to know the status of the patient.	3.66	HR	3.63	HR	3.65	HR
3. The rules, program, and policy of the center should be implemented through sanctions that provide rewards in accordance with the standard program of the center.	3.67	HR	3.68	HR	3.68	HR
4. Create a program to sustain the positive relationship between the staff, family, and patients.	3.70	HR	3.67	HR	3.69	HR
Overall	3.68	HR	3.66	HR	3.67	HR

The outcomes presented in the table above emphasize the highly recommended measures for addressing challenges in the After-care Program of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program. The results, with an overall mean of 3.67, indicate strong endorsement from both staff and patients, with mean scores of 3.68 and 3.66, respectively. These highly recommended measures hold paramount importance in optimizing the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community's After-care Program.

By fostering positive relationships between all stakeholders, including staff, patients, and families, a supportive environment can be cultivated that aids the patient's continued recovery journey. Clear and well-implemented rules, accompanied by appropriate incentives, can motivate patients to adhere to the program's guidelines and structure, enhancing their commitment to recovery. The insights offered by (Magor-Blatch, 2017) in the field of therapeutic residential care for children and young people provide relevant strategies for implementing effective interventions in the After-care Program. Similarly, (Belderson, 2018) offers adaptable insights from therapeutic communities in prison settings that can enhance the After-care Program's approach.

The work of (De Leon, 2018) delving into the theory and method of therapeutic communities provides valuable measures that can be applied to strengthen the After-care Program's effectiveness. Furthermore, (McKay, 2018) emphasizes the importance of adaptive continuing care in substance use disorder treatment, providing insights that can guide the design of the After-care Program.

The exploration of program structure and therapeutic factors in substance abuse treatment by (Kressel, 2020) informs potential strategies to enhance the After-care Program. Lastly, (Jason, et. al., 2022) highlights the need for improved aftercare for individuals with substance use disorders, offering insights and measures that resonate with the goals of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program's After-care Program.

Mean Distribution on the Proposed Measures to Address Problems Encountered in the implementation of the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan in terms of Recovery Home Program



Indicators	Staff		Patients		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. The social worker and psychologist of the center must have motivational interviewing to the patients to increase individual readiness to change destructive behavior.	3.65	HR	3.60	HR	3.63	HR
2. The psychologist and social worker employ motivational interviewing techniques as interaction with the patients focusing on their concerns, motivation, and confidence in their ability to change.	3.63	HR	3.65	HR	3.64	HR
3. The program changes the patients by developing self-esteem.	3.66	HR	3.62	HR	3.64	HR
4. Create a rewards as motivational incentives to the patients to boost their self-esteem.	3.68	HR	3.68	HR	3.68	HR
Overall	3.65	HR	3.64	HR	3.65	HR

Table above presents the mean distribution of the assessment for proposed measures aimed at addressing challenges within the Recovery Home Program of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program. The high overall mean of 3.65 indicates that both staff and patients highly recommend these measures. The proposed measures addressing challenges within the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program Recovery Home Program at DOH-TRC Bicutan received strong reinforcement from an anonymous source within the organization.

The proposed measure of creating motivational incentives aligns with (Ryan, et. al., 2017), who emphasize the significance of self-determination theory. Focusing on the development of self-esteem, as proposed in another measure, resonates with the work of (Branden, 2016). Employing motivational interviewing techniques to increase individual readiness for change, as highlighted in the last proposed measure, can benefit from the principles outlined in (Prochaska, et. al., 2018)'s transtheoretical model of behavior change. The insights from (Magor-Blatch, et. al., 2017), (Belderson, 2018), (De Leon, 2018), (McKay, 2018), (Kressel, et. al., 2020), and (Jason, et. al., 2022) provide valuable strategies to enhance the Recovery Home Program of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program.

3. From the findings of the study, what program can be proposed for the enhancement of the implementation of the therapeutic intervention program of the department of health-treatment and rehabilitation center (DOH-TRC) Building Bridges: Fostering Respectful Communication Between Patients and Staff Program Objectives

The "Building Bridges" program aims to enhance communication and mutual respect between patients and staff within the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program. By creating a culture of understanding and collaboration, the program seeks to improve the overall treatment experience, promote positive behavior change, and contribute to successful recovery outcomes. Respect between patients and staff in a drug rehabilitation center

is paramount for fostering a conducive and supportive environment for recovery.

It creates a foundation of trust and mutual understanding, essential for effective therapeutic relationships. Respect encourages patients to engage actively in their treatment journey, leading to better adherence to program protocols and interventions. Respect for medical staff from patients is crucial, as highlighted by the study by Goldfine et al. (2023) in the Western Journal of Emergency Medicine.

The research focuses on patients with opioid use disorders seeking medications for addiction treatment in emergency departments. In the context of healthcare environments, the importance of respect from patients towards medical staff is underscored by the work of Griffin and Glenn (2023) in their chapter titled "Treatment of Women in Healthcare Environments within the book Cultural Issues in Healthcare: Emerging Challenges and Opportunities. Additionally, the study by Al-Romaihi et al. (2023) titled "Knowledge, attitude, and training of health-care workers and preparedness of hospital emergency departments for the threat of communicable diseases at mass gathering events in Qatar sheds light on the significance of respect within a hospital setting.

Program Objectives

1. Foster a culture of respect, understanding, and empathy between patients and staff.
2. Improve patient-staff communication, leading to enhanced treatment engagement and satisfaction.
3. Reduce conflicts and misunderstandings by providing participants with effective communication tools.
4. Strengthen the therapeutic alliance between patients and staff, contributing to positive treatment outcomes.
5. Create an environment where patients feel valued and empowered, supporting their journey towards recovery.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study also identifies areas for improvement, notably in the graduated sanctions system and the provision of rewards to



patients. The observed variation in perceived effectiveness between staff and patients underscores the need for tailored strategies and enhanced collaboration. In the outpatient program, the assessment demonstrates high effectiveness across indicators, focusing on skills development, rapport-building, and relapse prevention. Overall, the study provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program and suggests avenues for refinement and optimization to better meet the diverse needs of staff and patients in their journey towards recovery.

In conclusion, the evaluation of the Therapeutic Community Intervention Program at DOH-TRC Bicutan highlights its effectiveness, with an overall mean score of 3.29 for residential and 3.38 for outpatient programs. The study points to positive impacts on staff and patients, emphasizing mutual support, safety, and patient engagement. Challenges include disparities in perceived effectiveness and specific program areas needing improvement. Proposed is the "Building Bridges" program to foster respect and communication between patients and staff, addressing the issue of patient disrespect and lack of respect. This comprehensive initiative integrates various activities to create a more empowering and inclusive environment, enhancing patient outcomes and staff satisfaction.

After the investigation, the researcher came up with the following recommendations to address problems encountered in implementing the Therapeutic Community intervention program given by the DOH-TRC Bicutan.

4.3.1. Develop a structured program within the Therapeutic Community that builds mutual respect between patients and staff. The focus of this program is to promote respect for authority and create a positive and supportive environment for all participants.

4.3.2. Ensure the strict and consistent implementation of the therapeutic community intervention program. Implement clear guidelines and protocols to help patients understand their responsibilities and the expected outcomes of participating in the program.

4.3.3. Create a comprehensive set of steps and interventions to help patients overcome anxiety related to transitioning from the treatment center to the community. These strategies can include counseling, social support, and exposure to real-life situations in a controlled manner.

4.3.4. Initiate a targeted campaign to educate and involve families in supporting the recovery of patients. Provide families with information about addiction, treatment, and recovery, emphasizing their role in the patient's successful reintegration into the community.

4.3.5. Implement a structured program that encourages and facilitates regular interactions between patients and their families during treatment. Family involvement can positively impact patient motivation and strengthen the support system for successful recovery.

4.3.6. Establish a comprehensive aftercare monitoring program that includes regular check-ins and support for patients

who have completed the treatment program. This monitoring should extend beyond the immediate post-treatment period to provide ongoing support and prevent relapse.

4.3.7. Allocate a dedicated budget to compensate staff monitoring the aftercare program's patients. Proper compensation can enhance staff commitment and motivation to provide quality support and care.

4.3.8. Develop and integrate encouragement strategies within the program to motivate patients to attend livelihood training programs willingly. Highlight the benefits of skill development and job opportunities to inspire active participation.

4.3.9. Create opportunities for direct communication between staff and patients after the recovery program. Utilize technology, such as virtual meetings or online platforms, to maintain regular contact and support.

4.3.10. Prioritize relapse prevention by incorporating targeted interventions and support mechanisms within the aftercare program. Offer coping skills training, relapse prevention plans, and peer support to address potential relapse challenges.

4.3.11. The agency may implement the proposed program of the research entitled "**Building Bridges: Fostering**

Respectful Communication Between Patients and Staff.

4.3.12. Future researchers should consider conducting further studies to explore specific aspects of the Therapeutic Community intervention program not fully covered in this research. These studies can provide additional insights and contribute to improving and developing effective drug rehabilitation programs.

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NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs) ISSUE AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) have emerged as a persistent and multifaceted challenge within India's banking sector. This abstract provides a concise overview of the NPA issue in India, offering insights into its origins, consequences, regulatory landscape, and potential remedies.

NPAs signify loans or credits that have stopped yielding returns due to borrower defaults, causing significant financial distress to banks and the broader economy. The causes of NPAs are diverse, including economic downturns, mismanagement, and policy-related factors. Their implications are far-reaching, encompassing reduced bank profitability, capital erosion, and constrained lending, which, in turn, dampen economic growth.

India's regulatory framework, led by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has implemented measures like the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to combat NPAs. However, challenges persist in the form of operational complexities, legal hurdles, and intricate debt restructuring requirements.

KEYWORDS: *NPA, Banking, Indian banking, Economy*

INTRODUCTION

The issue of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the Indian banking system is of paramount significance due to its ramifications on the stability and growth of the economy. This article aims to provide a thorough examination of NPAs in India by delving into their causes, impact, regulatory measures, and potential solutions. Introduction:

Non-performing assets (NPAs) have been a persistent and pressing concern within the Indian banking sector, casting a long shadow over the country's financial stability and economic growth. NPAs, also known as bad loans, are loans or advances extended by banks that have ceased to generate income due to borrowers' inability or unwillingness to repay them. The accumulation of NPAs has far-reaching implications, affecting not only the financial health of banks but also the broader economic landscape of India.

The NPA issue in India is emblematic of a complex interplay of economic, regulatory, and institutional factors. It is a challenge that has attracted the attention of policymakers, regulators, and financial experts for years. Understanding the genesis, consequences, regulatory responses, and potential remedies for NPAs in India is paramount for safeguarding the stability and vitality of the nation's banking system and, by extension, its overall economic well-being.

This research paper embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the NPA issue in India, aiming to dissect its multifaceted nature. It will delve into the underlying causes, elucidate the adverse effects on the banking sector and the broader economy, analyze the regulatory framework put in place to address NPAs, and offer insights into potential solutions and best practices. In

doing so, this paper seeks to provide a holistic understanding of the NPA challenge in India and contribute to the discourse on how to effectively manage and mitigate this critical issue.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The causes of NPAs in India have been widely studied. Scholars such as Rajan and Krishnan (2008) point to economic factors, including business cycles and sectoral downturns, as triggers for NPA accumulation. Mismanagement and corporate governance issues have also been identified as contributors to NPAs (Bhattacharyya & Saha, 2015). Research has highlighted the importance of distinguishing between willful default and genuine financial distress (Sarkar & Gupta, 2019) to develop targeted solutions. Several studies have examined the economic consequences of NPAs in India. Jayakumar (2016) highlights the adverse effects on bank profitability, credit availability, and financial stability. Scholars have also emphasized the impact on economic growth, including reduced investments, job losses, and diminished consumer confidence (RBI, 2020). The role of regulatory bodies, particularly the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has been pivotal in addressing NPAs. The introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 has been a significant step (Panda & Pandey, 2017). Scholars have analyzed the effectiveness of these measures in NPA resolution and the challenges faced in their implementation (Chakrabarty, 2017). Case studies of high-profile NPAs, such as the Vijay Mallya and Nirav Modi cases, have provided insights into the complexities of NPA resolution. Research in this area has helped in understanding the legal, procedural, and governance issues associated with resolving large NPAs (Nayak & Suchitra, 2019). Scholarly work has offered recommendations for addressing NPAs in India. These include strengthening risk assessment practices (Roy & Sen, 2020), enhancing corporate



governance (Khan & Satpathy, 2018), and streamlining the insolvency framework (Kumar & Goyal, 2019).

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY IS TO

- Comprehensively analyze NPAs in India
- Understand their causes and consequences.
- Evaluate the impact on the economy.
- Assess regulatory measures.
- Identify challenges.

UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs) IS CRUCIAL FOR ADDRESSING THIS ISSUE EFFECTIVELY

CAUSES OF NPAs

- 1. Economic Factors:** Economic downturns, recession, and industry-specific challenges can lead to borrower defaults.
- 2. Mismanagement:** Poor corporate governance and financial mismanagement within borrowing companies.
- 3. Policy-related Factors:** Changes in government policies, regulatory changes, and delays in project approvals can affect loan repayment.
- 4. External Shocks:** Natural disasters, global economic crises, or geopolitical events can disrupt borrowers' ability to repay.

Consequences of NPA

- 1. Reduced Profitability:** Banks suffer financial losses due to provisions for bad loans, impacting their profitability.
- 2. Capital Erosion:** NPAs erode a bank's capital base, reducing its capacity to lend and grow.
- 3. Credit Crunch:** As banks become risk-averse, credit availability for businesses and individuals diminishes.
- 4. Economic Slowdown:** NPAs can lead to reduced investments, job losses, and hindered economic growth.
- 5. Banking Sector Instability:** High NPAs undermine the stability and trust in the banking sector.

Understanding these causes and consequences is essential for devising effective strategies to manage and mitigate NPAs, thereby safeguarding the financial health of banks and the broader economy.

Evaluate the Impact on the Economy

The impact of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) on the economy is significant and multifaceted:

- 1. Credit Availability:** High NPAs can lead to a credit crunch, as banks become more cautious about lending. This can hinder business expansion and investment, ultimately slowing down economic growth.
- 2. Financial Stability:** A high level of NPAs erodes banks' capital, making them vulnerable to financial instability. Weak banks may struggle to meet their obligations, which can have systemic implications.
- 3. Investor Confidence:** Persistent NPAs can erode investor confidence in the banking sector and, by extension, the broader economy. Reduced investor trust can lead to capital flight and decreased foreign direct investment.
- 4. Job Market:** Economic slowdown resulting from NPAs can impact the job market. Reduced investments and business

expansion lead to job losses and affect overall employment levels.

Assess Regulatory Measures

Regulatory authorities, notably the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), have implemented measures to address the NPA issue:

- 1. Asset Quality Review (AQR):** The RBI conducted AQRs to identify hidden NPAs, improving transparency in banks' balance sheets.
- 2. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC):** The introduction of IBC in 2016 aimed to expedite the resolution process of NPAs and increase recovery rates.
- 3. Prompt Corrective Action (PCA):** PCA framework was implemented to enforce corrective actions on banks with high NPAs, enhancing their capital adequacy and risk management.

Identify Challenges

Several challenges hinder effective NPA resolution:

- 1. Legal Hurdles:** Lengthy legal processes and ambiguous laws often delay NPA resolution, allowing defaulting borrowers to exploit the system.
- 2. Operational Complexities:** Banks face operational challenges in identifying and restructuring NPAs effectively, including determining sustainable repayment plans.
- 3. Haircuts and Recovery Rates:** Determining the appropriate "haircuts" or losses that creditors must bear during resolution negotiations can be contentious and challenging to achieve.
- 4. Fraudulent Activities:** Some NPAs involve fraudulent practices by borrowers, complicating the resolution process and legal proceedings.

Addressing these challenges is critical for improving NPA resolution mechanisms and minimizing their adverse impact on the Indian economy. Effective regulatory measures and efficient resolution processes are essential in tackling the NPA issue and fostering financial stability.

CONCLUSION

Non-performing assets (NPAs) have persisted as a formidable challenge within India's banking sector, exerting a profound influence on financial stability, economic growth, and investor confidence. This comprehensive exploration of NPAs in India has unearthed critical insights into their causes, consequences, regulatory measures, and challenges, underscoring the imperative of addressing this pressing issue.

The causes of NPAs, ranging from economic downturns to mismanagement, are complex and interconnected. They have led to a proliferation of bad loans across banks, eroding profitability and capital bases. The consequences extend beyond the banking sector, engendering credit crunches, reduced investments, and job losses, thereby impeding the nation's economic progress.

Regulatory bodies, notably the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), have taken commendable steps to mitigate NPAs. Initiatives such as the Asset Quality Review (AQR) and the Insolvency



and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) have bolstered transparency and expedited resolution. Nevertheless, challenges persist, encompassing legal intricacies, operational complexities, and protracted recovery processes.

The overarching message is clear: addressing the NPA issue is not merely a financial imperative but a pivotal step toward sustaining economic growth and financial stability in India. Enhancing risk assessment practices, strengthening corporate governance, and streamlining the insolvency framework are vital components of a multifaceted approach needed to mitigate NPAs effectively.

In conclusion, it is incumbent upon regulators, financial institutions, and borrowers to collaborate and implement robust strategies for managing and resolving NPAs. The successful management of NPAs will not only fortify the banking sector but also catalyze economic resurgence, underlining its significance in India's journey toward sustained prosperity.

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FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME HYDRONYMS IN “FIRDAVS UL-IQBAL”

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the functional-semantic features of hydronyms in “Firdavs ul-Iqbal”, information on the etymology of hydronyms, and the utilizing of indicators found in hydronyms.

KEY WORDS: *hydronym, toponym, suy (water), tengiz (sea), nahr (ditch), arna (channel), anthropo-polyhydronyms, urbanonyms, quyi (well), Gov, Govik.*

It is known that the word hydronym (from the Greek hudor - water + onoma - proper noun) means the proper nouns of any (natural and artificial) objects in water, the type of toponym.

Through studies, it is known that research in the field of Uzbek hydronymy has a very ancient and long history. For example, in his toponymic dictionaries, S.Korayev explained many hydronyms along with toponyms. H.Hasanov studied the issue of explanation of hydronyms in his several works such as “The History of Central Asian Place Names” (1965), “Language of the Earth” (1977), “Secrets of Geographical Names” (1985). For example, the scientist gives interesting evidences about the etymology of hydronyms such as Tuyatortar channel, Topalang river, and Lake Hubban [3:55]. The first research on Uzbek hydronymy is called “Hydronyms of Samarkand region” (linguistic analysis) [4:25].

We can face many hydronyms in “Firdavs ul-Iqbal”. The etymology of hydronyms has been of interest to many researchers, and there are people’s imagination and various scientific approaches on the origin of hydronyms. Hydronyms in “Firdavs ul-Iqbal” can be divided into the following groups according to the type of indicators involved in it:

Names with the indicators suv//suy (water): *Kozgon suyi, Yangi suv (New water), Yuvon suyi, Khirmantav suyi, Sunbor suyi, Garmob suyi, Kozsiz suyi, Kot suyi.*

Names with the indicators dengiz//tengiz (sea): *Achchiq tengiz, Tavkara tengizi, Mozandarontengizi.*

Names with the indicators kuduk//kuyi (well): *Yakka kuduk, Eltija kuduk, Ujorli kuduk, O’rta kuduk, Khan kuduk, Shur kuduk, Serob kuduk, Zamon kuduk*

Names with the indicators kul (lake): *Uygur kuli, Karo kuli, Machon kuli, Nukuz kuli, Buday kuli.*

Names with the indicators arik//nahr//arna (channel): *Kungirat arik, Qul yorgan arik, Eshim arik, Sarimay arik, Tangriyar arik, Omu arik, Bashkird arik, Baglon arik, Karvak arik, Ikkhas arik;*

Dengiz (sea) - /dan-giz/ Khorezm-Turkish

tongirtqa - /ton-yort-qa- Khorezmian: water crossing place

tongir - /tong-ir/ khor.

salma - /sal-flowing; mo - water/ persian+arabic.

anhor - nahr, river. arabic.

Toshsoqa is a hydronym Turkish+Arabic. The name of the channel in Khorezm.

Sir - much, water /, a great amount of/ Sircha - place of water

Sarjak is a place with water, the name of a famous well in Karakum. “He passed away bequeathing the principedom of Berdibekhan in the seven hundred and fifty-ninth year of Hijri (1357-58 AD). He ruled the government for seventeen years and was buried in Sarayjik” [2:76].

Hayvak kuduk is formerly known as Khayvanik. There was also a channel called Kheyvanik. The name of the city came from the name of the well Hey-tirik (animal-aliveness). In the 19th century, the name of the channel was Heikanik or Heivanik. Khiva-k or Khiva - q.

Rivers, Lakes, Streams, Channels

Govukkul - It is located in Khiva district. Gov means sand. In fact, the bottom of Govikkul Lake is sandy.

Shurkul is located on the border of Yangiariq and Khiva. It is currently under the name Katta Shurkul Lake. The water is really salty.

Kasimkul is located in Khiva. A lake was devoted to Kasim Divan. Currently, that place is an avenue.

Polvonyop is the name of the channel. It flows through Khazorasp, Bogot, Khanka and Khiva districts. Those places were devoted to Pahlawan Mahmud who was a famous wrestler. According to stories, this channel was dug by Pahlawan Mahmud. It is also known as Pahlawan ota arigi, Polvon yap. The previous name was different.



Zey yap is located in Koshkopir district. Actually, drainage is applied around Zey yap.

Govukyop is located in Khiva district. The name of the stream that flows into *Govukkul*.

Arashon-it means in Sanskrit arasan - source of life

- **names of the wells:** *Dali kuduk, Dengiz kuduk, Zaman kuduk, Kur kuduk, Serab kuduk, Sagcha kuduk, Ujarli kuduk, Uch aji kuduk, Yakka kuduk*

- **the name of the seas:** *Akcha dengiz, Bahirai Xorazm (Achchig dengiz) Khorezm dengiz;*

- **name of rivers, streams:** *Aygir arigi, Ashab suyi, Badrikhan arigi, Balkh daryasi, Kichkina darya, Amonkuli arigi, Payanda arigi, Xujand daryasi, Sir, Kazak daryasi;*

Arna-old Iranian Ar(ir)-water, Sanskrit arnas-water stream, the word "Ar" means courageous, brave, valuable, warrior. And Arshak means the wrestler of shak(sak). V.G.Lukonin connects Arshak with the ancient Pahlavi name Kavi Arshon- that means a bold archer.

Beruni considers Arshak to be descended from Siovush, the mythological hero of Khorezm.

Urbanonym: (Latin "urbos" - city) that is, the names of villages and cities

During the study of hydronyms in "Firdavs ul-Iqbal", we were convinced that we can find many hydronyms related to personal names, that is, anthro-pohydrynims. In historical hydronyms of a person's name, the former name has undergone various phonetic changes in today's oral pronunciation, or the names have changed. These changes are also caused by the re-dredging of water bodies. In this case, the name of the hydronym can change again.

Lavdon arnasi (Lavdon Stream). *"After they were given permission, they settled on the shore of Lavdon on the sixth day of the month, on Wednesday they went to Khojayli district" [5:61].*

Hydronym was named after a person named Lovzorboy. Bayaniy gives the following information about the name: "A certain Karakalpak called Lavzonboy dug a small stream in order to water his private crops. As a result, the name of the stream was named after him and the stream was increased and everybody called Lavzonboy".

This hydronym is also found in two variants of the name, such as Lavzon, Lovdon. For example, it is given in the form of Ludon in Ogahi's "Shahid ul-Iqbal". However, in "Firdavs ul-Iqbal", we saw that the variant of the hydronym is Lavdon, that is, a phonetic change has occurred in the hydronym: *Luvdon>Ludon>Lovzon>Lavdon*. So, the toponym comes from the name of a person.

Shahabad arnasi (Shahabad Stream). Hydronym shah+abad; that is, it means "updated by a king" and later it was pronounced as "shavot" in oral speech. Here the consonant "h" has been dropped, and as a result of pronunciation of the word, one vowel "o" has also been dropped. Also, the phenomenon of sound

exchange has occurred and has changed to b>v and d>t.

The stream was excavated during Anushashah. There are different views in history about Anushashah getting the level of shah. Anushakhan defeated the Iranian troops and invaded the city of Mashhad. The kingdom of Iran in this city also went to Anushakhan and accepted the title of shah. The Shahabad Stream was dug and put into operation in 1681. A the castle was built in the central part of the stream, surrounded by a high wall, and it was named Shahabad castle. In other words, the stream was named Shahabad because it was dug by the person who was the shah.

Ghaziabad origi and Ghaziabad kalasi (Ghaziabad stream and Ghaziabad castle.) *"Va muzohamat vubolin bo'yunlarig'a oldilar, lojaram ul hazrat hamul bedavlatlarning tanbehi uchun G'ozibod ariqining suyin G'ozibod qal'asining ustidin bog'latib, ul jamoaning mazra'alarig'a suv o'tkormay, umidlari ziroatin hirmon samumi bila qurutdi" [2:101].* The name of the stream and the castle is associated with Abulghazi Bahadir Khan, who governed in the 17th century. Actually, history books also confirm this.

Madra Channel, one of the oldest channels of Khorezm, was completely re-excavated and put into operation [6:203]. This channel was named Ghaziabad channel. The Ghaziabad castle was also built in front of this channel. This building served to protect Khorezm from attacks from enemies.

The channel appears for the first time as Ghaziabad channel in the documents of Arang Khan, son of Anushashah. The dictionary meaning of the word *Ghazi* is "winner", and some khans in history (for example, *Sultanghazi, Muhammadghazi, Abulghazi*) added this suffix to their names. So, *ghazi* is a suffix of the name. The toponym Ghaziabad had some phonetic changes and became Ghazovot. Ghazovot can also be understood as a rebellion. But we conclude from the above points that it was named after Abulghazi. In the word Ghaziabad, the "i" is dropped in oral speech, because two vowels cannot be combined in the Uzbek language. Also, there was a sound exchange here: b>v changed to d>t, resulting in the form of Ghazovot [6:204]. So, it is clear that there are many place names based on the names of people.

We can conclude from the above that today there are many Avestisms connected with "Avesta" in our language. Unique facts can be determined by carrying out their etymological and geniological analysis. There is no doubt that they will be useful for publishing and enriching etymological dictionaries of the historical lexicon of the Uzbek language.

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SOME SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS OF THE FAST FOOD SECTOR OF THE PUBLIC CATERING

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses some of the features and classification aspects of fast food establishments in the modern public catering system.

KEYWORDS: *public catering, fast food establishments, restaurant, bar, canteen, snack bar, coffee shop, tea house, buffet, assortment*

The standard of living of a population tends to increase regardless of the region, country, or social and economic system. Additionally, people are developing a greater appreciation for cultural activities such as going to the cinema, theater, circus, parks, and sports and fitness facilities. As a result, the status of public catering establishments is also improving.

This is mainly due to the fact that the companies operating in the field have achieved financial independence, changed their target strategies, and strive to survive in the market conditions and in the struggle with competitors. Of course, it is clear that profit is the main goal of any business in the catering industry.

Catering enterprises operate in the public and private sector from the point of view of ownership. However, government-owned caterers are becoming private companies in the current economic climate.

Catering corporation fulfill a number of social tasks while response state standards. Among them, the biological function (*filling, satisfying the needs for food*), the communication function (*people communicate around the table*), the functions of rest and relaxation are listed.

Actually, the term food catering is interpreted in different ways in different countries and simply means the preparation of large quantities of food outside the home [1].

One sum invested in food catering runs 4-5 times faster than in other sectors of the economy and makes more profit for its owner, and this sector has bright future with a growth trend.

The most popular catering establishments in developed countries are called FFC (*fast food companies*). they are restaurants with an automated or semi-automated kitchen, cafes, "snack", "fast-food", "grill-bar", "shop-cafe", coffee shops, buffets. They not only prepare but also sell ready meals or semi-finished products. [2].

In foreign countries, there are mainly 3 types of FFC's operating in the technological systems as follows:

- "*preparation of ingredients - cooking - delivery*";
- "*storage - heating - preparation, processing - delivery*";
- "*storage - heating - delivery*".

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it can be added as the 4th type "bringing ready-made (*gumma, pirojka, pancake, sumsa, various pastries*), heating and selling which are necessary".

Although such food caterings seem like a very easy and simple structure at first glance, they have a complex structure. Because the semi-cooked products of the enterprises operating in the 1st type must be cooked, boiled or heated to be ready for consumption. Such businesses need to have a designated area for lunch and self-service food. The space should be equipped with specialized kitchen equipment, ventilated chambers for storing daily semi-finished products, refrigeration rooms, staff quarters, and waste disposal facilities. Typically, utility rooms occupy 30% of the total area of the business [3]. However, only food delivery companies have refrigerators for product storage and ovens for heating food to the required temperature. In such enterprises, there are no such things as a kitchen, a garbage room, a room for employees, and mainly there will be a room with a refrigerator for ready-frozen products, a room for employees and waste, and additional rooms occupy 20% of the total rooms [3].

Automated enterprises (*they are not very popular in our country, they are available in airports, train stations, large hypermarkets, movie theaters*) prepare meals in portions and are mostly equipped with vending machines. Ready-made meals are stored in the required assortment in single-use containers in vending machines equipped with refrigeration equipment. The customer dials the number of a food in the machine and after 15-20 seconds receives the ready food to consume.

In some cases, large machines can work 24 hours in a day without the help of staff. In this case, the machines can be equipped with special ovens [3].



Enterprises operating in the “Storage-heating-delivery” system work in a very simple mode. Such enterprises include 3 main rooms: a common hall with a vending machine, a room for employees, a special room for disposing of single-use dishes, sometimes the staff room can be in the common hall. Additional buildings occupy 10 percent of the total place.

In foreign companies, special technological equipment for preparation, heating and quick weighing of food is produced for FFC:

- small pots, plates for frying, marmites¹, a deep fryer² designed for deep frying in vegetable oil to keep the temperature of food at the same level;
- special heat equipments: heating devices in various modes, microwave oven with ultra-high frequency light, devices for preparing dough products;
- linear, carousel trading equipment, vending machines.

Often, many restaurants of national cuisines, small-scale restaurants are widely developed abroad, and Chinese and Japanese cuisines are in high demand and very popular in the United States. Foreign restaurateurs mainly draw up wine cards and pay particular attention to pouring wines produced in different years and priced for people with different incomes in the restaurant.

FFCs usually use branches and business lunches, which are quick service types. The English word “brunch” is a word combination of British students, which appeared as a result of combining the words “breakfast” and “lunch”. Literally translated, it means “*a late breakfast and an early lunch*”. Usually, British people are interested in brunch on Saturday and Sunday.

The term “business lunch” is a lunch where business people gather to eat delicious food at low prices in the middle of the working day. Business lunch usually consists of salad, soup, side dish, hot food, soft drinks, and provides energy to consumers whole day.

Many hotels in foreign countries actively use this type of service, although brunches are not profitable in most cases. Brunch prices usually start at \$45 for adults. Family brunches are also common, where while parents are eating and drinking, their children are busy with various toys and TV channels connected to the Internet in specially equipped rooms. In addition, they are under the control of computers.

The practice of opening restaurants in supermarkets is also widely used abroad. Sometimes restaurants can be located at the entrance, on the other side of the hypermarket, or on a separate floor of the building. As an example, hypermarkets such as “MegaPlanet”, “Next”, “Tomaris NUR” in Uzbekistan can be mentioned. They have canteens, kitchens preparing food

from different countries, cafes and restaurants on separate floors. In such restaurants, depending on the availability of seats, the turnstiles are opened and closed with the help of waiters, or entry and exit are free. Sometimes waiters serve or, depending on the type of company, it can be self-service.

Even today, the system is rapidly developing in Uzbekistan, as well as in other countries, with the opening of FFC in various forms. In our republic, the industry of quick-frozen ready-made meals and semi-cooked products are spreading to more and more regions.

In Khorezm region, during the years of independence, the public catering system developed in the form of a kitchen, a chayhana, a bar, a coffee shop, a restaurant, a wedding hall, a hamburger shop, a samsahana, and a fish restaurants. Today, in the Khorezm region there are FFCs that have reached the level of the following brands and are widely popular among the population. For example, famous local wedding pilavs “Maftuna”, “Mash'al”, “Khiva Keramika”, hamburger shops “Kamish”, “Mirza”, “Chashma”, fish restaurants “Chakka”, “Khorazmbaliq”, “Okean”, “Kopalturkman”, samsahanas “Mir”, “Darital”, “Sharshara”, “Khonka yoli”, tandir gommas “Sharof”, “Khorazm bakhmali” and hot-dog centers in Khiva. Catering entities that serve visitors are categorized as either mobile or stationary depending on the time of operation. Mobile catering services use sheltered pavilions, tents, furniture, tables and chairs to serve food, while stationary ones operate continuously or seasonally throughout the year. The quality of these services is directly related to the improvement of products and materials, preparation methods, storage, and delivery of food, technological processes, and communications. All these factors play a crucial role in enhancing the standard of living of the population and society. Also, when determining the type of catering enterprise, attention is mainly paid to the following:

- Assortment of sold products, variety and complexity of their production;
- Technical equipment, kitchen technological equipments and tools;
- Material base, engineering and technical equipment and tools, building system, architecture-planning, etc.;
- The ways of service;
- Qualifications of employees;
- Quality of service, interior decoration of the building, ethics, communication, aesthetics, etc.

Classes, categories of food catering usually *deluxe, superior and first class, and this categories are mainly given to restaurants and bars. Cafes, dining rooms, canteens are not divided into the categories.*

In turn, restaurants differ according to different criteria. Including:

¹ A marmite (pronounced [maʁ'mit]) is a traditional crockery casserole vessel found in France. It is famed for its “pot-belly” shape. [citation needed] <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ма́рмум>

² A deep fryer— (also referred to as a deep fat fryer) is a kitchen appliance used for deep frying.



- according to the range of prepared dishes (*national fish dishes, national dishes, Khorezm fish dishes, wedding pilavs, dishes of foreign countries*);
- according to the place of operation (*city, station, ship, wagon, compartment, bus, etc.*),

The Bar is small type of restaurants, which were also called pubs (*for the sale of beer and other drinks*) in ancient times. Bars offer a wide range of drinks are sold. Bars also have food, snacks, and confectionery. The task of the bars is to provide good service to the visitors, to create a relaxing atmosphere in a comfortably furnished, beautiful place, music, performances by artists, and video broadcasts.

Depending on their assortment, bars are divided into the following types: *beer bars, wine bars, milk-yogurt bars, cocktail halls, cocktail bars.*

Bars are usually opened in administrative-cultural and shopping centers, micro-districts, near restaurants, coffee shops, hotels. According to the structure of the buildings, the bars are located as follows:

- *In Vestibules* - here people meet and talk;
- *Restaurant Bars* - located inside the building, in the hall;
- *Auxiliary Bars* - located on the hotel floors.
- *Banquet Bars* - located in banquet halls.
- *Mini-Bars* - located in the hotel rooms.

In addition, bars with dairy products (*milk and butter cocktails, various sandwiches, cheese, sausages, several types of dairy dishes, puddings, cream, cheese somsa, flour-confectionery products, sweet food and drinks*), disco bars (*operates as a coffee shop during the day, and provides music services in the evening, a dance floor, television, a bar with a large screen equipment provides various lighting effects, food and drinks, ice creams*), express-bars (fast service, operating in shopping centers, hotels and stations), beer bars (bars where beer is poured and sold in special places, or bars that are brought from factories in large containers and sold through them, as an addition, sandwiches, cheeses suitable for beer, various pickled products, dried fish, fries, brown bread, kulcha, shurdanak, shur badam, etc.), wine bars (*which operate near hotels, restaurants, coffee shops, are very convenient for people who have limited time and are in a hurry to have a quick meal, wait, chat, a cup of tea or coffee to drink*), grill-bars (*they are typically located in shopping centers, urban areas, and other crowded places. They often prepare dishes such as fried fish, chicken, kebabs, and steaks in front of customers.*) are different.

Coffee shops also provide a place for consumers to eat and relax, they tend to have less variety than a restaurant. The cafe offers hot tea, coffee, cocoa, iced juices, mineral water, yogurt, milk, pastries and sweets. Second dishes - fried eggs, sausages, anchovies, dumplings, and soup can be served to the first.

Also, there are alcoholic and non-alcoholic coffee shops, ice cream centers, confectionery centers, and milk product centers. In addition, coffee shops differ in the composition of consumers. For example, there are different types of youth coffee shop, children's coffee shop, etc.

In addition, the definition of the word coffee shop is interpreted as follows. It is a specialized catering entity that offers a wide range of coffee drinks to consumers, mainly including the following drinks, which are famous all over the world:

- natural coffee (filter coffee), cappuccino coffee (coffee cappuccino): strong black coffee with foam similar to boiled milk foam, sometimes cinnamon and crushed chocolate are added;
- luz coffee (coffee luz): with strong fruit liqueur;
- coffee corretto: with grape vodka;
- Warsaw coffee (coffee Warsaw style): boiled milk
- Turkish coffee: boiled with sugar;
- espresso coffee (espresso): strong black coffee, in a special machine it is prepared by grinding it and passing boiling water through its layers.
- green tea, rose-hip tea and mint tea (bait tea, or peppermint tea); herb tea and chamomile tea;
- tea with ice (iced tea);
- black tea, etc.

The cuisine is a common dining area where food is served to meet specific customer requirements. Their main activity is to prepare meals for the residents and prepare breakfast, lunch, dinner or part of them to meet their requirements. From the cuisines, food is delivered to the house, pre-orders are accepted, as well as food products and semi-finished products are sold.

Cuisines can be classified based on different criteria. They can be categorized based on the type of food offered, such as general or dietary. They can also be classified based on the type of customers served, like school children, students, etc. Additionally, canteens can be grouped based on their accessibility, whether they are open to everyone or restricted to specific educational institutions and organizations catering to their employees.

Stands are public dining places with a limited range of food, which is mainly part of the FFC system. The range of consumer food includes both cold and hot options, as well as fast food such as sausages, sardines, dumplings, and fried eggs. The sale of alcoholic beverages is not permitted. In restaurants, diners can choose from a diverse selection of food items and often eat while standing. Once the meal is selected, the bill is promptly processed, and payment can also be made through ATMs. The entire dining experience in restaurants is designed to be quick and efficient. People in a hurry can consume their food in a matter of minutes and attend to their work. Restaurants are typically located in high-traffic areas, and can be either general or specialized based on the products they offer. Specialized restaurants prepare a range of items such as dumplings, baked meat, kebabs, somsa, cutlets, sausages, sandwiches, etc.

Buffets are intended for the sale of food products. They can be located inside and outside. Trades in semi-finished products, various other products, and the most popular hot drinks. All buffets, except school buffets, sell tobacco products. buffets are mainly self-service, and payment is made by a bartender or a vending machine. buffets operate in *hotels, theaters, around sports centres, railway stations, rivers, ships, production and transport organizations, construction and other institutions.*



Usually they get products from their organizations or from wholesalers, small wholesalers, retail stores, markets.

Buffets in public entertainment areas must have high-quality pastries, candies, fruit and mineral waters, fresh fruits, and alcohol cannot be sold.

Although it is not found in our country or is being introduced now, in many countries the buffets at the Civil registration offices (CRO) have fruits, chocolates, candies, as well as flowers and gift items. Depending on the wishes of the bride and groom, the table can be prepared in advance and served by waiters.

Grocery stores are very popular. They are the most numerous both abroad and in our republic, and they are subjects that sell various products, vegetables, fruits, sweets, food and confectionery products, semi-finished products, and other additional items to the population.

Chayhanas (teahouses) sell tea and pastries, confectionery, meat dishes, fish, eggs, beef, fried eggs, sausages, etc. Some teahouses are served by waiters, while in others self-service is common.

Due to independence, there are wide opportunities for food catering, teahouses, restaurant-style fish houses, and kitchens in Uzbekistan. In this way, subjects of the food catering systems, FFCs were established, which became not only a place to drink tea or eat food, but also a great place to have fun, and talk with friends. Here, customers can order the preparation of their desired dishes based on various technologies, and in some regions, customers can prepare their desired dishes, including teahouse pilafs and stews. Also, it will be possible to watch cultural recreation, football, movies and entertainment events with the help of experienced artists and DJs in such places.

In the city of Urganch, which is located in the center of Khorezm region, there are a multitude of restaurants that cater to both national and local dishes. Some of the popular dishes include: *gomma, tukhum barak, fish meals, chicken, Khorezm tuy oshi, iijan, shivit ashi, chalov, kalla pochcha, qarin tuyoq, shur kebab, un ashi*. In addition to these, there are also hamburgers, lavash, spicy, sweet meat, potatoes, kuk sumsa, and hot dogs sold at various points. Whether you prefer large restaurants or small home-made kitchens, you can find a variety of food options in Urganch.

Today, each of them has its own customers, and every day they improve their activities, production technologies, level and quality of work with customers. Also, in the next period, services related to the preparation, sale and presentation of various cakes and pastries are also developing. *Jasmin, Caramel, Odina, Anakhon, Sofia* cake brands are examples.

To sum up, the public catering networks, the FFC systems, in Uzbekistan as well as abroad, satisfies the material and cultural needs of the population, which are the main issues in the society, and remains one of the main factors in raising the standard of living.

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TRANSLATION OF RANK AND POSITION EXPRESSIONS IN HISTORICAL WORKS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of translation in the human communication and the reality units. Realias exemplified in this research, are taken from Munis and Ogahi's "Firdavs ul iqbal" by Y.Bregel's translation. These historical realias express court system, administration and dignity in the Khanate of Khiva, as well as in Khanates of Turkistan. The methods and problems of translating realities most important aspect of historical words, i.e., historical realias from source language into target language are also considered in this work.

KEYWORDS: translation, literary translation, rank, dignity, historical coloring, translation methods, transliteration, footnotes and explanations, analogue.

In independent Uzbekistan, a lot of research is being conducted in the field of translation studies, as well as in all other fields. The analysis of these scientific studies shows that some of them are being conducted in a literary-historical direction, and some in a linguistic direction. In scientific researches and studies conducted in the literary-historical direction, while paying attention to the artistic aspects of the work being translated, the linguistic features of the work should not be overlooked, while the researchers studying the linguistic aspects of the work should focus on the artistic-aesthetic aspect of the work based on the linguistic compatibility of the source language and the means of the target language in the translation. It is no exaggeration to say that in recent years, the principles of rendering the work reflecting the material, spiritual, political and economic life of the people in the means of translation have become the object of scientific research of representatives of the field of translation.

One of the main tasks in the translation of literary-historical works is not to ignore the main importance of lexical units with a historical-cultural component, that is, historical realities, in informing the reader about the thoughts and historical information of a society represented by a different language. We know that realities create the color of space and time in an artistic work. At this point, we consider it permissible to quote the following opinion of S.G. Ter-Minasova: "Literature becomes classic literature only if it has passed the test of time, meaning that its language has become obsolete... Along with changes in life and culture, language also becomes obsolete" [13, 89]. Re-creation of historical literary works have more complex obstacles than modern works, and translating them from one language to another is even more difficult. Because in this, the problem of finding linguistic and stylistic solutions that give the historical period, national color, the speech of the heroes, and also the spirit of the historical past is a hindrance to

translation process [17, 12]. There is no doubt that the work "Firdavs ul-Iqbal" written by Munis and Ogahi, especially the translation of the historical facts in it, could have presented such problems to the translator (Y.Begel). For this analysis of work, the historical realities of this work in the translation of Y. Bregel were selected and their features of translation from Uzbek to English were analyzed.

1. METHODS

It is known that a lot of research has been conducted on the administration system of the Khanate of Khiva and the positions and ranks of officials in the system. For example, Kh.Dadaboev cites the following information: "Although the hierarchy of officials serving in the construction and management of the khanate does not fundamentally differ from the system in the kingdoms of the Karakhanids, Chingizids, Timurids, and Shaibanis, there are distinctive features in the functions and powers of some actions. From the point of view of the duties of the employees of the state administration of the Khiva khanate, they are mainly divided into two groups: 1) those who work in the central management system and 2) officials responsible for the management of regions, cities, districts, villages, villages. A system consisting of Uzbek, Arabic, and Persian-Tajik terms was used to represent officials belonging to both groups" [4, 125].

Linguistic research methods, mainly comparative analysis and descriptive methods, are used in the research work, i.e. "the comparative method is a technique for studying the development of languages by performing a feature-by-feature comparison of two or more languages with common descent from a shared ancestor and then extrapolating backwards to infer the properties of that ancestor" [19, 4987].



The main task of the descriptive method is that it analyzes the linguistic units and phenomena related to a certain synchronic aspect in the process of describing and describing them, determines their function, place, use, structure, and peculiarities in the language, summarizes, and draws conclusions [12, 257].

2. RESULTS

Most classic historical works are characterized as texts of artistic and stylistic nature, and usually the readers of such works are representatives of the historical field or experts close to this field. Therefore, the translator who translates such works must have advanced knowledge in this field, as well as the ability to understand the complex and unique vocabulary of this nation. Translation scholar N.M.Urmonova comments on the difficulties of reading historical works as follows: "There are several reasons that make it difficult to understand a historical-literary work: the use of *historical, national, religious, military* words that were typical for the period when the original was created, but became obsolete with the passage of time; that various changes have occurred in the structure of the vocabulary of the language during the time that has passed since the creation of the original; the complexity of the original style; there is an extreme depth of the national spirit and a number of other factors" [9, 18]. This means that "the longer the description of events goes back to us, the more difficult it is for the translator to recreate the folk language, style and customs of that time" [7, 117].

In scientific sources, historical realities are defined "not as a specific group of vocabulary", but as "a lexicon with historicity related to one or another period" [18, 128]. The translation of historical realities serves to express not only the material content (denotative meaning), but also the connotative meaning reflecting the historical color. Such units are divided into different groups according to the features of use, degree of aging and belonging to the archaic lexicon. We can analyze historical realities by dividing them into two groups, i.e. 1) historical words and 2) archaic words.

Despite the fact that many scientific works on historical lexicon are carried out in world linguistics, representatives of this field have not come to the same conclusion. Ch.Baldic defined archaic words as follows: "words and constructions that have gone out of communication before the creation of the work; or, in other words, a specific instance of an obsolete word or phrase" [5, 18]. In translation process archaisms in a work of art can be reflected in words, conjunctions, or syntactic devices that have become obsolete. Leuven-Zwart interprets archaisms as *time* elements [6, 163] whose origin goes back to history. For this reason, there is no synonym of such lexicon in modern Uzbek linguistics. At the same time, the characteristic features of historical words are that such concepts represent only the past, are lexicons that cannot be used in public communication at the current stage of language development, and their meaning is incomprehensible to today's reader. As an example, the historical realities of *shig'avul, parvonachi, dodxoh, mahramboshi, shotir, churaog'asi, g'on* and *ig'roq* are the historical positions and ranks typical of the administrative apparatus of Turkestan Khanates. Also, the realities such as *jig'a,*

afsar, girovka, jom, ayoq, meshkob and *bo'shqob* are also considered historical words, and they are considered as words denoting material and cultural objects of the past in our time.

Nowadays, some historical words are used to a limited extent in our daily communication. For example, the historical realities *xonzoda, amir, qul* and *malay* are currently used in their own and figurative meanings. The words *Xonzoda* and *Amir* are used as nouns, and the historicisms of *qul* and *malay* are used in different figurative meanings depending on the context. According to research in the field of translation studies, "although these names are historical in terms of the period of their appearance in the language and living conditions, they are also modern in terms of their use and vitality. And in written works, they mean concepts such as the social status of a person, his position and title" [9, 66].

3. DISCUSSION

As V.V. Bartold admitted, the literary and historical works belonging to Ogahi's brilliant style reveals the sources related to the history of the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokhan Khanate in terms of the description of the events that happened in the khanate [2, 119]. Based on the research of A.D.Orazboyev, we decided to analyze the words of rank and profession in the historical works of Ogahi and Munis, dividing them into several groups:

1) words expressing the concept of an absolute ruler (monarch). Honored as the highest in terms of rank and used after the personal names of the heads of khanates in Turkestan khanates, the title of khan was considered the highest title. This title was considered the ruler of the kingdom and the holder of the military rank who commanded the military campaigns.

"After 'Abd al-'Aziz Khan, he was brought from Bukhara and raised as *khan*" (FI,76) \ \ "Ani Abdulazizxonidin so'ng Buxorodin kelturub, *xon* ko'tardilar" (FI, 9).

In the process of analyzing examples in the original and translated form, we can see that the term *khan* has the same meaning in both languages:

Khan – a. hist. The specific title given to the successors of Chingiz Khan, who were supreme rulers over the Turkish, Tartar, and Mongol tribes, as well as emperors of China, during the middle ages. b. In later use: a title (now of slight import) commonly given to rulers, officials, or men of rank in Central Asia [14, 412].

The word *xon* is defined as follows in the Uzbek dictionaries: 1) tar. Turkiy va mo'g'ul xalqlari hukmdorlari unvoni. Qo'qon xoni. As the khan of the court; 2) tar. Xonlik qilgan, xon lavozimidagi shaxs ismiga qo'shilib, unvon ifodalaydi. Bahodirxon – Xivada, Xudayorxon – Qo'qonda xonlik qilgan [8, 410].

Khaqan is used in the meanings of "absolute ruler of a large country", "great khan", "emperor" and has definitions in English dictionaries. The term *qag'an*, actively used in the text of the ancient Turkic Orhun-Enasoy inscriptions, in the phonetic form of *xoqon* in Ogahi's work, generally means "the



highest title honoring the heads of the country". This form of rank was used much earlier, for example, in the works of Alisher Navoi. This tradition did not lose its power even in the 19th century [3, 4]. Although the words *xon* and *xoqon* are used as synonyms in Ogahi's historical works, we can observe that *xoqon* has the meaning of stronger "glorification" than *xon*. The proof of our opinion is that the word *xoqon* is not used in relation to other khans of the khanate in the chronicles. From ancient times this word is used in meaning of "head of state", as well as "Supreme Commander" in accordance with the state system of the Turkish Khaganate. [10, 30]: "Hazrati *xoqoni a'zam*" (FI, 36) " \ \ ...the greatest *khaqan*" (FI, 9).

Also, the word *sultan* entered the English language from Arabic, through French and medieval Latin and is used in the same way as it has the meaning in Uzbek: *the title given to Muslim rulers in some countries* [21].

It is obvious that only the words expressing the way of life of a certain people are transferred to the languages of peoples who do not have such concepts without translation - in their original form, thus the national color of the author's text is adequately interpreted in the translation [11, 95]. The translation of specific words using the method of *transliteration* is also called the method of *transference* and *derived words*. However, concepts of historical and national significance are not always transliterated or transcribed. Sometimes, in order for the English-speaking reader to understand the essence of the historical event or term being described, the translator uses complex methods in the process of translating a word that expresses a historical color: 1) transliteration of the historical term and, at the same time, providing a detailed comment in the form of an appendix in the publication of the translated version; 2) give an analog of the original historical realia.

We observe that all the ranks and titles mentioned in the translation of the historical work are explained by the comments of notes 250, and Y. Bregel mentioned in the note that Munis seems to be the only source which gives the account of the administrative reforms of Abu'l-Ghazi. The offices mentioned by Munis existed in Khiva until the Russian conquest; the officeholders were called '*amaldars* or *aqsagals*'.

Analog is a way of expressing the source word through another simile in the target language. Functionally similar concepts lose their historical and national color when transferred from the source to the target language. If there is an alternative to the original concept in the target language, it is possible to translate through the lexical unit available in the translated language. The method of analog is also considered "close translation". But it shows that the name of the term itself does not fully express all the functions and aspects of meaning of the specific words in the original version: it is similar, but not exactly the same! [1, 154]

In this regard, the translator achieved adequacy by giving the word *shahanshah* the concept of monarch, which is considered analogous in the translation text:

Monarch – 1) a. In early use, a sole and absolute ruler of a state. In modern use, a sovereign bearing the title of king, queen, emperor, or empress, or the equivalent of one of these [15, 986]. Lexical units expressing the meaning of ruler were not always used to express the position and administration system. *Shohanshoh*, *shahanshoh* are a modified form of *shohonshoh*, meaning "king of kings" [20]. In addition to the lexicon of *shahanshoh* mentioned in the historical work, the unit *shahriyor* is represented by the word *monarch* in the target text. Sometimes respect and reverence are also expressed using this concept: "They attired *the monarch* in a robe of honor (*sarupa*)" (FI, 259) " \ \ "Kiyurdilar *shahanshah* 'a sarupo" (FI, 262).

2) words meaning the successor of the ruler. In the Khiva Khanate, the sons of the ruler were named *shahzoda* and *to'ra*, and in the translated text both of these terms are expressed by the lexeme *prince*. The word *prince* has several meanings that are close to each other in the target language:

1) male member of a royal family other than the reigning king. "Therefore the *princes* (*torelar*) became embittered and enraged and fighting daily..." (FI, 29) " \ \ "Bu jihatdan *to'ralar* mushaddad va g'azabnok bo'lub" (FI, 79); "all the princes (*shahzada*) started war against him" (FI, 29) " \ \ "barcha *shahzodalar* anga xusumat paydo qilib..." (FI, 79).

2) ruler of a small state: "He assigned every country (*mamlakat*) to a *prince* (*shahzada*) and every province (*diyar*) to an *amir*" (FI, 29) " \ \ "Va har *mamlakatni* bir *shahzodag*'a va har *diyorni* bir *amirg*'a tafviz qildi" (FI, 79).

In historical chronicles, the words *shahzoda*, *to'ra* and *inoq* are used as terms related to the monarchy, expressing the concept of the *heir* to the throne. In addition, we see that the lexeme *heir* is used in the English language in the following sense: The person who is entitled by law to succeed another in the enjoyment of property or rank, upon the death of the latter; one who so succeeds; in general use, one who receives or is entitled to receive property of any kind as the legal representative of a former owner [15, 109]. In the process of translation, a complete alternative was achieved by using analog, that is, reality in the translated language: "Menglish Bahadur became *heir* to his father" (FI, 91) " \ \ "Menglish Bahodir otasi *valiahd* qilib erdi" (FI, 120).

3) names of positions and titles representing various positions of state administration. In the Khanate, there are several ministries in the system of state administration, and the minister is headed by an official, who is represented by the *vaziri a'zam*: "the *grand vizier* and honorable counselor" (FI, 369) " \ \ "*vaziri a'zam*, *dasturi mukarram*". If we take close attention to the given example, *vaziri a'zam* is transferred with the method of calque and the word *a'zam* is translated as *grand* which means - 2. a. Used in official titles (chiefly after Fr. or other Romanic originals), with the sense: Chief over others, highest in rank or office. Now chiefly *Hist*, or with reference to foreign countries; in England there are still officials [15, 746].

The historical realia *vizier* is transferred from one language into another by using transliteration. Buning natijasida yarim kalkalash yuzaga kelgan. As a result, in the translation process of *vaziri a'zam* the translator used half-calque.



We can also exemplify the ranks of *ulug' inoq* va *ulug' otoliq* as using half-calque in translation: “of the beks, there were Shah Pulad Bek, ‘Abdu Karim bek, Shah Niyaz Bek-who is now *the great (ulugh) ataliq*” (FI, 106) \\\ “Va beklardin Shohpo‘lod bek va Abdikarim bek va Shoniyoz bekkim, holo *ulug' otoliqdur*” (FI, 132). The historical term of *ulug' otoliq* in the source text, given as an example, is not only translated by the translator with half-calque method, but also clarified by the note: ⁵¹⁵*The “great (ulugh) ataliq” was clearly the ataliq of the khan, and he was from the khan’s own tribe, the Qongrat.*

If we take a deep look at the translation process, the higher and more important the positions and duties of the khanate are, the more these historical realias are translated by the translator through transliteration and, of course, such historical details were given an explanation under the title. Among such ranks and positions *biy, inoq, bek, qushbegi, devonbegi, mehtar, mahram, parvonachi* and *dasturxonchi* can be nice examples.

4) words about tasks and actions in the palace. In the Khan’s court, there were dozens of officials and servants, and the person who took care of the Khan’s clothes was considered a *jomador*. The word *joma* is mentioned in the historical work in the form of the words *jomaxona* and *jomador*. In this historical work, the lexical unit *jomador* means the place where the khan’s clothes are stored and the official responsible for the clothes: “... brought the happy news about the conquest of the province of Merv and were honored with the gifts of *royal robes*” (FI, 505) \\\ “Marv viloyatining fathi bashoratin yetkurib, ul hazratning inoyati vozirasi *jomadoridin* xiloi foxirai shohona bila sarafroz bo‘ldilar” (FI, 462). The word *jomador* given in the example is used in the first meaning and translated with expression of *royal robes*. As it turns out that, we can understand the two different meanings of the original lexical unit *jomador* in the sense of *clothing of the ruling class* in translation. In another place, the form of *xayyotxona*, originally meaning “clothing shop”, is translated into English with the lexeme of *wardrobe*: “Thursday his majesty the khan gave them a royal feast and granted them precious robes of honor from the *wardobe* of gifts (khayat-khanai ihson)” (FI, 414) \\\ “Panjshanba kuni xon hazrat anga shohona ziyofat qilib, *xayyotxonayi* ehsonidin xil’ati garonbahoyi iltifot bila safarroz qildi” (FI, 407).

The historical word *yorubkash* in our studied source means “sweeper, servant” and has the meaning of “a person who serves in the mausoleum-tomb of saints, an employee who takes care of its tidiness, injuries, or a devotee who provides financial services for these works” [10, 183]. In the translation, the lexeme *yorubkash* is translated using the realia *sweeper*. This lexical unit is explained in the dictionary of the English language as “sweeper and tidyer”: If any housekeeper .. happens to offend the sweeper.. none of his filth will be removed [16, 381].

4. CONCLUSION

The translation of historical works has many difficulties, and in most cases, the translation is carried out depending on the skill and potential of the translator. If we analyze the translations of

the historical realias related to the position and title in the historical work, before transferring the historical-archaic words from the source to the target language, it is necessary to consider and understand their original meaning, and of course, the correct alternative or transliteration is the most responsible for the translator. In this case, translation of literary work is carried out based on unwritten rules of translation studies. We witness that in the translation of lexemes related to rank, title and profession in historical chronicles, Y. Bregel used all methods, but he used transliteration and analog methods relatively widely and the method of calque in rare cases. Therefore, it is necessary to use certain clarifying methods together with transcription or transliteration when translating the realias representing rank and positions with national-historical identity in this historical written monument into world languages. We can come to the conclusion that the reason Y. Bregel widely used these two methods is the fact that the socio-political conditions of the peoples of the original and translation languages were different, on the other hand, it is reasonable to show that it is a complete embodiment of the historical period without misleading the reader through different local realities.

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PEDAGOGICAL VIEWS OF NASIRIDDIN TUSI

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ABSTRACT

Nasiriddin Tusi was a prolific author whose works are yet to be fully explored by researchers. His writings can be found in museums and libraries across the world including in Baku, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Oxford, Cambridge, Leipzig, Munich, Florence, Cairo, Istanbul, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kazan. One of Tusi's most notable works, "Akhloqi-Nasiri" was the first systematic moral book in the Islamic world. Written in Persian, this work is still relevant today as it addresses issues that are timeless.

KEYWORDS: *Pedagogical thought, moral norms, intelligence, outlook, article, perception, society.*

Nasiriddin Tusi was a renowned leader of his time and his work "Akhloqi-Nasiri" brought him world fame. Known for his sharp perception, profound intelligence, and worldview, Tusi's world-famous work "Akhloqi-Nasiri" has preserved its freshness as the most valuable product of his ingenuity. This work has been used as a moral textbook, which includes social, economic, moral, philosophical, and pedagogical directions. It has been given a certain place for its teaching in Middle and Middle Eastern schools, and even in some secondary school programs. In the first article of this work, Tusi expresses his deep thoughts about the "purification of morals". It should be noted that thoughts about moral education and moral concepts are found in different parts and chapters of the work.

Nasiriddin Tusi created a unique system of moral education based on national moral values and the opinions of powerful leaders. He defined moral norms that serve to regulate children's behavior, communication, and all their relationships with people, nature, and society.

Educating morally perfect and pure citizens means strengthening the foundations and foundations of our society. No matter how well-educated, educated, physically healthy a person is, if he is morally and poor, it is difficult to say that the society is built on healthy foundations. Moral education has a great role in the development of the growing generation in all aspects. The goal of moral education is to accustom the growing young generation to comply with the moral standards of the society in which we live, the rules of behavior established in the society, to encourage them to act in accordance with the national mentality, customs and traditions. A person who has received moral education adheres to the moral standards of the society, national moral values, and traditions. To determine the spiritual character of any person, attention is paid to the extent to which he follows the rules of cohabitation.

Tusi considers a person who is considered a noble on earth to be "the most honorable of creatures in this world". Tusi

expressed valuable opinions about the influence of the environment and conditions on a person, especially during childhood and youth, and expressed his personal opinions and the opinions of famous people about the extremely important role of education and training. Nasiriddin Tusi considered morality to be wealth and emphasized that it is not innate. He said: "If character was innate, intelligent people would not give advice on raising children, purifying, strengthening and forming the morals of young people, and they would not be involved in this themselves" [3], he said.

Tusi, who attached great importance to moral and spiritual purity, recommends first of all to engage in the spiritual and moral education of children and young people, to teach them honesty, truthfulness, honesty, correctness, and to engage in the spiritual and moral education of every person. and then engage in other educational activities. The second article of the work, "Rules for the care and education of children", is full of ideas reflecting moral education. Tusi recommends that after weaning a child, it is necessary to start raising it and teach it discipline before it has time to spoil its morals. "Since there are congenital defects in the child's nature, it is necessary to prevent him from becoming prone to bad habits, to purify his morals, taking into account his nature, that is, which pure force is first manifested in the child" [4].

Tusi emphasizes that as a basic condition in the process of education, the child should not be allowed to play with people and things that spoil his nature, because the child's soul is simple and he quickly learns the character of those around him. It is necessary to educate the child in virtues that arouse kindness and love, especially through explanation that affects his mind, consciousness, perception; not with things related to genealogy, giving money, seduction. Understanding simplicity as an indicator of intelligence, Tusi considered it appropriate not to eat too much in front of the child, to avoid drinking too much, to wear expensive, fashionable clothes, to prevent alcoholism, fashion and other similar characteristics from



entering the child's heart. Emphasizing that elegant dresses belong to women, it is necessary to explain to her that intelligent and grown-up men wear simple clothes.

The thinker found it necessary to form hatred for bad habits and bad deeds in children. Tusi writes: "...In the first moments of development, the child makes many mistakes, does bad things, is often a liar, jealous, thief, informer, corrupt and stubborn, makes nonsense, does not give up what he says; and forces others to do harmful and unpleasant things, followed by a period of punishment and discipline. That is why it is necessary to educate the child from infancy" [4].

According to Tusi, bringing out the child's talents and abilities is of particular importance in improving the child's manners. It is important to know that no one is born with virtue. If we turn to the ideas of Tusi, it is possible to polish the child's morals by studying them. If the activities carried out with the child's ability and talent are done correctly, all conditions will be created to regulate his manners. As Tusi noted, the importance of parents, teachers and coaches, friends, as well as theoretical and practical useful work is very important in raising a pure spiritual generation.

Tusi, who considered the existence of a fair conscience as a basic condition, talks about the importance of conscience in human perfection, happiness, and meritorious deeds. He tries to prove that moral sophistication is an art, that it is a necessary art for the family, the state and humanity. According to Tusi, "...Humans do everything, and for this human education is more important than anything else. In this work, Tusi expressed valuable thoughts about the need for a growing child to have a culture of behavior worthy of value, moral purity and spiritual perfection, "About the rules of speech", "About the rules of sitting, moving and sitting. Silence".

In general, the pedagogical legacy of the great thinker Nasiriddin Tusi contains very useful ideas, recommendations, advice and tips - in a word, very valuable didactic materials for teaching, educating and training the growing generation.

"The analysis of didactic works shows that views on enlightenment are led in the works of Fariduddin Attar and Nasiriddin Tusi. In "Akhloqi Nasiri" it is stated that a person needs to be enlightened "from the very early days of life by parental discipline", "then by rules and laws", "at the very end as a result of the refinement of morals and beliefs". Scholars such as Attar, Tusi, Rumi, and Shabustari define the qualities of being enlightened in their works as sanity of mind, beautiful (attractive) behavior, nuri rohi mustaqim (clarity of the right path), reaching a high destination, purity, and having the light of purity [5].

The use of these recommendations in the organization of educational work in the family and school serves to educate the growing generation in the spirit of national moral values and national traditions.

Books that create moral meetings have a great influence on the acquisition of moral qualities of children, teenagers and young people, such as patriotism, humanitarianism, hard work, and the formation of the circle of meetings. "Akhloqi Nasiri" by the encyclopedist Nasiriddin Tusi is one of the works that revealed the ways, means and ways of inculcating cultural customs and positive moral standards in children and the young generation, and became a spiritual monument of the Ancient East. Nasiriddin Tusi is known and loved by world scientists. For more than 700 years, this work has been used by school teachers as a textbook for the formation of students' moral and spiritual views.

In the work, ideas about law, philosophy, economics, psychology, politics, statehood become more important for the reader, discussions about the rules of child rearing and upbringing, ideas of building a happy society are more interesting. In the section "Rules for keeping and raising children" of the work, the author talks about the important aspects of shaping children's education and upbringing. According to Tusi, as soon as a child is born, first of all, it is necessary to give him a good name. If the wrong name is given, the child will be ashamed of it for the rest of his life. And then he considers it an important condition to find an intelligent and healthy nanny. He sees its basis in the fact that many bad habits and diseases are transmitted to the child through milk [6].

Nasiriddin Tusi said that after weaning a child, before he has time to break his morals, he should be brought up and disciplined.

Due to congenital defects in the nature of the child, it is necessary to prevent him before the time when he may be prone to bad habits, and to purify his manners taking into account his nature. That is, whichever pure power is first manifested in the child, it should be individualized first. According to the great thinker, shyness and modesty are the first signs of pure, cognitive powers in a child. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that if the child is arrogant, if he does not cry with his head down in many cases, this is a sign of his nobility. Therefore, his ego is disgusted with bad deeds and inclined towards good. This sign shows that the child has talent. In this case, it is necessary to pay special attention to the upbringing of the child, not to spare anything, not to allow the talent to fade away.

Nasiriddin Tusi pays great attention to the analysis of the problem of happiness as part of his moral and pedagogical views. Happiness, according to the thinker, is the result of tireless work, the result of practical, creative, transformative and spiritually enriching activities. Convincing the current generation that these strong principles are inviolable is an important condition for improving modern society.

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ABUL HASAN MOVARDI'S PEDAGOGICAL IDEAS ABOUT NAFS (GREED AND LUST)

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the pedagogical views of Movardi's works and his unique ideas about nafs, which is greed and lust. Also, his views reflect on the essential religious qualities of humanity and their significance in the world.

KEY WORDS: *Al-Movardi, religion, knowledge, Western science, good qualities, ethics, philosophy, nafs.*

Everyone can overcome them with their wits and abilities. The main factor in satisfying needs is intelligence, not inspiration. Here, Al-Movardi emphasized inspiration as the main source of knowledge or a means of proving what is known. He also emphasizes that it cannot be seen as a reaction to widespread Western science [1].

Movardi accepts the emergence of the state not only as a natural process, but as the will of Allah. Two things drive a person to eat – a strong need and thirsty. A strong need is to satisfy hunger and thirst. This is acceptable both intellectually and morally. Because in this there is preservation of the soul and protection of the body. That's why in Shariat, fasting for two days is prohibited. Because such fasting weakens the body, weakens the soul, and makes it unfit for prayer. Because if he deprives himself of his self-esteem due to weakness and frailty, his refusal to do good will be stronger than his motivation to do good. With this habit, there is nothing left in him but a thirst for compliance and forgery [2].

The author lists the three main elements necessary for a healthy and orderly social life as follows:

a) Submissive Nafs. This is important for both the ruler and the people, because those who cannot control themselves cannot control others.

b) Solidarity. This is achieved through kinship, friendship and goodwill, especially through religion. This leads to a unity of interests in all aspects. A person who is not sociable cannot be protected from the bad habits of humanity, for example, resentment and intolerance.

c) Enough capital. This issue has plagued humanity since the dawn of civilized society. Movardi meant that earning a living with various professions is one of the basic and protective elements of a civilized society. But he opposes some ascetics who think of profiting against the public and serving the tyrannical sultan.

The scientist says this about nafs: "Know that nafs is free by nature and wants to have only itself. The praise of nafs is also

polite and in need of reform, even if it is perfect. Because there is an alternative rival for the praised nafs, and submissive nafs and conquering nafs help it. So, if you don't pay enough attention to overcome nafs by relying on reason, a big tragedy can happen. And it harms all humanity. Unfortunately, according to some people, politeness becomes a useless activity and takes the form of ignorance. Because manners are acquired through experience or are found acceptable through habits" [2].

Under the influence of Greek philosophers, Al-Movardi, who put forward the ideas of necessity, believes that there is a need for more religious value to regulate competition and conflicts in agreements between people. Because religion calms the human heart, gives peace to the heart, encourages people to good treatment and relationship, mutual closeness and kindness, and keeps them away from sins and crimes.

In spite of everything, it can be a little problematic to see that inequalities arise from Allah's creation of human beings and that they are due to the inequalities brought about by social life. Therefore, political power is necessary to ensure social justice, peace and security; because the state can replace subjective judgments with objective judgments and ensure peace. The goal of the state is loyalty, regardless of the social strata of humanity. Government always works for the people. The reason is that the government is part of the people. These relations are also reflected in Movardi's views. Al-Movardi also provided information about religious and worldly knowledge in his thoughts. It is interesting to note that during this period, other scholars thought only about religious knowledge, and some of them were limited to religious knowledge. Al-Movardi should be aware of both knowledges and this situation shows that he can think very modernly about nafs issues.

The religious value system includes punishment for disobedience and even life imprisonment. Avoiding punishment is not an educated person's choice, it is impossible. But imprisonment for a minor sin is not right. The death penalty for stealing an item may be considered fairer. There were also



rules for rewarding those who obeyed. But a true spiritual choice cannot be made with the hope of a reward or an eternal afterlife. If people try to overcome the temptation to be a good person only because of the reward, their choice will be based on selfishness rather than moral values. According to religious scholars, religious and spiritual values are far superior to worldly, atheistic values. Although each religion prefers its religious values over others, they are convinced that any religious value system is incomparably superior to secular, atheistic, and godless values.

Faith, spirituality and culture are interrelated in the life of every nation. Violation of this unity can lead to tragic consequences. The reason for human existence is spirituality. This is not possible without religion. Because only religion gives a person solid moral education, only religious traditions contain ideas about necessary values. "What does a person live for?", "What values are their lives based on?" Questions such as these are the main questions that people with a secular or religious outlook are looking for answers to. The future of humanity depends on this question and the answer.

The inner spirituality of a person is recognized by the voice of conscience and is often irrational. In religion, internal moral laws become concrete cultural and rational categories and take the form of social laws. All laws are based on morality, and if they do not conform to moral principles, society will reject them. Spirituality is the foundation of human existence, family, society, and civilization. Moral values and motives are central to every person, and can be referred to as spirituality. Morality regulates good and bad behavior, benevolence and evil, and serves as a value and measure of permissibility or limitation. It forms the ideas of truth, justice, and beauty in people's hearts, along with compassion.

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IMPACT OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR ON CONSUMER GOODS-A PRIMARY ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Online marketing tendency is a process of electronic commercial activity which allows the consumer to directly buy goods or services from the seller over internet and many other options. It helps in improving the economy and mobilising the economic progress of the economic unit. Consumer behaviour is a developing concept and basically aims for developing the consumer culture both in terms of psychological, social and behavioural framework. Understanding of the consumer behaviour helps in identifying the economic structure and also to create an effective marketing strategy. This paper tries to analyse the shifting focus of the consumer market and the factors contributing to it.

JEL Classification: B25, B27, B29

KEYWORDS: consumer durable, Consumer price index, wholesale price index, labour force participation rate

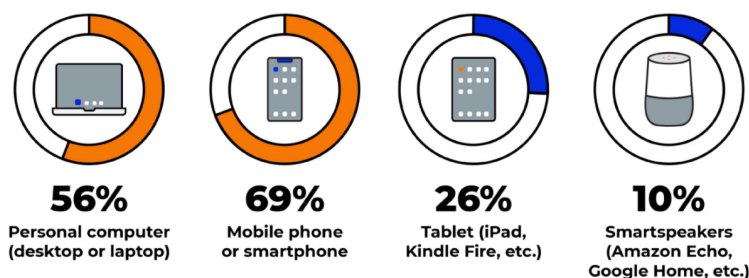
INTRODUCTION

In this framework of digitalised platform consumer sovereignty is a highly developing one. Technological development had gained massive levels of influence on the product quality and had paved way for rapid market innovations. In the modified consumer market, the consumer behavioural pattern has paved way for influence of consumer trends both in psychological, social and physical characteristics of the product which helps them to undertake decision regarding what to produce, how to produce and what strategy to be initiated. Engel, Blackwell and Mansard postulates that “consumer behaviour is the actions and the decision process of people who purchase goods and services for personal consumption”. Even though various studies postulate positive trend with these factors there are serious levels of restrictions in the area of identifying these innovations (PARASURAMAN,2000). Various management theories talk

about these innovation strategies and management techniques, however development and accessing these techniques to massive rests as an important area to be concerned with. Consumer behaviour studies how individuals and groups choose, buy, use, and dispose of ideas, goods, and services to satisfy their needs.

Buyer behaviour involves both visible and invisible mental and physical activities when a buyer wants to buy and consume goods or services. It is complex and dynamic, constantly changing and requiring adjustments from marketing management. Buyer behaviour is influenced by internal factors like needs, habits, and attitudes, as well as external factors like family, social groups, culture, status, positions, and economic conditions. In summary, consumer behaviour refers to the act of a consumer engaging in buying and consuming goods or services.

Top Devices Consumers Use to Shop Online



*Respondents could select multiple answers.

Figure 1: Graphical representation on changing consumer trends (World Wide)

Source: <https://www.junglescout.com/blog/social-commerce-trends/>



CONSUMER TREND-FREQUENCY

Year Base2020

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.40	2	16.7	16.7	16.7
.90	1	8.3	8.3	25.0
1.10	1	8.3	8.3	33.3
1.20	1	8.3	8.3	41.7
2.10	1	8.3	8.3	50.0
Valid 3.30	2	16.7	16.7	66.7
7.70	1	8.3	8.3	75.0
12.30	1	8.3	8.3	83.3
22.80	1	8.3	8.3	91.7
44.50	1	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total	12	100.0	100.0	

Year Current 2024

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.20	1	8.3	8.3	8.3
.40	1	8.3	8.3	16.7
.50	2	16.7	16.7	33.3
1.00	1	8.3	8.3	41.7
1.60	1	8.3	8.3	50.0
Valid 1.70	1	8.3	8.3	58.3
4.20	1	8.3	8.3	66.7
5.30	1	8.3	8.3	75.0
12.00	1	8.3	8.3	83.3
20.80	1	8.3	8.3	91.7
51.70	1	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total	12	100.0	100.0	

Table 1: Frequency distribution of consumer trend (2020-2024)

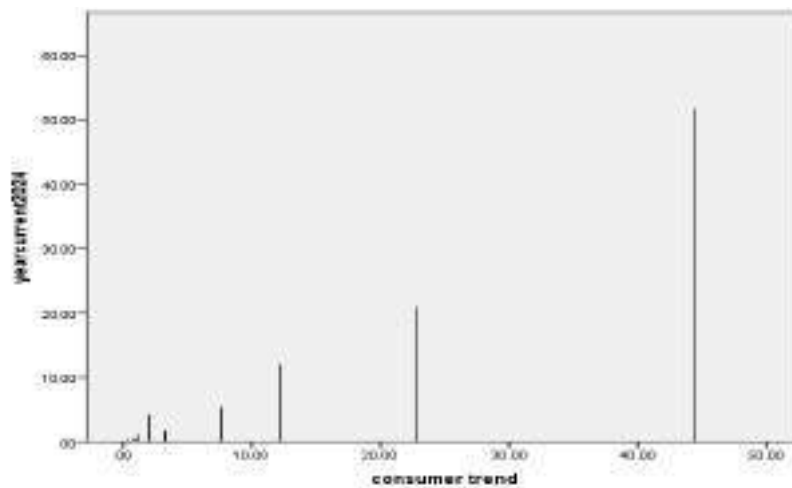


Figure 2: Growth rate of female labour force participation rate



FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

1. Economic Factors

The economic situations of a country greatly influence the consumption pattern of an individual. When an economy is in a stage of progressive tendency normally it leads to high levels of money supply and leads to higher purchasing power of the consumers resulting in consumer sovereignty. When the economy is in low basis and does not have scope for development, the economy passes through massive struggles and faces immense problems to meet up with the existing consumer market situations.

2. Social Factor

The society in which human beings live is greatly influenced by the consumption pattern of an individual. Human beings always have a tendency to imitate the consumption pattern of others and thus follows a nurture to be accepted. In economics we call it as ratchet hypothesis. Social factors include family, reference groups, roles and status, cultural factors and personal factors. The personal factors in them includes age, income, occupation and life style.

3. Cultural Factors

Various micro level studies conducted by Bardhan 1977, Teernik 1995 postulates that there are many cultural factors which works behind the consumer trends and practices. People prefer commodities on the basis of their culture and always go for and prefer acculturation and rapid cultural development. People coming from certain communities have strong preference for a commodity and others diverge from a particular product. This shows their area of preference.

4. Psychological Factors

The consumer behaviour of an economy is greatly influenced by the psychological factors of an individual. The various psychological factors that drive the consumption tendency of an individual includes motivation, perception, learning, attitudes and beliefs. Each and every individual has their own psychological perspective and depending upon it the consumption tendency of individuals fluctuates.

The Indian consumer durables industry is driven by rising disposable income, newer product variants, price-sensitive product pricing, availability of financing schemes, rise in organized retail, innovative advertising and brand promotion, and festive season sales. The growing middle class and double income families attract companies, making newer variants and innovative product features more attractive. The availability of financing schemes also plays a crucial role in product affordability. The rise in organized retail is expected to drive the growth pace, with a 16% share in the total retail pie by 2011-2012. Innovative advertising and brand promotion measures will help companies differentiate themselves.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

There are different theories which explains the consumer preference and the trends in the market units. These theories include

a) Traditional theories of consumer behaviour

- b) Modern theories of consumer behaviour
- c) economic theories of consumer behaviour
- d) psychological theories of consumer behaviour
- e) social psychological theories of consumer behaviour
- f) sociological theories of consumer behaviour

Traditional and modern theories of consumer theory explains that in traditional perspective consumer behave in a mechanistic format where consumer preference increases with increase in their income. Traditional theorists believe consumers believe in the notion of rational behaviour, whereas on the other hand modern theories postulates that their consumer behaviour pattern is neither based on economic or social principle rather on the basis of an interdisciplinary concept. The consumer behavioural pattern is based on social, economic, psychological and political factors.

The economic theories of consumer behaviour even explained by Adam smith postulates that human beings are rational live beings and has perfect knowledge regarding market conditions. According to this theory consumers make decisions based on perfect knowledge about market conditions. Price remains as one of the most important factors under consumer behaviour and market tendency.

The psychological theories of consumer behaviour postulates that the consumption pattern of an individual is influenced by attitude, learning style and many other psychological principles. Psychological theories are otherwise termed as learning theories. The basic hypothesis of the theory is that people learn a lot from their experience. The factors influencing these psychological aspects includes Repetition, motivation, conditioning, relationship and organisation.

The social psychological theories of consumer behaviour were put forward by Thornstein Veblen and Festinger and they postulate that man is a social being and the behaviour of an individual are highly governed by the society in which an individual live. Culture, ethnic group and subculture influences the consumption pattern of an individual. The sociological theory of consumer behaviour explains that the behaviour of an individual is highly influenced by the group which they represent. Each and every individual are influenced by the social and cultural atmosphere in which they live. The reference group incurs a strong influence on the character of an individual and their preference for certain commodities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study about the behavioural pattern of consumers in case of selected consumer durables
2. To identify the factors which influences the consumption patterns of individual

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- H1: There exists a positive influence of economic factors on the consumer preference for a commodity in an economy
- H2: Cultural factors greatly influence the consumption pattern of an individual



H3: Socio demographic factors greatly influences the consumer tendency to purchase a particular combination of good

H4: Technological changes had greatly influenced the consumption pattern and trend on an economy

METHODOLOGY

COLLECTION OF DATA

Data assembled for the study was undertaken both for the secondary as well as from the primary sources. The consumer trend 2023, CPI and WPI report was compiled as a basis for secondary purpose for studying the consumer trends and figures. The data for the study was collected from a period from 2019-2023. Primary data was collected from 200 respondents.

VARIABLES AND MODEL

A normalisation of data has been undertaken under the study since there exists disparity among the consumption pattern among individuals. In this model consumption of individuals in the case of durable goods are considered and analysed in detail. Cultural, social, personal, and psychological factors significantly impact consumer behaviour and purchase decisions; marketers must understand these factors to create effective marketing mixes. Cultural factors, such as culture, subculture, and social class, influence consumer values and

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

decision processes. Social factors include groups, family, roles, and status, while personal factors like age, lifecycle stage, occupation, and lifestyle influence preferences. Psychological factors like motivation, perception, learning, beliefs, and attitudes also impact purchase decisions.

The equation in the model is represented hence as follows:

MODEL SPECIFICATION

$$\ln \text{CONSDU}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln \text{ECO}_{it} + \beta_2 \ln \text{CUL}_{it} + \beta_3 \ln \text{SOC}_{it} + \beta_4 \ln \text{AME}_{it} + u_{it} + \ln \text{HEALTH}_{it}$$

AME_{it}=Amenities and services that affect the dependent variable in time 't'

DIG_{it}= Digitalisation factors that affect the dependent variable in time 't'

CONSDU=Consumer durables in time "t"

U_{it}=Stochastic error

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The study basically analysis the descriptive statistics of the model. Correlation analysis and VIF test are performed to analyse the relation among the variables. Multicollinearity analysis and unit root test analyses are formulated to identify the whether there is stationarity among the variables. Ordinary Least Square method are formulated in order to identify the connection between dependent and independent variable.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
YEAR2	12	.20	51.70	8.3250	14.98709
Valid N (listwise)	12				

Table 1: Frequency Distribution Correlations

	YEAR2	YEAR1
Pearson Correlation	1	.992**
YEAR2 Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
N	12	12
Pearson Correlation	.992**	1
YEAR1 Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
N	12	12

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 2: Correlation of Trends

	Cases					
	Included		Excluded		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
ITEMS * YEAR1	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%
ITEMS * YEAR2	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%



**Table 3 : Mean
ITEMS * YEAR1**

ITEMS	
YEAR1	N
.40	2
.90	1
1.10	1
1.20	1
2.10	1
3.30	2
7.70	1
12.30	1
22.80	1
44.50	1
Total	12

ITEMS * YEAR2

ITEMS	
YEAR2	N
.20	1
.40	1
.50	2
1.00	1
1.60	1
1.70	1
4.20	1
5.30	1
12.00	1
20.80	1
51.70	1
Total	12

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
PERCENTAGE	5	29	6	35	20.00	5.070	11.336	128.500
Valid N (listwise)	5							

Table 1 : Consumer E Payment Methods



India, the fifth largest consumer durable market, is experiencing significant growth post-pandemic, with the industry expected to double its size by four years to reach \$21.2 billion. The demand for appliances and home entertainment products is driven by rising incomes, urbanization, disposable incomes, changing lifestyles, and easy availability of consumer finance. The BEE star labelling for fans, BLDC Motors Fans, and water heaters are key factors in the market, with fans becoming the most penetrated segment. The refrigerator, washing machines, and air-conditioners markets in India are estimated to be around

\$3.82 billion and \$384 billion, respectively. The market for air-conditioners is expected to grow to 16.5 million units by 2025, while the refrigerator market is expected to grow to 27.5 million units by 2025. The Indian government has promoted the manufacturing of appliances with PLI schemes and announced 100% FDI for electronics hardware manufacturing to cater to increased production demand. However, the industry faces challenges and needs to be addressed carefully to ensure sustainable growth.

COUNTRY

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
CHINA	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
EU	1	25.0	25.0	50.0
Valid INDIA	1	25.0	25.0	75.0
USA	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	4	100.0	100.0	

YEAR BASE 2018

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2.50	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
2.90	1	25.0	25.0	50.0
6.50	1	25.0	25.0	75.0
7.30	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	4	100.0	100.0	

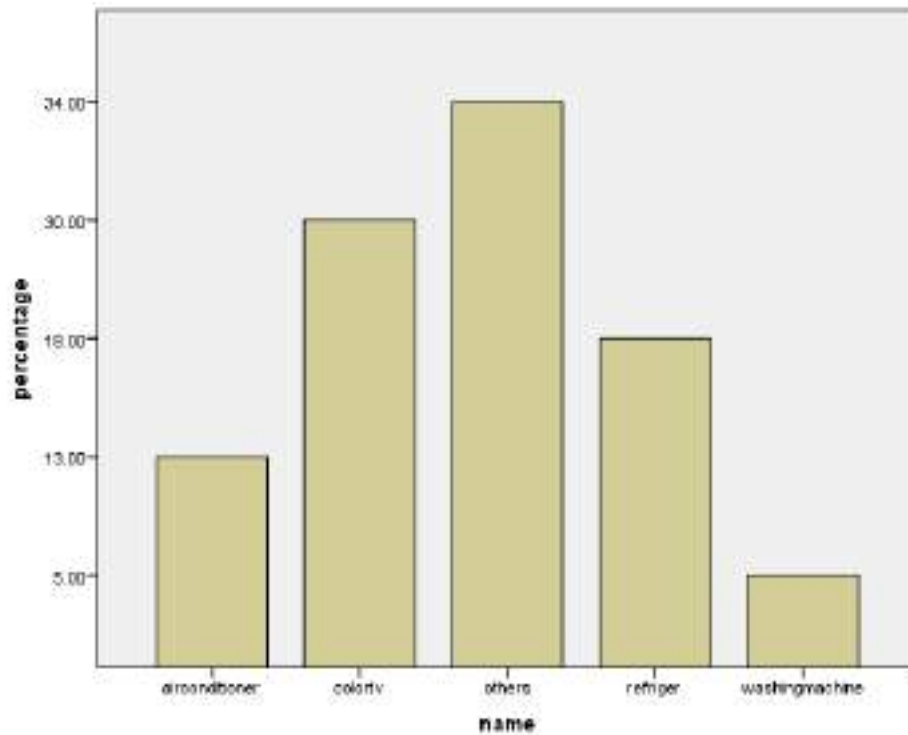
YEAR CURRENT 2023

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.30	1	25.0	25.0	25.0
1.70	1	25.0	25.0	50.0
Valid 5.50	1	25.0	25.0	75.0
8.20	1	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	4	100.0	100.0	

Table 2 : Expected GDP growth rate

2020 marked a significant shift in the consumer durables industry, with companies adapting to changing consumer sentiments and offering innovative solutions. The sector has grown steadily over the past decade, offering sustainable markets and opportunities for growth in urban and rural markets. Brands are adopting a customer-centric approach, identifying emotional needs and understanding their reasons, to build successful brands in the 'new normal'. Consumers are prioritizing health and eco-friendly products due to increased health awareness and environmental concerns. Water purifiers and heaters are crucial, while energy-efficient and eco-friendly products are becoming more important. Digital integration is crucial for social distancing and personalized experiences, with e-commerce channels providing convenience and quick delivery. Consumers seek advanced, user-friendly tech

products that simplify life. AI and IoT-driven technologies enhance communication between devices and humans, paving the way for innovation and potential life-changing changes. This year, robotics, AI, IoT, and AR-VR will be at the forefront, paving the way for future advancements. Agility is crucial for success in today's constantly changing business landscape. The pandemic has highlighted the need for companies to adapt to change across functions like production, supply chain, marketing, and sales. A combination of strategy and agility is essential to weather strong currents. Consumers are increasingly seeking products that support hygiene and health, and global technologies and lifestyles have transformed consumer durables. The pandemic has encouraged companies to reinvent and evolve, ensuring that products offer comfort and convenience, even at higher costs.



Profile of the Respondent

SL.No	Variables		Total Respondents	Percentage
1	Age	Up to 20	9	18
		21-30	24	48
		31-40	8	16
		Above 40	9	18
2	Sex	Female	24	48
		male	26	52
3	Edu. qualifications	Plus, two	4	8
		Degree	9	18
		Pg	19	38
		above	18	36
4	Occupations	No job	6	12
		Professional	10	20
		Non professional	20	40
			14	28
5	Monthly income	Below 10,000	22	44
		10,000-30,000	15	30
		30,000-50,000	7	14
		Above 50,000	6	12
6	Marital status	Married	23	46
		unmarried	27	54
7	Family size	Small	15	30
		Medium	23	46
		large	12	24
8	Residential areas	Rural	14	28
		Semi urban	11	22
		urban	25	50



List of commodities hold by the respondents at home

Products	No	Percentage	Yes	Percentage
Mixie	37	74	13	26
Grinder	39	78	11	22
Washing machine	26	52	24	48
Refrigerator	1	2	49	98
Tv	10	20	40	80
Pc	1	2	49	98
Mobile	13	26	37	74
Water purifier	15	30	35	70
Microwave oven	5	10	45	90
Air conditioner	1	2	49	98

Advertisements watched in different medias

Media	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Print	2	4	11	22	13	26	11	22	11	22	50	100
Radio	4	8	15	30	10	20	9	18	11	22	50	100
Tv	35	70	16	32	4	8	3	6	2	4	50	100
Hoardings And Banners	5	10	12	24	10	20	12	24	12	24	50	100
Displays	4	8	8	16	12	24	17	34	11	22	50	100

Responses Percentage

S No	Influenced By	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	46	92
2	no	4	8
	total	50	100

Factors influencing purchasing decision of human beings

Marketing organizations can help consumers act on their purchase intentions by integrating internal psychological processes. This allows them to influence purchase decisions more easily. Registered brand owners offer personal guarantee for quality and standards. Consumer durable goods are valued, high-priced, and not frequently purchased.

SUGGESTIONS

- Consumer durable demand is volatile and influenced by business conditions. Marketers focus on replacing old products and expanding stock. Consumers prefer high-value, established brands' durables. Marketers must convert brand consciousness into loyalty to maximize sales.
- Buyers of consumer durables prefer extensive inquiries from various brands to avoid post-purchase dissatisfaction. They should consider price concessions, price reductions, discounts, and gifts when available, but should not be lured by consciousness without considering the quality and performance of these higher value products.

CONCLUSION

The competitive market for consumer durables requires producers to understand consumer interests and communicate effectively to increase sales. Marketers should tailor their strategies to meet the needs and aspirations of their target market, as this will give them an advantage over competitors.

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ENERGY AUDIT OF AN ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN KERALA

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14529>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14529

ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of Energy Audit is to reduce the energy costs and improve the energy efficiency. In this comprehensive study, various factors such as energy consumption trends, connected loads, and energy layout were meticulously analyzed through a detailed audit conducted at Govt. Model Engineering College in Kochi. Furthermore, a cost benefit analysis was performed, giving insightful recommendations on more efficient approaches to reduce energy consumption and associated costs. Identification of the other issues at college which were causing the decline in energy efficiency was a key outcome of this study. The data and information collected from this study is documented.

KEYWORDS: Energy Audit, Energy efficiency

INTRODUCTION

According to Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Energy Audit means the verification, monitoring and analysis of use of energy including submission of technical report containing recommendations for improving energy efficiency with the cost benefit analysis and an action plan to reduce energy consumption. By conducting energy audits, it is easy for us to identify where the energy is being used inefficiently and cost-effective solutions can be implemented to reduce the energy waste. It also contributes to environmental sustainability.

In a country like India there's a growing demand for energy, but there are only limited energy sources to meet this demand. One of the answers to this problem is energy conservation. Energy conservation is the act of reducing wasteful energy consumption. This can be achieved by efficient and judicious use of energy. Increased energy efficiency is also an important way to meet the shortfall in the energy supply.

The main vision of this audit is to make the institution Govt. Model Engineering College energy efficient by identifying the energy wastage areas and balancing the loads. The Energy audit at the college was done several years ago after which there have been several add-ons to the system. Hence this audit is highly necessary for Govt. Model Engineering College.

Gousia Sultana's [3] mentioned in her paper on energy audit conducted at Nandi Institute of Technology that the energy needs of the college will increase as the institute is planning to start new two branches which requires installation of heavy machineries and because of this it is necessary to reduce energy consumption. As per the recommendations put forward by her, the energy consumption was expected to reduce by 41.66%.

Several energy audits have been conducted in technical institutions such as audit done by Takshila Bhandari's [1] at Govt College of Engineering, Aurangabad, and Chikku

Abraham's [2] audit in the IIT Bombay campus, focusing on reducing energy consumption and increasing the energy efficiency.

Our audit is done in three phases – pre audit, audit, and post audit. It focuses on improvement in energy efficiency, equipment management, cost effective strategies for long-term energy and cost savings.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

With an average consumption of 18,000 units, Govt. Model Engineering college spends around 1.5 to 2 lakhs per month on electricity bill. Even though we have solar panels of capacity 30 kW installed at college, the electricity bill seems to be increasing. Also, the college is making a new building that will have 2 floors and more than 12 classrooms. In this scenario, we are expecting the current bill to raise at least by 30,000 to 40,000 rupees. The only way to reduce the energy consumption and thereby the electricity bill is to use the energy efficiently and to make more use of the renewable energy sources.

OBJECTIVE

Our goal is to help the college by doing cost benefit analysis and coming up with a plan to help the college reduce electricity bill by 20-40% even after the addition of the new building. Since heavy machineries are operated at the college, increasing the solar panel capacity can also be very beneficial.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY USED

There are two types of energy audits: Preliminary Audit and Detailed Audit. We are use the Detailed Audit in this study as it is proved to be the more efficient one. There are three phases in the detailed audit:

a. Pre – Audit

In this phase, initial site visit and the preparation required for the detailed audit was done.



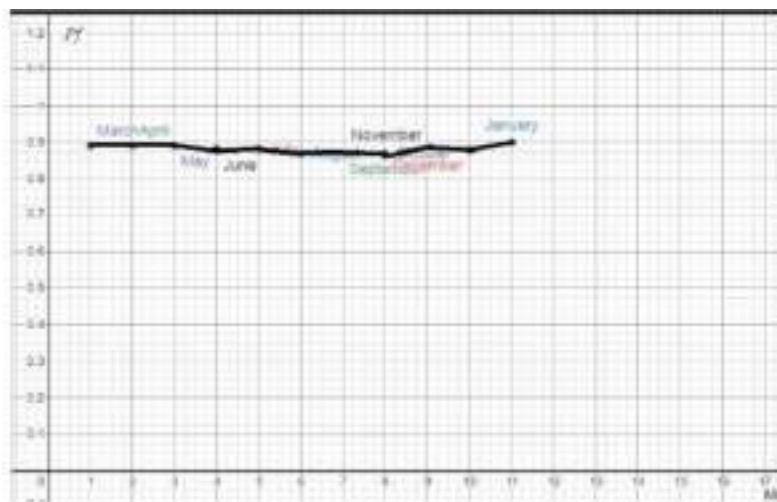
- Analysed the major energy consumption data with the relevant personnel, obtaining site drawings - building layout, electricity distribution etc.
 - Collected macro data on the major energy consuming centers.
- b. Audit
- Analysis of the energy consumption pattern connected load, energy waste centers, and utilization of renewable sources based on the data collected in the pre – audit phase.
 - Preparation of process flow charts, all service utility system diagram (Single line power distribution diagram).
 - Recorded the annual energy bill and energy consumption pattern.
 - 24-hours power monitoring (Maximum Demand, PF, KWh etc).
- c. Post - Audit
- Documentation of the collected data.
 - A cost-benefit analysis was conducted to evaluate the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and priority of energy conservation options for implementation. These solutions were prioritized based on if they were short term or long term.
 - Small issues affecting the energy efficiency were identified and recommendations were given to solve them.

ENERGY SCENARIO

Model Engineering College is a High Tension consumer. It takes supply from Kerala State Electric Board's (KSEB) 11 KV line and the college also has solar panels generating around 30 KW. We have an indoor substation with 11KV/433 KVA transformer and gets an auxiliary supply from a 50 KVA Generator set with a control panel. The total load connected is 360 KW.



Graph 1: Energy Consumption from January 2019 to January 2020



Graph 2: Power Factor Trend



Connected Load

From the floor plan, college layout was made which is as follows:

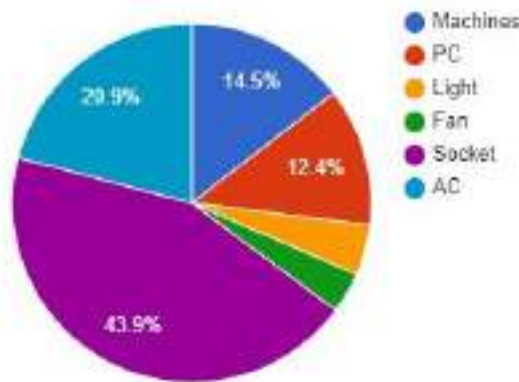
- Number of Floors: 5
- Number of rooms: 46

- Number of labs: 18

The quantity of the load connected, and the power consumed is depicted in table 1. The loads are categorized into light, fan, AC, PC, Sockets and Machines.

Type of Load	Number of appliances	Power Consumption per appliance (in W)	Total power consumed (in W)
Light – FTL	513	40	20520
Light– LED	85	18	1530
Fan	298	60	17880
Air Conditioners (AC)	29	3500	101500
Personal Computers (PC)	241	250	60250
Socket	1450	60	87000
Power Sockets	252	500	126000
Machines	-	-	70586

Table1: Load connected and the total power consumption.



Graph 3: Load Distribution Chart

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Replacing electronic ballast FTLs with LED Tubes

Replacing the Electronic ballast FTLs with LED tubes will result in an annual saving of 65,730 Rupees. Capital cost recovery time for replacing FTLs is 3.12 years.

Total number of electronic ballast FTLs	513
Average power of FTL	40 W
Average power of LED	18 W
Power saved per LED	22 W
Total power saving	11286 W
Average use of LEDs per year	260 x 4 = 1040 hours
Energy saving per year	11.286 kW x 1040 h = 11737.44 kWh
Savings (in rupees) per year	11737.44 x 5.6 = 65720.664 Rupees
Cost of replacing 1 FTL	400 Rupees
Capital investment (in rupees)	513 x 400 = 205200 Rupees
Simple payback period	3.12 years

Table 2: Replacing FTLs with LED Tubes

Replacing CRT Monitors with LED Monitors

It is evident that CRT monitors consume greater power than LCD monitors. Thus replacing the existing CRT monitors with

LCD monitors will result in a total power saving of about 270 W per computer.

There are 3 CRT computers at Model Engineering College.

Power Saved = $270 \times 3 = 810$ W.

Power Factor Improvement

From the previous electricity bills collected (January, 2019 to January, 2020), it is found that average power consumption is

Correction of power factor from 0.88 to 0.95.

18000 kWh and average power factor being 0.88. A penalty should be given if the power factor is below 0.9. Therefore, it is important to improve the power factor.
 Apparent power: 63.016 kVA.

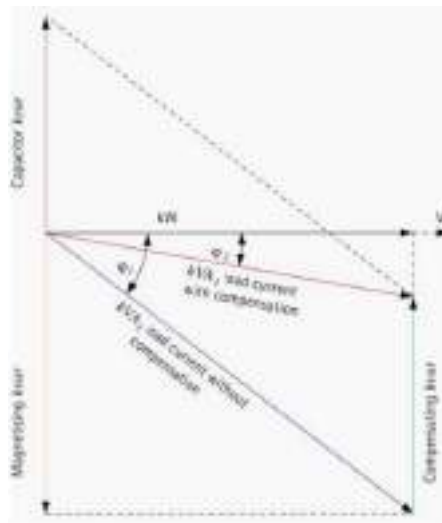


Fig1: Power Factor correction from θ_1 to θ_2

$\cos \theta_1 = 0.9$

$\theta_1 = 25.842$

$\tan \theta_1 = 0.484$

$\cos \theta_2 = 0.98$

$\theta_2 = 11.478$

$\tan \theta_2 = 0.203$

$kVAR \text{ of capacitor} = KW \times (\tan \theta_1 - \tan \theta_2) = 63.016 \times (0.484 - 0.203) = 17.7$

According to KSEB Ltd, Incentive for Power factor above 0.95 is 0.25 percent of the energy charges for each 0.01 unit increase from 0.95 pf. Installation of capacitor banks can help in improving the power factor and thus saving the annual penalty. Moreover, the payback period is about 7 months, which indicates that the economic benefit from such installation is quite fast.

Average energy charge	1,50,000 rupees per month
PF incentives earned per month	$150000 \times 0.005 \times 3 = 2250$ rupees
Annual incentives	27000 Rupees
Penalty paid last year(from previous bills)	24880 Rupees
Annual cost saved	$27000 + 24880 = 51880$ Rupees
Cost of 2 units of 10 kVAR capacitor bank	$6890 \times 2 = 13780$ Rupees
Additional charges	15000 Rupees
Total cost of installation	28780 Rupees
Simple payback period	0.55 years (approx 7 months)

Table 3: Power Factor Improvement

Extension of rooftop solar panel to meet college’s energy requirements

Additional installation of 70 kW solar panels can greatly satisfy the college’s net energy demand thereby making it self-

sufficient. Though it’s installation involves a huge investment, massive saving on the amount spent as the monthly electricity bill can be done.



Average energy charge	1,50,000 rupees per month (approx. 18,00,000 rupees annually)
Net energy requirement	100 kW
Present installed capacity	30 kW
Additional installation required	70 kW
Solar panels	234 x 18000 = 42,12,000 Rupees
Associated charges	60,00,000 Rupees
Net investment	1,02,12,000 Rupees
Simple payback period	5.67 years

Table 4: Extension of Solar Panel.

Other Recommendations

- Tripping issues in CC1 (Computer Center) and Media Hall:
 This might be primarily due to circuit overload. It can be resolved by redistribution of electrical devices and keeping them off of the same circuit. From the Single Line Diagram, it is noted that Media Hall comes under LSB (specifically under SMBD-2). Due to the additional installation of electronic equipment like ACs in the Media Hall, the circuit is overloaded when the adjacent Biomedical Lab is functioning.
- Wires were found out to be old and some were burnt out: Replacement of wires should be done, otherwise it might affect the other wires and the equipment connected to it as well. Finding the reason for the burning out of wires and taking proper actions to resolve the same would prevent such situations.
- Meters in generator room were not working: Proper repair and maintenance of the existing meters. Replacement of faulty ones with modern metering equipment. For example, the ammeter and voltmeter attached to the MSB, and Control Panel are not functioning.
- Extension boards were used in the Computer Science and Applied Science Departments for connecting PCs and Laptops:
 When using an extension cord, we must check the Amps required to power the needed devices, equipment, or tool against the extension cord’s rating. We should select the correct gauge wire and cord length to meet the electrical demands. For example, 25 feet for 1-13 A.
- Efficiency of generator has deteriorated to less than 50 percent:
 Maintenance of the existing equipment and proper testing of its efficiency. Using a buffer generator set for load sharing.

CONCLUSION

Energy audit was very necessary in Govt. Model Engineering College as there’s are a lot of changes that can be made in this colleges which can significantly reduce the electricity consumption and can reduce the electricity bill by 20 to 40%. The payback period of the money spent on these changes is also very less. The energy consumption trend and the connected

loads are explained in detail along with the cost benefit analysis and some other recommendations to improve the energy efficiency. The conclusion of the whole paper:

- More than 65,000 can be saved per year by replacing FTLs by LED Tubes.
- Around 57,000 can be saved by installing capacitor bank to improve the power factor. We will be able to save on penalty for power factor falling below 0.9 and incentives will be received if power factor is kept above 0.95.
- A solar panel of capacity 30 KW is already installed on the rooftop of college. By increasing the capacity by 70 KW, a large amount can be saved on the electricity bill, and it is better for the environment.
- There are many minor issues at college that is left unnoticed. It is causing energy leak and low efficiency.

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SAFETY RISK MANAGEMENT AS RELATED TO AIRPORT PASSENGER EXPERIENCE AT MANILA INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC AIRPORTS

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14657>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14657

ABSTRACT

This paper analyzed how employee attitudes towards safety risk management, perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior, and perceived waiting time for airport security screening service can influence aviation safety performance and passenger experience at the airports operated by the Manila International Airport Authority. Descriptive survey, descriptive correlation, and thematic analysis methods were used to analyze the data. The results of the analysis showed that there is a weak, positive relationship between employee's attitudes towards safety risk management and perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior, however this correlation is not statistically significant. Additionally, there is a weak, positive relationship between perceived airport passenger experience and employee's attitudes towards safety risk management, but this is not statistically significant. Furthermore, there is a moderate, negative correlation between perceived airport passenger experience and perceived waiting time for security screening service, which is statistically significant. The findings of the study suggest that employee attitudes towards safety risk management have no significant impact on the overall experience of airport passengers. In order to improve the airport passenger experience, the Manila International Airport Authority should implement a comprehensive safety training program for all airport staff, develop a safety risk management system and procedure manual, provide regular training and refresher courses for ground staff, and implement comprehensive customer feedback and satisfaction surveys.

KEYWORDS: *safety risk management, perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior, perceived waiting time, airport passenger experience*

INTRODUCTION

Airports play a crucial role in attracting foreign and local visitors, reflecting the country's culture and values. However, recent news has highlighted issues such as delays, power outages, theft, extortion, overpriced taxicabs, rude drivers, and harassment against passengers. To improve safety and passenger satisfaction, personnel should prioritize security and be security conscious.

Employee attitudes towards safety practices in airports are essential for the success of risk management programs. A positive attitude reduces accident risks, ensures compliance with regulations, and increases the effectiveness of safety programs (Gill, 2011). Building trust and credibility with stakeholders like airlines and airport operators is crucial for ensuring safe operations.

Perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior is also important for successful airport operations. Understanding these perceptions can help address issues related to ground staff performance and improve the overall passenger experience.

Aviation safety is crucial for ensuring the safety of passengers and employees at airports. Employees must have a proactive attitude,

understand safety protocols, and have a thorough understanding of safety regulations and procedures. Ground staff must be trained to identify and handle disruptive behavior, taking appropriate action to ensure the safety of other passengers and staff.

Safety risk management is a critical element of ensuring a positive passenger experience at an airport. Research shows a positive correlation between safety risk management and passenger experience, with passengers with a positive attitude reporting higher levels of satisfaction. Therefore, it is essential to provide ground staff with the necessary training and resources to effectively handle challenging situations.

The perceived level of waiting time for security screening services is a crucial factor in airport passenger experience, as long wait times can lead to dissatisfaction and negative overall experiences (Stanko & Smith, 2017). Safety risk management is essential to ensure the safety of passengers, staff, and other stakeholders and reduce the risk of incidents and accidents. Research has shown that there are important correlations between safety risk management and passenger experience, with effective systems improving passenger satisfaction and loyalty.



Safety risk management is a critical component of airport security in any country, and the implementation of risk-based security measures and advanced technologies is essential to ensure the safety of passengers, personnel, and cargo. In the Philippines, the quality of service in airport travel is becoming a key issue among stakeholders, and providers must prioritize improving and maintaining service quality to stimulate participation from the private sector, foster healthy competition within the industry, and contribute positively to the nation's economy.

In the United States, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has implemented a risk-based security approach, including advanced technologies, intelligence gathering, pre-boarding interviews, random screenings, and passenger behavior observation (TSA, 2020). The UK has also implemented a risk-based approach to aviation security, including physical security measures such as security fencing, access control, and CCTV systems (National Crime Agency, 2019).

In Germany, the Federal Office of Civil Aviation (FOCA) has implemented measures to enhance security, such as passenger profiling, deployment of armed air marshals, and employment of security guards at airports (FOCA, 2020). In France, the Civil Aviation Security Department (CASD) has implemented measures such as x-ray screening, metal detectors, and biometric systems to enhance security (CASD, 2020). In India, the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has implemented measures to improve airport security, such as the use of advanced technologies and a comprehensive security risk management system.

Safety risk management is crucial for passenger satisfaction and overall airport security. It helps identify, assess, and mitigate safety risks to reduce potential injury, illness, and property damage. Ground staff's competence in handling unruly passenger behavior is essential for a positive passenger experience. SRM includes activities such as hazard identification, risk assessment, risk control, and communication to identify existing and potential safety risks, evaluate their severity, and develop strategies to reduce or eliminate them (Gibson, 2017).

Globally, issues like the 2010 Iceland Volcano Eruption, 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic, and Southwest Airlines Flight 1380 Incident have significantly impacted air travel. There is a need to explore the relationship between employee attitudes towards safety risk management, perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior, and perceived waiting time for airport security screening service and aviation safety performance and passenger experience.

The Philippine aviation industry has taken a proactive approach to safety management, with the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) issuing safety regulations and guidelines consistent with international standards. The CAAP has also developed initiatives to foster a culture of safety and quality assurance, such as the Safety Management System (SMS) and the Safety and Security Management System (SSMS).

In addition to safety management, the Philippine government has implemented initiatives to improve the airport passenger experience, including automated check-in and baggage handling systems, new airport facilities, and customer service protocols. The CAAP has formed a Passenger Facilitation Committee to facilitate passenger processing and ensure smoother airport operations.

Air transport issues in the Philippines have been significant, with incidents such as Cebu Pacific Flight 387 and PAL Flight 434 causing panic among passengers. In January 2020, the Philippines' Civil Aviation Authority (CAAP) suspended the operations of two airlines for alleged criminal activities. The recent incident at Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) resulted in the suspension of all domestic and international flights due to a Terminal 3 power outage, affecting over 200 flights and 6,000 passengers (CAAP, 2020).

The Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) is responsible for passenger safety and security at NAIA, but the airport has faced issues such as immigration, drugs, crime, and human trafficking. Immigration queues are long and slow, and the airport's systems are prone to errors. Trafficking is also a major issue, with numerous cases of drug trafficking and human trafficking reported.

Theft is an increasing problem at Philippine airports, affecting passenger safety and security (Gutierrez, 2018). Reports indicate that theft is a regular occurrence in public areas, including baggage handling areas, check-in counters, and departure lounges (Mangahas, 2017). Security personnel have been involved in thefts, and further measures are needed to ensure the safety and security of passengers and the overall passenger experience at Philippine airports.

The United States Transport Security Administration (US-TSA) is an ongoing initiative to ensure that departing aircraft and airport operators with flights bound for the US can sustain adequate implementation of security measures based on the International Civil Aviation Organization's Standards and Recommended Practices.

The perceived safety risk management of an airport is a significant predictor of its passenger experience. Strong safety risk management systems, including clear policies and procedures for dealing with unruly passengers, well-trained ground staff, and efficient security screening services, can improve the passenger experience. In the Philippines, the Philippine National Police (PNP) has implemented measures to deter potential terrorists, such as increased surveillance, deployment of more police officers, and installation of metal detectors and X-ray machines. However, there is still room for improvement in terms of security measures.

Employee attitude is also crucial in ensuring the safety and satisfaction of travelers. Positive employees are more likely to follow safety protocols, keep up-to-date on safety training, and



actively address safety concerns. Conversely, negative employees may be careless and overlook important safety protocols, leading to unsafe conditions and decreased satisfaction.

Perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly behavior can lead to improved safety and satisfaction among travelers. When ground staff are seen as competent in handling such situations, passengers may feel reassured that their safety and security is taken care of, resulting in improved satisfaction with their travel experience and a greater sense of security (Wang, et.al, 2019).

Perceived waiting time for airport security screening services can have a significant impact on the safety and satisfaction of travelers. Long wait times can lead to increased frustration, aggressive behavior, and decreased satisfaction levels among travelers. To ensure the safety and satisfaction of travelers, airports should strive to reduce wait times through the implementation of technology such as automated check-in systems and self-service kiosks. By implementing these measures, airports can ensure that travelers move through the security process efficiently and timely while also ensuring their safety and satisfaction.

This study investigates the impact of employee attitudes towards safety risk management, perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior, and perceived waiting time for airport security screening services on aviation safety performance and passenger experience at the Manila International Airport Authority. The research highlights the importance of these factors in ensuring a safe and secure environment for passengers.

Employee attitudes towards safety practices are strongly correlated with their willingness to comply with safety protocols, leading to improved aviation safety performance. Ground staff's competence in managing unruly passenger behavior can contribute to increased safety performance (Wang, et.al, 2019). Longer wait times for security screening can lead to increased stress for passengers, affecting their decision-making and ultimately increasing the risk of accidents.

Passenger experience with airport services is also crucial in determining aviation safety performance. Passengers who perceive airport employees as taking safety seriously are more likely to feel safe. The perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior has a significant influence on passengers' perceptions of the aviation experience. Ground staff need to be trained to handle challenging passenger situations professionally and timely to ensure a positive passenger experience (Strawser and Glickman, 2017).

A research gap exists in understanding the relationship between safety risk management and airport passenger experience.

Previous studies have mainly focused on individual elements of safety risk management and airport passenger experience, but there is a need to study the interactive effects of safety risk management and airport passenger experience. Such research could provide insights into how safety risk management can be better utilized to improve airport passenger experience and potentially reduce the risk of incidents and accidents (Lam, & Lee, 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

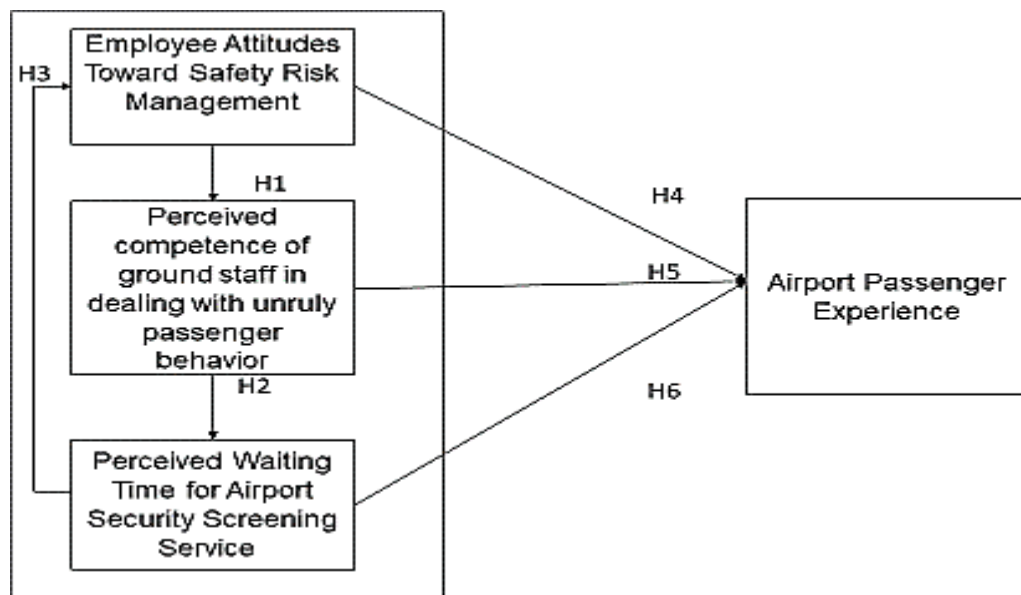
Employee attitudes towards safety risk management are crucial for organizational effectiveness, with factors such as prior experience, commitment, and knowledge of safety procedures influencing attitudes. (Chen, Hsu, & Hsu, 2008; Niska, Väänänen, & Tuomi, 2012; Niska, Tuomi, & Väänänen, 2014). Factors influencing travelers' perceptions of security screening waiting times, airport passenger experience, and employee attitudes towards safety risk management include actual wait length, perceived fairness, quality of service, and perceived level of safety. In the Philippines, safety risk management is a high-risk work environment, with 85% of employees expressing a positive attitude (Bezerra & Gomes, 2016). Strategies to improve airport passenger experience include safety management systems, safety protocols, staff training, automation, and artificial intelligence. Safety-specific transformational leadership, customer-centric management, and understanding disruptive passenger behavior are essential for improving service delivery efficiency.

This paper aims to develop a measurement model for perceived airport service quality (ASQ) and test its equivalence across passenger groups. The model uses a six-factor structure and computer models to examine airport environment complexities and estimate the operational impact of new security equipment, policies, and procedures. The results suggest that security risk awareness can translate to competence in dealing with passengers. Employee attitudes towards safety risk management and perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior are also explored.

Theoretical/Conceptual Framework/Paradigm of the Study

The study highlights the importance of employee attitudes towards safety risk management in organizational effectiveness. Factors influencing travelers' perceptions include actual wait length, perceived fairness, quality of service, and safety level. In the Philippines, 85% of employees have a positive attitude towards safety risk management (Bezerra & Gomes, 2016). Strategies to improve passenger experience include safety management systems, protocols, staff training, automation, and artificial intelligence. The study suggests that security risk awareness leads to competence in passenger handling and safety risk management is crucial for a positive experience (Budhwar & Debrah, 2001).

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework/ Paradigm of the Study



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study explored the correlation between employee attitudes towards airport safety, ground staff competence in handling unruly passenger behavior, and perceived waiting time for security screening service at Manila International Airport Authority airports.

Specifically, it answered the following empirical questions:

1. How does the select group of respondents describe the level employee's attitudes toward safety risk management?
2. How do the select groups of respondents describe their perceived level of competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior?
3. How do the select groups of respondents describe their perceived level waiting time for security screening service?
4. How do the select groups of respondents describe their level airport passenger experience?
5. Is there a significant relationship between employee's attitudes toward safety risk management and perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior?
6. Is there a significant relationship between perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior and perceived waiting time for security screening service?
7. Is there a significant relationship between perceived waiting time for security screening service and its relationship with employee's attitudes towards safety risk management?
8. Is there a significant relationship between employee's attitudes towards safety risk management and airport passenger experience?
9. Is there a significant relationship between perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior and airport passenger experience?

10. Is there a significant relationship between perceived waiting time for security screening service and airport passenger experience?
11. Does perceived waiting time for security screening service, perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior, employee's attitudes toward safety risk management significantly predict perceived airport passenger experience?
12. What action plan can be developed to improve passenger experience among domestic and international passengers at the Manila International Airport terminals?

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study employed a quantitative research design, focusing on the collection and analysis of numerical data to measure relationships and test hypotheses. This approach leveraged surveys as a research tool to investigate employee attitudes towards safety risk management, ground staff competence, and waiting times for airport security screening. The collected data were subsequently analyzed to discern the relationships between these variables and their impact on the overall airport experience (Creswell, 2008). Moreover, the study examined additional factors, such as the duration of security screening and passenger satisfaction, to gauge their influence on the airport passenger experience.

Research Method

The research employed descriptive surveys and descriptive correlation methods to scrutinize the relationships between employee attitudes concerning safety risk management, the perceived competence of ground staff in managing unruly passenger behavior, and waiting times for airport security



screening services (Salkind, 2019). These methods provided the data necessary to assess the impact of these factors on the passenger experience and to establish connections between safety risk management measures and the overall airport passenger experience.

Population of the Study

The provided data categorized respondents into distinct groups, with each category revealing frequencies and percentages. In the "Airport Personnel" category, a total of 820 respondents were included. Among them, 196 individuals belonged to the Airport Police, representing 23.9% of this specific category. PNP AVSEU personnel constituted 14.3% with 117 respondents, while MIAA Contracted Security Personnel accounted for 35.2% with 289 respondents. Ground Staff made up 26.6%, encompassing 218 respondents within this category.

In the "Passengers" category, a total of 655 respondents were considered. Domestic Passengers constituted the majority, at 52.1% with 341 respondents, while International Passengers comprised 47.9% with 314 respondents.

Data Gathering Tools

The study collected data through self-administered survey questions and secondary data from printed materials, libraries, publishers, and the internet. The Employee Attitudes toward Safety Risk Management survey assessed employees' attitudes and beliefs about safety and risk management. The Perceived Competence of Ground Staff in Dealing with Unruly Passenger Behavior survey evaluated ground staff's competence in managing unruly passenger behavior. The Airport Passenger Experience survey gathered feedback from travelers regarding their overall satisfaction with the airport experience, from check-in to departure.

Data Gathering Procedure

The study utilized both qualitative and quantitative data sources. Qualitative sources, including interviews and surveys, provided insights into passengers' perceptions and attitudes concerning safety risk management. Quantitative sources, such as statistical data and questionnaires, delivered empirical insights into the relationship between safety risk management and passenger experience (Yildirim & Yildirim, 2018). The research encompassed data collection, data cleaning and preparation, descriptive analysis, inferential analysis, and the interpretation of results. The reliability and validity of the gathered data were paramount considerations.

Treatment of Data

This study employed descriptive statistical techniques, including percentages, frequency tables, frequencies, standard deviation, mean, and variance, to analyze the data. Percentages were used to measure proportions, frequency tables displayed frequency

distributions, frequencies represented the number of occurrences, standard deviation quantified data spread from the mean, mean computed the average, and variance measured data dispersion. The Likert scale, a psychometric scale, was harnessed to measure the data.

The Spearman Rho statistic was utilized to measure the relationships between employee attitudes towards safety risk management, perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior, perceived waiting time for security screening service, and airport passenger experience. This non-parametric statistic was chosen for its utility in assessing the strength of correlations between variables such as age and education.

The study delved into the relationship between employee attitudes towards safety practices, the perceived competence of ground staff in managing unruly passenger behavior, and the perceived waiting time for airport security screening services on passenger experience. A regression analysis, utilizing a linear regression model, assessed the strength of the association and drew conclusions regarding the impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable.

Ethical Considerations

The informed consent process for the dissertation, titled "Safety Risk Management in Airport Passenger Experience," was of paramount importance for research participants. It delineated the project's objectives, participants' expectations, and procedures. It ensured participants were informed about potential risks, benefits, and possible harms. The research-maintained confidentiality and provided contact information for questions or withdrawal. Ethical conduct was observed throughout the research, respecting participants' privacy and autonomy. Participants were informed about the study's purpose, potential benefits, and their rights, and their data was securely stored.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Level of Employee's Attitudes Toward Safety Risk Management as evaluated by airport personnel

This study delved into the intricate relationship between employee attitudes concerning safety practices, the competency of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior, and the waiting time endured during security screening processes at Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) airports. Employing a survey-based design, the research aimed to unravel the profound impact of these variables on passengers' holistic airport experience. The outcomes of the study resoundingly underscore a prevailing positive disposition among airport personnel towards safety risk management. Remarkably, employees exhibited a commendable level of esteem for and adherence to safety risk policies.



Table 1. Level of Employee’s Attitudes Toward Safety Risk Management as evaluated by airport personnel (n= 820)

Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Verbal Interpretation
1. I am confident in my ability to identify potential safety risks in my workplace.	3.87	1.31	1.70	Agree
2. I am comfortable communicating safety risks to my supervisor.	3.91	1.23	1.52	Agree
3. I understand the importance of adhering to safety protocols and procedures.	3.84	1.25	1.55	Agree
4. I believe that safety risks should be taken seriously and handled quickly.	3.90	1.23	1.52	Agree
5. I am willing to take the initiative to improve safety standards in my workplace.	3.96	1.24	1.53	Agree
6. I recognize the importance of maintaining a safe work environment.	3.90	1.23	1.51	Agree
7. I would be willing to report any safety concerns that I observe in my workplace.	3.89	1.27	1.60	Agree
8. I am aware of the safety policies and procedures in my workplace.	3.87	1.22	1.48	Agree
9. I am comfortable discussing safety risks with co-workers.	3.88	1.23	1.51	Agree
10. I believe that taking risks with safety can lead to serious consequences.	3.89	1.21	1.47	Agree
Average	3.89	1.24	1.54	Agree

The findings unmask a strikingly affirmative outlook within the Philippine airport workforce, despite the stringent regulations and safety-centric ethos governing the aviation industry. These dedicated professionals exhibit a proactive stance, demonstrating an unwavering willingness to enhance safety standards and uphold a secure work environment. The pinnacle of this favorable attitude is exemplified by the highest recorded mean score of 3.96, unmistakably signaling an elevated regard for, and rigorous compliance with, safety risk policies. This revelatory revelation suggests that employees harbor a profound sense of responsibility when it comes to ensuring workplace safety. As a consequence, employers are presented with a golden opportunity to nurture this spirit of proactive engagement by furnishing employees with comprehensive safety training, essential resources, and incentivizing mechanisms.

This dynamic empowerment fosters a robust culture of accountability and shared ownership between employers and employees, ultimately engendering a resilient and enduring culture of safety within the workplace.

Further exploration into employees' grasp of safety protocols and procedures in airport environments unveils yet another high mean score of 3.84, signifying their profound appreciation for safety risk management. Airports, by their nature, confront elevated risks due to the convergence of large crowds and the potential for mishaps. The meticulous adherence to safety protocols assumes paramount importance, as it serves as a bulwark against latent risks. This encompassing approach includes the maintenance of a secure working milieu, the provision of personal protective

equipment, prudent handling of hazardous materials, and periodic aircraft inspections. Notably, airport organizations invest in proper training and guidance for their workforce, thereby nurturing a constructive workplace atmosphere. The Airport General Manager of NAIA succinctly underscores the need for employees to rigorously adhere to safety protocols. This encompasses the gamut of tasks, such as conducting hazard identification and risk analysis, risk mitigation, safety management process evaluation, incident investigation, and effective communication of safety procedures.

In light of these findings, it is incumbent upon employers to amplify their efforts in enhancing employee comprehension and steadfast adherence to safety protocols. This proactive stance not only ushers in a safer and more productive workplace but also exemplifies a steadfast commitment to the welfare of all stakeholders within the aviation sector.

Perceived level of competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior

The research findings shed light on the multifaceted risks that Manila International Airports contend with, encompassing security, crowd management, noise control, weather-related challenges, equipment maintenance, air traffic control, maintenance operations, fire safety, human errors, and the handling of hazardous cargo. These diverse risks pose not only the potential for increased operational costs but also the specter of service disruptions and severe penalties imposed by regulatory bodies. Consequently, airports must adopt proactive measures to safeguard the well-being of passengers and staff, with a particular



emphasis on equipping staff to respond effectively to a spectrum of challenging situations.

Notably, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has accorded the Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) a commendable rating of 4 out of 5 for its security procedures, with 5 representing the highest attainable rating. This positive evaluation underscores the airport's robust security posture, characterized by the deployment of cutting-edge screening technology, a cadre of specialized personnel, and rigorous adherence to security protocols (Peters, 2018). However, it's essential to recognize that despite these measures, the airport, owing to its geographical location in the Philippines, grapples with the inherent risks associated with a region marked by high crime rates, the looming threat of terrorism, civil unrest, and a history tarnished by corruption and bribery. Furthermore, the evolving landscape of cyber threats poses an additional vulnerability. To mitigate these complex and dynamic risks, the airport should consider revisiting and enhancing its risk management framework, ensuring that staff is adequately trained and remains up-to-date with the latest security measures and protocols.

To its credit, the Manila International Airport (MIAA) has already established a comprehensive risk management system, which systematically identifies potential risks, evaluates their severity, and formulates strategies to mitigate them effectively. The process is buttressed by regular updates and reports furnished to senior management, reinforcing the commitment to robust risk management practices. In the realm of security, MIAA has bolstered its efforts by augmenting security personnel, deploying state-of-the-art CCTV cameras, and instituting access control management systems (ABS-CBN, 2019). For passenger safety, stringent measures such as metal detectors, x-ray machines, and luggage screening are in place. Additionally, the airport has proactively responded to the global threat of terrorism by implementing heightened security measures. Furthermore, the assessment of ground staff's competence in handling unruly passenger behavior indicates an above-average level of perceived competence, as exemplified by a commendable overall score of 3.60. However, it's noteworthy that there exists a wide spectrum of opinions, reflecting significant variation in views regarding the staff's competency in this area (Table 3). This divergence underscores the importance of ongoing training and continuous improvement to ensure a consistent and high level of competence across all ground staff members.

Table 2. Perceived level of competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior

Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Verbal Interpretation
1. Customers who are impatient, easily angered, are volubly outspoken, and have potentially violent tendencies.	3.72	1.15	1.32	Easy
2. Those who have consumed excess alcohol, or prescription or non-prescription drugs, and who tend to be aggressive and violent.	3.68	1.18	1.38	Easy
3. Those who stir up emotion in the crowd at the scene using provocative language to cause disturbance, interruption or termination of service when there are flight irregularities.	3.63	1.18	1.38	Easy
4. Excessive reliance on disadvantaged minority status to obtain preferential treatment under airline service provision rules.	3.63	1.21	1.47	Easy
5. In some instances, airlines are obliged to deal with problems associated with customer disputes caused by broker mismanagement.	3.68	1.14	1.29	Easy
6. Passengers who carry excess baggage (overweight or too many bags) and refuse to pay additional charges, or who carry prohibited items in cabin baggage in violation of baggage policy.	3.57	1.16	1.35	Easy
7. When dissatisfied with service, such customers threaten to contact news reporters with the intention of embarrassing the airline or service provider.	3.45	1.09	1.18	Easy
8. Customers who are systematically unhappy and fussy about the services provided.	3.57	1.1	1.2	Easy
9. Customers who fail to cooperate with the correct boarding procedure for each class of passenger.	3.63	1.14	1.3	Easy
10. Arriving passengers who fraudulently claim that their baggage has been damaged, lost, or interfered with.	3.58	1.15	1.32	Easy



11. Passengers, for example, who insist on taking food out of the premier lounge, or who invite a travel companion into the premier lounge who is not entitled to use the lounge.	3.69	1.21	1.47	Easy
12. Customers who attempt to use their social status.	3.67	1.16	1.35	Easy
13. Conceal information regarding a failed service encounter, thereby incorrectly attributing responsibility to the airline, with a view to obtaining financial reward.	3.54	1.17	1.36	Easy
14. Customers who request to see the duty supervisor with the implied intention of intimidating/demeaning the ground staff member.	3.57	1.17	1.37	Easy
Average	3.6	1.16	1.34	Easy

The study reveals that ground staff are generally competent in handling difficult passengers and unruly behavior, but their competence is slightly lower in certain situations (Wang & Wang, 2018). However, they are seen as competent problem solvers who can bring a high level of customer satisfaction. Investing in customer service and training ground staff can have a positive effect on customer satisfaction levels. Ground staff must handle unruly passenger behavior to avoid embarrassment to airlines or service providers, and they must be trained in handling complaints and inquiries with a professional attitude. Disruptive behaviors, such as smoking, excessive noise, and disrespecting personal space, indicate a lack of understanding and respect for airport rules. Airport management should invest in training, clear guidance, and proactive approaches to ensure passenger safety and comfort.

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personal space, indicate a lack of understanding and respect for airport rules. Airport management should invest in training, clear guidance, and proactive approaches to ensure passenger safety and comfort.

Unruly passenger behavior at Manila International Airport (MIA) can compromise safety and security, causing delays and disrupting operations. To improve staff competence, key themes include better training in de-escalation techniques, more resources and tools, better customer service training, better communication between staff and passengers, and better procedures in place. The airport has implemented measures such as a dedicated Airport Police Assistance Center, a "no tolerance" policy, a Passenger Code of Conduct, and a "Zero Tolerance" campaign to mitigate unruly behavior (MIA, 2020).

Perceived level waiting time for security screening service

The survey findings offer valuable insights into the perception of travelers regarding airport security screening waiting times, revealing a generally favorable perspective. Travelers appear to view these waiting times as either acceptable or slightly better than acceptable. This sentiment is reflected in the overall mean score of 3.54, suggesting a noteworthy level of satisfaction with the service. The moderate variance of 1.63 implies that while there is some variation in opinions, the consensus remains largely positive.

Table 3. Perceived level waiting time for security screening service (n= 820)

Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Verbal Interpretation
1. Waiting in line for security screening services is an increasingly common experience for travelers.	3.66	1.30	1.68	Satisfied
2. Security screening is essential for ensuring traveler's safety, however, associated waiting times can be inconvenient and unpleasant.	3.58	1.33	1.76	Satisfied
3. A traveler who waits longer than actually is, can lead to frustration and dissatisfaction.	3.62	1.31	1.71	Satisfied
4. Waiting time for security screening service was acceptable.	3.39	1.27	1.60	Satisfied
5. A traveler can also accept waiting time for security screening service in the future.	3.49	1.23	1.51	Satisfied



6. A traveler accept the need to wait for security screening service	3.45	1.25	1.57	Satisfied
7. The waiting time to get through airport security was too long.	3.65	1.29	1.65	Satisfied
8. The airport security waiting time was reasonable.	3.60	1.28	1.63	Satisfied
9. The waiting time to get through security was more than I expected.	3.60	1.29	1.67	Satisfied
10. The time spent waiting to go through security was well managed.	3.42	1.27	1.61	Satisfied
11. A passenger felt the security screening process was efficient.	3.50	1.25	1.56	Satisfied
12. The waiting time to get through the security screening process was excessive.	3.60	1.26	1.58	Satisfied
13. The security staff managed the queue in a timely manner.	3.53	1.25	1.56	Satisfied
14. The security staff managed the queue well.	3.46	1.28	1.64	Satisfied
15. A traveler is more likely satisfied if they feel that the security screening process is providing sufficient safety.	3.54	1.29	1.66	Satisfied
Average	3.54	1.28	1.63	Satisfied

This positive overall mean underscores the effectiveness of airport security staff in providing a satisfactory screening service that not only meets but often exceeds passengers' expectations. It signifies that travelers feel at ease and experience efficiency during the screening process, contributing to a positive airport experience. The favorable sentiment expressed by passengers toward the screening service is a testament to the diligent efforts undertaken by the airport authorities and security personnel to minimize waiting times and create an environment where passengers feel valued and secure.

Moreover, this positive perception of security screening services is crucial not only for enhancing the overall passenger experience but also for upholding safety and security within the airport premises. When passengers perceive security procedures as efficient and effective, they are more likely to comply willingly, which, in turn, enhances the overall security posture of the airport. Therefore, maintaining and even improving this positive perception should remain a priority for airport authorities as they strive to strike a balance between security measures and passenger convenience.

It also serves as a valuable benchmark against which future enhancements and adjustments to security screening processes

can be measured, with the ultimate goal of continuously improving the passenger experience while ensuring the safety and security of all travelers.

The study reveals that travelers are willing to wait for security screening services, but they want the process to be more efficient to reduce waiting times. The current level of waiting times is positive, but future improvements could include identifying areas for technology or addressing overcrowding. The research suggests that airlines should implement more efficient security screening procedures, provide additional services, and increase passenger education. The Manila International Airport (MIA) has been criticized for its inefficient security screening process, characterized by long lines, slow service, and inadequate personnel and equipment. The airport has implemented measures to reduce wait times, such as adding more personnel, training security guards, and implementing fast-track systems.

Perceived Airport Passenger Experience

The data from Table 5 reveals that the perceived airport passenger experience is generally good, with a mean of 3.68, indicating satisfaction with the airport service and limited issues encountered. The standard deviation is 1.26, and the variance is 1.59. This suggests a positive overall experience for passengers.



Table 4. Perceived Airport Passenger Experience

Indicators	Std. Deviation	Mean	Variance	Verbal Interpretation
1. Waiting in line for check-in should not be more than 15 (fifteen) minutes.	1.18	3.57	1.39	Good
2. Check-in staff are helpful and courteous.	1.25	3.48	1.57	Good
3. Check-in process is efficient and/or easy for you.	1.2	3.52	1.45	Good
4. Security staff are helpful and courteous.	1.21	3.69	1.46	Good
5. You feel secure after a thorough screening.	1.23	3.63	1.52	Good
6. Waiting in line for security screening should not be more than 15 (fifteen) minutes.	1.2	3.53	1.45	Good
7. Immigration and Customs staff are helpful and courteous.	1.24	3.45	1.54	Good
8. Waiting in line for immigration clearance should not be more than 15 (fifteen) minutes.	1.26	3.59	1.58	Good
9. Boarding procedure is efficient and/or easy for you.	1.2	3.7	1.43	Good
10. Boarding staff are helpful and courteous.	1.18	3.8	1.4	Good
11. The use of aerobridge makes easier and safe connection between airport terminal and aircraft.	1.23	3.72	1.52	Good
12. The airport staff were courteous and friendly.	1.25	3.72	1.57	Good
13. The airport facilities were clean and well-maintained.	1.23	3.72	1.51	Good
14. The airport security process was efficient and tranquil.	1.2	3.81	1.45	Good
15. The airport staff were knowledgeable and helpful.	1.28	3.73	1.64	Good
16. The airport seating was comfortable.	1.25	3.79	1.57	Good
17. The airport restrooms were adequate and hygienic.	1.31	3.7	1.72	Good
18. The airport security staff were friendly and professional.	1.32	3.77	1.74	Good
19. The airport signage was clear and easy to understand.	1.32	3.73	1.73	Good
20. The airport food and beverage options were satisfactory.	1.3	3.75	1.68	Good
Average	1.26	3.68	1.59	Good

The study on airport passenger experience found that over 80% of passengers were satisfied with their terminal experience, but there were some issues like slow check-in procedures and long queues at security counters. The study suggests that airports should continue to review and address potential issues to maintain high levels of passenger satisfaction. The airport security process is efficient and tranquil, leading to a positive experience for passengers. However, wait times and lack of clear direction can cause distress and anxiety. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) found that passengers generally rate immigration and customs services low, indicating that airports should improve their staff's service. The Manila International Airport (MIA) has a positive passenger satisfaction rating, with over 90% rating their experience positively. To improve security services, the airport should invest in advanced technology, increase security personnel, review protocols, provide advanced security training, and invest in better equipment and software.

The study examines the correlation between employees' attitudes towards safety risk management and their perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior. The results show no significant relationship between the two variables, indicating that employees may have different

perceptions of their own competence and attitude towards safety risk management. This suggests that there may be discrepancies in perceptions of ground staff's competence, despite sharing the same environment or work settings. The findings could help increase employees' risk management awareness and potentially address safety risk management-related issues through further research.

Correlations and Regression Analysis

The relationship between employees' attitudes towards safety risk management and their perceived competence of ground staff is complex and nuanced due to various factors influencing both attitudes and perceptions. Attitudes are shaped by experiences, past behaviors, beliefs, and values, while perceptions are influenced by the environment, expectations, and personal biases. There is no clear connection between employees' attitudes towards safety risk management and their perceived competence of ground staff, as safety risk management focuses on passenger safety, while competence is related to ground staff's technical and procedural knowledge. Previous studies have found mixed results, with some suggesting no significant relationship and others showing a significant relationship. For example, employees with favorable safety attitudes were associated with



higher ratings of ground staff competence in managing unruly passenger behavior.

Table 5 reveals that there is no significant relationship between perceived waiting time and ground staff competence in handling unruly passenger behavior, with a low Spearman's rho correlation coefficient of 0.087 and a significance of 0.758. The research shows no significant relationship between perceived waiting time and ground staff competence in handling unruly passenger

behavior. This is due to the low correlation coefficient and the potential influence of factors such as control, authority, previous experience, or the behavior of the unruly passenger. The study also found that waiting time for security screening services is mainly affected by the number of passengers and available resources at the airport, rather than the competence of ground staff. Previous studies have found both support and opposition to this relationship.

Table 5. Correlations of the Hypothesis

Correlations		Employee's Attitudes Toward Safety Risk Management	Perceived Competence of Ground Staff in Dealing with Unruly Passenger Behavior
Employee's Attitudes Toward Safety Risk Management	Correlation Coefficient	1	0.143
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	0.693
Correlations		Perceived Competence of Ground Staff in Dealing with Unruly Passenger Behavior	Perceived Waiting Time For Security Screening Service
Perceived Competence of Ground Staff in Dealing with Unruly Passenger Behavior	Correlation Coefficient	1	0.087
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	0.758
Correlations		Perceived Competence of Ground Staff in Dealing with Unruly Passenger Behavior	Perceived Waiting Time For Security Screening Service
Perceived Competence of Ground Staff in Dealing with Unruly Passenger Behavior	Correlation Coefficient	1	0.087
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	0.758
Correlations		Employee's Attitudes Toward Safety Risk Management	Perceived airport passenger experience
Employee's Attitudes Toward Safety Risk Management	Correlation Coefficient	1	0.031
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	0.933
Correlations		Perceived airport passenger experience	Perceived Competence of Ground Staff in Dealing with Unruly Passenger Behavior
Perceived airport passenger experience	Correlation Coefficient	1	-0.286
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.236
Correlations		Perceived airport passenger experience	Perceived Waiting Time For Security Screening Service
Perceived airport passenger experience	Correlation Coefficient	1	-0.496
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.06

Table 5 reveals no significant correlation between perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior and perceived waiting time for security screening services. This suggests multiple factors may explain the lack of a significant relationship between perceived waiting time and employee attitudes towards safety risk management. Perceived waiting times for security screening may not accurately reflect actual exposure to security risks, and the relationship between perceived waiting time and employee attitudes towards safety management may be influenced by environmental and

psychological factors. Factors such as well-staffed airports, proper training, and part-time employees' less investment in organizational decisions may also impact attitudes. Studies have produced mixed results, with some finding no significant relationship between perceived waiting time and attitudes, while others suggest an inverse relationship, with longer wait times leading to increased perceived risk in security personnel's minds (ChangLai, Liu, Wu, & Chen, 2019). The study found no correlation between an employee's attitudes towards safety risk management and the perceived airport passenger experience. The



Spearman's rho correlation coefficient was 0.031, indicating no relationship between the two variables. This suggests that exposure has an impact on the outcome variable, but other determinants also play a role. The absence of a link can be attributed to potential blind spots in the safety risk management process, leading to unintentional decisions that fail to maximize positive passenger experiences.

Employee attitudes towards safety risk management can indirectly impact the passenger experience, as they may be influenced by external factors like weather, budget constraints, or aircraft maintenance problems. (Sheth, Parvatiyar, & Shainesh, 2017; Lee, Lin, Chiu, & Nieh, 2017). Employee attitudes may differ from customer service standards, and the number of employees may not be motivated enough to manage safety risks. Passenger experience is also influenced by factors outside the scope of safety risk management, such as the availability and quality of service staff and facilities. The professional relationship between staff and passengers can also affect the relationship. Previous research has shown a weak, positive relationship between perceived airport passenger experience and employee attitudes towards safety risk management. However, the current study does not find a statistically significant relationship, highlighting the importance of considering the impact of passenger experience on employee attitudes towards safety risk management. Other studies have found a weak correlation between employee attitudes and safety risk management behavior, suggesting that customer satisfaction is a more important factor in influencing safety risk management.

The study reveals a moderately negative correlation between perceived airport passenger experience and perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior. As passenger experience decreases, the perceived competence of ground staff also decreases. The correlation coefficient is -0.286, indicating a statistically significant relationship. The hypothesis is rejected, suggesting that passengers become less likely to trust ground personnel to handle disruptive passengers. This could be due to increased awareness of staff limitations or confidence in handling challenging situations. Alternatively, passengers may experience firsthand the lack of competence in resolving conflicts with passengers.

The weak negative correlation between perceived airport passenger experience and perceived competence of ground staff in handling disruptive passengers could be due to factors such as inadequate training, poor communication between ground staff and management, and rising passenger expectations (Chen, Cheung, & Yim, 2017; Wu, Yuan, Zou, & Zhang, 2019). This could indicate that airport staff are not adequately trained, lack necessary resources, or have a high passenger-to-staff ratio. Previous research has shown a weak negative correlation between these variables, suggesting that when passengers perceive ground staff as less competent, their overall airport passenger experience is likely to be negatively affected.

Table 5 presents a Spearman rho analysis revealing no correlation between perceived airport passenger experience and perceived waiting time for security screening service. The correlation coefficient is -0.496, indicating no statistically significant relationship. The two-tailed significance value is 0.06, indicating no statistically significant correlation. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, indicating no relationship between these variables.

A study examining the relationship between perceived airport passenger experience and perceived wait time for security screening services in airports found no significant correlation between the two variables. The study suggests that the quality of service, cleanliness of the facility, and overall airport experience may have more influence on passenger satisfaction than perceived wait times for security screening services (Chang & Chen, 2014; Bui & Rodrigues, 2009). To improve customer satisfaction, airports and airlines should focus on areas such as customer service, facility cleanliness, and overall passenger experience. Reducing wait times for security screening services is essential for airports to remain competitive and maintain a positive passenger experience. This could involve redesigning security checks, implementing technology updates, staffing more personnel, and ensuring passengers are comfortable during waiting times.

The presented table contains coefficients derived from a regression analysis (Model 1) aimed at exploring the relationship between several independent variables and a dependent variable labeled "Perceived airport passenger experience." The table's entries provide insights into these relationships. Notably, the constant term (intercept) stands at 8.698, representing the expected value of the dependent variable when all independent variables are zero. Among the independent variables examined, "Employee's Attitudes Toward Safety Risk Management" shows a coefficient of -0.884, suggesting that as employee attitudes toward safety risk management decrease, there may be a corresponding decrease in perceived passenger experience, although this relationship lacks statistical significance ($t = -0.716$, $\text{Sig.} = 0.501$). Similarly, "Perceived Competence of Ground Staff in Dealing with Unruly Passenger Behavior" displays a coefficient of 0.312, indicating a potential positive impact on passenger experience when passengers perceive higher ground staff competence, yet this relationship also lacks statistical significance ($t = 0.699$, $\text{Sig.} = 0.511$). However, "Perceived Waiting Time For Security Screening Service" reveals a coefficient of -0.787, implying that shorter perceived waiting times for security screening may enhance passenger experience. This relationship approaches statistical significance with a p-value (Sig.) of 0.087 ($t = -2.041$), suggesting a need for further investigation. In summary, this analysis offers preliminary insights into the examined relationships, with waiting times for security screening demonstrating a potential influence on passenger experience, while further data or analysis may be required for conclusive results.



A regression analysis of the perceived airport passenger experience and three independent variables: employee attitudes towards safety risk management, perceived competence of ground staff in dealing with unruly passenger behavior, and perceived waiting time for security screening service, was conducted. The results showed that employee attitudes towards safety risk management had no significant impact on the overall experience of airport passengers, while ground staff's perceived competence in handling unruly passengers had a non-significant positive relationship. However, perceived waiting time for security screening service had a statistically significant negative relationship with the perceived airport passenger experience. This suggests that airports should focus on reducing perceived waiting times for security screening services and ensuring ground staff are competent in dealing with unruly passenger behavior to improve the overall experience (Liang & Zhang, 2018). The study has important implications for airport personnel and policy makers, suggesting that airports should focus on providing effective customer service and improving the efficiency of security screening services to positively influence the passenger experience.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study reveals that employee attitudes towards safety risk management are generally positive, with both private and public airport employees adhering to safety rules. Ground staff's competence in handling unruly passenger behavior is above average. Domestic and international passengers are satisfied with the short waiting times for security screening services at Manila International Airport Authority airports. The perceived competence of ground staff in handling unruly passenger behavior is not related to perceived waiting time for security screening services. The relationship between perceived waiting time and employee attitudes towards safety risk management can be influenced by environmental and psychological factors. The proposed action plan for improving passenger experience at Manila International Airport Terminals includes a budget for improvement, a timeline for adjustments, and continuous quality improvement for customer service satisfaction. Stakeholders from all areas are included in the personnel team to ensure a successful transition.

The Manila International Airport Authority should implement a comprehensive safety training program for staff, develop a safety risk management system, provide regular training on handling unruly passenger behavior, establish a clear policy for responding, improve wait times through efficient procedures, enhance passenger communication, and focus on enhancing the international passenger experience. Regular customer feedback and satisfaction surveys can help identify areas for improvement and ensure the highest possible service quality for both domestic and international passengers.

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DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14655>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14655

ANNOTATION

The article focuses on the impact of extracurricular activities on the development of learning skills among primary school students. The aim of the study is to discern whether participation in activities outside the classroom, such as sports, arts, and community service, positively influences cognitive, social, and emotional learning in this demographic. Additionally, the study may shed light on the specific activities that are most effective in promoting learning skills, enabling educators and policymakers to make informed decisions about resource allocation and activity selection.

KEY WORDS: *primary, school students, learning skills, extracurricular activities, cognitive development, social-emotional learning, mixed-methods approach.*

Education is a multifaceted process that extends beyond the confines of a classroom. Engaging primary school students in activities outside the classroom provides unique opportunities for holistic development. This research is particularly timely and relevant in the context of contemporary educational discourse, which emphasizes the holistic development of students beyond traditional academic subjects. By exploring the relationship between extracurricular activities and learning skill development, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of how schools can create environments that foster well-rounded, capable, and resilient learners. This research analysis aims to explore the impact of extracurricular activities on the learning skills of primary school students, highlighting the benefits and providing evidence-based recommendations for educators and policymakers.

BENEFITS OF ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

1. Enhanced Social Skills

Participation in extracurricular activities fosters social interaction, teamwork, and communication skills [6]. This is crucial for primary school students as it helps them build positive relationships, develop empathy, and understand diverse perspectives.

2. Improved Cognitive Skills

Activities like sports, arts, and music stimulate cognitive functions including problem-solving, creativity, and critical thinking [4]. These skills are transferable to the academic setting, enhancing a student's ability to excel in subjects like mathematics and science.

3. Increased Motivation and Engagement:

Engagement in extracurricular activities provides a sense of purpose and achievement, positively impacting a student's

motivation towards academic pursuits [3]. This can lead to higher attendance rates, reduced dropout rates, and overall better academic performance.

4. Physical and Emotional Well-being: Activities like sports and outdoor adventures promote physical health, reduce stress, and enhance emotional well-being [2]. Healthy students are better equipped to focus on their studies and perform well in school.

5. Cultural and Global Awareness: Participation in cultural, community service, or global exchange programs exposes students to different cultures, broadening their perspectives and fostering global awareness [7]. This contributes to the development of informed and culturally sensitive citizens.

CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS

1. Equity and Accessibility: Ensuring that all students have equal access to extracurricular activities is a challenge. Financial constraints, transportation issues, and scheduling conflicts can limit participation [5]. Schools and communities need to implement strategies to address these barriers.

2. Balancing Academic and Extracurricular Commitments: Overloading students with extracurricular activities can lead to burnout and negatively impact academic performance [6]. Striking a balance between academics and extracurriculars is essential.

3. Qualified Supervision and Safety: Activities outside the classroom require proper supervision and safety measures. Schools must ensure that staff or volunteers overseeing these activities are adequately trained and equipped to manage potential risks [1].



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Diverse Activity Options:** Schools should offer a wide range of activities to cater to different interests and talents, ensuring inclusivity.
2. **Collaboration with Communities:** Establishing partnerships with local organizations, clubs, and businesses can expand access to extracurricular opportunities [2].
3. **Flexible Scheduling:** Schools should consider flexible scheduling to accommodate various activities and prevent conflicts with academic commitments.
4. **Regular Evaluation and Feedback:** Continuous assessment of the impact of extracurricular activities on learning skills is essential for refinement and improvement.
5. **Professional Development for Supervisors:** Providing training and resources for activity supervisors ensures the safety and well-being of participating students.

The development of learning skills in primary school students is a critical aspect of their academic journey. While classroom instruction provides a solid foundation, supplementing traditional education with activities outside the classroom has gained significant attention in recent years. This research discussion aims to explore the impact of extracurricular activities on the learning skills of primary school students.

Context and Rationale

Extracurricular activities encompass a wide range of experiences, including sports, arts, clubs, community service, and more. These activities provide students with opportunities to engage in hands-on, experiential learning, fostering the development of various cognitive, social, and emotional skills. It is essential to understand the potential benefits of these activities, as they play a crucial role in shaping a well-rounded education.

Cognitive Development

1. **Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills:** Activities such as puzzles, science experiments, and strategy games encourage students to think critically and develop problem-solving abilities. Engaging in activities like chess or robotics competitions challenges students to strategize and make decisions, thus enhancing their cognitive abilities.
2. **Creativity and Imagination:** Artistic endeavors like painting, music, and drama stimulate creativity and imagination. These activities allow students to express themselves in unique ways, fostering innovative thinking and a deeper understanding of self-expression.
3. **Language and Communication Skills:** Participating in activities like debating clubs, storytelling sessions, or creative writing workshops helps improve language proficiency and communication skills. These activities provide a platform for students to express their thoughts effectively.

Social and Emotional Development

1. **Teamwork and Collaboration:** Team sports, group projects, and collaborative activities outside the classroom instill the values of teamwork and cooperation. Learning how to work effectively with peers contributes to the development of interpersonal skills.
2. **Leadership and Responsibility:** Taking on roles in clubs, student government, or community service projects empowers students to develop leadership skills and a sense of responsibility. They learn to take initiative, manage tasks, and make decisions.
3. **Confidence and Self-Esteem:** Achieving success in extracurricular activities, whether through a sports competition, an art exhibition, or a musical performance, boosts a student's confidence and self-esteem. This newfound confidence often translates into improved academic performance.

Life Skills and Character Development

1. **Time Management and Organizational Skills:** Balancing academic responsibilities with extracurricular commitments necessitates effective time management and organizational skills. These abilities are crucial for academic success and future career endeavors.
2. **Resilience and Adaptability:** Facing challenges and setbacks in extracurricular activities teaches students how to bounce back and adapt to different situations. This resilience is a valuable life skill that extends beyond the classroom.
3. **Civic Engagement and Social Awareness:** Community service projects and involvement in clubs focused on social issues expose students to real-world problems and foster a sense of civic responsibility. These experiences nurture a broader perspective and a commitment to making a positive impact on society.

To conclude, activities outside the classroom are invaluable tools for nurturing holistic development in primary school students. By promoting social skills, enhancing cognitive abilities, and improving overall well-being, extracurricular activities contribute significantly to a well-rounded education. However, addressing challenges related to equity, balance, and safety is crucial for maximizing the benefits of these activities. Engaging in extracurricular activities outside the classroom serves as a powerful complement to formal education, enhancing the holistic development of primary school students. The cognitive, social, emotional, and life skills gained through these activities contribute significantly to a well-rounded education. As educators and parents, recognizing the value of extracurricular involvement is pivotal in nurturing the potential of each student and preparing them for a successful future.

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THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH WORKERS' DISTRIBUTION ON THE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN MANDERA COUNTY, KENYA

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14650>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14650

ABSTRACT

Background: Quality health care access remains a primary agenda on SDGs at global level. Locally, on personnel, the number of medical professionals per capita within the local governmental entities is frequently used to indicate the unequal distribution of healthcare personnel. Variances in increased mortality trends, the necessity for healthcare services per capita, and hence the human required resources per capita, may differ among units. Mandera County faces similar challenges. The main objective of this study was to determine how health workers' distribution influences the quality of service delivery of health services at government hospitals in Mandera County.

Methods: Using a descriptive research design, health personnel from Mandera County Referral Hospital, Laffey, Rhamu and Banisa Sub County Hospitals formed the unit of analysis. The study conducted December 2022 used a random sample of 189 respondents from a population of 357 using proportional and simple systematic sampling procedures. A questionnaire method that was self-administered and 10 KII (patients) was used to gather data.

Results: The study found and concluded that at the significance level of 95%, skills mix, Individual Factors, Institutional Environment and socio-cultural factors were significant and positively correlated factors in influencing quality of health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera County with significance values of 0.001, .005, .003 and .002 respectively.

Conclusion: All the studied variables only affect quality of healthcare service at 53.2%, implying 46.8% needs to be explored further.

KEY WORDS: Quality Healthcare, Health Workers' Distribution, Skill Mix, Service Delivery, Individual Factors, Institutional Environment, Socio-Cultural Factors

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Quality healthcare is a fundamental goal of healthcare systems worldwide, and it plays a significant role in influencing the distribution and retention of the health workforce. The availability of high-quality healthcare services can attract and retain healthcare professionals in specific regions or healthcare facilities (Buchan & Aiken, 2008). In this discussion, we will explore the relationship between quality healthcare and its effects on health workforce distribution, supported by citations and references. In addition, Quality healthcare services, including well-equipped facilities, access to advanced medical technology, and competent healthcare professionals, are attractive to healthcare workers. Areas or healthcare institutions that provide a high standard of care tend to be more successful in recruiting and retaining healthcare professionals (Arah et al., 2012). Healthcare workers are more likely to choose to work in environments where they can deliver high-quality care and make a meaningful impact on patient outcomes.

Quality healthcare in underserved areas help address health disparities and reduce geographical imbalances in health workforce distribution (Bärnighausen et al., 2011). By improving healthcare quality in remote or underserved regions, health systems can attract healthcare workers to these areas and mitigate workforce shortages.

Healthcare professionals are more likely to stay in regions or healthcare facilities where they can access continuous education and professional development opportunities. Quality healthcare institutions often invest in training, research, and skill development, which can be attractive to healthcare workers seeking career advancement (Dieleman et al., 2006). This can contribute to a more stable health workforce. High-quality healthcare often relies on interdisciplinary collaboration among healthcare professionals.

The general scarcity of health personnel in low-income countries has received considerable attention in recent decades, and the



critical need of lowering it to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and now the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (WHO, 2017). Aside from the overall lack of health personnel in these nations, there is a widespread belief that there are significant in-country disparities in the allocation of health personnel (Mumbo *et al.*, 2017). Due to the absence of reliable, relevant data at the national scale, the proof to support the claim has been restricted so far in this. This research aims to fill in the gaps in our understanding by looking at the impact of health personnel allocation on the delivery of services.

Medical officials and medical assistants typically perform healthcare activities in nations such as Ghana, Tanzania, Malawi, Kenya, and Mozambique, particularly in remote areas (Antwi & Phillips, 2017). Furthermore, in Malawi, these workers supplied the majority of 'medical' treatment, including anesthesia, medical treatment, and surgical techniques. South Africa has recently started a large-scale transfer to nurse-led ward-based primary care services. Every group comprises a nurse and a couple of community health workers chosen from the population.

Kenya's Department of Health laboriously recruits and dispatches medical laborers to the nation's famished districts (sub-County and County hospitals), terrible circumstances and displacement result in a contradictory position of personnel gaps, shortages, and jobless medical employees (Ndeti, Khasakhala, & Omolo, 2016). As a result, health personnel is compelled to seek jobs worldwide. Underprivileged compensation, terrible operating habitat with insufficient resources and no monitoring, an enormous amount of work in remote government healthcare (due to increased want), restricted profession and training chances for local employees, lack of communication, and the effect of HIV and AIDS are all aspects that force people to migrate (Aluku, 2015).

During the last few years, much attention has been paid to the general shortage of health workers in low-income countries, [1,2] and to the crucial importance of reducing it to attain the Millennium Development Goals [3-5]. In addition to the general shortage of health workers in these countries, there is a common understanding that large in- country inequalities exist in the distribution of health workers. So far, the evidence to support this proposition has been limited, owing to a lack of reliable disaggregated data at the country level.

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1.1 Problem Statement

Access to quality healthcare services is a fundamental human right, and it is critical for achieving optimal health outcomes. However, in many low- and middle-income countries, including Kenya, the quality of healthcare services remains poor due to various factors (WHO, 2017). One of the significant challenges is the inadequate distribution of health workers, which affects the quality of health service delivery in public hospitals. According to Mboya *et al.* (2022) Kenya has a health worker shortage of 42%, meaning that the country has less than half the number of health workers needed to provide adequate health services to its population. Furthermore, there is a significant disparity in health worker distribution, with some regions having a surplus of health workers, while others have an acute shortage. The disparity has a direct impact on the quality of healthcare services delivered in public hospitals, as regions with a shortage of health workers experience longer waiting times, delayed diagnoses, and inadequate treatment, leading to poor health outcomes (Tuwein & Tarus, 2017). Additionally, health workers in areas with a surplus experience burnout and exhaustion due to the high workload, leading to a decline in the quality of healthcare services provided (Washeya, 2018).

Mullei *et al.*, 2017 in their study found that a variety of push and pull variables affect the availability and distribution of healthcare professionals in Mandera County, which negatively impacts healthcare services delivery.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The main objective of the study was to establish the influence of distribution of healthcare workers on quality delivery of health services at public hospitals in Kenya's Mandera County.

1.3 Methods and Materials

Mixed methods research design was used in establishing the influence of health workers' distribution on the quality of health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera County, Kenya. The study conducted in November 2022 to December 2022; focused on healthcare workers from Mandera County's level 4 government hospitals including Mandera County Referral Hospital, Laffey Sub County Hospital, Rhamu Sub County Hospital, and Banisa Sub County Hospital totaling to 357 individuals.



Exclusion criteria: All healthcare workers in levels 1,2 and 3 were excluded primarily due to the level of service provision with limited access to sophisticated equipment and the level of support provided to patients; and arguably the increased referrals made to higher facilities. **Inclusion criteria:** All levels 4 and 5 facilities were included in the study. The study employed the simple systematic selection technique. The sample size was realized by applying the Yamane formula (1967).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where: N = Population size
 n = sample size

e = Margin error of the study
 Sample size therefore will be

$$n = \frac{357}{1+357(0.05)^2} = \frac{357}{1+357(0.0025)} = \frac{357}{1+0.8925} = \frac{357}{1.8925} = 189 \text{ which is } 53\% \text{ of the target population.}$$

A questionnaire and interview guide were used in collecting the necessary data aimed at fulfilling the purpose of this study. The study employed the quantitative approach in fulfilling its purpose. The raw data realized from the field was sorted, cleaned, coded, entered and analyzed by the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 26. Descriptive outputs were used. The outputs

included the percentiles, means, and standard deviations. The results were presented in the form of figures and tables and interpreted in prose. Further, Pearson correlations was used to assess the strength of the association between the study variables. Finally, the multiple regression was run in order to find out the collective predictive power of the independent factors on the dependent variables. The model below was adopted to demonstrate the relationship that exist between the independent and the dependent variables.

The following was the regression formula:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where the variables are identified as follows:

Y = Quality of Service delivery

X₁ = Skill Mix

X₂ = Individual Factors

X₃ = Institutional Environment

X₄ = Socio-cultural factors

While β₁, β₂, β₃, and β₄ are coefficients of determination and ε is the error term.

1.4 Results and Discussion

The study achieved a response rate of 168(88.9%) which was considered sufficient (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2009). The background information considered was the respondents' gender, age, highest level of education, period of time working in facilities.

Table 1.

Gender	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Male	60	36
Female	108	64
Total	168	100
Age bracket	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
≤ 20 years	5	3
21 - 25 years	29	17
26 - 30 years	40	25
31 – 35 years	66	39
35 years and above	28	16
Total	168	100
Level of Education	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
Diploma level	57	34
Higher National Diploma	22	13
Bachelor's degree	50	30
Master's degree	32	19
PhD	7	4
Total	168	100
Duration of service as HCW	Frequency(N)	Percent (%)
2 years and below	27	16
3 – 7 years	64	38
8 – 12 years	45	27
13 years and more	32	19
Total	168	100



1.5 Skill Mix

The results show that majority 113 (68%) of the respondents disagreed that task shifting in the hospitals was done for the enhancement of service delivery which agrees with Buchan & Dal Poz (2002).; that Task shifting, which involves delegating specific healthcare tasks to non-physician health workers, has been a strategy used in many healthcare systems to improve access to services, especially in resource-constrained settings 86(51%) agreed that responsibilities in the hospital-based were on competencies required for service delivery hence in line with WHO (2007) healthcare workers are assigned tasks and responsibilities that match their competencies is essential for providing safe and effective care. In addition, 87(52%) disagreed that hiring of staff decision took into account the service delivery needs in the hospitals hence in line with Dieleman et al., (2006) that Human resource management in healthcare should be closely linked to the strategic goals and service delivery priorities of the organization; 104(62%) disagreed that the hospitals included the health professionals in skill mix decision making. **See Table 2.**

An interview participant held that:

“.....there is a shortage of specialist doctors in public health facilities.....giving examples that there is a short in the number of gynecologists, nutritionists etc.....and is you manage to secure one they are expensive beyond what many people can afford.....” (KII, 009, Female).

In addition, another participant held that;

“.....some of the health staff can handle more than task at a time.....especially the nurses some help in dressing of wounds

and at the same time administrations of drugs.....” (KII, 006, Male)

Further, a female participant held that:

“..... the receptionists play roles in pharmacies, injections and attending to patients in wards (KII, 007, Female)

It is notable that task shifting in public hospitals in Mandera County was not done to enhance service delivery. Instead, responsibilities were assigned based on the competencies required for service delivery. The hiring decisions did not take into account the service delivery needs of the hospitals, and that health professionals were not involved in the skill mix decision-making process. Additionally, training capacity was not considered when making HRH decisions, and role competency was irrelevant in assigning tasks and responsibilities. The results agree with Baine, Kasangaki, and Mugisha (2018) that skill level has a considerable impact on the quality delivery of health services. In Addition, the findings are in line with Nabudere et al., (2017) that considerable influence of staffing levels on the delivery of services as judged by patient outcomes. Also, the findings agree with Lori (2015) that the training capacity of nurses substantially impacted productivity. Respondents recognize the value of skills mix, and the desire to see it reflected in the processes and systems of the facility is acknowledged. Skill mix remains a critical influence in successful delivery of health care services.

**Table 2:
Skill Mix**

Statement	Disagree	Agree	Mean	Std. Deviation
	N (%)	N (%)		
Task shifting in the hospital is done for the enhancement of service delivery	113(68)	55(32)	2.8690	1.15068
Responsibilities in the hospital-based on competencies required for service delivery	86(51)	82(49)	3.2917	1.29649
Hiring of staff decision takes into account the service delivery needs in the hospital	87(52)	81(48)	3.2143	1.26275
The hospital includes the health professionals in skill mix decision making	104(62)	64(38)	2.9881	1.28085
Training capacity is put into consideration when making HRH decisions	90(54)	78(46)	3.1131	1.42864
Role competency is key in assigning tasks and responsibilities	115(68)	53(32)	2.7738	1.23668
The hospital ensures there are sufficient health professionals to provide the required training, direction, supervision, and lifelong learning of staff at all levels	106(63)	62(37)	2.9286	1.42506
Shifting of tasks, new specialization, and new skills are associated with changes in the distribution of staff, hence affecting service delivery	107(64)	61(36)	2.6488	1.56358

1.6 Individual Factors

The results tabulated in table 4.6 below shows that 136(81%) of the respondents agreed that the career specialization of staff influenced the deployment of the health workers to different areas; 124(74%) agreed that the experience of the health workers influenced their distribution. Additionally, 101(60%) disagreed that there was preference of workers residing in the county to those residing in other counties; 126(75%) disagreed that the ethnicity of workers had an influence on their distribution and service delivery. Finally, 113(67%) of the respondents disagreed

that attitudes and knowledge of the workers influenced service delivery. The results imply that the respondents were aware of the role taken by individual factors in the delivery of quality health services. **See Table 3.**

On staff, one participant held that:

“.....majority of the health workers are male and sometimes they show negative attitudes towards the patients..... they end up harassing patients or delaying in attending to them.....in most times I request to be attended to by female service providers.....” (KII, 007, Female)



In addition, another participant indicated that: “..... some staff ignore the responses given by the patients during treatments.... I had severe side effects for Malaria medication and the nurse was always ignoring my concerns until I was forced to change hospital..... In the new facility I was listened to and changed my medication and within few days I was well and healthy....” (KII, 004, Male). The study findings agree with Artiga and Hinton (2020) that the existence of a social support system was also discovered to impact service provision contentment and that the accommodating physical environment

and supporting social networks were related to improved service provision. Additionally, the results agreed with Kodjo (2009) that that service personnel’s attitudes influenced public treatment. Also, the findings are in line with the findings of Juckett (2015), patients are satisfied whenever they believe their requirements are being met correctly and recommended that healthcare providers must evaluate their personal views, habits, and attitudes, which have a substantial impact on communication with patients and, as a result, on client satisfaction

Table 3:
Individual Factors

Statement	Disagree	Agree	Mean	Std. Deviation
	N (%)	N (%)		
The career specialization of staff influences the deployment of the health workers to different areas	32(19)	136(81)	4.3393	.70779
The experience of the health workers influenced their distribution	44(26)	124(74)	3.8333	1.10885
There is preference of workers residing in the county to those residing in other counties	101(60)	67(40)	3.0536	1.24419
The ethnicity of workers has an influence on their distribution and service delivery	126(75)	42(25)	2.7857	1.16405
Attitudes and knowledge of the workers influence service delivery	113(67)	55(33)	2.7917	1.29880

1.7 Institutional Environment

The study findings show that 132(79%) of the respondents agreed that leadership and governance of the facilities were aimed at streamlining the working relationships among workers and promoting team work; further 135(80%) agreed that there were clear TORs for the employees. Moreover, 121(72%) disagreed that there was HMIS which made patients work flow and made work easier; 115(68%) disagreed that employees participated in work scheduling and arranging working hours. In addition, 101(60%) agreed there were designated waiting areas, screening section within the facilities; 115(68%) disagreed that workers regularly received feedback regarding work performance from supervisors. Further, 94(56%) disagreed that job description was precise and elaborate; 114(68%) agreed that teams in the hospitals shared responsibilities for achieving the teams’ goals. Additionally, 100(59%) agreed that employees had good relationships with fellow team members; 118(70%) disagreed that there were enough facilities to enable employees to do their duties in the hospitals and 108(65%) disagreed that workplace politics influenced staff distribution. The findings imply that the respondents were cognizant of the role played by institutional environment in the delivery of quality health services. **See Table 4.**

An interview participant held that: “.....there are many public health challenges as a result of water and food scarcity, distance from health facilities, and the nomadic culture.....The participant recommended that the county government should establish outreaching programmes aimed at boosting quality service delivery of health facilities.....” (KII, 007, Female)

A youthful participant added that:

“..... the NHIF financial reservoirs sometimes depletes and some requests for medical funds are left unfunded and we are forced to pay out-of-pocket to receive health services.....” (KII, 002, Female)

In addition, another participant added that:

“.....the maternities, washrooms etc. fail to meet and maintain hygiene standards is compromised in the public health facilities.....” (KII, 001, Male).

One participant held that:

“.....there are too many referrals as the county health system has loopholes in attending to major emergencies..... for example the fatal accidents or sicknesses which needs oxygen incubators or assisted breathing.....Many are forced to air lift the patients to Nairobi for specialized treatment.....” (KII, 006, Male)

Another participant added that:

“..... The sitting places were insufficient for the health services seekers.....further added that.... there is no designated sitting sections and all the patients are made to sit together irrespective of their illnesses.....” (KII, 003, Male)

Further one key informant had the following to say:

“ We don’t have a health facility nearby but people need health services. The participant added that the ambulance services are not available especially in case of an emergency in the night.....” (KII, 004, Male)

Further, a participant added that:

“..... our hospitals lack functional laboratories, radiological services at some points in time we are forced to seek laboratory services from the neighboring counties like Wajir and Garissa.....” (KII, 010, Male)



Table 4:
Institutional Environment

	Disagree	Agree	Mean	Std. Deviation
	N (%)	N (%)		
Leadership and governance of the facility is aimed at streamlining the working relationships among workers and promoting team work	36(21)	132(79)	2.9524	1.23720
There is clear TORs for the employees	33(20)	135(80)	4.2560	.88227
There is HMIS which makes patients work flow and makes work easier	121(72)	47(28)	2.9048	1.12797
Employees participate in work scheduling and arranging working hours	115(68)	53(32)	2.9226	1.26205
There are designated waiting areas, screening section within facility	101(60)	67(40)	3.0476	1.24203
Workers regularly receive feedback regarding my work performance from my supervisor	115(68)	53(32)	2.8393	1.19043
Job description is precise and elaborate	94(56)	74(44)	3.0357	1.20325
Teams in this hospital share responsibility for achieving the team goal	54(32)	114(68)	3.7500	1.20751
Employees have a good relationship with my fellow team members	68(41)	100(59)	3.5119	1.30860
There are enough facilities to enable me to do my duties in this hospital	118(70)	50(30)	2.7381	1.12797
Workplace politics influences how staff are distributed	108(65)	60(35)	3.0357	1.13672

1.8 Socio-Cultural Factors

The results show 155(92%) agreed that there were gender imbalances within the health facilities; 156(93%) agreed that values and beliefs led the staff in discharging their duties at public hospitals. Further, 121(71%) of the respondents disagreed that the age of the staff's influenced the deployment of the health workers to different areas, and consequently, service delivery; 97(57%) disagreed that the gender of health workers, whether male or female, influenced the distribution in-county facilities and consequently affect service delivery. Finally, majority 144(86%) of the respondents agreed that the healthcare personnel in the hospitals were posted into any facility within the county irrespective of their cultural factors. The outcomes show that the respondents were aware of the socio-cultural practices of the indigenous people in the county and how these socio-cultural practices influenced the medical services sought by the residents of Mandera county. **See Table 5.**

One participant indicated that:

“.....as an elderly woman I cannot be added to by a youthful staff I cannot trust them.....the young seem careless and not careful.....” (KII, 002, Female)

A youth participant indicated that: “..... the presence of cultures and beliefs meant a lot in the profession of doctors and nurses as the staff training and attending to patients is universalized in approach.....” (KII, 002, Female)

The study found that the career specialization of staff influenced the deployment of health workers to different areas, and that the experience of health workers influenced their distribution. There was no preference for workers residing in the county over those residing in other counties, and the ethnicity of workers had no influence on their distribution and service delivery. Attitudes and knowledge of workers did not influence service delivery. The results agree with Wellman and Gulia (2018) that social networks, support networks, and institutional support were all strongly associated with the quality of health care provided and, as a result, patient contentment with that treatment.

Table 5:
Socio-Cultural Factors

Statement	Disagree	Agree	Mean	Std. Deviation
	N (%)	N (%)		
There are gender imbalances in the workplace in the hospital	13(8)	155(92)	4.2321	.59913
Values and beliefs lead the staff in discharging their duties at public hospitals	12(7)	156(93)	4.2738	.74787
The age of the staff's influences the deployment of the health workers to different areas, and consequently, service delivery	121(71)	47(29)	2.6250	1.04788
The gender of health workers, whether males or females, influences how they are distributed in-country facilities and consequently affect service delivery	97(57)	71(43)	2.9464	1.20507
The healthcare personnel in the hospital are posted in any facility around the county irrespective of their cultural factors	24(14)	144(86)	4.0833	.72934



1.9 Quality of Service Delivery

The results show that 120(62%) disagreed that the hospitals focused on patient's satisfaction as a component of service delivery; 122(73%) agreed that the speed of access to critical components in health care delivery helped in improving service delivery; 126(75%) disagreed that the state of responsiveness at the hospital helped in improving service delivery. The findings further show that 152(91%) disagreed that the quality was assured for the health services provided within the health facilities; 100(60%) agreed that the presence of opportunities for individual and professional development helped in improving service

delivery. Additionally, 110(66%) disagreed that the health facilities had a conducive working environment that ensured adequate service delivery; 119(71%) disagreed that there was improved reliability of service delivery. The findings show that the respondents were aware of what entails quality health services delivery and recognized the role of distribution of health workforce in the delivering quality health services. **See Table 6.** In general, the KII responses indicated that most services were of good quality, some were of moderate quality and others were of sub-standard quality.

Table 6:
Quality of Service Delivery

	Disagree	Agree	Mean	Std. Deviation
	N (%)	N (%)		
The hospital focuses on patient's satisfaction as a component of service delivery	120(62)	48(38)	2.6726	1.16072
The speed of access to critical components in health care delivery helps in improving service delivery	46(27)	122(73)	3.6905	1.00866
The state of responsiveness at the hospital; helps in improving service delivery	126(75)	42(25)	2.7798	1.15518
The quality is assured for the health services provided within the health facilities	152(91)	16(9)	1.8810	.98983
Presence of opportunities for individual and professional development help in improving service delivery	68(40)	100(60)	3.4524	.97151
The hospital has a conducive working environment that ensures adequate service delivery	110(66)	58(34)	2.8988	1.10329
There is improved reliability of service delivery	119(71)	49(29)	2.7083	1.01695

1.10 Model Summary

The four independent variables in the study influence 53.2% of the quality of health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera county as represented by the R². This is an implication that factors outside this study influence 46.8% of the quality of

health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera county. Hence, additional research should be conducted with the aim of determining the other factors that influence 46.8% of the quality of health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera County. **See Table 7.**

Table 7:
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.729 ^a	.532	.494	.31990

a. Predictors: (Constant), Socio-Cultural Factors, Individual Factors, Skill Mix, Institutional Environment

1.11 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The p-value (sig.) was 0.007 (p>0.05) indicating that socio-cultural factors, individual factors, skill mix, institutional environment had statistically significant effect on the quality of

health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera County at 95% confidence level. The F critical at 5% level of significance was 2.235 which was above .05 hence null hypotheses was rejected. **See Table 8.**

Table 8:
ANOVA of Regression

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.359	4	.340	2.235	.007 ^b
	Residual	24.780	163	.152		
	Total	26.139	167			

a. Dependent Variable: Quality Service Delivery

b. Predictors: (Constant), Socio-Cultural Factors, Individual Factors, Skill Mix, Institutional Environment



1.12 Coefficient of Determination

As per the SPSS generated table above, the regression equation is:

$$(Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon) \text{ became:}$$

$$Y = 1.782 + .088X_1 + .218X_2 + .498X_3 + .173X_4 + \epsilon$$

The regression equation shows that the quality of health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera County would be 1.782 if all factors were constant at zero. A unit increase in skill mix would lead to a 0.188 increase in quality, while a unit increase in individual factors would lead to a 0.218 increase, and a unit increase in institutional environment would lead to a 0.398

increase. A unit increase in socio-cultural factors would lead to a 0.173 increase.

At the 95% significance level, individual factors, institutional environment, and socio-cultural factors were significant factors in influencing the quality of health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera County. Institutional environment was the most influential determinant, followed by individual factors and socio-cultural factors. Skill mix was not a significant determinant. The results of this study suggest that the quality of health service delivery in public hospitals in Mandera County could be improved by focusing on individual factors, institutional environment, socio-cultural factors and skill mix.

Table 9:
Coefficient of Determination

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	1.782	.405		4.401	.000
	Skill Mix	.188	.063	.044	1.569	.001
	Individual Factors	.218	.056	.011	1.139	.005
	Institutional Environment	.398	.079	.102	1.309	.003
	Socio-Cultural Factors	.173	.073	.181	2.352	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Quality Service Delivery

The study found that skill mix positively and significantly influenced quality service delivery (p=.001). The findings are in line with the findings of Dixon et al. (2019) that competence has a considerable positive impact on the provision of operations in England's intermediary care facilities. Also the findings agree with the findings of Baine, Kasangaki, and Mugisha (2018) that skill level has a considerable impact on the health delivery of services. Further the results agree with the findings of Lori (2015) that the training capacity of nurses substantially impacted productivity.

The study found that individual factors positively and significantly influenced the quality service delivery (p=.005). The findings are in line with Lagarde and Blaauw (2015) that pro-social attitudes were motivation factors in labor supply decision-making and policy conceptions in healthcare allocation. Further the findings are in line with Kodjo (2009) that service personnel's attitudes influenced public health services. Also the findings are in line with Makahlolo (2017) that happier employees were more likely to stay at government hospitals, resulting in improved quality of service delivery.

Finally, the study found that socio-cultural factors positively and significantly (p=.020) influenced the quality delivery of services. The study findings are in line with Hernandez and Blazer (2006) that health care professionals were much more likely to work in situations with emotionally supportive structure, psychological support, and instrumental support. The findings further agree with Afolayan and Okpemuza (2012) that individuals and the professionals who treated patients were influenced by the

environment, which is why the cultural identity of medical personnel was intimately correlated to the delivery of services.

1.13 Discussion of the findings

The study found that skill mix positively and significantly influenced quality service delivery (p=.001). Implying that a rise in skill mix increases the quality service delivery. The findings are in line with the findings of Dixon et al. (2019) that competence has a considerable positive impact on the provision of operations in England's intermediary care facilities.

The study found that individual factors positively and significantly influenced the quality service delivery (p=.005). Implying that a rise in individual factors increases the quality service delivery.

In addition, the study found that institutional environment positively and significantly influenced the quality delivery of services (p=.003). Implying that a rise in institutional environment increases the quality service delivery.

Finally, the study found that socio-cultural factors positively and significantly (p=.002) influenced the quality delivery of services. Implying that a rise in socio-cultural factors increases the quality service delivery. The study findings are in line with Hernandez and Blazer (2006) that health care professionals were much more likely to work in situations with emotionally supportive structure, psychological support, and instrumental support.



1.14 Recommendations

The study recommends that in order to promote skill mix, the Mandera county department of health should recruit a health workforce that is multi-skilled with the aim of promoting the availability of specialists purposed which will in turn reduce the number of referrals to other counties for specialized care. In addition, the study recommends that in order to promote institutional environment, the management of the health facilities should involve the employees in making decisions regarding the scheduling of duties, shifts and allowances with the aim of promoting the sense of belonging on the part of the employees. Finally, the county government through the ministry of health should start a programme aimed at teaching new entrants on the socio-cultural factors such as the values, beliefs with the aim of promoting the understanding of the medical needs of the people of Mandera County.

1.15 Conclusion

The study draws the conclusion that service delivery in health care can indeed be strengthened by consideration of a number of factors, not exclusive to human resource distribution factors of social, individual, institutional or skills. However, the findings show a representation of factors that contribute a considerable 53% towards quality service delivery, implying significant factors were not considered in this study that would answer the difference about 47%. This then, shows that service delivery in health facilities in Mandera County is a contribution of multi-strategies that fosters interests of staff skills, staff welfare, policies, regulations and laws that abounds delivery of quality services. Consequently, service delivery in health care industry based on findings shows a deliberate effort by governing entities to provide a conducive environment for staff to work as well as patients comfort. It is thus noted, that Mandera county could be among the best performing entity not against the ideal situation but within the context of operation. This study concludes that all the four independent variables affect the service delivery of health care in various facilities studied in Mandera County; however, there are additional factors that were not studied but could contribute to quality service for the citizens.

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Declaration

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other award in any other University

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CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF SECURITY GUARDS OF A SAMPLED SECURITY AGENCY

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14661>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14661

ABSTRACT

This research aims to address specific questions regarding the respondents' profiles, training, and competencies, and propose a training program for career development. The study utilized a descriptive research method, employing questionnaires to collect data. Cluster sampling was used to select respondents based on their knowledge, skills, experience, and perception of the security profession. The study went through pre-testing to refine the questionnaire and ensure data validity. The survey provided insights into the respondents' profiles, revealing that the majority were male security personnel, aged 31-35, married, and had a high school education. A significant percentage had 1-5 years of experience. Pre-Licensing Training Course (PLTC) and In-Service Enhancement Security Training Course (ISESTC) were the most attended training programs. The study also highlighted that security personnel displayed high competence in patrolling and customer service. The study concludes that there is a need for enhanced career development opportunities, especially for high school graduates and college undergraduates working in the security sector. The findings highlight the potential for improvement and professionalization of the industry. Based on the study's findings, recommendations include offering training programs for college undergraduates, providing promotions for qualified security guards with higher education and specialized training, conducting regular reviews of company policies, and implementing education and training for all levels of the organization. Future research is also suggested to explore other aspects of career development in the security sector.

INTRODUCTION

Professional development is an investment of a Security Personnel for the future. It takes time and the results will not be seen overnight, but the long-term pay off will be well worth the effort. It ensures that the Security Personnel never get stuck in a rut and enables to strengthen the weaker areas while also developing his/her strengths as a Security Personnel. Professional development puts you in the driver's seat and allows you to take charge of your career with the confidence that comes from knowing, where you want to go and how to get there.

Unintentional professional growth involves being in a constant state of readiness and willingness to incorporate opportunities and experiences as they come along. Opportunities may come in the form of education offered by an employer, professional or community organization, or in the form of participation in volunteer organizations. Both of these are also great ways to one's professional network. When an opportunity comes along, one should ask himself/herself how his/her participation will move him/her closer to his/her professional growth objectives.

Professionalization describes the social process by which an occupation becomes a profession. Its goals include establishing quality standards, enhancing public trust, confidence,

establishing, and standardizing job roles and pathways. The movement toward the professionalization of an occupation has multiple goals and can occur through multiple mechanisms.

Security Personnel is essential to ensure the security and safety of persons and property, as well as intellectual property and sensitive corporate information. Private Security Officers/Guards are responsible for protecting many of the nation's institutions and critical infrastructure systems, including industry, manufacturing, utilities, transportation, and health and educational facilities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study sought answers to the following questions:

1. How may the respondents be described in terms of:
 - 1.1. age,
 - 1.2. sex,
 - 1.3. civil status,
 - 1.4. educational attainment, and
 - 1.5. length of service?
2. What are the trainings and seminars attended in relation to the Career Development of the Security Guards?
3. How may the skills and competencies of the respondents as to:
 - 3.1. Report writing,



- 3.2. Reporting,
- 3.3. Security Investigation,
- 3.4. Screening,
- 3.5. First Responder,
- 3.6. Patrolling,
- 3.7. Martial arts,
- 3.8. Marksmanship,
- 3.9. Customer service?
4. What program can be proposed based on the findings of the study?

METHODOLOGY

This study is guided by the following assumptions. The respondent’s answers are valid and reliable. The respondents are described in terms of their profile as to name, age, sex, civil status, educational attainment and length of services.

There is training needed for Career Development of Security Guards. The respondents can be described as to the skills and competencies. There are perceived factors for the Career Development of Security Personnel. There are recommended training programs for the Career Development of Security Guards.

The result of this study was significant value to Security Guards/Officers for them to be hired to protect an organization asset, lives and properties from a variety of hazards. Security Agency Proprietor may they render excellent and quality service and get equitable return on their investment from their satisfied clients. Clients are general customers that will have a peace of mind and they don’t worry about personal safe. Future Researchers that this study provides baseline information and uses it in other areas for present studies.

This research employed the Descriptive method of research which attempts to describe and explain condition of the present by using many subjects and questionnaires to fully describe a phenomenon Marcus Berzofsky (2015). This design involves the description, recording, analysis, and interpretations of conditions that continue exist. It concerned with conditions of relationships that exists, practices that prevail, beliefs, processes are going on,

effects that are being felt, or trend that are developing. This method is utilized for the reason that research is based primarily on the questionnaire to gather data.

The researcher used cluster sampling technique in choosing the respondents of the study. The researcher believes that the sampling techniques are a process in which the good judgement are best need and serve the good result of the study.

The respondents were selected by the researcher on the basis of their knowledge, skills, ability, experiences and perception on the information from the actual event.

The questionnaires are divided into three (3) parts. The first part deals with the profiles of the respondents, the second part deals with the trainings attended in relation to the Career Development of Security Personnel and the last part strives to description of the skills and competencies of the respondents.

The researcher formulated the concept of the study by reading articles, studies, literature, bulletins, memoranda and the like about security management concept and practices, the researchers able to determine the variables, indicators and framework of the study.

Before floating the questionnaire, the researcher obtained first the approval of the drafted questionnaire and guide from his adviser, chairman, member of the panel, and from the Dean of the Graduate School. In gathering the needed data, the researcher asked permission from the head of every department of the company before floating questionnaires to the respondents.

The researcher pre-tested the instrument to the stakeholders who were not among the chosen respondents. The purpose of this try out was to find out if there were still vague or confusing items in the questionnaire. The result of this pre-test was considered the revision of the final questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The survey questionnaires were composed of the respondents’ profiles which were presented in terms of age, gender, civil status, and highest educational attainment.

1. On the Respondents Profile

Table 1
Respondents According to Age

Age	f	%	Rank
18-21	6	2	8
22-25	38	11	6
26-30	50	14	3.5
31-35	70	20	1
36-40	60	17	2
41-45	48	14	4
45-50	50	14	3.5
51-60	28	8	7
Total	350	100%	



Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents according to their age. It could be noted from the Table that 20% or 70 respondents are 31-35 years old, 17% or 60 respondents are 36-40 years old, 14% or 50 respondents are 26-30 years old and

45-50 years old. This table explains the age of the respondents can develop their Career Development in security profession to undergo trainings and seminar to be reliable and confident for delivering security services.

Table 2
Respondents According to Sex

Sex	f	%
Male	323	92
Female	27	8
Total	350	100%

Table 2 shows that out of three hundred fifty (350) respondents, 92% or 323 respondents are male and 8% or 27 respondents are female. In this table, it explained that the male dominated the number of the respondents. Most likely the male will be effective and reliable in delivering security services when they attended the

trainings and seminars for security, and for the Career Development to exercise security profession, for these trainings and seminars they will have a knowledge, skills and ability on how to deliver safe and reliable security services to the client.

Table 3
Respondents According to their Civil Status

Civil Status	f	%	Rank
Single	140	40	2
Married	200	58	1
Widow	5	1	3
Separated	5	1	3
Total	350	100%	

Table 3 shows the demographic profile of the respondents according to their Civil Status. It could be noted from the table that 58% or 200 respondents are married 40% or 140 respondents are single and 1% or 5 respondents are widow and another separated is 5%.

Most of the respondents are married. It manifests that most of them are working hard to sustain the basic needs of their family and not priorities on the trainings and seminar for their Career Development for exercise security profession.

Table 4
Respondents According to their Highest Educational Attainment

Highest Educational Attainment	f	%	Rank
High School Graduate	124	35	1
Technical/Vocational Graduate	45	13	4
College Undergraduate	99	28	2
College Graduate	82	23	3
Total	350	100%	

Table 4 shows the demographic profile of the respondents according to their Highest Educational Attainment. It could be noted from the table that 35% or 124 respondents are High School Graduates is rank number 1, 28% or 99 respondents are College Undergraduate is rank number 2, and 23% or 82 respondents are College Graduate is rank number 3.

Also, the ninety-nine (99) respondents who are college undergraduate, the company must have an academic training program, either it is formal or non-formal education for all security guards who are willing to finish their studies and to have a bachelor's degree to become professionals. The academic training program of the security guards will motivate and help them develop their career in security profession.

The one hundred twenty-four (124) respondents are high school graduate, can be guided to be effective security guard, when they will attend the trainings and seminar for security guard career development.

It manifests that most of the security guard personnel are high school graduates and failed to complete any equivalency certificate obtaining a degree in college.



Table 5
Respondents As to Length of Service

Length of Service	F	%	Rank
1 year below	62	18	2
1-5 years	131	37	1
6-10 years	60	17	3
11-15 years	49	14	4
16-20 years	38	11	5
21-25 years	10	3	6
Total	350	100%	

Table 5 illustrates the demographic profile of the respondents according to their length of service. It could be noted from the table, 37% or 131 respondents have served the company for 1-5 years, 18% or 62 respondents have served for (one) 1 year below, 17% or 60 respondents have served the company for 6-10 years. There were 97 or 28% of the respondents who have more than 10 years.

To deliver reliable security services, it can be effective if this respondent will undergo training career development program, this respondent will be good assets of the company if there is a training program entitled to them as beneficiaries, and the loyalty to the company will remain if they are given a training motivation to enhance their knowledge, skills and attitude while performing their duties and responsibilities.

This respondent will be given some approach of consideration, which they reach the maximum period of services to weight their loyalty in the company. Trainings, seminar, formal and non-formal education will offer if they reach the maximum period of services as their incentives or rewards or if they will meet the maximum period to be consider, there is a corresponding year that need to serve as return to the consideration given.

It has manifested that many are working for the company with duration for 1-5 years thus labor needs to be strong in numbers in effective organizations in the justice of its cause, benefits and the moral session.

2. The trainings and Seminars related to the Career Development of Security Guards.

Table 6
Trainings and Seminars Related in the Career Development of Security Guards

Trainings and Seminars Attended	f	%	Rank
Pre-Licensing Training Course (PLTC)	292	83	1
In-Service Enhancement Security Training Course (ISESTC)	288	82	2
Refresher Training Course (RTC)	273	78	3
Basic Security Supervisory Course (BSSC)	95	27	4
Personal Security Protection Course (PSPC)	13	4	5
Comprehensive Bank Armor and Security Training Course (CBASTRAC)	10	3	6.5
Certified Security Professionals (CSP)	7	2	8
Basic Occupational Safety and Health (BOSH)	3	1	11.5
Certified Security Trainer (CST)	1	1	11.5
Philippine Army Reservist	5	1	11.5
Security Officers Leadership Seminar	3	1	11.5
Basic First Aid and Firefighting	4	1	11.5
Bank Armor Seminar	3	1	11.5
No Security Training	10	2.9	6.5

*Multiple response

Table 6 shows the demographic profile of the respondents according to the trainings and seminars they attended. It could be noted that, 83% or 292 respondents underwent Pre-Licensing Training Course which is rank number 1 82% or 288 respondents underwent In-Service Enhancement Security Training Course which is rank number 2 78% or 273 respondents underwent Refresher Training Course and rank number 3.

This table explained that most of the respondents attended the Pre-Licensing Training Course before entering the Security Profession. It helped them in performing their duties and deliver reliable Security Services. However, there were 2.9% or 10 respondents who were performing security functions but no security training.



3. Skills and Competencies of the respondents are described as to the Career Development of Security Guards.

Table 7
Skills and Competence of Respondents

Skills and Competence	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Report Writing	3.2	Moderate Competence	5
Reporting	3.3	Moderate Competence	4
Security Investigation	3.0	Moderate Competence	6
Screening	3.3	Moderate Competence	4
First Responder	3.6	Moderate Competence	3
Patrolling	4.0	High Competence	1
Martial Arts	3	Moderate Competence	6
Marksmanship	3.3	Moderate Competence	4
Customer Service	3.9	High Competence	2

*Multiple response

In table 7 Shows the Skills and Competence of the Respondents. The respondents have high competence in Patrolling with a weighted mean of 4.0 second, the respondents have high competence in Customer Service with a weighted mean of 3.9, third respondents have high moderate competence in First Responder with a weighted mean of 3.6.

Based on the findings gathered from the three hundred fifty (350) respondents, the table explained that the security personnel have High Competence in Patrolling and Customer service.

4. The findings were utilized to craft a training program for the Career Development of Security Guards

The company must sponsor a security education program to all interested security guards that willing to finish their education through formal and non-formal education.

The company must conduct periodic, regular, and objective evaluation of the employee’s performance, job satisfaction, commitment, trainings and seminar for leadership program for character development.

The company must provide a training program for all security guards employed that will help to educate the security personnel.

The company must give a promotion as ladder to all security guards that have completed their seminars, training, formal education and non-formal education for career development.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data gathered and the summary of findings, the researchers have concluded that:

1. Most of the respondents are male with the age of 31-35 years old, married, High School Graduate, 1-5 years length in serving the company, underwent Pre-Licensing Training Course before performing security guard functions.
2. Most of the respondents have Moderate Competence and can deliver confident and reliable security services.
3. The factors that affect their trainings and seminars are their families. Instead of attending training and seminar they prioritized their basic needs for their family.
4. Most of the respondents are high school graduates and it is hard for them to find another profession where they can stay long and enjoy complete benefits.
5. The findings can be utilized to craft a training program for the Career Development of Security Guards.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are offered:

1. The company must offer a training program for all College Undergraduates who are willing to finish their education through formal and non-formal education.
2. The company must give a promotion to all qualified security guards who have finished their baccalaureate degrees and have undergone specialized training as motivation and reward.
3. The company should conduct annual review of company policies, safety policies and safety procedures to ensure that all company programs are up to date.



4. The company must conduct special education training for all managers, supervisors, employees, security guards and all employees of the company for the Professionalization and Career Development of Security Personnel.
5. Future researchers must conduct further studies, not fully covered in this research.

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UNLOCKING THE MIND: UNDERSTANDING THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PRE-HOSPITAL DELAY IN PATIENTS WITH ANGINA

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ABSTRACT

Angina, a common symptom of coronary artery disease, often serves as a precursor to acute coronary events. Timely medical intervention is critical for angina patients, yet many individuals experiencing angina delay seeking medical care. This review article delves into the psychology of pre-hospital delay, exploring the cognitive, emotional, and social factors influencing patient decision-making. By understanding these factors, healthcare providers can develop targeted interventions to reduce pre-hospital delay, improve patient outcomes, and alleviate the strain on healthcare systems.

KEYWORDS: Angina, Pre-hospital delay, Psychology, Cognitive factors, Emotional factors, Social factors, Patient decision-making, Healthcare-seeking behavior.

1. INTRODUCTION

Angina, characterized by chest pain or discomfort due to reduced blood flow to the heart, is a common symptom of coronary artery disease (CAD). It often serves as a harbinger of acute coronary events such as heart attacks. Timely medical intervention is crucial for angina patients to prevent these adverse outcomes. However, a significant proportion of individuals experiencing angina delay seeking medical care, resulting in potentially life-threatening consequences.

2. COGNITIVE FACTORS INFLUENCING PRE-HOSPITAL DELAY

2.1. Knowledge and Awareness

Patients' level of knowledge about angina, its symptoms, and associated risks is a vital cognitive factor in pre-hospital delay. In many cases, individuals may not be fully aware of what angina is, what its symptoms entail, or the potential risks it carries. Lack of knowledge can lead to underestimation of the condition, resulting in delayed healthcare-seeking behavior.

2.2. Perceived Severity and Susceptibility

Perceived severity and susceptibility are significant factors in the decision-making process. Patients may delay seeking care if they perceive their symptoms as less severe than they actually are. Additionally, the perceived susceptibility to suffering a heart attack due to angina symptoms plays a crucial role in their willingness to seek help.

2.3. Symptom Recognition

The ability to accurately recognize angina symptoms is another cognitive factor affecting pre-hospital delay. Patients who can correctly identify these symptoms may seek medical care more

promptly. However, misinterpretation or failure to recognize the symptoms can lead to delays.

2.4. Misattribution of Symptoms

Misattribution of symptoms is a cognitive bias that can contribute to pre-hospital delay. Patients may misattribute angina symptoms to non-cardiac issues, such as indigestion or muscle pain. Misinterpretation of symptoms can lead to inappropriate actions or inaction.

3. EMOTIONAL FACTORS AND PRE-HOSPITAL DELAY

3.1. Fear and Anxiety

Fear and anxiety are common emotional factors that can delay healthcare-seeking. The fear of what might be discovered, the anxiety related to undergoing medical procedures, or the uncertainty about the future can paralyze individuals, preventing them from seeking timely care.

3.2. Denial and Minimization

Denial and minimization are psychological defense mechanisms used by some individuals to cope with distressing situations. When facing angina symptoms, some may deny the seriousness of their condition or downplay their symptoms, leading to delays in seeking help.

3.3. Coping Mechanisms

Individuals employ various coping mechanisms to manage the emotional distress associated with angina. These may include avoidance of medical settings, self-treatment, or seeking reassurance from others. These coping mechanisms can impact the decision to seek medical care.



3.4. Stigma and Shame

Stigmatization of cardiac conditions and the shame associated with them can also influence pre-hospital delay. Societal stereotypes and self-stigmatization may deter individuals from acknowledging their symptoms and seeking timely care.

4. Social Factors and Pre-Hospital Delay:

4.1. Social Support

Social support plays a crucial role in decision-making regarding healthcare-seeking. Individuals with strong support systems are more likely to seek medical care promptly, as they have access to encouragement and assistance. Conversely, those lacking social support may delay care.

4.2. Peer Influence

Peer influence can sway the decision to seek medical care. Friends or peers may encourage prompt action, or conversely, they may discourage it, depending on their beliefs and attitudes toward healthcare.

4.3. Cultural and Societal Norms

Cultural factors and societal norms significantly impact healthcare decisions. Different cultures may have unique attitudes and beliefs about health, illness, and medical care. Understanding these cultural nuances is essential to reducing pre-hospital delay.

4.4. Communication and Interaction

Effective communication with healthcare providers can expedite timely care. Patients who can articulate their symptoms clearly and interact effectively with healthcare professionals are more likely to receive timely diagnoses and interventions. Additionally, communication with family members and friends can either facilitate or hinder prompt action.

5. PATIENT DECISION-MAKING IN SEEKING HEALTHCARE

5.1. Models of Healthcare-Seeking Behavior

Various models of healthcare-seeking behavior, such as the Health Belief Model and the Precaution Adoption Process Model, provide insight into the decision-making process of angina patients. These models illustrate the factors influencing different stages of the decision-making process.

5.2. Barriers to Prompt Action

Identifying common obstacles to seeking prompt care is essential. These barriers may include financial constraints, lack of access to healthcare facilities, logistical challenges, and psychological barriers such as fear and denial.

5.3. Facilitators for Seeking Medical Care

Strategies and factors that can facilitate timely healthcare-seeking are critical for addressing pre-hospital delay. Interventions may include public awareness campaigns, educational programs, and the implementation of support systems to encourage individuals to seek care promptly.

6. INTERVENTIONS AND STRATEGIES TO REDUCE PRE-HOSPITAL DELAY

6.1. Educational Initiatives

Public awareness campaigns, coupled with healthcare provider initiatives, can help address cognitive factors such as knowledge and awareness. Educating the public about angina, its symptoms, and the importance of timely care can encourage individuals to seek medical attention.

6.2. Behavioral Interventions

Cognitive-behavioral strategies, such as providing information to correct misperceptions and reduce fear and anxiety, can be instrumental in reducing pre-hospital delay. Motivational interviewing techniques can also promote timely care.

6.3. Healthcare System Improvements

Streamlining healthcare processes and reducing wait times can be a significant factor in addressing pre-hospital delay. Telemedicine and remote monitoring have emerged as valuable tools for early detection and intervention.

6.4. Community-Based Programs

Engaging communities in reducing pre-hospital delay is crucial. Peer-led initiatives, community health centers, and local resources can play a pivotal role in encouraging individuals to seek timely care.

7. CONCLUSION

This comprehensive review emphasizes the intricate interplay of cognitive, emotional, and social factors in the psychology of pre-hospital delay in angina patients. Understanding these factors is crucial for the development of effective interventions aimed at reducing pre-hospital delay and improving patient outcomes. By addressing the multifaceted nature of healthcare-seeking behavior, healthcare providers and policymakers can develop more targeted and effective strategies to mitigate pre-hospital delay and improve the prognosis of angina patients.

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NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES: UNRAVELLING THE CHALLENGES IN CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING

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ABSTRACT

This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted challenges that cardiovascular nurses face in their practice. The field of cardiovascular nursing plays an instrumental role in the healthcare system by addressing the complex and ever-evolving needs of patients with heart and vascular conditions. Cardiovascular nurses provide vital support, not only in terms of medical care but also emotional support, patient education, and end-of-life care. As we navigate the intricacies of cardiovascular nursing, we discover how these healthcare professionals rise to meet these challenges, ultimately improving patient care and outcomes.

KEYWORDS: Cardiovascular nursing, challenges, patient care, emotional support, evolving treatment

INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular nursing is a specialized and demanding field within healthcare, where nurses play a pivotal role in the care and management of patients with heart and vascular conditions. These conditions can range from chronic heart diseases such as heart failure and hypertension to acute cardiac events like heart attacks and arrhythmias. The challenges faced by cardiovascular nurses are diverse and demanding, requiring a unique skill set and a deep understanding of the intricacies of the cardiovascular system. This article aims to explore these challenges in detail, shedding light on the emotional, clinical, and organizational complexities that cardiovascular nurses encounter in their daily practice.

CHALLENGES IN CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING

1. Emotional and Psychological Support:

One of the most significant challenges in cardiovascular nursing is providing emotional and psychological support to patients and their families. A diagnosis of a cardiovascular condition can be emotionally distressing, leading to anxiety, depression, and even post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Cardiovascular nurses must be adept at recognizing these emotional challenges and offering appropriate support and counseling.

Patients often grapple with fear and uncertainty regarding their health, which can have a direct impact on their recovery. Nurses are uniquely positioned to offer reassurance, empathetic listening, and guidance, helping patients and families navigate the emotional journey of cardiovascular care. Furthermore, providing this emotional support can significantly influence a patient's adherence to treatment plans and their overall quality of life.

Real-life scenarios underscore the importance of emotional support in cardiovascular nursing. For example, consider a

patient recovering from a heart attack. The fear of recurrence, coupled with the lifestyle changes required, can be overwhelming. Cardiovascular nurses offer not only medical care but also a reassuring presence that empowers patients to make necessary changes and face their health challenges head-on.

2. Complex Patient Conditions:

Cardiovascular nursing involves the care of patients with diverse and often complex conditions. From chronic conditions like heart failure to acute events such as myocardial infarctions (heart attacks), nurses must be prepared to handle a wide range of patient cases. Each patient may present with a unique combination of symptoms and comorbidities, making the job of a cardiovascular nurse both challenging and rewarding.

Managing complex patient conditions necessitates specialized knowledge and skills. Cardiovascular nurses are not only responsible for administering medications and monitoring vital signs but also for assessing patients holistically. This involves recognizing subtle changes in a patient's condition, interpreting diagnostic tests, and coordinating care with other healthcare professionals, including cardiologists, dietitians, and physical therapists.

To illustrate the complexity, let's consider a patient with heart failure who also has diabetes and hypertension. The nurse must manage the patient's medications, educate them about dietary restrictions, monitor fluid intake, and recognize early signs of worsening heart failure. The ability to provide comprehensive care while addressing the unique needs of each patient is a central challenge in cardiovascular nursing.

3. Rapid Advances in Treatment Modalities

The field of cardiology is marked by rapid advances in treatment modalities. Medical technology, pharmaceuticals, and interventional procedures continually evolve, providing



new and improved options for patients. However, staying current with these advancements can be challenging for cardiovascular nurses.

The challenge is twofold. Firstly, nurses must be knowledgeable about the latest treatment options to provide informed patient education. This includes explaining the benefits and risks of different interventions and helping patients make informed decisions about their care. Secondly, nurses must be proficient in the use of cutting-edge equipment and technology, such as implantable cardiac devices or advanced monitoring systems.

Continuous education and training are crucial in addressing this challenge. Cardiovascular nurses need access to ongoing learning opportunities and resources to ensure they are well-prepared to care for patients in a dynamic healthcare landscape. Staying updated with the latest research and guidelines is essential to provide evidence-based care and improve patient outcomes.

4. Patient Education and Self-Care

Patient education is an integral component of cardiovascular nursing. Nurses are responsible for educating patients about their condition, medications, lifestyle modifications, and self-care practices. However, conveying complex medical information to patients in a way that is easily understandable can be a considerable challenge.

Consider a patient with newly diagnosed hypertension. The nurse must explain the importance of medication compliance, dietary changes, and blood pressure monitoring. Effective patient education requires clear communication, patience, and the ability to tailor information to each patient's learning style and comprehension level.

Moreover, cardiovascular nurses must empower patients to take control of their health and engage in self-care practices. This includes teaching patients how to recognize warning signs, administer medications, monitor vital signs, and make dietary and exercise adjustments. Successful patient education can lead to improved patient adherence to treatment plans, reduced hospital readmissions, and better long-term outcomes.

5. Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Collaboration with other healthcare professionals is an essential aspect of cardiovascular nursing. Patients with heart and vascular conditions often require a coordinated approach to care involving cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, dietitians, physical therapists, and other specialists. Ensuring effective communication and collaboration among these various healthcare providers can be challenging.

For example, a patient who undergoes a coronary artery bypass graft may need post-operative cardiac rehabilitation. The nurse must coordinate care with the surgeon, the rehabilitation team, and other healthcare providers to ensure the patient receives comprehensive and well-coordinated care.

Collaboration challenges can stem from differences in communication styles, priorities, and clinical approaches among different disciplines. However, when collaboration is successful, it leads to improved patient outcomes and a more holistic approach to patient care.

6. End-of-Life Care

End-of-life care is a sensitive and challenging aspect of cardiovascular nursing. Many patients with heart and vascular conditions face the reality of a limited life expectancy, particularly in cases of advanced heart failure or severe coronary artery disease. Cardiovascular nurses must be prepared to provide compassionate and comprehensive end-of-life care and palliative care to these patients.

Patients approaching the end of life may experience physical and emotional suffering. Pain and symptom management, as well as psychological support, are crucial components of end-of-life care. Additionally, nurses must be adept at facilitating important discussions about goals of care, advanced directives, and patients' wishes regarding resuscitation.

Supporting patients and their families during this difficult time is a profound challenge. Nurses must balance providing comfort, maintaining dignity, and respecting patients' choices with their clinical responsibilities. However, skilled and empathetic care at the end of life can bring solace to patients and their loved ones.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, cardiovascular nursing is a dynamic and demanding field that presents numerous challenges, both emotional and clinical. Cardiovascular nurses play a vital role in addressing these challenges and have a profound impact on patient care and outcomes.

The challenges in cardiovascular nursing are multifaceted, but they can be navigated successfully through a combination of specialized knowledge, ongoing education, effective communication, and compassionate care. By addressing these challenges head-on, cardiovascular nurses contribute to the well-being and improved quality of life for patients with heart and vascular conditions.

It is essential to acknowledge the dedication and commitment of cardiovascular nurses who tirelessly work to provide high-quality care, support, and education to their patients. As the field of cardiology continues to evolve, cardiovascular nursing will remain at the forefront, meeting challenges with resilience and compassion to improve the lives of those in their care.

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GERIATRIC NURSING IN THE COMMUNITY: ADDRESSING THE UNIQUE HEALTHCARE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY

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ABSTRACT

The global demographic landscape is undergoing a dramatic transformation as populations age rapidly. Geriatric nursing in the community has become indispensable in addressing the distinctive healthcare requirements of the elderly. This comprehensive review explores the multifaceted healthcare needs of the elderly, focusing on chronic disease management, medication adherence, fall prevention, mental health, and nutrition. Furthermore, it highlights the pivotal role that community health nurses play in fulfilling these needs by conducting assessments, developing individualized care plans, advocating for patients, providing education, and conducting home visits. While discussing the challenges faced by community health nurses, this article also explores future prospects in the field, including the integration of telehealth services, interprofessional collaboration, and innovative care models to ensure the well-being of our aging community members.

KEYWORDS: Geriatric nursing, Elderly healthcare, Community health nurses, Aging population, Healthcare needs, Geriatric care, Chronic disease management, Medication adherence, Fall prevention, Mental health, Nutrition.

INTRODUCTION

The global population is in the midst of an unprecedented transformation as it ages at an accelerating pace. The demographic shift is evident, with an increasing proportion of elderly individuals in communities worldwide. In this context, geriatric nursing in the community has emerged as a vital aspect of healthcare, necessitating a specialized approach to address the unique healthcare needs of the elderly. This article provides a comprehensive review of the multifaceted healthcare requirements of the elderly, outlining the challenges, opportunities, and the indispensable role that community health nurses play in meeting these needs.

HEALTHCARE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY

- 1. Chronic Disease Management:** Aging is often accompanied by the onset or exacerbation of chronic health conditions. Common conditions include diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, arthritis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Managing these conditions becomes a lifelong endeavor, requiring careful monitoring, medication management, and lifestyle adjustments. Community health nurses work with elderly individuals to create comprehensive care plans, facilitate access to healthcare resources, and empower patients to manage their conditions effectively.
- 2. Medication Management:** Elderly individuals often take multiple medications due to their chronic conditions. Ensuring medication adherence and minimizing the risk of adverse drug interactions are critical responsibilities of community health nurses. They educate patients and their families about medication regimens, monitor for side effects, and coordinate with healthcare providers to optimize medication management.

- 3. Fall Prevention:** Falls represent a significant health risk for the elderly. Even a minor fall can have serious consequences, leading to fractures, head injuries, and loss of independence. Community health nurses conduct comprehensive assessments of the home environment to identify fall risks. They offer guidance on fall prevention strategies, recommend assistive devices, and educate elderly individuals on maintaining their physical mobility.
- 4. Mental Health:** Loneliness, depression, and cognitive decline are common concerns among the elderly. Mental health plays an integral role in overall well-being, and community health nurses address these concerns. They offer emotional support, engage patients in social activities, and facilitate access to mental health services when necessary. Cognitive assessments and interventions for cognitive decline are also within the scope of their responsibilities.
- 5. Nutrition:** Malnutrition, undernutrition, and dehydration are significant issues among the elderly. Physiological changes in aging, coupled with decreased appetite and mobility, can lead to nutritional deficiencies. Community health nurses assess the nutritional status of elderly individuals and provide guidance on maintaining a balanced diet. They also collaborate with dietitians and other healthcare professionals to address specific dietary needs.

Role of Community Health Nurses: Community health nurses are at the forefront of addressing the unique healthcare needs of the elderly in the community. Their role is multifaceted and critical in promoting the well-being of elderly individuals. The following are some key aspects of their role:



1. **Assessment and Care Planning:** Community health nurses conduct thorough assessments of elderly individuals, taking into account their physical, mental, and social well-being. These assessments serve as the foundation for individualized care plans. By considering the comprehensive needs of the elderly patient, nurses can develop care plans that address chronic health conditions, mental health concerns, nutritional requirements, and fall prevention.
2. **Medication Management:** Medication management is a complex and essential aspect of geriatric nursing. Community health nurses collaborate closely with healthcare providers to ensure that elderly individuals receive the correct medications and dosages. They also educate patients and their families on the proper administration of medications, potential side effects, and the importance of adherence. Regular medication reviews help prevent adverse drug interactions.
3. **Education and Preventive Care:** Education is a central component of community health nursing in the context of geriatric care. Nurses empower elderly individuals with knowledge about preventive measures. This includes guidance on vaccinations, exercise, and nutrition. By educating patients, community health nurses support proactive measures to maintain health and well-being.
4. **Advocacy:** As advocates for their elderly clients, community health nurses play a critical role in ensuring that patients receive appropriate care and support. They collaborate with other healthcare professionals, community organizations, and family members to advocate for the best interests of the elderly. This includes making recommendations for necessary healthcare interventions, coordinating care transitions, and helping patients access needed services.
5. **Home Visits:** Regular home visits are a hallmark of community health nursing. These visits offer several advantages, including the ability to provide personalized care in the familiar environment of the patient's home. Community health nurses conduct home assessments to identify safety hazards, make environmental modifications to prevent falls, and offer hands-on care and support. Home visits also foster a strong nurse-patient relationship, which is essential in geriatric nursing.

Challenges and Future Prospects: While community health nurses play a crucial role in addressing the unique healthcare needs of the elderly in the community, they face several challenges and opportunities in this evolving field.

Challenges

1. **Workforce Shortages:** An aging population and an increased demand for geriatric nursing services have exposed workforce shortages. There is a need for a larger number of skilled geriatric nurses to meet the growing needs of the elderly population.
2. **Ongoing Training and Education:** Geriatric nursing is a dynamic field that demands continuous learning and adaptation. Nurses need access to ongoing training and education in gerontology to remain effective in their roles.

3. **Resource Allocation:** The allocation of resources for geriatric nursing services, particularly in underserved communities, remains a challenge. Community health nurses often work with limited resources, impacting the quality and accessibility of care.
4. **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Effective geriatric care often requires collaboration among various healthcare professionals, including physicians, pharmacists, physical therapists, and social workers. Ensuring seamless interdisciplinary collaboration can be complex, with barriers such as data sharing, communication, and coordination.

Future Prospects

1. **Integration of Telehealth Services:** The integration of telehealth and telemedicine services is emerging as a promising avenue in geriatric nursing. Telehealth offers opportunities for remote patient monitoring, virtual consultations, and increased accessibility to healthcare resources.
2. **Interprofessional Collaboration:** The future of geriatric nursing will involve increased collaboration among healthcare professionals, fostering a holistic approach to care. This approach may include regular case conferences involving nurses, physicians, therapists, and social workers to comprehensively address the healthcare needs of the elderly.
3. **Innovative Care Models:** The development of innovative care models, such as nurse-led clinics, geriatric nurse practitioner roles, and community-based wellness centers, presents new possibilities in the delivery of geriatric care. These models prioritize preventive care and early intervention.
4. **Advancements in Assistive Technologies:** The incorporation of assistive technologies, including wearable devices for health monitoring, smart home technologies, and remote health assessment tools, can enhance the quality of care and promote aging in place.

CONCLUSION

Geriatric nursing in the community is not just a healthcare specialty; it is an imperative. With a rapidly aging global population, it has become paramount to address the unique healthcare needs of the elderly. Community health nurses serve as the linchpin of this vital endeavor. They conduct comprehensive assessments, develop individualized care plans, advocate for their patients, provide education, and conduct home visits, ensuring the elderly receive the personalized and holistic care they deserve. As the elderly population continues to grow, it is imperative to invest in geriatric nursing education and resources to secure the well-being of our aging community members.

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EXERCISE AS A THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION FOR METABOLIC DISEASES: EXPLORING MECHANISMS AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Metabolic diseases, like obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular issues, are a global epidemic, bearing substantial health and economic burdens. Regular exercise is emerging as a key preventive and management tool for these conditions. It enhances insulin sensitivity, reducing the risk of insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes, promotes weight loss and maintenance, and provides cardio protective effects by improving lipid profiles, blood pressure, and reducing inflammation. Recent research has uncovered the molecular mechanisms behind these benefits, involving various signaling pathways and myokines. Tailored exercise prescriptions, combining aerobic and resistance training, can significantly improve metabolic parameters, when integrated with pharmacological and dietary approaches for a multidisciplinary approach.

KEYWORDS: *Metabolic Diseases, Exercise and Metabolism*

INTRODUCTION

Metabolic diseases, including obesity, type 2 diabetes, and metabolic syndrome, pose a significant global health challenge due to disrupted metabolic processes and their associated economic burdens. In this context, exercise has emerged as a promising therapeutic intervention, historically recognized for its role in weight management and cardiovascular health. Its potential to address the underlying mechanisms driving metabolic diseases has garnered increasing attention, making it an attractive comprehensive management strategy.

This paper aims to explore the mechanisms through which exercise exerts therapeutic effects on metabolic diseases and its clinical implications. By investigating the intricate interplay between exercise and metabolic pathways, we aim to reveal its potential as an adjunct to conventional treatments and lifestyle modifications. Implementing exercise-based interventions in clinical settings will be discussed, considering different patient profiles and disease stages.

A comprehensive literature review will be conducted, analyzing studies ranging from cellular and molecular investigations to large-scale clinical trials. This approach will provide a well-rounded perspective on exercise as a therapeutic intervention.

Understanding how exercise positively influences metabolic diseases enriches our knowledge of underlying pathophysiology, potentially leading to more personalized treatment approaches. Moreover, recognizing exercise's broader impact on health and well-being may encourage its integration into routine clinical practice, promoting a proactive and preventive approach to

metabolic diseases for healthcare providers, policymakers, and individuals alike.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to investigate the mechanisms through which exercise acts as a therapeutic intervention for metabolic diseases and to explore its clinical implications, aiming to identify its potential as an effective and holistic approach in managing these conditions.

METHODOLOGY

The main aim of this study was to examine how exercise functions as a therapeutic intervention for metabolic diseases and its potential clinical implications. To obtain pertinent evidence, an extensive search was conducted online and offline. A thorough review of reputable databases like PubMed, Google Scholar, and Google Advanced Search was systematically carried out to critically analyze the literature.

EXERCISE AND INSULIN SENSITIVITY

Exercise plays a pivotal role in enhancing insulin sensitivity, making it a crucial component in the management of insulin-related disorders such as type 2 diabetes mellitus and metabolic syndrome. Insulin sensitivity refers to the body's ability to respond effectively to insulin, enabling proper glucose uptake and utilization by cells. Regular physical activity positively influences insulin sensitivity through various mechanisms. Firstly, exercise increases glucose uptake in muscles independently of insulin, allowing cells to utilize glucose for energy during and after physical activity. This effect is particularly significant in



endurance exercises and resistance training. Secondly, exercise promotes muscle mass development and reduces fat accumulation. Increased muscle mass enhances glucose uptake, as muscle cells are major consumers of glucose. Simultaneously, reduced fat mass decreases the release of fatty acids, which can interfere with insulin action. Thirdly, physical activity triggers biochemical changes at the cellular level. It stimulates the activation of specific signaling pathways, such as the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) pathway, which improves insulin sensitivity. Moreover, exercise aids in weight management, another critical factor in insulin sensitivity. Maintaining a healthy weight or achieving weight loss through exercise can alleviate the burden on insulin-producing cells and improve overall insulin function. Consistent engagement in physical activity, along with an appropriate diet, can lead to long-term improvements in insulin sensitivity, glycemic control, and overall metabolic health. Healthcare professionals often recommend exercise as a fundamental part of the treatment plan for individuals with insulin resistance or type 2 diabetes, as it not only helps manage blood glucose levels but also reduces the risk of cardiovascular complications and improves overall quality of life.

IMPACT OF EXERCISE ON WEIGHT MANAGEMENT

Exercise plays a significant role in weight management by influencing both energy expenditure and metabolic processes. When individuals engage in physical activity, they burn calories, contributing to a negative energy balance when caloric expenditure exceeds caloric intake. This deficit promotes weight loss and helps prevent weight gain over time.

Beyond its direct impact on energy expenditure, exercise also influences weight management through various physiological mechanisms. Regular physical activity can increase muscle mass and metabolic rate, leading to a higher basal metabolic rate even at rest. This means that individuals who exercise regularly burn more calories throughout the day, making it easier to maintain a healthy weight. Moreover, exercise can promote the release of hormones that regulate appetite and satiety, such as leptin and ghrelin. It helps reduce feelings of hunger and enhances feelings of fullness, which can prevent overeating and aid in weight control. Additionally, exercise plays a crucial role in preserving lean body mass during weight loss. This is essential because losing weight solely through dieting may lead to a loss of both fat and muscle mass. However, incorporating exercise into a weight loss program can help preserve muscle tissue, which is metabolically active and contributes to a higher overall metabolic rate. Regular physical activity is an indispensable component of weight management and maintaining a healthy body weight. Coupled with a balanced and nutritious diet, exercise helps create an environment conducive to sustainable weight loss and weight maintenance. Whether through aerobic activities, resistance training, or a combination of both, incorporating regular exercise

into one's lifestyle can lead to positive outcomes for weight management and overall health.

EXERCISE AND CARDIO METABOLIC HEALTH

Exercise plays a crucial role in improving cardio metabolic health. Regular physical activity has a positive impact on cardiovascular health, reducing the risk of heart disease, stroke, and hypertension. It also enhances metabolic processes, promoting better glucose regulation, and improving lipid profiles. Exercise helps maintain a healthy weight, reduces inflammation, and improves vascular function. By addressing key components of cardio metabolic health, exercise becomes an essential preventive and therapeutic measure for individuals at risk of or already affected by cardio metabolic diseases.

MOLECULAR SIGNALING PATHWAYS MEDIATING EXERCISE EFFECT:

Exercise triggers a complex network of molecular signaling pathways within the body, mediating its beneficial effects on various physiological processes. One of the primary pathways involved is the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) pathway, which is activated during exercise in response to cellular energy depletion. AMPK plays a key role in increasing glucose uptake in muscles and enhancing fatty acid oxidation, promoting energy expenditure and improving insulin sensitivity. Exercise also activates the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PGC-1 α) pathway. PGC-1 α regulates mitochondrial biogenesis, leading to increased oxidative capacity in muscles and improved metabolic efficiency. Furthermore, exercise stimulates the insulin signaling pathway, enhancing insulin sensitivity and glucose uptake by muscles. It involves the translocation of glucose transporter type 4 (GLUT4) to the cell membrane, facilitating glucose entry into the cells. Moreover, exercise-induced myokines, such as interleukin-6 (IL-6) and irisin, act as signaling molecules that influence metabolism and energy homeostasis in various tissues. These molecular signaling pathways collectively contribute to the systemic effects of exercise on metabolism, energy balance, and cardiometabolic health, making exercise a powerful therapeutic intervention for preventing and managing metabolic diseases and improving overall well-being.

EXERCISE PRESCRIPTION FOR METABOLIC DISEASES

Exercise prescription for metabolic diseases involves tailoring physical activity recommendations to individuals with conditions such as obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and metabolic syndrome. It is a crucial aspect of comprehensive management strategies aimed at improving metabolic health. Prescribing exercise for these conditions requires a personalized approach, considering the individual's current fitness level, health status, and specific metabolic disease characteristics. Aerobic exercises, such as walking, cycling, or swimming, are typically recommended to improve cardiovascular fitness and enhance



glucose regulation. Resistance training is also beneficial for increasing muscle mass and metabolic rate, aiding in weight management and insulin sensitivity. The frequency, intensity, time, and type (FITT) principle is applied to determine the appropriate exercise regimen. Gradual progression is important, as excessive intensity or volume can lead to complications in some cases. Regular monitoring of the individual's response to exercise and adjustments to the prescription, if necessary, are vital for optimizing outcomes. Exercise prescription, when combined with dietary modifications and medical management, forms a holistic approach to managing metabolic diseases, reducing risk factors, and improving overall quality of life. Consulting with healthcare professionals or exercise specialists is essential to ensure safe and effective exercise implementation in this context.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATION AND CHALLENGES

Implementing exercise as a therapeutic approach for metabolic diseases presents practical considerations and challenges. Customizing exercise prescriptions to suit each patient's specific needs, abilities, and preferences is crucial, requiring thorough evaluations of medical history and fitness levels. Adherence can be challenging due to motivational issues, time constraints, or physical discomfort. Overcoming these barriers necessitates patient education, support, and behavior change strategies to sustain long-term exercise engagement. Patient safety is paramount, especially for those with comorbidities or complications. Healthcare professionals must carefully supervise exercise programs, considering intensity, duration, and potential risks. Some individuals may face limited access to suitable exercise facilities, particularly in underserved areas. Addressing socioeconomic disparities and promoting inclusive exercise opportunities are vital to reach a broader population. Integrating exercise prescription into routine clinical practice poses organizational challenges, necessitating training for healthcare providers in exercise counseling and creating referral pathways to exercise specialists. Despite these hurdles, recognizing the substantial benefits of exercise for metabolic diseases and strategizing to overcome obstacles can enhance its incorporation into healthcare settings, ultimately improving patient outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Exercise has emerged as a promising therapeutic intervention for metabolic diseases, offering multifaceted benefits through various physiological mechanisms. From improving insulin sensitivity and promoting weight management to enhancing cardio metabolic health and influencing lipid metabolism, exercise exerts a positive impact on multiple aspects of metabolic disorders. Molecular signaling pathways activated by exercise further elucidate the intricate cellular processes that underlie its effects. While personalized exercise prescriptions are essential, challenges in adherence and motivation must be addressed to ensure successful implementation in clinical settings. Nevertheless, the wealth of evidence supporting exercise as a viable treatment option for metabolic diseases makes it a crucial

component of comprehensive management strategies. Future research should continue to explore innovative exercise approaches and reinforce the importance of regular physical activity in combating the global burden of metabolic diseases.

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THE IMPACT OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON TODAY'S YOUTH: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Advertisements have become an integral part of modern life, significantly influencing the behavior, perceptions, and choices of today's youth. This research article delves into the multifaceted impact of advertisements on young individuals, exploring both positive and negative aspects. It also discusses the role of digital media and social platforms in shaping advertising's reach and influence on the younger generation. By scrutinizing these influences, we can better understand the implications for society and propose strategies for responsible advertising and media literacy education.

KEYWORDS: Youth, Advertisements, Advertising, Media Influence, Marketing, Consumer Behavior, Digital Advertising

INTRODUCTION

In today's digital age, advertisements are ubiquitous, reaching young people through various media, from television and radio to social media and search engines. These ads have a profound influence on the choices, behaviors, and perceptions of the youth, both positive and negative. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the impact of advertisements on today's young generation.

In the digital age, advertisements have become an omnipresent force in the lives of today's youth. Young people are growing up in a world saturated with marketing messages, from television commercials and billboards to social media ads and influencer endorsements. The impact of these advertisements on the younger generation is a subject of great concern and interest, as it shapes their attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions in ways both subtle and overt.

This comprehensive analysis delves into the multifaceted influence of advertisements on today's youth, examining their potential benefits and drawbacks. It explores how advertising has evolved in the digital era, adapting to new technologies and platforms, and how young individuals interact with and are affected by this marketing ecosystem. From shaping their self-esteem and body image to influencing their consumer choices and worldviews, advertisements play a profound role in the lives of young people.

The study also seeks to understand the ethical dimensions of advertising, as concerns over issues like the promotion of unhealthy products, data privacy, and the manipulation of vulnerable audiences continue to gain prominence. Additionally, it explores the regulatory mechanisms in place to protect young consumers and the effectiveness of these measures.

As we embark on this journey of analysis, it is essential to recognize that the relationship between advertisements and today's youth is intricate, dynamic, and continually evolving. By scrutinizing this relationship, we aim to gain a deeper understanding of the complex forces at play in the lives of young people and the implications for their well-being, choices, and future societal roles. Through this exploration, we hope to shed light on the mechanisms through which advertisements shape the minds and behaviors of the youth, and to provide insights that can guide stakeholders in fostering a more responsible and empowering advertising environment for the generations to come.

POSITIVE IMPACTS

1. Education and Awareness

Advertisements serve as a platform for disseminating information about products, services, and social issues. Young people often learn about new concepts, technologies, and societal challenges through ads.

2. Inspiration and Aspiration

Well-crafted advertisements can inspire young individuals by showcasing success stories and encouraging ambition. They promote innovation and a can-do attitude.

3. Economic Understanding

Exposure to advertising can provide young people with insights into the market economy. They learn about supply and demand, pricing, and the concept of consumer choice.

4. Cultural Awareness

Advertisements often introduce young people to different cultures, languages, and traditions, fostering a sense of global awareness and diversity.



LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding the impact of advertisements on today's youth necessitates an examination of a wide range of studies and perspectives that have explored this multifaceted topic. The literature on this subject is vast and diverse, reflecting the complexity of the relationship between advertising and youth. Here, we highlight key studies and authors who have contributed significantly to our understanding of this phenomenon.

1. Strasburger, V. C., & Wilson, B. J.(2002). Children, Adolescents, and Advertising. In "Media and the American Child" (pp. 135-156). Elsevier.

Strasburger and Wilson delve into the effects of advertising on children and adolescents. They argue that young people are particularly vulnerable to advertising's influence due to their limited ability to critically evaluate persuasive messages. The authors provide an overview of research on the subject and raise important concerns about the potential consequences of excessive exposure to advertisements on youth.

2. Calvert, S. L., & Wilson, B. J.(2011). The Handbook of Children, Media and Development. Wiley.

This comprehensive handbook edited by Calvert and Wilson compiles research from various scholars to offer insights into the broader context of media effects on children, including advertising. It addresses issues such as the impact of advertising on body image, consumerism, and behavioral patterns, providing a multidisciplinary perspective on the subject.

3. Livingstone, S., & Helsper, E. J.(2006). Does advertising literacy mediate the effects of advertising on children? A critical examination of two linked research literatures in relation to obesity and food choice. *Journal of Communication*, 56(3), 560-584.

Livingstone and Helsper focus on advertising literacy and its role in mediating the impact of advertising on children. Their study highlights the importance of children's ability to understand and critically assess advertising messages as a potential factor in mitigating the negative effects of advertising, particularly in the context of food choices and obesity.

4. Primack, B. A., Gold, M. A., Land, S. R., & Fine, M. J. (2006). Association of Sexual Media Exposure With Adolescent Health Behavior and Depression. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 160(4), 375-381.

Primack and colleagues explore the influence of sexual content in advertising and media on adolescent health behaviors and mental health. Their findings shed light on the impact of advertising in shaping attitudes and behaviors related to sexuality among young people.

5. McNeal, J. U.(1992). Kids as Customers: A Handbook of Marketing to Children. Lexington Books.

McNeal's book provides an in-depth analysis of marketing strategies aimed at children. By understanding how advertisers target and influence young consumers, this work offers valuable insights into the tactics used to capture the attention and loyalty of youth in the marketplace.

6. Livingstone, S., & Haddon, L.(2009). Kids Online: Opportunities and Risks for Children. Policy Press.

In an era where digital advertising and online marketing are prevalent, Livingstone and Haddon's work investigates the opportunities and risks that children face while navigating the digital landscape. The book emphasizes the importance of understanding how online advertisements impact children's online experiences and decision-making processes.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This comprehensive analysis aims to investigate and understand the multifaceted impact of advertisements on today's youth, exploring how advertising influences their attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions, and addressing both the potential benefits and drawbacks of this influence. The study also seeks to assess the ethical dimensions and regulatory aspects of advertising concerning young consumers. Ultimately, our objective is to provide insights that can guide stakeholders in fostering a more responsible and empowering advertising environment for the youth of today and tomorrow.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

1. Materialism

Many advertisements promote materialism, suggesting that buying products equates to happiness and success. This can lead to unrealistic expectations and excessive consumerism.

2. Body Image Issues

Advertisements, especially those related to beauty and fashion, can contribute to body image concerns and low self-esteem, particularly among young women and girls.

3. Peer Pressure

Ad campaigns can create a sense of peer pressure to conform to certain standards and trends, leading young people to make purchasing decisions based on popularity rather than genuine needs or desires.

4. Privacy Concerns

The advent of personalized advertising, driven by data collection, raises privacy concerns among young people who may not fully understand the implications of data sharing and targeted ads.

5. Consumer Debt

Overexposure to advertisements can lead to impulsive buying and the accumulation of consumer debt, as young people may not possess the financial literacy to distinguish between needs and wants.

6. Social Media Comparisons

While not traditional advertisements, social media platforms often promote lifestyles and products, leading to unhealthy comparisons and feelings of inadequacy among young users.

The Role of Digital Media and Social Platforms

In today's context, the impact of advertisements on youth is amplified by the ubiquity of digital media and social platforms.



The algorithms that power personalized advertising can make it challenging for young people to discern between promotional content and organic information. Additionally, the pressure to curate a desirable online image further complicates the influence of advertisements and content consumption on social platforms.

Mitigating the Negative Impacts

To mitigate the negative impacts of advertising on today's youth, several strategies can be considered:

1. **Media Literacy Education:** Incorporate media literacy into school curricula to teach young individuals how to critically analyze advertisements and recognize persuasive tactics.
2. **Parental Involvement:** Encourage parents to engage with their children regarding media content, helping them develop the critical thinking skills needed to navigate advertisements.
3. **Regulation and Ethical Standards:** Enforce regulations that prevent advertisements from targeting and exploiting the vulnerabilities of young consumers. Encourage the promotion of ethical advertising practices.
4. **Responsible Advertising:** Encourage advertisers to be more responsible by avoiding harmful stereotypes, promoting diversity, and providing clear information about products and services.
5. **Data Privacy Protection:** Strengthen regulations related to data privacy to ensure that personal information, especially that of minors, is not exploited for advertising purposes.

CONCLUSION

Advertisements wield a profound influence on today's youth, shaping their perceptions, choices, and behaviors. The impact, whether positive or negative, is exacerbated by the prevalence of digital media and social platforms. As a society, it is our responsibility to ensure that young individuals are equipped with the tools and knowledge to navigate this advertising-rich environment responsibly. By promoting media literacy and responsible advertising practices, we can mitigate the negative effects and empower young people to make informed decisions in the modern world of advertisements.

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BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION OF INNOVATION CLUSTER IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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ANNOTATION

In the article, the rapid development of clusters is considered an effective direction of innovative business activity, as well as the classification of innovative clusters in European countries.

KEY WORDS: *Cluster, cluster concept, level of innovation, formation of clusters, competitive directions, level of homogeneity, level of connection, level of future centers of innovative activity, level of maturity, level of development.*

The processes of globalization and integration of the world economy stimulated the formation of modern clusters in the economies of countries. In developed countries, sustainable economic growth is achieved through the effective formation of innovative clusters. In particular, 2.5-2.8% of the country's gross domestic product is spent on average per year in the USA, Japan and Germany, and 2.3-2.4% in France and Great Britain¹. It can be seen that a large amount of money is invested in the development of innovative clusters in developed countries, and it is natural that the economic effect obtained from the invested funds is correspondingly high.

The introduction of innovative activity on the basis of a cluster has become relevant during the last 10 years, because it can act as a guide for everyone as a structure. As mentioned above, the cluster approach was enhanced by the recognition of Silicon Valley in the US as a city of inventors. About 87 regions are located in the section of this organization, and it turned out that thousands of companies, several dozen research centers and several large universities took place. Silicon Valley is a classic example of effective cooperation between scientific centers and business circles, the scientific environment, business and personnel exchange. About 700 banks, which finance the activities of about 180 venture firms and companies, provide services in the territory of this valley. It is known that the participation of three countries is always observed in any field: Japan, USA and Russia.

The Japanese experience is different from the US experience. The difference in their work is not related to innovation or new fundamental scientific principles and solutions, but to methods of rationalization of established forms of production labor. This serves to generalize the innovative approach. For Russia, the experience of creating integrated regional clusters, which includes several industrial clusters (Edmonton), is of greatest

interest to Canada. Clustering in Canada is mainly biomedical and biotechnology cluster, information and telecommunication cluster, high technology cluster, multimedia cluster, wine cluster, food industry cluster. In Canada, all levels of government—federal, regional, and municipal—support clustering activities, but the specific forms of support at each level vary. At the federal level, clusters have a collective appearance, while at the regional and city level, they are specialized.

Rapid development of clusters in the world is an effective direction of innovative business activity. In particular, the 1997 Declaration on strengthening economic cooperation in Europe and its implementation plan was adopted, and the formation of new production systems based on clusters was defined as one of the important priorities of cooperation. The essence of the cluster concept is the mutually beneficial use of the potential of economic regions, and solving regional economic problems is one of the main directions of the European Union's activities².

In the European Union, all measures are taken to increase the innovative level of the European industrial network. Industrial policy should also be based on innovation-oriented and technological solutions³. By 1992, 40 percent of European companies participated in clusters, and they provided 60 percent of the country's exports. The work done has turned the Danish economy into a world leader in clustering, and today 29 leading clusters are operating⁴.

Territorial development began to take place rapidly in countries that introduced cluster principles. In particular, the development of cross-border clusters with Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Hungary led to the rapid growth of the Austrian economy. In particular, the main motivating force is the innovation-research program (TIP) developed in the first

¹Innovation. Kommersant. Business guide. November 16, 2005 #215. - str. 32.

²Asaul L.N. Construction cluster – a new regional production system // Ekonomika stroitelstva. 2004, No. 6. www . mbrk . ru

³Cluster competence. <http://subcontract.ru>

⁴Novye formy organizatsii innovation process. <http://subcontract.ru>



half of 1990⁵.

The German experience of clustering is based on analytical features and specific systematic projects. They study clusters into 3, namely high-tech clusters (agro-industry), manufacturing clusters (heavy industry and automotive industry); finishing clusters of technology (nanotechnology, biomedicine).

In the clustering experience of the UK country, it clearly divides clusters by region. Looking at the statistics of the world economy, creating a cluster is done through the involvement of many planning centers, research centers and scientific research institutes. Not all of their proposals demonstrate cluster characteristics in practice. The Spanish clusters serve as a model for the entire world experience, and 142 clusters are observed in its activity. The National Planning Agency of France operates within 144 sectors and sectors, and the main structure of its projects is characterized by clustering, which has brought success to the agency of introducing 82 clusters to more than 100 sectors.

Here it is important to study Kazakhstan's experience of cluster development. In particular, in 2003, Kazakhstan, one of the countries of the CIS, approved the industrial-innovative development strategy until 2015 in order to diversify the economy of Kazakhstan. In the strategy, the oil and gas network was taken as the main cluster of the economy. Based on this, the national petrochemical cluster was formed. In particular, information technology clusters are widely developed in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Great Britain, as well as biotechnology clusters in Austria, France, Italy and Sweden.

The formation and development of innovation clusters in foreign countries is carried out through investment, taxation, leasing and licensing in cooperation with the state private sector. Also, the part of the state budget revenues and the funds of foreign donors should be used first in the development of the following priority competitive directions.

Table 1
Classification of innovative clusters in European countries⁶

Countries	Name of clusters
Austria	"Biotechnology and molecular medicine " cluster in Vienna .
Belgium	Flanders m ultimedi a region.
Denmark	the Jutland peninsula.
Finland	Technology cluster in Yulu city .
France	Irvy Grenoble in Irvy biotechnology cluster .
Germany	Chemical industry in East Ruhrsk region, corporate information technology in Lower Saxony.
Ireland	Dublin Programming Support Cluster.
Italy	iomedicin a cluster i in Emily- Romane .
Luxembourg	CASSIS search and classification information system (internet-commerce) cluster.
Netherlands	Information technology and communication cluster in Domel Valley.
Norway	Electronic industry in Horten .
Spain	Technology production cluster in Baskoni .
Sweden	Biotechnology Valley in Strangnas .
Great Britain	Cambridgeshire .

The strategy of development of industries is selected depending on the structural level of clusters, in particular, the level of uniformity, the level of connectivity, the level of future centers of innovative activity, the level of maturity, the level of development.

1. The degree of homogeneity is based on the concentration on the main work, and these classification boundaries include industrial clusters, i.e. all enterprises have the same main business activity, as well as inter-industry clusters, i.e. industries with a clear definition of the main direction of activity.
2. At the level of connection, the boundaries of clusters are taken into account, that is, a group of interacting enterprises forming single technological chains with a single management body and a group of competing

companies are considered.

3. At the level of future centers of innovative activity, the following aspects are considered - the cluster is formed on the basis of scientific centers and universities, that is, innovative generation centers belong to individual enterprises - there are no innovative generation centers.
4. Level of maturity. Emphasis is placed on the structural development and formation of clusters of these enterprises, and clusters in the stages of disintegration (crisis), maturity and competition are counted.
5. Cluster scale according to the level of development: regional, national, transnational clusters.

Therefore, based on the experience of foreign countries, the cluster approach to economic development can be considered

⁵ Gorsheneva O.V. Cluster: sustainability, vision, principles of organization and organization in regions // Ekon.vestnik Rostov. Gos.un -ta. - M., 2006. - No. 4. Ch. 2. -p.80.

⁶ Tendentsii razvitiya evropeyskikh innovatsionnykh klasterov © 2016 Belousova Elena Aleksandrovna, Ekonomicheskie nauki 2016 4(137), 116 str



as a policy to increase the competitiveness of the economy. The cluster approach is considered a new technology for increasing competitiveness, and it reflects the following goals: improving the standard of living of the population; strengthening business competitiveness in the regions; transition to integrated use of the development potential of the country's regions and support of an effective business environment that allows to increase the competitive advantages of business, etc.

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EXPLORING THE FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR TOURISM STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

In the rapidly globalizing world, the ability to communicate proficiently in foreign languages is pivotal, particularly in specialized fields such as tourism. This scientific inquiry delves into the intricate process of developing communicative competence in foreign languages among students specializing in tourism. Investigating pedagogical methods, linguistic intricacies, and cultural sensitivities, this study sheds light on the nuanced strategies employed to cultivate effective communication skills. By exploring the synergies between language acquisition, cultural awareness, and industry-specific communication, this research enriches our understanding of foreign language education within the context of tourism studies.

KEYWORDS: *communicative competence, language education, tourism studies, cultural sensitivity, pedagogical approaches, industry-specific communication, language proficiency, cross-cultural interactions.*

The realm of tourism necessitates not only a profound understanding of cultures but also effective communication skills in foreign languages. This article delves into the meticulously crafted process of nurturing communicative competence in foreign languages among students specializing in tourism. Proficiency in foreign languages is not merely a linguistic feat; it intertwines with cultural awareness, empathy, and adaptability, making it a multifaceted endeavor (Smith & Johnson, 2019). This research explores the pedagogical strategies, linguistic nuances, and industry-specific communication techniques vital for the formation of foreign language professional communicative competence among tourism students.

The intersection of language and tourism creates a unique pedagogical landscape. Language proficiency, in this context, transcends ordinary communication; it becomes a bridge connecting diverse cultures and enabling immersive travel experiences (Adams, 2020). The theoretical framework of this study delves into the interplay of linguistic skills, cultural understanding, and industry-specific communication strategies, highlighting the interconnectedness of these elements in the formation of communicative competence among tourism students.

Language education in tourism studies surpasses conventional vocabulary and grammar lessons. Pedagogical methods extend to interactive simulations, cultural immersions, and real-world scenarios, facilitating experiential learning (Brown & Garcia, 2018). Engaging students in role-plays, cross-cultural dialogues, and case studies not only enhances language proficiency but also hones their ability to navigate complex communication challenges encountered in the tourism industry.

Cultural awareness is an indispensable facet of communicative competence in tourism. Understanding cultural norms, customs, and etiquettes is essential for fostering positive interactions with tourists from diverse backgrounds (Roberts, 2017). Sensitivity training, cultural workshops, and exposure to various cultural contexts form integral parts of the curriculum, enabling students to communicate respectfully and effectively across cultures.

Professionals in the tourism sector require specialized communication skills tailored to diverse situations. From customer service dialogues to negotiations with local vendors, students must master industry-specific discourse (Johnson & Miller, 2019). Course modules often incorporate sector-specific vocabulary, etiquette guidelines, and scenario-based training to prepare students for real-world communication challenges in tourism-related professions.

Language acquisition, especially in specialized fields like tourism, encounters challenges related to dialects, accents, and industry-specific jargon. Educators employ adaptive teaching methods, such as multimedia resources, guest lectures from industry experts, and language immersion programs, to bridge these linguistic gaps (Adams & Roberts, 2021). Additionally, language proficiency assessments and individualized coaching sessions are conducted to address specific linguistic challenges faced by students.

In conclusion, the formation of foreign language professional communicative competence among tourism students involves a multifaceted approach encompassing pedagogical innovation, cultural sensitivity, and industry-specific discourse mastery. Language education in the context of tourism studies extends beyond linguistic proficiency; it nurtures global citizens capable of fostering meaningful cross-cultural connections. The



synergies between language acquisition, cultural understanding, and industry-specific communication techniques empower students to navigate the complexities of the tourism sector with confidence and empathy.

As the global tourism landscape continues to evolve, educators must remain agile, incorporating innovative teaching methodologies and adapting curricula to meet the ever-changing demands of the industry. By cultivating communicative competence in foreign languages, educators play a pivotal role in shaping the next generation of tourism professionals who are not only linguistically adept but also culturally sensitive, socially aware, and industry-ready.

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CONCEPTUALIZATION OF TERMS: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

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ABSTRACT

This article delves into the nuanced world of terminoconceptualization, emphasizing the pivotal role of precise terminology in diverse fields. Focusing on fundamental concepts like semantic certainty, consistency, formal correctness, and functional significance, the study explores the principles shaping clear communication. Methods such as analyzing existing terms, developing new vocabulary, and establishing meaningful connections between terms are dissected. Applications across science, technology, education, and business underscore the universal relevance of terminoconceptualization. Challenges arising from interdisciplinarity, term ambiguity, cultural differences, and linguistic shifts are addressed. Through meticulous evaluation and selection processes, optimal terms are identified, aligning with established conceptualization principles. The study advocates for constant terminology refinement, highlighting the dynamic nature of language. Ultimately, this research underscores the indispensable role of terminoconceptualization in fostering accurate understanding and interdisciplinary collaboration.

KEYWORDS: *terminoconceptualization, semantic certainty, consistency, formal correctness, functional significance, interdisciplinarity, terminology refinement, clear communication.*

In the realm of knowledge, the precision and clarity of language are paramount. Effective communication hinges on the careful conceptualization of terms, ensuring that ideas are accurately represented across various fields. This article delves into the principles and methods of conceptualizing terms, shedding light on its significance in the ever-evolving landscape of science and technology. By exploring fundamental concepts, principles, methods, and applications, as well as acknowledging the challenges posed by interdisciplinarity and cultural diversity, this study aims to underscore the critical role of conceptualization in fostering accurate understanding and interdisciplinary collaboration.

At its core, conceptualization revolves around two essential pillars: terminology and conceptual clarity. Terminology constitutes the specialized vocabulary unique to a particular field, serving as the foundation upon which knowledge is built. Conceptual clarity, on the other hand, involves the mental process of distilling complex ideas into precise, well-defined concepts. This synergy forms the basis for effective communication and knowledge dissemination, ensuring that information is conveyed with accuracy and coherence.

The precision and clarity of terms are essential in effective communication across diverse fields, ensuring that ideas are transmitted without ambiguity. Semantic certainty, as emphasized by Smith (2018), demands unequivocal meanings, leaving no room for misinterpretation. It establishes a shared understanding by providing precise and universally accepted definitions, thus minimizing the risk of confusion.

Consistency, a principle underscored by Johnson (2019), plays a pivotal role in maintaining stability within terminologies.

Uniform usage of terms within and across disciplines is imperative, fostering seamless communication among professionals and scholars. It acts as the linchpin that binds together disparate knowledge domains, ensuring a cohesive and standardized language that transcends disciplinary boundaries.

Formal correctness, advocated by Brown (2020), underscores the significance of adhering to linguistic norms. Proper grammar, syntax, and vocabulary usage are fundamental to upholding the integrity of terminology. In the intricate tapestry of knowledge exchange, formal correctness acts as the foundation upon which precise communication is built, allowing for clear and unambiguous expression of ideas.

Functional significance, a concept elucidated by Roberts (2021), emphasizes the purposeful role of terms in discourse. Each term must carry a unique, indispensable meaning, contributing meaningfully to the overall communication landscape. Functional significance ensures that every term serves a specific function, enhancing the clarity of communication and preventing redundancy in terminological frameworks. Examining established terminology, as advocated by Garcia (2017), provides valuable insights into historical contexts and evolution. This examination allows for a comprehensive understanding of terms' connotations and applications, forming the bedrock upon which further conceptualization can occur. It provides a nuanced perspective, offering a glimpse into the evolution of language and concepts, thereby enriching the process of terminoconceptualization.

Advancements in science and technology necessitate the creation of new terms, as highlighted by Adams (2022). The development of new vocabulary becomes essential to



accurately represent emerging concepts. This proactive approach prevents gaps in knowledge dissemination, ensuring that novel ideas are seamlessly integrated into the existing terminological framework. New terms act as linguistic vessels, encapsulating the essence of cutting-edge discoveries and innovations.

Creating meaningful connections between terms, as suggested by Miller (2019), enhances the coherence of the terminological framework. Establishing links between terms elucidates intricate relationships, facilitating interdisciplinary collaboration and promoting holistic understanding. These connections serve as intellectual bridges, fostering a shared language among diverse disciplines and enabling a more nuanced exploration of complex ideas.

Rigorous evaluation and selection processes, as emphasized by Jones (2023), serve as the final gatekeeper in the terminoconceptualization journey. Optimal terms are meticulously chosen based on their precision, clarity, and applicability to the context at hand. This meticulous selection ensures that the chosen terms align seamlessly with the established principles of conceptualization, enhancing the overall clarity and effectiveness of communication in the scientific and scholarly community. Through these rigorous processes, the terminological landscape is refined, ensuring that language remains a dynamic and reliable tool for knowledge exchange and innovation.

In the scientific domain, clear and precise terminology underpins experiments, theories, and scholarly discourse. Technology relies on accurately defined terms to drive innovation and ensure effective collaboration among researchers and engineers. Education benefits from a well-defined terminological framework, enhancing learning experiences and knowledge dissemination among students and educators. In the business and management sector, unambiguous terms foster effective communication, strategic decision-making, and shared understanding among stakeholders.

Interdisciplinary collaboration introduces challenges related to terminological ambiguity. Ambiguity arises when terms from different disciplines overlap in meaning or lack precise definitions. Cultural differences further complicate terminology, necessitating adaptation and translation for global communication. Moreover, language, being dynamic, undergoes temporary changes, leading to shifts in meanings and interpretations over time.

In conclusion, the conceptualization of terms stands as the bedrock upon which scientific and technological progress rests. Precision in language ensures that ideas are accurately transmitted, fostering collaboration and understanding among professionals from diverse fields. However, the dynamic nature of language and the complexities of interdisciplinary interactions demand constant vigilance. The need for continuous updating and improvement of terminology cannot be overstated. By adhering to the principles and employing the methods of conceptualization, the scientific and technological

community can navigate these challenges, ensuring that the foundation of knowledge remains robust, clear, and accessible to all. The evolution of science and technology is intricately intertwined with the evolution of language, and in this symbiotic relationship lies the key to furthering our understanding of the world.

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THE FUTURE OF EDTECH COMPANIES IN INDIA: REVOLUTIONIZING EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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ABSTRACT

The education technology (EdTech) sector in India has been on a remarkable trajectory, with rapid growth and widespread adoption in recent years. This research article delves into the current landscape of EdTech in India and explores the promising future it holds. The article discusses the key drivers of this growth, the challenges faced, and the potential opportunities that lie ahead, emphasizing the transformative role EdTech can play in shaping the future of education in India.

KEYWORDS ; Education, AI, Edtech , Online Study, New era of education., Computing

1. INTRODUCTION

India, known for its diverse culture, has a rich history of traditional education systems. However, with the advent of digital technology, the education landscape in the country has witnessed a paradigm shift. The growth of EdTech companies has been instrumental in revolutionizing education, making it more accessible, affordable, and efficient. India's rich and diverse culture is not only a testament to its vibrant traditions but also to the time-honored educational systems that have thrived for centuries. Rooted in ancient texts, oral traditions, and guru-shishya (teacher-student) relationships, traditional education in India has always been deeply embedded in its cultural fabric. However, the advent of digital technology in the 21st century has sparked a profound paradigm shift in the country's education landscape.

Digital technology has ushered in a new era of learning that transcends the boundaries of time and space. This shift is not merely an evolution; it represents a revolution in education. At the forefront of this revolution are EdTech companies, whose innovations have been nothing short of instrumental in this transformation.

The growth of EdTech companies has been a game-changer, as they have successfully leveraged digital tools and platforms to make education more accessible, affordable, and efficient for learners across the country. Here's how:

1. **Accessibility:** The traditional educational system in India often had limitations related to physical infrastructure and geographical constraints. EdTech has broken down these barriers, making education accessible to anyone with an internet connection. Students in remote villages now have access to the same quality of resources as those in urban centers.
2. **Affordability:** Education has historically been a costly endeavor, particularly when considering the expenses related to textbooks, travel, and accommodation. EdTech has substantially reduced these costs. With a computer or a smartphone, students can access a wealth of educational content, often at a fraction of the cost of traditional learning materials.

3. **Efficiency:** EdTech has introduced innovative teaching methods, personalized learning, and real-time assessment tools. This has made learning more efficient and effective. Students can learn at their own pace, focus on areas where they need improvement, and receive instant feedback.

Literature Review

1. Digital Transformation in Education

- Author: Moorthy, S. (2019)
- Moorthy, S. (2019) highlighted the impact of digital transformation on the education sector in India, emphasizing its potential to revolutionize traditional teaching methods.

2. Access to Quality Education

- Author: Sharma, R. (2020)
- Sharma, R. (2020) discussed how EdTech platforms have expanded access to quality education in remote and underserved areas, reducing educational disparities.

3. Cost-Effectiveness

- Author: Reddy, A. (2018)
- Reddy, A. (2018) underscored the cost-effectiveness of EdTech solutions compared to traditional educational methods, particularly in resource-constrained settings.

4. Personalization through AI

- Author: Khan, M. (2021)
- Khan, M. (2021) delved into the role of artificial intelligence in EdTech, emphasizing personalized learning experiences and adaptive content delivery.

5. Internet Penetration:

- Author: Patel, P. (2017)
- Patel, P. (2017) discussed the correlation between the growth of EdTech and increasing internet penetration in India, a crucial factor for the sector's expansion.

6. Young Demographic

- Author: Verma, A. (2019)



- Verma, A. (2019) highlighted India's large, young population as a driving force behind the rapid adoption of EdTech, stressing the need to cater to their tech-savvy preferences.
7. Learning Outcomes
- Author: Singh, V. (2020)
 - Singh, V. (2020) explored the effectiveness of EdTech in improving learning outcomes and enhancing academic performance.
8. Challenges of Socioeconomic Disparities:
- Author: Gupta, N. (2019)
 - Gupta, N. (2019) underscored the existence of socioeconomic disparities in EdTech access and discussed potential solutions to address this issue.
9. Quality Assurance:
- Author: Kumar, R. (2018)
 - Kumar, R. (2018) emphasized the importance of maintaining high-quality and relevant content in the EdTech sector to ensure it aligns with educational standards.
10. Teacher Training
- Author: Joshi, S. (2020)
 - Joshi, S. (2020) focused on the role of teacher training in integrating technology effectively into pedagogy, emphasizing the need for continuous professional development.
11. Regulation and Data Privacy
- Author: Patel, R. (2019)
 - Patel, R. (2019) discussed the necessity of a regulatory framework to ensure ethical practices, data privacy, and security in the EdTech sector.
12. Hybrid Learning Models:
- Author: Das, A. (2021)
 - Das, A. (2021) envisioned the integration of digital and traditional learning methods, with hybrid models emerging as a promising approach for the future.
13. Skill Development:
- Author: Khan, M. (2022)
 - Khan, M. (2022) emphasized the critical role of EdTech in preparing the Indian workforce for the evolving job market by focusing on skill development and upskilling.
14. Multilingual Content:
- Author: Chatterjee, S. (2017)
 - Chatterjee, S. (2017) advocated for diversifying EdTech content to cater to India's linguistic diversity, particularly the need for content in regional languages.
15. Gamification and Engagement:
- Author: Sharma, A. (2019)
 - Sharma, A. (2019) explored the gamification of learning experiences, showcasing how this approach can engage

students and enhance the effectiveness of EdTech platforms.

2. CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF EDTECH IN INDIA

The EdTech sector in India has witnessed exponential growth, driven by factors such as increased internet penetration, a young and tech-savvy population, and the necessity for remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Various platforms offer a wide array of educational resources, ranging from K-12 to higher education, test preparation, skill development, and even vocational training.

3. KEY DRIVERS OF GROWTH

- a. Digital Transformation: India's Digital India initiative and the increasing affordability of smartphones have paved the way for digital classrooms and e-learning platforms.
- b. Personalization: EdTech companies are leveraging artificial intelligence to provide personalized learning experiences, adapting content to individual students' needs.
- c. Accessibility: Online learning eliminates geographical barriers, allowing students from remote areas to access quality education.
- d. Cost-Effective: EdTech solutions are often more affordable than traditional education, making them an attractive option for many.

4. CHALLENGES AND ROADBLOCKS

Despite its rapid growth, the EdTech sector in India faces several challenges:

- a. Socioeconomic Disparities: Access to the internet and devices is not uniform, creating disparities in who can benefit from EdTech.
- b. Quality Assurance: Maintaining the quality of online content and ensuring it aligns with recognized educational standards is crucial.
- c. Teacher Readiness: The effectiveness of EdTech also depends on teachers' ability to integrate it into their teaching methods.
- d. Regulatory Framework: The government needs to establish clear guidelines and regulations to ensure ethical practices and data privacy.

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

The future of EdTech in India is promising and can be transformative in the following ways:

- a. Hybrid Learning: The integration of digital and traditional learning methods will become more common, offering the best of both worlds.
- b. Skill Development: EdTech will play a pivotal role in upskilling and reskilling the Indian workforce, preparing them for the jobs of the future.
- c. Multilingual Content: EdTech companies will expand their offerings to cater to the linguistic diversity of India.
- d. AI and Machine Learning: These technologies will continue to enhance the personalization and efficiency of online learning.
- e. Gamification: Gamified learning experiences will engage students and make learning more enjoyable.



6. CONCLUSION

The EdTech sector in India has witnessed remarkable growth, and its future prospects are incredibly promising. The ongoing digital transformation, personalized learning experiences, and the increasing demand for online education all indicate that EdTech companies will play a pivotal role in shaping the future of education in India. However, to fully realize this potential, addressing challenges related to accessibility, quality, and regulation is essential. EdTech has the power to democratize education, making it accessible to all, and propel India towards becoming a knowledge economy in the digital age.

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ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD IMPROVEMENT IN PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14697>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14697

ABSTRACT

Permanent magnet synchronous motors (PMSMs) have recently been popular and widely used for electrical vehicle developments in the automobile industry to replace internal combustion engines due to their ability to perform at higher efficiency. This paper uses the PMSM in fuel cell vehicle electric air compressors. To ensure that the PMSM performs at higher efficiency, some field performance, such as electromagnetic field, must be improved. In this paper, a comparison between the electromagnetic forces components in the presence of current harmonic. The data indicates that the amplitude of electromagnetic forces for both radial and tangential components are not the same, particularly in lower orders. However, radial forces' contribution is greater than tangential forces. A structural optimization method reduces the radial electromagnetic (RE) forces to improve PMSM's efficiency. The optimization method involves changes in the PMSM's design values and improving the electromagnetic field performance. The RE forces found to dominate the tangential electromagnetic (TE) forces, and its amplitudes corresponding to 2,4 and 6-order are minimized by 31.1%, 28.5%, and 15.9%, respectively.

KEYWORDS: *Tangential electromagnetic forces; radial electromagnetic forces; permanent magnet synchronous motor; optimization*

1. INTRODUCTION

PMSMs deliver a high-power density, remarkable efficiency, and customizable speed, which is among the reasons they are often used in electric vehicles. In a new energy vehicle, the motor is the core component of the power system and the main source of excitation for electromagnetic vibration. Due to its significant role, it has also gained much attention in electromagnetic performance research.

With electromagnetic excitation comes electromagnetic problems involving the studies on performance features of PMSM to analyze the distribution characteristics of electromagnetic forces from the excitation field and to minimize the electromagnetic forces based on the resulting phenomenon of distribution [2]. The electromagnetic torque produced from the tangential electromagnetic force component causes torque ripple and cogging torque, which minimally affects electromagnetic vibration and noise. In contrast, radial electromagnetic force is the primary source [3,4]. Effective studies such as stator and structure optimization [5], pole-arc coefficient [6], slots design [7], improving the rotor structure [8], and decrease of harmonics of the air gap flux density [9] can result in improvement of electromagnetic field performances. As for rotor skewing, it also weakens cogging torque and torque ripple to improve

electromagnetic field characteristics [10,11]. However, some recent rotor designs are smooth, such as the PMSM used in this paper. Since many factors cause the cogging torque, its minimum quantity does not always ensure low torque ripple [12], and no matter what measures are taken, it can only be restrained to a certain extent for the slotted permanent magnet motor, and it is difficult to eliminate it completely [13]. The output torque is important not to be affected during the optimization of motor electromagnetic performance, Wang et al. [10] did torque ripple reduction by rotor slotting, which optimized motor's NVH performance but affected the output torque. This also applies to the motor characteristics by Mendizabal et al. [14]. Jung et al. [15] used the equivalent magnetization current method to evaluate the electromagnetic excitation force acting on the motor stator system. Initially, on loading form of the electromagnetic force, the electromagnetic force is applied to the stator tooth surface in the form of a centered force. The method is effective, but the study influence of force components is necessary for optimization purposes.

The paper will involve a multi-physics coupling method to predict the electromagnetic performance of PMSM. A model is presented to calculate the motor's electromagnetic forces, which are verified by the theoretical formulations. Based on the results, an

optimization method that involves changes in the PMSM's design values is adopted to improve the electromagnetic field performance.

magnetic rotor, rotor shaft, stator core, front and rear end cover, housing, and stator windings.

2. NUMERICAL EQUATIONS AND SIMULATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD

The high-speed PMSM in this research is used as a driving machine for the fuel cell electric air compressor. It comprises a

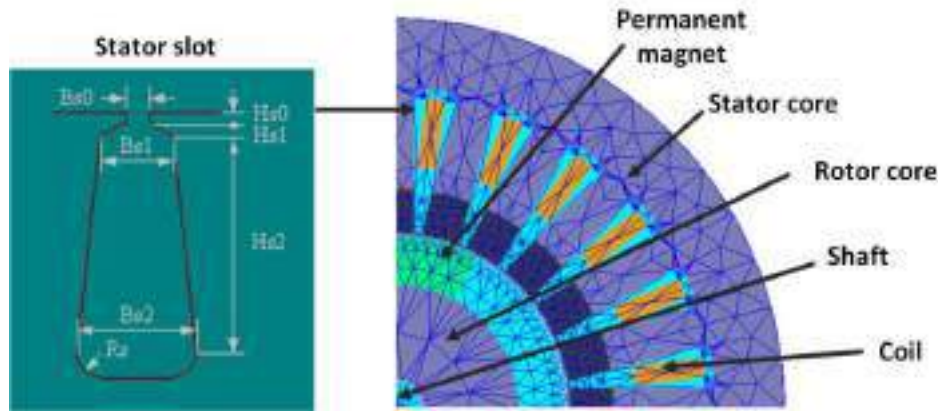


Fig. 1. SHSPMSM structure.

Table 1. Main parameters of PMSM

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Rated power	20kw	Stator diameter	71mm
Rated speed	60krpm	Rotor diameter	37.6mm
Rated voltage	370V	Air-gap length	0.45mm
Slots/pole	24/2	Pole-arc coefficient	0.55

2.2 Numerical Equations

Considering that there is no slotting on the rotor structure surface SHSPMSM, the air gap magnetic conductance $\lambda(\theta, t)$ expression is:

$$\lambda(\theta, t) = \Lambda_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Lambda_k \cos kZ_1\theta \quad (1)$$

where, Λ_0 is the average magnetic permeability amplitude Λ_k is k-th harmonic magnetic permeability amplitude, k is harmonic order, θ is the positioning angle at the circumference, and Z_1 is the slot numbers.

tangential and radial components from the stator teeth's surface. The air-gap magnetic field harmonics and the electromagnetic forces and relationship are described from the Maxwell stress tensor method [16], where both electromagnetic forces components of tangential and radial are described below:

In PMSM, the magnetic flux density calculates the electromagnetic forces acting on the stator teeth's outer surface. The electromagnetic force is calculated and then split into

$$\begin{cases} f_r = \frac{B_r(\theta, t)^2 - B_t(\theta, t)^2}{2\mu_0} \approx \frac{B_r(\theta, t)^2}{2\mu_0} \\ f_t = \frac{B_r(\theta, t)B_t(\theta, t)}{\mu_0} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where, $B_r(\theta, t)$ and $B_t(\theta, t)$, are radial and tangential air-gap magnetic flux density components, respectively as stated by Equation (3).

Defining f_u and f_v as:

$$\begin{cases} f_\mu = \sum_{\mu} F_{\mu} \cos(\mu \frac{\omega_1}{p} t - \mu\theta), \mu = (2r + 1)p, r = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ f_\nu = \sum_{\nu} F_{\nu} \cos(\omega_1 t - \nu\theta + \psi), \nu = (6k + 1)p, k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where, μ is the harmonic spatial modulus of a permanent magnet (PM), p is the pole pairs number, F_{μ} is the amplitude of the magnetomotive harmonic force of the PM, ω_1 is the current angular velocity, and f_1 is the current frequency.

Substitute Equations (3) into $B_r(\theta, t)$. The radial air-gap magnetic flux density components further expanded as:

$$\begin{aligned} B_r(\theta, t) &= \left[\sum_{\mu/p} F_{\mu} \cos(\mu \frac{\omega_1}{p} t - \mu\theta) + \sum_{\nu} F_{\nu} \cos(\omega_1 t - \nu\theta + \psi) \right] \left[\Lambda_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Lambda_k \cos kZ_1\theta \right] \\ &= \left[\sum_{\mu} \Lambda_0 F_{\mu} \cos(\mu \frac{\omega_1}{p} t - \mu\theta) + \sum_{\nu} \Lambda_0 F_{\nu} \cos(\omega_1 t - \nu\theta + \psi) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu} \Lambda_k F_{\mu} \cos kZ_1\theta \cos(\mu \frac{\omega_1}{p} t - \mu\theta) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu} \Lambda_k F_{\nu} \cos kZ_1\theta \cos(\omega_1 t - \nu\theta + \psi) \right\} \right] \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

The final equation is obtained from Equation (2) and expressed as:

$$f_r(\theta, t) = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left[\sum_{\mu/p} \Lambda_0 F_{\mu} \cos(\mu \frac{\omega_1}{p} t - \mu\theta) + \sum_{\nu/p} \Lambda_0 F_{\nu} \cos(\omega_1 t - \nu\theta + \psi) \right]^2 \quad (5)$$

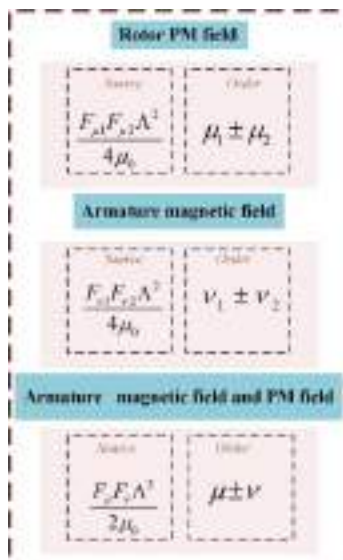


Figure 2: Electromagnetic features of the motor

The self-action on the magnetic field of the rotor causing the RE force. The order of this RE force is expressed as:

$$\gamma = \mu_i \pm \mu_j = 2(r_i + r_j + 1)p(or)2(r_i - r_j)p \quad (6)$$

where, μ_i and μ_j represent the i -th and j -th harmonics of the magnetic density of the rotor poles, respectively. The electromagnetic force frequency is expressed as:

$$f = 2(r_i + r_j + 1)f_1(or)2(r_i - r_j)f_1 \quad (7)$$

where, f_1 is the frequency of the current. It is customary to take the rotational frequency as the base value for rotating machinery. If f_0 is the frequency of the motor rotor rotation and $pf_0 = f_1$ while the RE force frequency generated by the self-action of the stator armature magnetic field can be rewritten as:

$$f = 2(r_i + r_j + 1)pf_0(or)2(r_i - r_j)pf_0 \quad (8)$$

In this paper, the PMSM the pole number p is 1. So, the order of RE force generated by the rotor magnetic pole is expressed as:

$$\gamma = \mu_i \pm \mu_j = 2(r_i + r_j + 1)or2(r_i - r_j) \quad \text{and the frequency}$$

$$\text{of RE force as: } f = 2(r_i + r_j + 1)f_0(or)2(r_i - r_j)f_0$$

The RE force caused by the self-action of the stator armature magnetic field is expressed as:

$$\gamma = v_i \pm v_j = 2(3k_i + 3k_j + 1)(or)2(3k_i - 3k_j) \quad (9)$$

where, v_i and v_j represent the i -th and j -th harmonics of the armature magnetic field density, respectively. The frequency of the RE force is:

$$f = 2f_1 = 2pf_0 \quad (9)$$

Therefore, the order of RE force after the armature is energized

$$\text{and expressed as: } \gamma = v_i \pm v_j = 2(3k_i + 3k_j + 1) \quad \text{The}$$

$$\text{frequency of RE force is: } f = 2f_0$$

The RE force generated by the joint action of the armature magnetic field and rotor PM magnetic field is expressed as:

$$\gamma = \mu_i + v_j = 2(r_i + 3k_j + 1)p(or)2(r_i - 3k_j)p \quad (10)$$

where, μ_i and μ_j represent the i -th harmonic of the rotor magnetic pole magnetic density and the j -th harmonic of the armature magnetic field magnetic density, respectively. The frequency of the RE force is:

$$f = 2(r_i + 1)pf_0(or)2r_jpf_0 \quad (11)$$

Therefore, the spatial modulus of the RE force of the joint action between the rotor magnetic pole and armature reaction is expressed as:

$$\gamma = \mu_i + v_j = 2(r_i + 3k_j + 1)or2(r_i - 3k_j)$$

The frequency of RE force is: $f = 2(r_i + 1)f_0(or)2r_jf_0$. Generalization of the electromagnetic force sources from Figure 3 concludes that their characteristic order is $\gamma = 2pn$. N is a natural number, and $2p$ is the number of magnetic poles.

2.1 Electromagnetic field numerical simulation

A finite element model of the PMSM in ANSYS software is created for simulation and calculations based on its specified structural parameters. The flux density and magnetic force distribution contours in the PMSM under load are depicted in Figure 3.

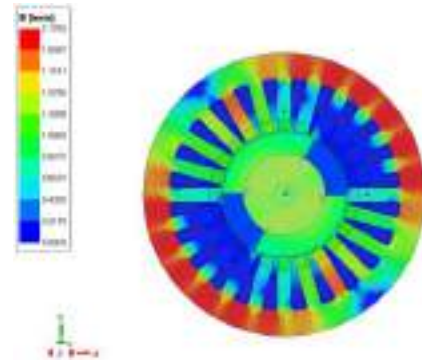


Fig 3. Flux Density Distribution

A transient field solver calculates the motor's air gap magnetic density and RE force at the rated speed. In ANSYS Maxwell software, in order to solve the distribution of motor air gap magnetic density, a fixed time during motor operation is taken and calculated along the arc path of the air gap center. A custom calculation script is imported since the Maxwell 2D module does not directly solve tangential and radial magnetic densities. It is necessary to use Equations (12) and (13) in the Maxwell 2D analysis module and use the air gap magnetic flux density of the x-axis and y-axis components to solve the tangential and radial air gap magnetic flux density.

$$B_r = B_x \cos \theta + B_y \sin \theta \quad (12)$$

$$B_t = B_x \sin \theta + B_y \cos \theta \quad (13)$$

Where B_r and B_t are -radial and tangential air gap magnetic flux density, respectively. B_y and B_x - the y-axis and x-axis components of air gap magnetic flux density, respectively. θ is the angle between the line connecting the midpoint of the air gap and the origin and the x-axis. A created circular path near the inner wall of the stator core in the air gap between the stator and rotor solves the tangential and radial air gap magnetic flux densities. Electromagnetic excitation information is obtained

through circuit models or by collecting measured phase currents. Then, the electromagnetic finite element model calculates the magnetic field air gap and electromagnetic forces of the PMSM.

In order to extract electromagnetic forces amplitude value, the finite element (FE) model in Figure 1 is utilized to immediately determine the PMSM's air-gap magnetic field components of at the rated speed. A script is applied to determine the order and amplitude of electromagnetic forces. The RE force is used as an objective function for optimal design since its amplitude dominates the TE force.

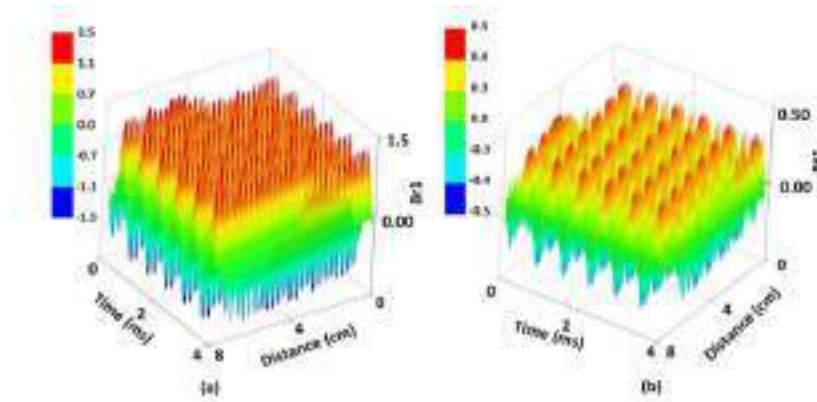


Fig 4. 3D distribution of the electromagnetic force components of the SHSPMSM; (a): Radial force (b): Tangential force

In Figure 4, magnetic density distribution in RE component appears with higher amplitudes than the TE components. The waveforms of electromagnetic forces in time-domain data are changed into frequency-domain data by imposing Fast Fourier

Transform (FFT) decomposition. The order characteristics of radial and TE forces for the SHSPMSM are shown in Figure. 5.

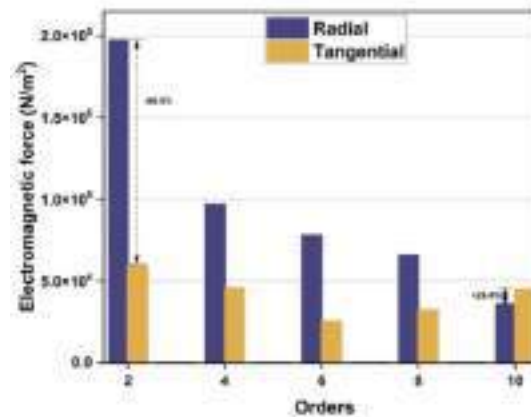


Fig. 4. Order characteristics of RE and TE forces.

In low-order harmonics, the RE forces amplitudes of the PMSM concentrate in 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10th order. For RE force, the peak appears on 2-order, which is 69.5% larger than the same TE force order. While, for TE force, the peak appears on order of 10, which is 26.4% larger than the RE force amplitude. Therefore, the radial forces dominate the tangential forces. The electromagnetic field

results provide empirical support that the characteristic frequencies of the RE forces of the SHSPMSM are even multiple of the fundamental frequency, $2nf_o$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$). The simulation results in Fig. 4 on amplitudes of harmonic orders are on good terms with the electromagnetic theory of the PMSM.

3. IMPROVEMENT RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To improve electromagnetic performance of the motor, a multi-objective optimization method is used, and all design requirements are met. The traditional optimization methods only consider a single aim, which can influence the general results, but

Kennedy and Eberhart [31] proposed particle swarm optimization (PSO) to be applied to problems with multiple problems. The air gap length and the stator slot design parts of the PMSM are the design variables, while output electromagnetic torque and radial electromagnetic force are objective functions. The mathematical function for the motor is expressed as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Max}_{x \in V} T_j(X) \\ \text{Min}_{x \in V} f_{pr}(X) \\ V = \{ \{X|x_1 \in [0.3 - 0.6]\}, \{X|x_2 \in [0.5 - 1]\}, \{X|x_3 \in [0.4 - 1]\}, \\ \{X|x_4 \in [0.5 - 1.5]\}, \{X|x_5 \in [5 - 20]\} \} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

After the calculations, the air gap length before and after optimization is shown in Table 2. The electromagnetic torque increases, and the maximum amplitude of radial electromagnetic forces reduces from their initial design values. The

electromagnetic performance of the motor is simulated based on the obtained new design values, while the working conditions of the PMSM are kept the same. Table 1 shows the results of the PMSM before and after improvement.

Table 1. Before and after structure improvement of the SHSPMSM

Parameter [mm]	Range	Before improvement	After improvement
Air gap length	0.3-0.6	0.45	0.56
H _{s0}	0.5-1	0.75	0.8
H _{s1}	0.4-1	0.73	0.81
B _{s0}	0.5-1.5	1	0.75
H _{s2}	5-20	12.7	15.12
R _s	1	1	1

The key to improving the electromagnetic performance of the PMSM is to weaken the respective orders of RE force amplitude. Before optimization, it's likely that the acoustic field can also be affected by electromagnetic field outcomes. As shown in Figure 5, the low-harmonic orders of RE force amplitude corresponding

to 2n- order (n= 1, 2, and 3) are reduced by 31.1%, 28.5%, and 15.9%, respectively. The motor's efficiency also increases, as shown in Figure 6.

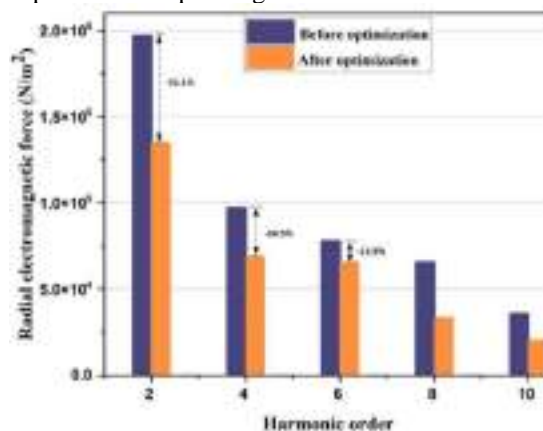


Fig. 5. Orders of RE force before and after improvement.

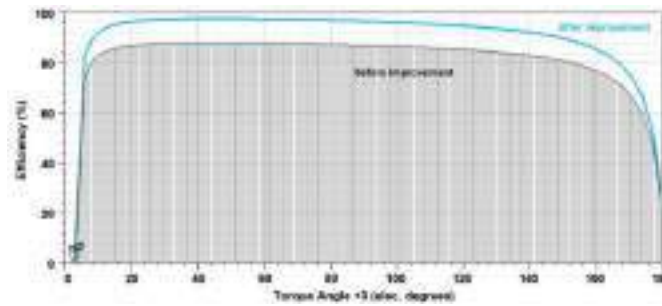


Fig. 6. PMSM efficiency before and after improvement.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the numerical simulation of electromagnetic field results, the analysis provides an outlook for structure design optimization of the PMSM. The multi-objective optimization is used, and all the design needs are met. The following are the conclusions:

1. The RE forces amplitudes are predominantly in the low harmonic orders of the low-harmonic orders of radial electromagnetic force whose amplitudes correspond to $2n$ -order ($n=1, 2$, and 3). For RE force, the peak appears on 2 -order, which is 69.5% larger than the same TE force order. While, for TE force, the peak appears on order of 10, which is 26.4% larger than the RE force amplitude
2. The radial electromagnetic forces' amplitudes corresponding to 2, 4, and 6-order are minimized by 31.1%, 28.5%, and 15.9%, respectively.

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MARKETING REEVALUATED: PROPOSING COMPUTER-ASSISTED GENERATION OF ONLINE SELLER MARKETING CONTENT

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14663>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14663

ABSTRACT

The rapidly advancing online marketplace necessitates adaptation from sellers and consumers alike. Oftentimes in established markets, sellers without grand funding or an extremely experienced marketing team will struggle despite offering products of equal or greater value than established competitors. This research paper presents a complete methodology, harnessing data mining, AI, and statistical techniques, for inexperienced sellers to augment their marketing copy and produce high-level, competitive marketing content. With the aid of existing materials and research, this paper's proposed model can offer a balancing factor between new and established sellers in the constantly evolving online market.

KEYWORDS: 3rd-party seller, SEO, bag-of-words modelling, marketing copy

1. INTRODUCTION

With the widespread advent of Asian online marketplace giants in the e-commerce economy, internet shopping has become saturated with sellers promoting near-identical products yet experiencing drastically different levels of success. Existing written guidelines facilitate standardized marketing procedures for big-bill operations. However, there exists an unwarranted discrepancy between established and newer e-commerce sellers hinged on the differential in funds allocated for drafting marketing features and copy. Reaching the level outlined by industry standards without substantive decrease in allocative efficiency poses a real problem to small or new online sellers.

Although the online 3rd-party seller market has become over-burged, the simultaneous rise in natural language processing and heightened efficacy of word importance coefficients in said language processing allows for non-labor-intensive yet effective channel of review for marketing copy. With a GPT-driven approach and user-involved feature adjustment of marketing copy, sellers of common products can better distinguish themselves in both search optimization and consumer engagement. This paper depicts a content review pipeline utilizing recent technologies to further democratize online selling.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology is comprised of steps in a cyclical process.

- a) **Initial Write-up:** The largest inhibitor of computer-generated text is a lack of emotion, lack of contextualization and depth, and a lack of human familiarity. While this method does not eliminate the

writing workload of the copywriter, much less expertise is required in their initial draft.

- a. Prior to textual processing, the model's application will harvest examples of successful copy in the user's niche for bag-of-words modelling.
- b) **Chat-GPT Plug-in:** Using the Chat-GPT API, the user's query in an adaptable and streamlined interface will send material for review and receive feedback orientated towards concision and interactivity with the customer.
- c) **Bag-of-words Recommender:** One of the most crucial facets of SEO is the keywords comprising a product title and description. Many sellers falter once entering a market due to failing to meet the baseline keywords needed for engine recommendation. Bag-of-words is an approach to textual data which classifies each word with its frequency of occurrence, yielding data on each word in an unorganized text database. This data can then be transformed into coefficients of relevance for individual words, enhancing the text modelling. Employing a model trained on 3rd-party-seller data to suggest keywords for SEO better ensures success or marketing copy in addition to the more holistic review made by Chat-GPT.
- d) **Re-insertion:** After adjusting their copy, copywriters may employ this same cycle, receiving a score P ($0 < P < 1$, where a value of 1 indicates fully optimized content) to continuously improve and evaluate their text until satisfied. Ultimately, writers should maintain a sense of humanity in the content.



Fig. 1

3. IMPLEMENTATION

This method leverages several established libraries and technologies in Python. The databases necessary for bag-of-words will be supported by MySQL, and the requests and BeautifulSoup libraries will facilitate web scraping for the construction of such databases. Numpy will support statistical testing and calculation of the P-value for text evaluation based on Chat-GPT feedback and keyword analysis.

- Content Management:** Relevant features pertain predominantly to the word distribution in the marketing content. Chat-GPT manages desired features with frequency and temperature parameters to dictate the novelty and interest of the text. Bag-of-words modelling helps measure word frequency and importance, making for strong insights about keyword presence with limited analytical complexity.
- Set-Up:** The primary start-up speed limitation of the application is the requirement of the model to have a pre-prepared text data database for bag-of-word model analysis. Hence, BeautifulSoup will run with each new query for review and compile the top sixty examples from several marketplaces of the requested copy for the given sales niche. This data is ranked by sales volume and collected into a corpus for primarily bag-of-words purposes.
- Reliability:** The strict data modelling techniques employed and thoroughly assessed Chat-GPT output will ensure consistent positive results for users of the model.

Limitations on Current Model

- Feature Space:** A more thorough and multidimensional feature space taking tokenization, length, and novel product into account would increase the model's feedback capability at the cost of efficiency and simplicity.
- Creativity:** There still exists a limitation on the model's efficacy if submitted copy falls beneath a certain quality threshold. Future model variations and technologies may further lower this threshold.

Case Study

An implementation of the proposed model
The user opens the app interface, with a 300-word product description for an unused iPhone X. The user marks that they require review on said description and the model first utilizes BeautifulSoup to consolidate data and then calls the OpenAI Chat-GPT API, inputting the text. The interface then seamlessly organizes the concision and interactivity feedback alongside a revised version of the description should the user choose to adopt it. Simultaneously, the app uses the aforementioned database to inform the user of typical keywords in similar well-performing product listings, complete with a P-score indicating predicted SEO efficacy. The user can effectively utilize the feedback to greatly improve their marketing copy and reevaluate their content until satisfied.

4. RESULTS

This paper's proposed solution for smaller online sellers and engagement in a holistic discussion about reinventing marketing



copy. This paper presents a methodology rooted in Python data analysis with clear implications in revolutionizing online selling in seemingly saturated markets.

5. CONCLUSION

This research paper has presented a novel method for efficient and untapped marketing copy review, utilizing data mining and recently proliferated technologies. Online sellers stand to vastly benefit from this non-intensive, yet potent tool for content review and optimization.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING MODERN SHOOTING TRAINERS IN TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF SHOOTING TRAINING

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the opportunities of using the modern fire repower training techniques through teaching to the learners in the subject of fire repower training.

KEY WORDS: *shooting preparation, the teaching technology of interactive fire repower training with model.*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ta'lim oluvchilarga o'q otish tayyorgarligi fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy o'q otish trenajyorlarini qo'llash imkoniyatlari ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: otish tayyorgarligi, interaktiv o'q otish turi, modulli o'qitish texnologiyasi.

Аннотация: В данной статье научно анализируется возможности использования современных стрелковых тренажеров в обучении слушателей предмету огневая подготовка.

Ключевые слова: огневая подготовка, виды интерактивного обучения, модульная технология обучения.

It is rare to find a person who has not read or heard about the fighting potential of our ancestors, the fighting style and courage, or has not seen in the movies. We have often heard the saying about archery that "he could shoot a bow arrow through the ring from forty miles". Continuation of ancestral traditions in our armed forces is one of today's demands and one of the most urgent topics.

The right of a military serviceman to use a firearm is stipulated in the relevant legal documents, therefore shooting training for cadets of higher military educational institutions is one of the leading educational subjects, and in the future military servicemen will effectively solve their service and professional tasks. is aimed at doing.

Effectiveness in mastering this science can be achieved only in conditions of regular practical training.

The ability to use electronic equipment and simulators to practice shooting readiness, the ability to quickly prepare the weapon for combat and the technique of firing the first shot, the correct grip and aiming, regular practice of shooting exercises, shooting without a bullet, shooting errors and elimination of delays, all this is provided for in the manual for the organization of firing training.

The use of modern interactive laser shooting ranges serves to improve the quality and efficiency of training of firearms, saving resources and funds while increasing the level of formation of professional skills of students related to the use of firearms. Electronic shooting simulators should be classified as "didactic equipment" that allows not only to simulate the process of live shooting, but also to bring the situation of using weapons as close as possible to the future professional activities of military personnel.

The technical capabilities of interactive laser beams are widely used in shooting training. Laser simulators allow you to perform all the main actions of shooting exercises: working in pairs, supporting partners and fighting to the last shot, quickly removing the weapon from the storage and putting it in a combat position, aiming and pressing the trigger. It is important for the learner to have the opportunity to independently control his actions and efficiency, analyze his mistakes, while providing the possibility of the teacher's intervention at any stage of the exercise. The use of interactive simulators makes shooting training visual and interesting, and significantly increases the motivation of students.

Video projection equipment of electronic gunners allows creating images of targets on the screen in certain situations. The target characteristics of targets are set by the user. In addition to the static behavior of targets, it is also possible to



adjust their movement parameters: target rotation (from front to side, in random order), target drop (after hitting the target, it drops from vertical to horizontal), target lift (raising the target from horizontal to vertical position). The shooter fires a laser gun, the monoblock camera receives the laser point and transmits relevant data to the computer to evaluate the effectiveness of the shot.

The software allows you to perform speed and accuracy analysis and print the results not only for each shot, but also for a collection of shots. The video plot constructor allows you to simulate the scenarios of performing tactical actions using firearms, which helps students to perform exercises of various levels of complexity in individual and group exercises that maximally simulate real conditions to solve professional situations.

The use of interactive simulators in shooting training of military personnel is organized step by step on the basis of modular technology. The team of the department has developed special exercises in order to increase the effectiveness of shooting training of students[4]. The advantages of the interactive shooting range are the wide range of possibilities for modeling these situations, the presence of changing situations, the position of the target and its distance to it. Pedagogical experience shows that the results of shooting in simulators usually produce better indicators than the results of similar exercises on the range. This can be explained by the absence of fear associated with shooting and the minimization of psychological factors of negative impact. The use of an interactive simulator allows you to train shooting skills in accordance with the shooting technique without the use of ammunition. In the early stages of training, the use of electronic shooting devices and devices allows you to quickly master the technique of correct aiming, correct breathing and optimization of the trigger.

The results of modern research show that using the capabilities of an interactive laser range almost doubles the effectiveness of high-speed selective fire training on emerging targets[2], reduces fear and learning to shoot and minimizes the mistakes in pressing the trigger [1], improves the quality of shooting training of cadets [5]. Despite the fact that the performance of interactive shooting at a short distance is significantly higher compared to shooting at a long distance from the target, the latter corresponds better to the results of control exercises carried out on the test site at ranges [3].

The preliminary results of the use of technical equipment and simulators in the training of shooting ability of military personnel allow us to draw the following conclusions:

Training with the use of interactive shooting range on the eve of shooting exercises helps trainees to successfully master the conditions, techniques and rules of shooting, which subsequently leads to an increase in the effectiveness of exercises during shooting. will come; the use of interactive simulators ensures the creation of conditions for the use of firearms as close as possible to real situations of professional activity; Undoubtedly, the capabilities of interactive simulators are significantly higher than the capabilities of traditional tools and equipment used by cadets in shooting training. cannot replace shooting.

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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON APACHE II AND SOFA SCORE AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN SELECTED HOSPITAL, BHOPAL, M.P.

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ABSTRACT

The predictive scoring systems help in assessing disease severity and patient prognosis in the ICU. It highlights four widely validated systems: APACHE, SAPS, MPM, and SOFA, emphasizing their role in clinical decision-making, research standardization, and ICU care quality comparison. APACHE II and SOFA are crucial severity-of-disease scoring systems used in intensive care units (ICUs). This study aimed to assess the impact of a structured teaching program on the knowledge of APACHE II and SOFA scoring among intensive care unit (ICU) staff nurses. The study found that the majority of staff nurses were Post B.Sc. (50%), with varying years of experience. Mean Pre test knowledge scores 4.5; while post-test mean scores significantly improved to 15.27 after the teaching program. Significant associations were found between knowledge levels and demographic variables such as education status, years of experience, and area of experience. In conclusion, the study demonstrates that structured teaching programs effectively enhance the knowledge of ICU staff nurses regarding APACHE II and SOFA scoring.

KEYWORDS: Predictive scoring systems, Disease severity, Patient prognosis, ICU care quality, APACHE II, SOFA scoring

INTRODUCTION

The predictive scoring systems help in assessing disease severity and patient prognosis in the ICU. APACHE II and SOFA are crucial severity-of-disease scoring systems used in intensive care units (ICUs). APACHE II assigns a score between 0 and 71 based on various measurements, indicating disease severity and mortality risk. SOFA, on the other hand, tracks a patient's organ function across six systems, providing a daily score from 0 to 24. Sequential monitoring of organ dysfunction with SOFA is valuable for prognosis, with an increase in the score within 48 hours predicting high mortality rates. These scoring systems play a pivotal role in ICU patient management and outcome prediction. The study is essential as multiple organ dysfunction syndromes (MODS) involve impaired organ function in critically ill patients. Early ICU support during the critical "golden hour" and a high clinical suspicion can significantly reduce MODS-related mortality. There is a lack of knowledge and extensive research on predicting scoring system within the Indian professionals. Nursing Professionals do play an important role in providing golden end time care to the critically ill patients. Their knowledge can be utilized in prevention and early management of this condition which will reduce the morbidity due to other organ dysfunction. Thus the investigator felt the importance of conducting a study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge APACHE II and SOFA score among staff nurses working in selected hospital.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A pre-experimental study to assess the effect of structured teaching programme on APACHE II and SOFA scoring among staff nurses working in Intensive Care Unit of selected hospital, Bhopal, M.P.

OBJECTIVES

- Assess the knowledge of staff nurses on APACHE II and SOFA score.
- Determine the effect of structured teaching programme on APACHE II and SOFA on staff nurses.
- Associate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. The staff nurses will have some knowledge about APACHE II and SOFA scoring system.
2. APACHE II and SOFA score will help in classifying the severity of illness.
3. Structured Teaching Programme may enhance the knowledge level of staff nurses working in Intensive Care Unit.

HYPOTHESES

H1: There will be significant difference in the pre test and post test knowledge scores on APACHE II and SOFA scoring among Staff Nurses working in ICU.



H2: There will be significant association between the Staff nurses knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

H01: There is no significant difference in the pre test and post test knowledge scores on APACHE II and SOFA scoring among Staff Nurses working in ICU.

DELIMITATIONS

1. Study is restricted to ICU staff nurses working in selected hospital, Bhopal.
2. Sample size is limited.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Stevens V, et.al. (2012) This study investigates the utility of the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score in forecasting mortality among individuals afflicted with Methicillin – Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) bacteraemia, within both intensive care unit (ICU) and non-ICU healthcare settings. The research, comprising 200 MRSA bacteraemia cases from two distinct hospitals, employs logistic regression models for analysis. The findings reveal that APACHEII scores exhibit robust predictive capabilities for mortality at various time intervals, encompassing both ICU and non-ICU patient populations. Furthermore, they exhibit superior discrimination and enhanced predictive accuracy compared to adjustments based solely on age. In conclusion, the APACHEII score emerges as a valuable instrument for predicting mortality and controlling for confounding variables in MRSA bacteraemia cases affecting both ICU and non-ICU patients.

PatelMJ, et.al (2000) This study explores the utility of APACHE II scores in predicting cardio- pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) outcomes in a tertiary care institute in a low-income country. Researchers conducted a retrospective review of 738 patients who experienced cardiac arrest and received CPR at Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, between 2002 and 2007. The findings reveal that patients with APACHE II scores below 20 had significantly higher odds of survival (>24 hours) compared to those with scores above 35

(AOR: 4.6, 95% CI: 2.4-9.0). Therefore, considering APACHE II scores, alongside other patient characteristics, is essential in making informed decisions regarding CPR administration.

METHOD

The research approach for this study is an Evaluative approach and the research design is classified as pre - experimental. The study was conducted in the Intensive Care Units of selected Hospital. A sample size of 30 staff nurses from the Intensive Care Unit was selected for the study. Data collection tools included a socio-demographic data section and a self-structured questionnaire related to APACHE II and SOFA scoring. Data collection took place with permission obtained from relevant authorities. The structured teaching program was implemented, followed by a post-test conducted seven days later. Data analysis involved descriptive and inferential statistics. Challenges encountered during data collection included difficulties in coordinating with nursing staff due to varying shift schedules, obtaining permissions from different Ward In charges, and engaging nursing staff in the study.

RESULT

In this study, the demographic characteristics of the staff nurses were analyzed. It was found that the majority of the nurses had a Post B.Sc. degree, accounting for 50% of the sample. Additionally, 33.33% held a B.Sc. degree, while the remaining 16.67% possessed a GNM qualification. When considering years of experience, the data revealed that 46.67% of the nurses were fresher's, indicating they were relatively new to their roles. Furthermore, 26.67% had 2-3 years of experience, 16.66% had 4-5 years of experience, and 10% had accumulated more than 5 years of experience in their field. In terms of their working areas, 33.33% of the nurses were stationed in the medical and surgical units, 20 % worked in the ICCU, and 13.33% were assigned to the rare as within the hospital. These demographic in sights provide context for understanding the study's findings and its implications for improving the knowledge of APACHE II and SOFA scoring among the staff nurses.

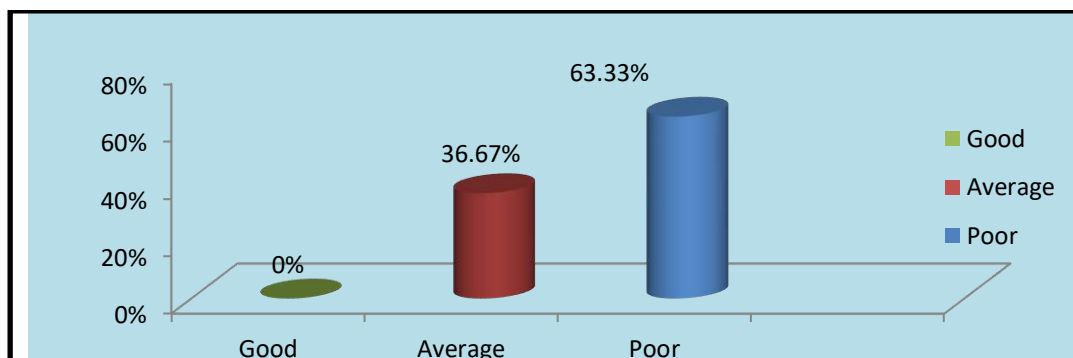


Figure1: Distribution of Staff Nurses according to pretest knowledge score.

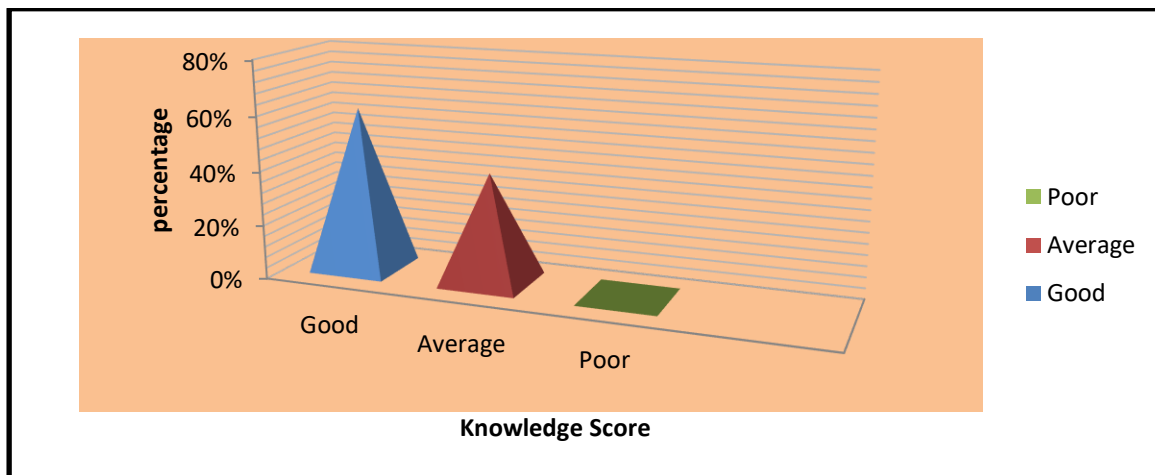


Figure2: Distribution of Staff Nurses according to post test knowledge score

Table1: Difference of pre-test and posttest mean scores of Staff Nurses.

Knowledge Level	Mean	Standard Deviation
Pretest	4.5	2.75
Posttest	15.27	2.93

The knowledge score of staff nurses underwent a notable transformation as a result of a structured teaching program. Initially, the mean pre test score stood at 4.5, reflecting the baseline knowledge level among the nurses. However, following the program, the mean post- test score significantly

increased to 15.27, indicating a substantial improvement in their knowledge base. This improvement was statistically significant, with a p-value of 0.05, underscoring the effectiveness of the structured teaching program in enhancing the knowledge of staff nurses.

Table 2: Association of pre test knowledge score of Staff Nurses with selected Demographic Variables.

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL			χ^2
		POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	
1.	Education Status GNM Post B.Sc. Nursing B.Sc. Nursing M.Sc. Nursing	5	0	0	25.698 Significant
		10	5	0	
		4	6	0	
		0	0	0	
2.	Year of experience 0-1year 2-3year 4-5year Above5years	10	4	0	21.443 Significant
		5	3	0	
		2	3	0	
		2	1	0	
3.	Working Area Medical ICU Surgical ICU ICCU Others	5	5	0	20.445 Significant
		6	4	0	
		4	2	0	
		4	0	0	

Furthermore, the study also unveiled intriguing insights into the relationship between the knowledge level of staff nurses and various demographic factors. It was found that education status, years of experience, and the area of experience had a significant association with their knowledge level. This suggests that these demographic variables play a pivotal role in shaping and influencing the knowledge base of staff.

Recommendations for future research include larger sample sizes, adopting a true experimental design, conducting comparative studies in different settings, and exploring factors influencing knowledge through qualitative research.



CONCLUSION

The study aimed to assess the impact of structured teaching on the knowledge of staff nurses employed at selected Hospital in Bhopal, particularly in relation to their understanding of the APACHE II and SOFA scoring systems. The findings of this study demonstrate that a significant portion of the staff nurses exhibited an improvement in their knowledge of APACHE II and SOFA scores as a result of participating in a structured teaching program. This underscores the importance of recognizing the educational needs of staff nurses involved in the care of critically ill patients in the ICU.

In light of these findings, it is recommended that hospital management prioritize the ongoing education of staff nurses through the implementation of similar structured teaching programs on a regular basis. Such initiatives have the potential to enhance the quality of care provided to critically ill patients and ultimately contribute to improved patient outcomes.

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MEEKLY π -NORMAL SPACES IN GENERAL TOPOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, A new generalization of normality called meekly π -normality is introduced and studied which is a simultaneous generalization of π -normality and β -normality. Interrelation among some existing variants of normal spaces is discussed and characterizations of meekly π -normal space with some existing variants of normal spaces are obtained.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2020 : 54D10, 54D15

KEYWORDS : β -normal, π -normal, almost normal, meekly normal, softly regular, κ -normal, $\kappa\beta$ -normal.

1. INTRODUCTION

Normality plays a prominent role in general topology. In 1968, Zaitsev [25] introduced the notion of quasi normality is a weaker form of normality and obtained its properties. In 1970, the concept of almost normality was introduced by Singal and Arya [16]. In 1973, the notion of mild normality was introduced by Shchepin [20] and, Singal and Singal [17] independently. In 2011, Arhangel'skii and Ludwig [1] introduced the concept of α -normal and β -normal spaces and obtained their properties. Eva Murtinovin [15] provided an example of a β -normal Tychonoff space which is not normal. In 2002, Kohli and Das [10] introduced θ -normal topological spaces and obtained their characterizations. In 2008, Kalantan [9] introduced π -normal topological spaces and obtained their characterizations. In 2015, Sharma and Kumar [22] introduced a new class of normal spaces called softly normal and obtained a characterization of softly normal space. In 2018, Kumar and Sharma [12] introduced the concepts of softly regular and partly regular spaces and obtained some characterizations of softly regular spaces. In 2023, Kumar [13] introduced the concepts of epi π -normal spaces, which lies between epi-normal and epi-almost normal spaces, and epi-normal and epi-quasi normal spaces. Interrelation among some existing variants of normal spaces is discussed and characterizations of epi π -normal space with some existing variants of normal spaces are obtained.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Let X be a topological space and let $A \subset X$. Throughout the present paper the **closure** of a set A will be denoted by $\text{cl}(A)$ and the **interior** by $\text{int}(A)$. A set $U \subset X$ is said to be **regularly open** [14] if $U = \text{int}(\text{cl}(U))$. The complement of a regularly open set is called **regularly closed**. The finite union of regular open sets is said to be **π -open** [25]. The complement of a π -open set is said to be **π -closed**. A topological space is said to be **normal** [3, 7, 8] if for any pair of disjoint-closed subsets A and B of X can be separated. A space is **k-normal** [20] (**mildly normal** [17]) if for every pair of disjoint regularly closed sets E, F of X there exist disjoint open subsets U and V of X such that $E \subset U$ and $F \subset V$. A topological space is said to be **almost normal** [16] if for every pair of disjoint closed sets A and B one of which is regularly closed, there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $A \subset U$ and $B \subset V$. A topological space is said to be **π -normal** [9] if for every pair of disjoint closed sets A and B , one of which is π -closed, there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $A \subset U$ and $B \subset V$. A topological space X is said to be **almost regular** [16] if for every regularly closed set A and a point $x \notin A$, there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $A \subset U$ and $x \in V$. A topological space is said to be **softly regular** [12] if for every π -closed set A and a point $x \notin A$, there exist two open sets U and V such that $x \in U$, $A \subset V$, and $U \cap V = \emptyset$. A topological space X is said to be **α -normal** [1] if for any two disjoint closed subsets A and B of X , there exist disjoint open subsets U and V of X such that $A \cap U$ is dense in A and $B \cap U$ is dense in B . A space X is **β -normal** [1] if for any two disjoint closed subsets A and B of X , there exist open subsets U and V of X such that $A \cap U$ is dense in A , $B \cap U$ is dense in B , and $\text{cl}(U) \cap \text{cl}(V) = \emptyset$. A topological space is called **almost β -normal** [5] if for every pair of disjoint closed sets A and B , one of which is regularly closed, there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $\text{cl}(U \cap A) = A$, $\text{cl}(V \cap B) = B$, and $\text{cl}(U) \cap \text{cl}(V) = \emptyset$. A topological space X is said to



be **βk -normal** [19] if for every pair of disjoint regularly closed subsets A and B of X , there exist disjoint open sets U and V of X such that $cl(A \cap U) = A$, $cl(B \cap U) = B$ and $cl(U) \cap cl(V) = \phi$. A space X is said to be **semi-normal** if for every closed set A contained in an open set U , there exists a regularly open set V such that $A \subset V \subset U$.

3. MEEKLY π -NORMAL

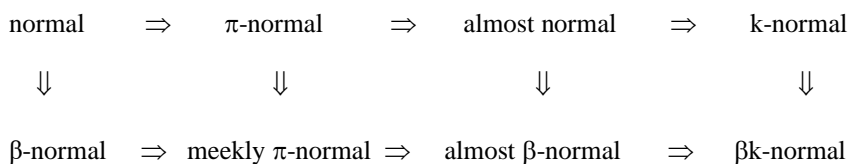
Definition 3.1. A topological space is called **meekly π -normal** if for every pair of disjoint closed sets A and B , one of which is π -closed, there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $cl(U \cap A) = A$, $cl(V \cap B) = B$, and $cl(U) \cap cl(V) = \phi$.

From the definitions it is obvious that every normal space is π -normal and every π -normal space is meekly π -normal.

Theorem 3.2. Every π -normal space is meekly π -normal.

Proof. Let X be a π -normal space. Let A and B be two disjoint closed sets in X , one of which (say A) is π -closed. Since X is π -normal there exist disjoint open sets W and V containing A and B respectively. Since $W \cap V = \phi$, $W \cap cl(V) = \phi$. Let $U = int(A)$. Then $cl(U) \cap cl(V) = \phi$, $cl(U \cap A) = A$, and $cl(V \cap B) = B$. So, the space is meekly π -normal.

The following implications hold but none are reversible.



Example 3.3. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\mathfrak{T} = \{\phi, X, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{c, d\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{b, c, d\}\}$. Then the space (X, \mathfrak{T}) is not meekly π -normal since for π -closed $A = \{a, b\}$ and disjoint closed set $B = \{d\}$, there does not exist two open sets U and V such that $cl(U \cap A) = A$, $cl(B \cap V) = B$, and $U \cap V = \phi$.

Example 3.4. Let X be the union of any infinite set Y and two distinct one point sets p and q . The modified Fort space on X as defined in [23] is almost β -normal as well as $k\beta$ -normal but not β -normal. In X any subset of Y is open and any set containing p or q open if and only if it contains all but a finite number of points in Y . This space is not β -normal even not α -normal [1] because for disjoint closed sets $\{p\}$ and $\{q\}$ there does not exist two disjoint open sets separating them. The regularly closed sets of this space are finite subsets of Y and sets of the form $A \cup \{p, q\}$, where $A \subset Y$ is infinite. Thus the space is almost β -normal.

Arhangel'skii and Ludwig [1] have shown that a space is normal if and only if it is κ -normal and β -normal. Therefore, every non-normal space which is almost normal is an example of a κ -normal, almost β -normal space which is not β -normal.

Recall that a Hausdorff space X is said to be **extremally disconnected** if the closure of every open set in X is open.

A point $x \in X$ is called a **θ -limit point** [24] of A if every closed neighbourhood of x intersects A . Let $cl_\theta(A)$ denotes the set of all θ -limit points of A . The set A is called θ -closed if $A = cl_\theta(A)$.

Definition 3.5. A topological space X is said to be

- (i) **θ -normal** [10] if every pair of disjoint closed sets one of which is θ -closed are contained in disjoint open sets;
- (ii) **Weakly θ -normal ($w\theta$ -normal)** [10] if every pair of disjoint θ -closed sets are contained in disjoint open sets.

Theorem 3.6. Every extremally disconnected meekly π -normal space is π -normal.

Proof. Let X be an extremally disconnected meekly π -normal space and let A be a π -closed set disjoint from the closed set B . By meekly π -normality of X , there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $cl(U \cap A) = A$, $cl(V \cap B) = B$ and $cl(U) \cap cl(V) = \phi$. Thus $A \subset cl(U)$ and $B \subset cl(V)$. By the extremally disconnectedness of X , $cl(U)$ and $cl(V)$ are disjoint open sets containing A and B respectively.



Theorem 3.7. Every T_1 almost β -normal space is almost regular [5].

Theorem 3.8. Every T_1 meekly π -normal space is softly regular.

Proof. Let A be a π -closed set in X and x be a point outside A . Since X is a T_1 -space and every singleton is closed in a T_1 -space, by meekly π -normality there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $x \in U$, $\text{cl}(V \cap A) = A$, $\text{cl}(U) \cap \text{cl}(V) = \emptyset$. Since $A \subset \text{cl}(V)$, U and $X - \text{cl}(U)$ are disjoint open sets containing $\{x\}$ and A , respectively. Thus, the space is softly regular.

Corollary 3.9. Every T_1 meekly π -normal space is almost regular.

Proof. Since every softly regular space is almost regular, so proof is easy.

Theorem 3.10. An almost regular weakly θ -normal space is mildly normal space [11].

Corollary 3.11. A softly regular weakly θ -normal space is mildly normal space

Proof. Since every softly regular space is almost regular, so proof is easy.

Corollary 3.12. In a T_1 -space, weak θ -normality and meekly π -normality implies mildly normality.

Proof. Let X be a T_1 weakly θ -normal, meekly π -normal space. Then by Corollary 3.9, X is almost regular. Since every softly regular weakly θ -normal space is κ -normal, so X is κ -normal.

Corollary 3.13. In the class of T_1 , θ -normal spaces, every meekly π -normal space is π -normal.

Proof. Let X be a T_1 space which is θ -normal as well as meekly π -normal. Since every T_1 meekly π -normal space is softly regular, so X is π -normal.

Corollary 3.14. In the class of T_1 , paracompact spaces, every meekly π -normal space is π -normal.

Proof. Since every paracompact space is θ -normal [10], the result holds by Corollary 3.13.

Recall that a space X is said to be **almost compact** [4] if every open cover of X has a finite subcollection, the closure of whose members covers X .

Corollary 3.15. An almost compact, meekly π -normal, T_1 -space is κ -normal.

Proof. The proof is immediate from the result Theorem 3.8 of Singal and Singal [17] and since every T_1 meekly π -normal space is almost regular that an almost regular almost compact space is κ -normal.

Corollary 3.16. A Lindelöf, meekly π -normal, T_1 -space is κ -normal.

Proof. Since an almost regular Lindelöf space is κ -normal [17], and since every T_1 meekly π -normal space is almost regular, the proof is immediate

Remark 3.17. The T_1 axiom in the above theorem cannot be relaxed since there exist meekly π -normal spaces which are not almost regular.

Example 3.18. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and $\mathfrak{T} = \{\{a\}, \{c\}, \{a, c\}, \emptyset, X\}$. Then X is vacuously normal, thus meekly π -normal but not almost regular as the regularly closed set $\{a, b\}$ and any point outside it cannot be separated by disjoint open sets.

Theorem 3.19. In the class of T_1 , semi-normal spaces, every meekly π -normal space is regular.

Proof. Let X be a T_1 , semi-normal, and meekly π -normal space. Let A be a closed subset of X and $x \notin A$. Since X is a T_1 -space, the singleton set $\{x\}$ is closed. So by semi-normality of X , there exists a regularly open set U such that $\{x\} \subset U \subset X - A$. Here $F = X - U$ is a regularly closed set containing A with $x \notin F$. As X is a meekly π -normal T_1 -space, X is softly regular by Theorem 3.7. Thus there exist disjoint open sets V and W such that $x \in V$ and $A \subset F \subset W$. Hence X is regular.

The following theorem provides a characterization of meekly π -normality.

Theorem 3.20. For any topological space X , the following are equivalent:

(1). X is meekly π -normal;



(2). whenever $E, F \subset X$ are disjoint closed sets and E is π -closed, there is an open set V such that $F = \text{cl}(V \cap F)$ and $E \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$;

(3). whenever $E \subset X$ is closed, $U \subset X$ is π -open, and $E \subset U$, there is an open set V such that $E = \text{cl}(E \cap V) \subset \text{cl}(V) \subset U$.

Proof. [(1) \Rightarrow (2)]. Suppose that $E, F \subset X$ are disjoint closed sets and E is π -closed. Since X is meekly π -normal, there exist open sets U and V such that $E = \text{cl}(U \cap E) \subset \text{cl}(U)$, $F = \text{cl}(V \cap F) \subset \text{cl}(V)$, and $\text{cl}(U) \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$. Then $E \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$.

[(2) \Rightarrow (1)]. Suppose that $E, F \subset X$ are disjoint closed sets and E is π -closed. By the assumption, there exists an open set V such that $F = \text{cl}(V \cap F)$ and $E \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$. Let $U = \text{int}(E)$. Then $E = \text{cl}(U \cap E)$ and $\text{cl}(U) \cap \text{cl}(V) = E \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$.

[(1) \Rightarrow (3)]. Suppose that E is closed, U is π -open, and $E \subset U$. Since U is π -open, $X - U$ is π -closed. Since X is meekly π -normal, there are open sets O and V such that $X - U = \text{cl}(O \cap (X - U)) \subset O$, $E = \text{cl}(V \cap E) \subset \text{cl}(V)$, and $\text{cl}(O) \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$. Then $(X - U) \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$ which means that $\text{cl}(V) \subset U$.

[(3) \Rightarrow (2)]. Suppose that $E, F \subset X$ are disjoint closed sets and E is π -closed. Then $F \subset X - E$ and $X - E$ is π -open. By the hypothesis, there is an open set V such that $F = \text{cl}(V \cap F) \subset \text{cl}(V) \subset X - E$. Then $\text{cl}(V) \cap E = \phi$, as desired.

The following result gives a decomposition of meekly π -normality.

Theorem 3.21. A space is π -normal if and only if it is meekly π -normal and quasi normal.

Proof. Let X be a meekly π -normal and quasi normal space. Let A and B be two disjoint closed sets in X in which A is π -closed. By meekly π -normality of X , there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $\text{cl}(U) \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$, $\text{cl}(A \cap U) = A$ and $\text{cl}(B \cap V) = B$. Thus $A \subset \text{cl}(U)$ and $B \subset \text{cl}(V)$. Here $\text{cl}(U)$ and $\text{cl}(V)$ are disjoint π -closed sets. So by quasi normality, there exist disjoint open sets W_1 and W_2 such that $\text{cl}(U) \subset W_1$ and $\text{cl}(V) \subset W_2$. Hence X is π -normal.

Corollary 3.22. In a semi-normal and quasi normal space the following statements are equivalent :

- (1). X is normal;
- (2). X is π -normal;
- (3). X is β -normal;
- (4). X is meekly π -normal.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (4) and (1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (4) are obvious.

[(4) \Rightarrow (1)]. Let X be semi-normal, quasi normal and meekly π -normal space. We have to show X is normal. By Theorem 3.21, X is π -normal. Since every π -normal, semi-normal space is normal, so X is normal.

Theorem 3.23. Every semi-normal, meekly π -normal space is α -normal.

Proof. Let X be a semi-normal, meekly π -normal space. Let A and B be two disjoint closed sets in X . Thus $A \subset (X - B)$. By semi-normality, there exists a π -open set F such that $A \subset F \subset (X - B)$. Now A and $(X - F)$ are two disjoint closed sets in X in which $X - F$ is a π -closed set containing B . Thus by meekly π -normality, there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $\text{cl}(U \cap A) = A$, $\text{cl}((X - F) \cap V) = X - F$, and $\text{cl}(U) \cap \text{cl}(V) = \phi$. Here $A = \text{cl}(U \cap A) \subset \text{cl}(U)$ and $(X - F) = \text{cl}((X - F) \cap V) \subset \text{cl}(V)$. Thus U and $W = X - \text{cl}(U)$ are two disjoint open sets such that $\text{cl}(U \cap A) = A$ and $B \subset W$. Therefore, $\text{cl}(W \cap B) = B$ and X is α -normal.

Theorem 3.24. Suppose that X and Y are topological spaces, X is meekly π -normal, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is onto, continuous, open, and closed. Then Y is meekly π -normal.

Proof. Suppose that $E, F \subset Y$ are disjoint closed sets and E is π -closed. Since f is continuous, $f^{-1}(E)$ and $f^{-1}(F)$ are disjoint closed sets. To see that $f^{-1}(E) = \text{cl}(f^{-1}(\text{int}(E)))$, suppose that $W \subset X$ is open such that $W \cap f^{-1}(E) \neq \phi$. Then $f(W)$ is open in Y and $f(W) \cap E = f(W) \cap \text{cl}(\text{int}(E)) \neq \phi$ which implies that $f(W) \cap \text{int}(E) \neq \phi$. Hence, $W \cap f^{-1}(\text{int}(E)) \neq \phi$ and so $f^{-1}(E) = \text{cl}(f^{-1}(\text{int}(E)))$. Since $f^{-1}(E) = \text{cl}(f^{-1}(\text{int}(E)))$, $f^{-1}(E)$ is a π -closed set. So there exists an open set $U \subset X$ such that $f^{-1}(F) = \text{cl}(f^{-1}(F) \cap U)$ and $\text{cl}(U) \cap f^{-1}(E) = \phi$. Since $\text{cl}(U) \cap f^{-1}(E) = \phi$, $f(\text{cl}(U)) \cap E = \phi$. Also, note that $f(U)$ is open and $f(\text{cl}(U))$ is closed. Since $f(\text{cl}(U))$ is a closed set containing $f(U)$, $\text{cl}(f(U)) \subset f(\text{cl}(U))$. So $\text{cl}(f(U)) \cap E = \phi$. It remains to show that $F = \text{cl}(F \cap f(U))$. To see this, let $y \in F$ and O be an open set containing y . Then $f^{-1}(y) \in [f^{-1}(F) \cap f^{-1}(O)]$. Since $f^{-1}(F) = \text{cl}(f^{-1}(F) \cap U)$, $f^{-1}(F) \cap U \cap f^{-1}(O) \neq \phi$. Hence, $F \cap f(U) \cap O = f(f^{-1}(F) \cap f(U) \cap f^{-1}(O)) \supset f[f^{-1}(F) \cap U \cap f^{-1}(O)] \neq \phi$, as desired.

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INNOVATIVE SOLUTION FOR IMPLEMENTING WEB FORM SUBMISSION IN STATIC WEBSITES

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ABSTRACT

In an age where web presence is paramount, static websites remain an elegant solution for many, offering simplicity and speed. However, static websites face inherent limitations when it comes to web form handling. This study delves into the challenges faced by static website hosting providers and presents an innovative approach to overcome these hurdles. By leveraging the power of JavaScript, Google Sheets, and Webhook extensions, this paper proposes a cost-effective solution that redefines web form handling for static websites. This approach not only addresses the shortcomings of server-side processing and data submission restrictions but also enhances data management. Furthermore, it explores the integration of Form Mule for efficient email notifications. This study presents a substantial and relevant solution for static website owners looking to optimize user interactions, implement web forms and data handling.

KEYWORDS: Static websites, Web form handling, JavaScript, Webhook, Google Sheets, Form submission

I. INTRODUCTION

Static websites have a substantial presence on the internet, catering to businesses, personal projects, and various organizations. Overcoming the limitations in web form handling is of paramount importance for these websites

Research Question

How can the limitations and challenges associated with web form handling in static websites be effectively mitigated while maintaining cost-effectiveness?

Research Objectives

- To identify and analyze the limitations of web form handling in static website hosting
- To propose an innovative solution for cost-effective web form handling in static websites using JavaScript, Google Sheets, and Webhook extensions.

This paper primarily focuses on addressing the limitations of web form handling in the context of static website hosting. It provides an analysis of the challenges faced and offers a comprehensive solution using readily available tools and technologies, making it accessible to a wide range of users. The study, however, does not delve into advanced server-side scripting or custom-built database solutions.

II. METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for this paper presents a practical approach in establishing a dynamic form on a static website. The following methods were utilized:

- **Google Sheet Setup:** Created a Google Spreadsheet to serve as the data repository for form submissions.
- **Webhook Extension Installation & URL Generation:** Installed webhook extension, configured it to monitor the Google Spreadsheet, and generated a webhook URL.
- **HTML Form Integration with Data-Webhook-URL:** Developed the HTML form and embed it within the static website. Included the generated webhook URL.
- **JavaScript Data Extraction and Google Sheets Integration:** Utilized JavaScript to extract and process form data entered by users and seamlessly transmit it to the designated Google Spreadsheet, thereby facilitating efficient data collection.

III. STATIC WEBSITE HOSTING SOLUTIONS

A static website consists of unchanging web pages created with HTML, CSS, and occasional JavaScript for simple features. Its content remains fixed until manually updated, lacking dynamic changes. As there are no back-end methods, client-server demands, nor database queries required in delivering a static website, it displays fast performance with its servers always ready with HTML outputs. Hosting such web pages is Static Web Hosting. In the present, a web hosting provider is necessary to host the website.



Below are some of the best platforms to host static webpages[1]:

Hosting Providers	Major Features					
	Storage	Bandwidth	Custom Domains	SSL	Build Minutes	Free Packages
Netlify	Unlimited	100 GB/month	Yes	Yes (Via Let's Encrypt)	300/month	Available
Vercel	Unlimited	Up to 100 GB/month	Yes	Yes	Up to 45 minutes of build time per deployment	Available
Cloudflare Pages	Unlimited	Unlimited	Yes	Yes	500 builds per month	Available
GitHub Pages	Unlimited	Unlimited	Yes	Automatic SSL	-	Available

IV. WEB FORM LIMITATIONS IN STATIC WEBSITES

One of the major drawbacks is web form handling within the context of web hosting providers, it's essential to be aware of the various limitations and drawbacks that can impact the way collecting and storing data through web forms. These factors can have a substantial effect on website's functionality and overall user experience.

One of the primary limitations is the often-restricted server-side processing capabilities that hosting providers offer. This limitation means there might be difficulties when trying to create highly dynamic and interactive web forms. These hosting providers might not support custom server-side scripts, which are essential for advanced functionalities like conditional logic or dynamic data retrieval.

Another significant drawback is the limitations imposed on aspects like data formats and the number of form submissions

that can be received. Hosting providers might restrict the number of form submissions, potentially resulting in lost data or frustrated users. The absence of SSL(Secure Sockets Layer) support, which ensures secure data transmission, can also be a significant concern, especially when handling sensitive information through web forms. Furthermore, without the database features organizing and managing the collected data can become a cumbersome task.

To overcome these limitations and create a dynamic web form handling, need a cost effective and simple way to handle web forms, secure data collection and have a user-friendly interaction.

V. CURRENT SOLUTIONS FOR FORM SUBMISSION IN STATIC PAGES

Some of the primary Form service providers available in the market and their feature comparison is done below[2]:

Features	Form Service Providers				
	Reform	Formspree	Static Forms	FormKeep	Getform
Price(Basic Plan)	\$15/month[3]	\$8/month[4]	-Nil-	\$4.99/month[5]	\$19/month[6]
Customizable Forms	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Email Notifications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Autoresponders	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Analytics	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Integration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spam Prevention	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Storage(Max Avail)	Inbox	Custom(∞)	Inbox	Up to 40GB	Up to 10GB
Third-Party Integrations	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Serverless Functions	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
HTML Forms Integration	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Custom Branding	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Email Templates	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
GDPR Compliance	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Redirects	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓



VI. PROPOSAL: WEBHOOK INTEGRATION WITH GOOGLE SHEETS USING JAVASCRIPT

The major limitation of a static hosting is Form submission and its related operations hence proposing an idea by using the possibilities of JavaScript, Google Sheets and Webhook extension to make Web form functionalities for a static website.

Google sheet will act as a database and the webhook extension generates a webhook URL, the JavaScript code helps in data submission to the sheets. It extracts the form data using the Form Data constructor and sends it as a POST request to a specified webhook URL using the Fetch API.

Installing Webhook Extension

- ❖ **Open Google Sheets:** Go to Google Sheets by visiting (<https://sheets.google.com>) and sign in to Google account if not already logged in.

- ❖ **Create or Open a Sheet:** Either create a new Google Sheet or open an existing one to use the Webhook extension.
- ❖ **Access Add-ons:** Click on "Add-ons" in the Extensions menu of the Google Sheet's top menu bar.
- ❖ **Get Add-ons:** In the dropdown menu that appears, select "Get add-ons."
- ❖ **Search for Webhook:**
 - In the "Add-ons" store, there is a search bar in the upper-right corner.
 - Type "Webhook" into the search bar and press Enter.
- ❖ **Install Webhook Extension:**
 - The "Webhook" extension listed there. Click on it to open the details.
 - Click the "Install" button.



Webhook Extension

- There will be prompts to grant permissions. Click through these prompts to install the extension.

Generating a Webhook URL

- 1. Open Webhook Extension:**

After installing the Webhook extension, access it by going to "Add-ons" in the top menu bar and selecting "Webhook" or a similar option depending on the extension's name.
- 2. Create a New Webhook:**

In the Webhook extension, find an option to create a new webhook. Click on it.

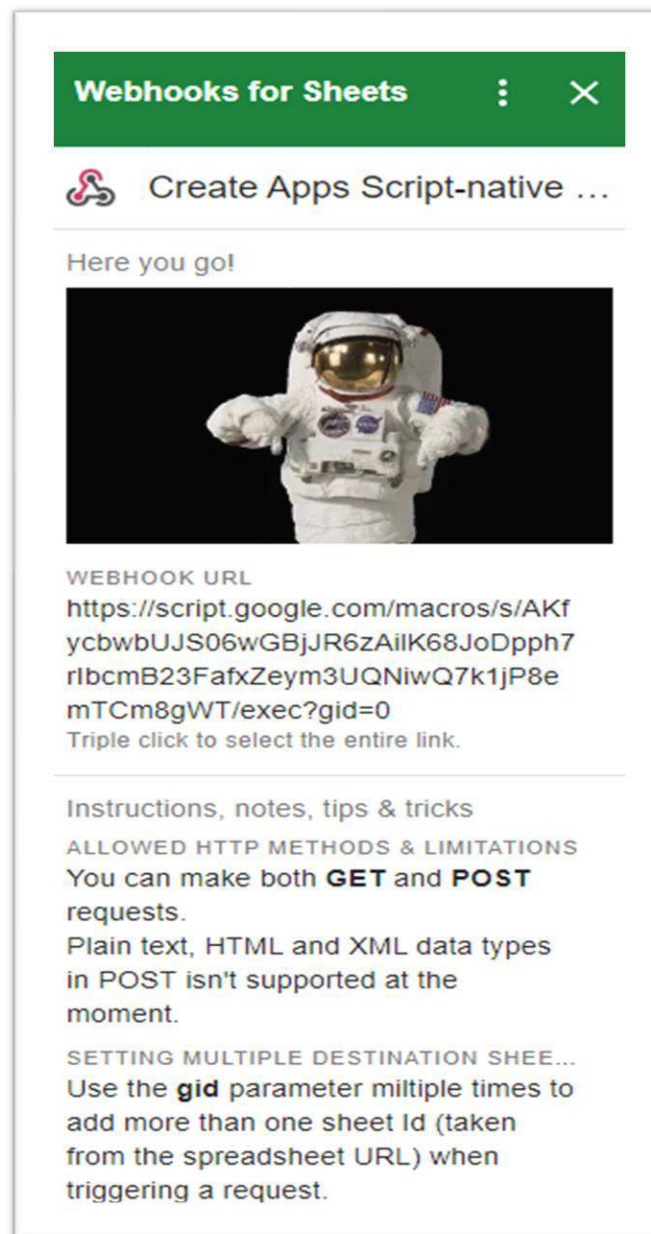
- 3. Configure the Webhook:**

Configure the webhook by providing information such as the event or trigger that should initiate the webhook, any authentication or headers required, and the destination URL where the webhook payload should be sent. Follow the prompts to set up the webhook.
- 4. Generate Webhook URL:**

As part of the setup process, there is an option to generate a Webhook URL. This URL will be used to receive data from from webhook.



5)Use the Webhook URL



The generated Webhook URL is used in applications, services, or other systems to send data to the Google Sheets.

Webhook URL Syntax: Protocol/Domain/Path/Script ID/exec?gid=

Webhook URL Sample: `https://script.google.com/macros/s/{Script ID}/exec?gid=' '`

Protocol: `https://`

Domain: `script.google.com`

Path: `/macros/s/` followed by the unique Script ID and `/exec`, which indicates the execution of a Google Apps Script web app.

Script ID: a unique identifier used as part of the URL to identify and access a specific Google Apps Script project.

Query Parameter: `?gid=0`

This URL is used to access and execute a specific Google Apps Script web app with the provided unique Script ID. The `?gid=0` query parameter can be used to access different sheets by changing the gid number.

Form Syntax:

```
<form id="myForm" class="jost-font" data-webhook-url="paste generated webhook url here">
  <!--FORM ELEMENTS HERE-->
</form>
<div id="successMessage" class="alert alert-success d-none mt-2">'Success Message Here'</div>
```



```
<div class="spinner-border text-primary d-none mt-2" role="status" id="spinner"></div>
```

JavaScript Code

```
// Create error message container
const errorMessageDiv = document.createElement('div');
errorMessageDiv.id = 'errorMessage';
errorMessageDiv.className = 'alert alert-danger d-none mt-2';
errorMessageDiv.textContent = 'There was an error submitting the form. Please try again.';
document.getElementById('myForm').insertAdjacentElement('beforeend', errorMessageDiv);

document.getElementById('myForm').addEventListener('submit', function(event) {
    event.preventDefault();
    const webhookUrl = this.getAttribute('data-webhook-url');
    const formData = new FormData(this);

    // Disable submit button and show spinner
    document.getElementById('submitBtn').setAttribute('disabled', true);
    document.getElementById('spinner').classList.remove('d-none');

    // Clear previous messages
    document.getElementById('successMessage').classList.add('d-none');
    errorMessageDiv.classList.add('d-none'); // Hide error message

    fetch(webhookUrl, {
        method: 'POST',
        body: formData
    })
    .then(response => {
        // Hide spinner
        document.getElementById('spinner').classList.add('d-none');

        if (response.ok) {
            // Show success message
            document.getElementById('successMessage').classList.remove('d-none');
        } else {
            // Show error message
            errorMessageDiv.classList.remove('d-none');
        }
    })
    .catch(error => {
        // Hide spinner
        document.getElementById('spinner').classList.add('d-none');
        // Show error message
        errorMessageDiv.classList.remove('d-none');
    });
});

document.getElementById('resetBtn').addEventListener('click', function() {
    document.getElementById('myForm').reset();
    document.getElementById('submitBtn').removeAttribute('disabled');
    document.getElementById('successMessage').classList.add('d-none');
    errorMessageDiv.classList.add('d-none'); // Hide error message
});
```



Code Explanation

The code begins by creating an error message container called **errorMessageDiv**. This container is designed as a new `<div>` element, and it's configured with several attributes. These attributes include an 'id' of 'errorMessage' for easy identification, a 'className' that includes classes such as 'alert', 'alert-danger', 'd-none', and 'mt-2' for styling and visibility control, and a 'textContent' property that holds a default error message.

Subsequently, the error message container is inserted into the HTML form with the ID 'myForm', specifically placed just before the end of the form, so it can be used to display error messages.

Moving on, an event listener is added to the 'myForm' element. This event listener listens for the 'submit' event, which is triggered when the user attempts to submit the form. The event handler function is executed when this event occurs.

Inside the event handler function, the **event.preventDefault()** method is called to prevent the default form submission action from taking place. This allows the JavaScript code to handle the form submission process.

Next, the code retrieves the **data-webhook-url** attribute from the form element. This attribute is expected to contain the URL to which the form data will be sent.

The form data is then extracted using the **FormData** constructor, creating an object that holds the names and values of the form fields.

To provide feedback to the user during form submission, the code disables the submit button by setting its 'disabled' attribute to true. Additionally, it

displays a spinner element (with the ID 'spinner') to indicate that the form is being processed.

Any previous messages, whether they are success or error messages, are hidden. The success message is hidden by adding the 'd-none' class to it, and the error message container (**errorMessageDiv**) is also hidden to prepare for displaying new messages.

The code proceeds to send a POST request to the URL specified in the **webhookUrl** using the **fetch** API. The form data is included in the request body.

Upon completion of the request, a **then** block handles the response. If the response has an HTTP status code in the range of 200-299 (indicating a successful response), the success message is displayed. Conversely, if the response is not successful, the error message container is displayed.

In the event of an error during the request, such as a network error, a **catch** block is triggered. In this block, the spinner is hidden, and the error message container (**errorMessageDiv**) is shown to inform the user of the issue.

Lastly, the code adds an event listener to a button with the ID 'resetBtn'. When this button is clicked, it performs several actions. First, it resets the form with the ID 'myForm' by clearing all form fields. Then, it removes the 'disabled' attribute from the submit button, making it available for future submissions. It also hides the 'successMessage' by adding the 'd-none' class and hides the error message container (**errorMessageDiv**) to reset the user interface.

VII. RESULTS

With the above specified integration, web form submission and data collection are possible for static websites. Below is a sample HTML form outlook with webhook integration.

The image shows a web form titled "Contact Form" with a light blue header. Below the title is a placeholder text: "please fill out the form below, and we will be in touch with you soon!". The form contains four input fields: "Name", "Location", "Email ID", and "Phone number". At the bottom left, there are two buttons: a blue "Submit" button and a grey "Reset Form" button.



	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Location	Email ID	Contact Number
2	James Daniel	Kerala	jamesdanielkerala@gmail.com	915969689410
3	Arjun K	Kolkata	arjunkolkata@gmail.com	917005311911
4	Omar Ibrahim	Chandigarh	omaribrahimchandigarh@gmail.com	918905948093
5	George William	Hyderabad	georgewilliamhyderabad@gmail.com	916770525327
6				
7				
8				
9				

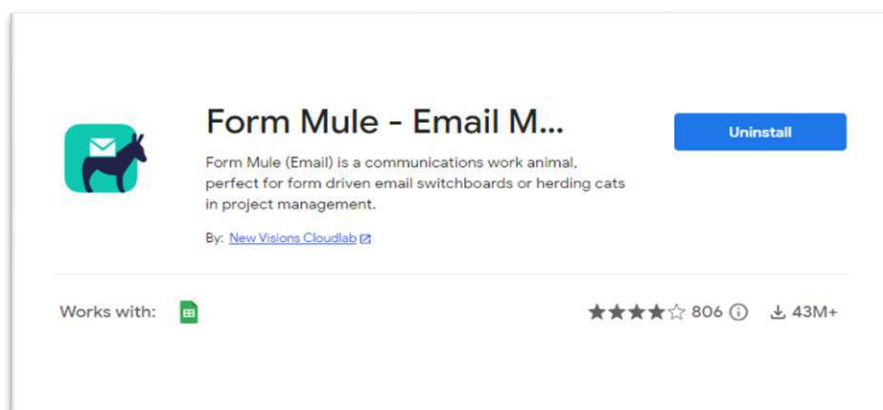
A demo with sample data generated using online tool[7].

VIII. ADVANTAGES, DRAWBACKS & ADDITIONAL FEATURE

The major advantage of this implementation is that its cost free. The google sheets here acts as a database for data storage. There is no requirement of server-side functionalities which in turn save costs. Unlimited forms can be submitted. Multiple sheets can be used by changing the **gid** number. The google sheets has user friendly environment so it's easy for handling, sorting and analysing data. It offers robust data import and export capabilities. Doesn't require software installation, making it accessible from various operating systems. It can handle large

datasets and is suitable for both personal and enterprise-level data management and also provides automatic backups, robust security features, and compliance with industry standards, making it a secure option for data storage.

Even though there are many advantages there exists some drawbacks for this method, out of which one is that the users won't receive email notification after they submit the form. To overcome this, there is an existing feature of sheets , an additional extension named Form Mule which allows to set time triggered mailing facility. The mail content can be written as per our choice.



Form Mule Extension

VIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has examined the limitations of web form handling within the static web hosting. These limitations encompass restricted server-side processing capabilities, data submission restrictions, and security concerns. To address these challenges, proposed an innovative approach that leverages

Google Sheets as a database for web form data. By using JavaScript and Webhook extensions, web forms can be seamlessly integrated with Google Sheets, allowing for data submission and secure storage. This method is not only cost-effective but also user-friendly, offering an alternative to traditional server-side processing. Additionally, introduced



Form Mule as a solution for email notifications. The integration of these solutions enhances the functionality of static websites, making them more efficient and user-oriented. Future directions may include further refinements to the integration process and exploring additional extensions to meet specific web form needs.

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A NEW PROPOSED METHOD FOR SOLVING TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

Transportation problems is a form of linear programming problem in which commodities are carried from a set of sources to a set of destinations based on the supply and demand of the source and destination, respectively, with the goal of minimizing overall transportation cost. Finding an initial basic feasible solution (IBFS) is required in the solution phase of a transportation problem in order to reach the optimal answer. Optimality provides us with the best route that prompts or has the lowest aggregate cost, whatever is desired. The Least-Cost Method and North-West Corner Method are two well-known current approaches that are compared to the proposed method and it is discovered that the latter produces superior outcomes. The researcher found the most feasible solution using the proposed method is the same as the optimal solution in some numerical examples.

KEY WORDS: *Transportation problem, Initial Basic Feasible Solution, Supply and Demand, Optimal Solution*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the discipline of Applied Mathematics and Operation Research, Transportation Problem is a subset of Linear Programming Problem. Linear programming is an important mathematical method for dealing with the optimal use of limited resources. The term programming refers to the prediction of cost, utilization of resources, time, and profit, among other things. These are known as optimum problems.

The transportation problem is a type of linear programming problem that can be addressed using a reduced form of the simplex technique. The basic goal in such situations is to minimize the overall cost of moving a commodity (single product) from one or more origins (sources, suppliers, or capacity of the Centre) to different destinations (sinks, demand or requirement of Centre).

Transportation problem can be expressed mathematical as

$$\text{Minimize } Z = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij}x_{ij} \quad (\text{Total Transpiration Cost})$$

$$\text{Subject to } \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = a_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m \quad (\text{Supply from sources})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} = b_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (\text{Demand from destinations})$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0, \quad \text{for all } i \text{ and } j$$

$$\text{Supply} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \right) = \text{Demand} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \right)$$

Where Z : Total Transportation cost to be minimized.

C_{ij} : Unit Transportation cost of commodity from each source i to destination j .

x_{ij} : Number of units of commodity sent from source i to destination j .



a_i : Level of supply at each source i .

b_j : Level of demand at each destination j .

Tabular representation of Transportation problem

Source	Destination					Total Supply
	D_1	D_2	D_3	----	D_n	
S_1	$X_{11}(C_{11})$	$X_{12}(C_{11})$	$X_{13}(C_{11})$	----	$X_{1n}(C_{11})$	a_1
S_2	$X_{21}(C_{11})$	$X_{22}(C_{11})$	$X_{23}(C_{11})$	----	$X_{2n}(C_{11})$	a_2
S_3	$X_{31}(C_{11})$	$X_{32}(C_{11})$	$X_{33}(C_{11})$	----	$X_{3n}(C_{11})$	a_3
----	----	----	----	----	----	----
S_m	$X_{m1}(C_{11})$	$X_{m2}(C_{11})$	$X_{m3}(C_{11})$	----	$X_{mn}(C_{11})$	a_m
Total Demand	b_1	b_2	b_3	----	b_n	$\left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i\right) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j\right)$

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sharma, S., & Nazki, H. (2020) the goal of this research is to find an ideal solution to a transportation problem by comparing the North West Corner Method, Least Cost Method, Vogel's Approximation Method, Stepping Stone Method, ASM Method, and ATM Method. Six strategies were used by the researcher in this work to find the initial basic feasible solution. The study discovered that the ASM technique produces a comparatively better outcome than other methods since it delivers an optimal answer directly, with fewer iteration. Furthermore, the ASM method takes less time and is simple enough for even a layperson to grasp and execute.

Kaur, L., Rakshit, M., & Singh, S. (2019) the research's purpose is to develop a better optimal solution to the transportation problem. The goal of this study is to find the initial basic feasible solution using VAM, MDM, and KCM methodologies and the ARPD (Average relative percentage deviation) technique. The researcher discovered that the KCM method is a better and more effective initial fundamental feasible solution, and the proposed technology is very simple to use and takes less time to compute.

V.T, L., & M., U. (2018) the primary goal of this researcher paper is to calculate the minimum transportation cost by comparing the initial basic feasible solution of a transportation problem using the North West Corner Rule (NWCR), Least Cost Method (LCM), Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM), Modified Vogel's Approximation Method (MVAM), and ASM Method. The researcher discovered that Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM), Modified Vogel's Approximation Method (MVAM), and ASM Method produced the same initial basic feasible solution for balanced transportation problem with minimum transportation cost as the remaining two methods, namely North West Corner Rule (NWCR) and Least Cost Method (LCM).

Raigar, S., & Modi, G. (2017) the objective of this study is to discover the best solution to a transportation problem while minimizing costs using the offered methods, North West Corner Rule (NWCR), Least Cost Method (LCM), Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM), and Modified Distribution Method (MODI). The study discovered that the proposed approach is an appealing way since it is very basic, easy to grasp, and produces results that are identical or even less than the VAM method. The researcher also compared the results of the Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM), Modified Distribution Method (MODI), and the suggested Method.



3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The basic initial feasible solution methods to solve transportation problems are

3.1. North-West Corner Method (NWC): The North-West Corner Method is an easy method for determining an initial feasible answer. The steps are as follows:

Begin at the transportation table's upper left (North-West) corner.

In the current row and column, compare the supply and demand values. Assign units to the lower supply or demand figure. If the demand in the column is met, proceed to the next column's right square. If the row's supply is depleted, proceed to the square in the following row. If both demand and supply are met, proceed to the diagonal square in the following column and row. Steps 2 and 3 must be repeated until all supply and demand needs are satisfied.

3.2 Least Cost Method (LCM): The Least Cost Method prioritizes cells with the lowest transportation costs. The steps are as follows:

Calculate the cost of transportation and choose the square with the lowest cost. In the event of a tie, choose an arbitrary choice. Based on supply and demand, allocate the most available units to the square at the lowest possible cost. Delete the row, column, or both that the allocation satisfied. Steps 1–3 must be repeated with the decreased transportation table until all supply and demand conditions are satisfied.

3.3. Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM): Vogel's Approximation Method seeks to optimally balance supply and demand by taking into account differences in transportation costs. The steps are as follows:

Determine the difference between the two lowest transportation costs for each row and column.

Choose the row or column with the greatest difference. Allocate the most units to the square at the lowest cost in the given row or column. Cross out the row or column that the assignment has satisfied.

Recalculate the row and column differences for each row and column except the ones that have been filled in and crossed out. Steps 2 through 5 should be repeated until all assignments are completed.

In this study, the researcher constructed a new technique to resolving transportation issues. The goal in these situations is to reduce the cost of carrying commodities from sources to destinations.

3.4. Proposed Method

Step-1: Determine the Penalty In the first approximation, calculate the penalty for each row and column by taking the absolute difference between the lowest cost (C_{12}) and the next lowest cost (C_{11}) in each row, and between the lowest cost (C_{21}) and the next lowest cost (C_{11}) in each column. This helps it discover potential points for change.

Step-2: Determine the greatest and smallest differences. In this phase, find the greatest difference in column penalties ($\text{Max}(b_j)$) and the lowest difference in row penalties ($\text{Min}(a_i)$). This helps it decide which row and column to work on next. It generally chooses the cell (a_i, b_j) with the largest difference in column penalties and the smallest difference in row penalties.

Step-3: Find the least cost (x_{ij}) in the transportation table using the second approximation, assuming that a_i represents the smallest cost in the row and b_j represents the minimum cost in the column. This will help it populate the transportation table with values.

Step-4: Determine the first and second best approximations. Alternatively, it may be necessary to move back and forth between the first and second estimates until it achieves desired least cost. In each iteration, modify the transportation table by accounting for differences in penalties and computing the first and second estimates as needed. This procedure is continued until an optimal solution is found.

Step-5: Reduce Total Cost the transportation problem's ultimate goal is to reduce total cost of transportation. It should have an optimal solution that minimizes overall transportation costs while meeting the limitations of supply and demand after a few repeats of steps 1-4.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researcher has hypothetical example for proving the objective of the research

NUMERICAL ILLUSTRATION

In this paper, consider four different-size cost minimizing transportation problems, selected from literature. The researcher also use these examples to perform a comparative study of proposed algorithm with northwest corner and least cost methods. The researcher solve example 2 step-by-step continuous.



Table: 1

Example-1	Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Supply	273
	S1	4	1	2	4	4	60	
	S2	2	3	2	2	2	35	
	S3	3	5	2	4	4	40	
	Demand	22	45	20	18	30	$\sum 135$	
Example-2	Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Supply	143
	S1	6	8	4			14	
	S2	4	9	8			12	
	S3	1	2	6			5	
	Demand	6	10	15			$\sum 31$	
Example-3	Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Supply	415
	S1	7	5	9	11		30	
	S2	4	3	8	6		25	
	S3	3	8	10	5		20	
	S4	2	6	7	3		15	
Demand	30	30	20	10		$\sum 90$		
Example-4	Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Supply	2850
	S1	3	1	7	4		300	
	S2	2	6	5	9		400	
	S3	8	3	3	2		500	
	Demand	250	350	400	200		$\sum 1200$	
Example-5	Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Supply	555
	S1	6	4	1			50	
	S2	3	8	7			40	
	S3	4	4	2			60	
	Demand	20	95	35			$\sum 150$	

4.1 Example illustration

The researcher present here the step-wise solution of one of these problems for better understanding of the reader.

Considering this, step by step allocations in various cost cells are explained below only for Ex-2 from Table 1

Table: 2

Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	Supply
S1	6	8	4	14
S2	4	9	8	12
S3	1	2	6	5
Demand	6	10	15	$\sum 31$

STEP-1: Calculate the penalty by taking the difference between lowest and next lowest cost in each row or columns

Table: 2.1

Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	Supply	Row penalty
S1	6	8	4	14	2
S2	4	9	8	12	4
S3	1	5	6	0	1
Demand	6	5	15	$\sum 31$	
Column penalty	3	6	2		

STEP-2: Using Table 2.1, Taking smallest difference in row is $\min\{2,4,1\}=1$ and largest difference in columns

$\max\{3,6,2\}=6$, $x_{32}=\min\{5,10\}=5$ then delete the S3 row because its zero supply. $|D_2-S_3|=|10-5|=5$ is remaining demand



Table: 2.2

Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	Supply
S1	6	8	4	14
S2	4	9	8	12
Demand	6	5	15	Σ 26

STEP-3: Now the researcher computing approximation the smallest cost in the transportation Table 2.2 is 4.

Table: 2.3

Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	Supply
S1	6	8	14	0
S2	4	9	8	12
Demand	6	5	1	Σ 12

$X_{13} = \min\{14, 15\} = 14$ then delete the S1 row because its zero supply $|D3-S1| = |15-14| = 1$ is reaming demand

Table: 2.4

Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	Supply	Row penalty
S2	4	9	1	12-1	4
Demand	6	5	0	Σ 11	
Column penalty	2	4	7		

STEP-4: Similarly repeat the above steps, Using Table 2.4 is 4 and maximum penalty in column is $7 \times 23 = \min\{12, 1\} = 1$ taking the smallest and next smallest penalty in each row {4} then delete D3 column. and each column {2,4,7} now taking minimum penalty in row

Table: 2.5

Destination Source	D1	D2	Supply
S2	6	9	11-6=5
Demand	0	5	Σ 5

Now the researcher compute minimum cost in transportation because its zero demand $|11-6|=5$ is remand supply. Table 2.5 is 4, $x_{21} = \min\{6, 11\} = 6$ then delete the D1 columns

Table: 2.6

Destination Source	D2	Supply
S2	9	5-5=0
Demand	0	Σ 0

In last cell same penalty row and column, $x_{22} = \min\{5, 5\} = 5$ demand then delete the whole matrix because its zero supply and

STEP-5: Using Table2 Total allocates the point for obtained minimize cost

Destination Source	D1	D2	D3	Supply
S1	6	1	14	14
S2	6	5	1	12
S3	4	9	8	
S3	1	5	6	5
		2		
Demand	6	10	15	Σ 31

Total Minimum Cost = $4*14+4*6+9*5+8*1+2*5=143$



The researcher compares the performance of the suggested approach to NWCM and LCM using five different-size examples. Table-3 shows that in instances 1, 2, 4, and 5, the result obtained through the proposed method is the same as the

best result, while in case 3 it is near to the perfect answer. It is clear that this proposed method improves the current methods NWCM and LCM in terms of effectiveness.

Table 3

No: of example	Type of problem	Result of NWCM	Result of LCM	Result of proposed Method	Optimal Solution
Example-1	3*5	363	278	273	273
Example-2	3*3	228	163	143	143
Example-3	4*4	540	435	415	410
Example-4	3*4	4400	2900	2850	2850
Example-5	3*3	730	555	555	555

5. CONCLUSION

The researcher has created a recommended strategy for identifying the initial basic feasible solution of transportation challenges in this research study. The proposed method has been optimized as well. The Proposed method is compared to the Least Cost approach and the North West Corner Method after the researcher analyzed and compared the five numerical example. In comparison to standard methods, the proposed method provides more accurate results.

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MATHEMATICAL ANXIETY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER, LOCALITY AND TYPES OF SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

The major findings of the study were that there is no significant difference in the mathematical test anxieties of secondary school students with regard to their gender has been accepted. In other word it may be expressed that gender does not affect the mathematical test anxiety of secondary school students. The findings are supported by Venkatesh and Karimi (2010) and Devine et al. (2012) conducted research on mathematical anxiety, mathematics performance and overall academic achievement in high school students and found that there is significant difference in mathematical anxiety and academic achievement whereas there is no significant difference between boys and girls in mathematical performance and academic achievement. Similarly, the study found that there is a significant difference in mathematical anxiety among the secondary school students with regard to their gender. Further, it indicates that the level of mathematical numerical anxiety is significant among the boys and girls secondary school students. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the gender affects the mathematical numerical anxiety of secondary school students. It is found there is a significant difference in the numerical anxiety of secondary school students with regard to their locality. Hence, it may be pointed out that locality may affect the mathematical numerical anxiety of secondary school students. The study found that there is no significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of secondary school students with regard to their type of schools. Thus, it can be concluded that the numerical anxiety of government and private secondary school students were found to have no significant difference. Therefore, it can be interpreted that there the school types do not affect the numerical anxiety of secondary school students.

INTRODUCTION

How do children develop the intellectual skills to react and interact with their environment? How so these cognition abilities develop and in what order? These were some of the questions which are answered by French psychologist Jean Piaget in 1952 when he published his ground breaking theory on cognition development in children. Piaget first hypothesis was how children react to their environment? But his observation counter the current thinking of the day (which states that children have no until they are old to learn or to speak) despite of this fact, it had the most and an all influential theory of cognitive development to date. Anxiety is a biological response to protect human beings from. All humans experience normal anxiety at some level and to certain extent. Mathematics is an important subject with broad applicability to everyday life, yet mathematics is often considered as a difficult subject in schools. Mathematics is a core subject and tool for the development of any science-based discipline. These include technology astronomy, graphics, industry and analytical reasoning in daily living. Mathematics is the pillar of all knowledge, showing its relevance to all disciplines. Mathematics is viewed as a valuable tool for academic enhancement and career choice of all individuals regardless of gender and age. Mathematics is important to everyday life. It is described as the queen and

servant of sciences. A basic level of mathematics has long been recognized as an essential requirement of everyday life and for most occupations. Efforts have been made at investigating trends of student's achievement in Mathematics as well as factors responsible for the level of such achievement. Some of the reasons attributed to the observed poor achievement in Mathematics as well as factors responsible for the level of such achievement. Some of the reason attributed to the observed poor achievement in Mathematics include; shortage of qualified Mathematics teachers, poor facilities, equipment and instructional material for effective teaching.

CONCEPT OF ANXIETY

The word anxiety is derived from the Latin word 'anxietas' which connotes an experience of varying blends of uncertainty, agitation and dread. It is an unpleasant and aversive state. The individual affected by anxiety is not sure about the causes of this anxiety. According to Collins English dictionary, anxiety is "a state of uneasiness or tension caused by apprehension of possible future misfortune, danger, and worry".

We can say that anxiety is psychological traits which hinder the efficiency of doing any work. Anxiety is also consider as book to an activity. A person who from anxiety may not be able to devote his full energy in the performance of a task. Anxiety is



feeling similar to fear an experience of alarm, as if something unpleasant were about to happen is anxiety.
young people, creating states of uncertainty and anxiety.

CONCEPT OF MATHEMATICS

The term "Mathematics" is derived from two Greek words: Manthanein and Techne. 'Manthanein' means learning and 'Techne' means art. Mathematics means the art of learning related to disciplines or facilities.

Mathematics is the science of structure, order, and relation that has evolved from elemental practices of counting, measuring, and describing the shapes of objects. It deals with the logical reasoning and quantitative calculation, and its development has involved an increasing degree of idealization and abstraction of its subject matter. In one of the dictionaries it has been given that "*Mathematics is the science of numbers and space*" and also it has been defined as the science of measurement, quantity and magnitude. These definitions clearly indicate that Mathematics is an accepted Science which deals with quantitative aspects of our life and knowledge. It helps us in drawing necessary conclusions and interpreting various ideas with useful meaning.

Mathematics in the real sense is a science of space and quantity that helps in solving the problems of life needing numeration and calculations it provides opportunity for the intellectual gymnastic of the man's inherent powers. It is an exact science and involves high cognitive abilities and powers.

Courtant and Robbins defined mathematics as: "Mathematics as an expression of human mind reflects the active will, the contemplative reason, and the desire for aesthetic perfection. Its basic elements are logic and intuition, analysis and construction, generality and individuality."(1941)

The National Policy on Education (1986) states, 'Mathematics should be visualized as the vehicle to train a child to think, reason, analyses and to articulate logically.

Kant defined it as "Mathematics is the indispensable instrument of all physical resources".

MATHEMATICAL ANXIETY

The academic study of math anxiety originates as early as the 1950s, where Mary Fides Gough introduced the term mathemaphobia to describe the phobia-like feelings of many towards mathematics. The first math anxiety measurement scale was developed by Richardson and Suinn in 1972. Many researches were conducted on math anxiety; some of them are mentioned here: Hembree (1990) conducted a meta-analysis of 151 studies concerning math anxiety. It determined that math anxiety is related to poor math performance on math achievement tests and that math anxiety is related to negative attitudes concerning math. He also suggested that math anxiety is directly connected with math avoidance.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Anxiety is a normal reaction to certain situations. A small level of anxiety is normal, but sever anxiety can be a serious problem. Due to present developmental age rapid changes are occurring in all aspects of human activities. To keep pace with the changes in the society an individual has to bring some changes in him in anticipation to these societal changes. According to the demand of the changing society, every individual needs to play his role significantly in coping with the changes. The developmental of concepts understanding in mathematics may change the cognitive behavior of human beings in general. Due to the abstract nature of mathematical concepts some students feel fear and anxiety with the subject. At the same time some students show negligence towards this subject. However, mathematics is one of the important subjects since the immemorial.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study is entitled as "**Mathematical Anxiety among Secondary School Students in Relation to their Gender, Locality and Type of Schools.**"

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS USED

MATHEMATICAL ANXIETY has been defined as feeling of tension and anxiety that interfere with the manipulation of numbers and the solving of mathematical problems in a wide variety of ordinary life.

Gender means boys and girls students.

LOCALITY is used for making distinction between rural and urban area.

TYPES OF SCHOOL is referred to as Government and private school.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To compare the mathematical anxiety of secondary school students of Samba block with regard their gender.
2. To compare the mathematical anxiety secondary school students of Samba block with regard to their locality.
3. To compare the mathematical anxiety secondary school students of Samba block with regard to their locality.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- 1) There is no significant difference in the mathematical anxiety of secondary school students with regard to their gender (boys and girls).
- 2) There is no significant difference in the mathematical anxiety of secondary school students with regard to their locality (urban and rural).
- 3) There is no significant difference in the mathematical anxiety of secondary school students with regard to their type of schools (Government and Private).



DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study was confined to the 9th standard students of Samba block only.
2. The study was delimited to the government and private secondary school of Samba block only.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

For the present study, it was not possible for the investigator to get access to entire published and unpublished research in the field but still efforts were made to materialize the ideas discussed earlier. For literature search, the investigator visited different possible sources like; Library, Internet, Journals, Printed, as well as Non Printed Thesis and Dissertations. Also get lots of information regard subject from friends, experts and relatives. The Reviews of the related literature are discussed in Chronological Order:

STUDIES RELATED ON MATHEMATICAL ANXIETY

Wigfield and meece (1988) studied mathematical anxiety in elementary and secondary school students and he found that 9th grade students reported the same worry about the mathematics and 6th grade the least. Girls reported negative affective reactions to mathematics than did boys.

Ashcraft and Kirk (2001) studied the relationship between working memory, mathematical anxiety and performance and he found out individual's high mathematical anxiety demonstrated smaller working memory spans, especially when assessed with a computation based span task. This reduced working memory capacity led to pronounced increase in reaction time and errors when mental addition was performed concurrently with a memory load task.

Tapia (2004) conducted study on the relationship of mathematical anxiety and gender and found that gender had no effect on attitudes towards mathematical anxiety and gender and mathematical anxiety had no influence on attitudes towards math there was an overall significant effect of mathematical anxiety on self confidence, enjoyment and motivation with large effect size. Students with no math anxiety scored significantly higher in enjoyment than studies with high anxiety.

Venkatesh and Karimi (2010) conducted a research on mathematical anxiety, mathematics performance and overall academic achievement in high school students and found that there is significant difference in mathematical anxiety and academic achievement whereas there is no significant difference between boys and girls in mathematical performance and academic achievement.

Erdogen et al. (2011) conducted a study on prediction of high school students' mathematical anxiety by their achievement motivation and social comparison found that achievement motivation and social comparison are significant predictors of high school students' mathematics.

Devine et al. (2012) conducted research on gender differences in mathematical anxiety and relations to mathematics performances while controlling for test anxiety and he found that no gender differences emerged for mathematics performances but levels of mathematical anxiety and test anxiety were higher for girls and boys. Girls and boys showed a positive correlation between mathematical anxiety and test anxiety and negative correlation between mathematical anxiety and mathematics performance test anxiety was also negatively correlated with mathematics performances but this relationship was stronger for girls than boys.

Heciomeroglu (2013) conducted a study on elementary pre service teachers' Mathematical anxiety and mathematics teaching anxiety and results reveals that overall pre service teachers had low level of mathematics anxiety and mathematics teaching anxiety, mathematics anxiety had a statistically effect on mathematics teaching anxiety. Thus, the significant relationship between mathematics anxiety and mathematics teaching anxiety should be acknowledge by mathematics teachers educators.

Carla (2013) conducted a study on relationship between mathematics anxiety and multiple intelligence among rural and sub urban sixth grade students and found that gender has a significant impact on math anxiety and the need for further study to determine the relationship between math anxiety and a person's dominant intelligence.

STUDIES CONDUCTED ON MATHEMATICAL ANXIETY AND GENDER

Aiken (1970) highlighted that "no one would deny that sex can be an important moderator variable in the prediction of achievement from measures of attitude and anxiety". He further stated that "measures of attitude and anxiety may be better predictors of the mathematics achievements of females than that of males".

Betz (1978) and Brush (1978) in their respective studies, reported about gender difference in mathematics anxiety. They reported significant difference in mathematics anxiety of boys and girls.

Preston (1986) took a comprehensive study of mathematics anxiety and its relationship with other variables like sex, college, major, mathematics background, mathematics achievement, mathematics performance, mathematics avoidance, and self rating of mathematics ability. Data was collected from 173 college students in mathematics classroom. As a result of the study it was reported that male and female did not differ in mathematics anxiety levels. He also reported that there was a low relationship between mathematics performance and mathematics anxiety and finally reported that students with high level of mathematics anxiety rated them low on self rating of mathematics ability and higher on self rating of mathematics anxiety.



Cooper and Robinson (1989) in a similar type of study intended to find out the impact of gender on mathematics anxiety and they found that gender was not the cause for mathematics anxiety among students'. Further, they reported that, gender was not a significant factor for mathematical achievement, ability, and mathematics performance

Meece and Wigfield (1990) while studying mathematics anxiety of elementary and secondary school students found no gender difference in the structure of boys and girls responses to the statements on mathematics anxiety scale. Both boys and girls have responded in similar ways. Boys and girls did not differ on worry dimension, and both groups were equally concerned about doing well in mathematics. However, girls were found having more negative attitude towards Mathematics than the boys.

Garduno (2001) and Pajares and Kranzler (1994) in their study on mathematics self-efficacy and gender they found gender was not an intervening factor for mathematics anxiety among high school students

In a similar study on relationship between gender and mathematics anxiety, Meta analysis was done (Ma, 1999). The result of the study indicated that gender differences were not found statistically significant in mathematics anxiety.

Laily Abadi (2004) conducted a study to determine the level of mathematics anxiety and its relationship with students' self esteem and personality traits of mathematics teachers. MANOVA (multivariate analysis of variance) was used for data analysis. Significant gender difference in mathematics anxiety was reported. It was also reported that boys had more mathematics anxiety than the girls.

Baloglu and Kocak (2006) have highlighted anxiety as one of the most prevalent emotional problems associated with mathematics. In their study they tried to find the relationship between gender and mathematics anxiety. Sample consisted of 759 college students. Revised Mathematics Anxiety Scale (RMARS) and a set of three questions for demographic information were administered on students. As a result of their study, they reported that women have higher mathematics anxiety than men.

Baus and Welch (2008) have studied the effect of gender on mathematics anxiety. Another objective of their study was to find out the amount of variance of gender on mathematics anxiety and mathematics self-efficacy. Result of their study reported that women scored relatively higher (39.29 average) on mathematics anxiety scale than the men (34.50 average). For the next objective they reported that, sex predicted 2% of the variance in mathematics anxiety.

FulyaYuksel-Sahin (2008) in the study of mathematics anxiety among 4th and 5th grade elementary school students investigated the variation in mathematics anxiety according to a group of variables. Sample of the study comprised 249 students. Mathematics Anxiety Scale for Elementary School

Students and Personal Information Form were used as tools of data collection.

The variables other than Mathematics anxiety for which effect was observed were gender, grade level, liking Mathematics (subject), and liking teacher (Mathematics). For liking mathematics, information was collected regarding liking the mathematics subject or not liking the mathematics subject from the students.

Student's anxiety was observed and compared by dividing them into two groups who likes their mathematics teacher and one who don't like their mathematics teacher. Result of the study showed a significant difference between mathematics anxiety scores of male and female students ($t=2.11$, $p<0.05$, $df=247$). Female students scored significantly higher ($m=21.42$, $SD=8.94$) than male students' ($m=19.03$, $SD=8.84$).

Chinn (2009) reported gender difference in mathematics anxiety. It was also recorded that mathematics anxiety was rated lower among males than females.

Iossi (2009) on mathematics anxiety of bilingual community college students' data was gathered from 618 students (368 women and 250 men). A test was conducted to see the difference between mean AMAS scores of men and women students'. Mean score on AMAS for women ($M=21.3$ with $SD=7.4$) was significantly different ($t=2.50$) from the mean score, on AMAS for men ($M=19.7$ and $SD=7.7$). It was significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Venkatesh, and Karimi (2010) in their study of mathematics anxiety, mathematics performance and overall academic performance on 424 students (211 males and 213 females), reported a significant gender difference in mathematics anxiety ($t= 4.20$, $p<0.05$; $Mb=63.81$, $Sb=3.13$; $Mg= 69.85$, $Sg=9.37$). Difference in performance of boys and girls in mathematics achievement were not found to be significant ($t=0.27$, $p>0.05$).

Pourmoslemi, Erfani and Firoozfar (2013) took a study on mathematics anxiety, mathematics performance and gender difference among undergraduate students. Sample consisted of 275 undergraduate students (162 women and 113mean). They investigated the relationship between mathematics anxiety and gender. For the purpose of their study, they collected data regarding mathematics anxiety, mathematics evaluation anxiety and total mathematics anxiety. As a result of their study, they reported gender differences in mathematics anxiety among the students. The findings indicated that there is a significant difference between male and female students on the bases of their total mathematics anxiety and learning mathematics anxiety. Mean score for mathematics evaluation anxiety of female students (39.68) was greater than that of male (37.36) but the difference was not found to be significant. Hence this study reported gender difference in mathematics anxiety.



TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

In the present study, MATHEMATICS ANXIETY SCALE prepared and standardized by Dr. Ayatollah Karimi and Prof. S. Venkatesan in the year 2010 was employed to collect the data.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED

The statistical techniques are employed to give concise picture of the whole data for its better comprehensions and in this study suitable statistical procedures and techniques were applied to

analyse the data. In the present study the data was analysed by using:

- Mean
- Standard deviation
- Critical ratio/t value
- **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULT**

Domain-1 Mathematics Anxiety Test

TABLE.4.1

Significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of Secondary School Students with Regard to Their Gender (N=260)

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
Boys	128	45.41	9.20	0.21	0.05
Girls	132	45.65	8.85		

From the table 4.1, it can be clearly observed that the calculated t- value was found to be 0.21 is lesser than the table value 1.96 level; which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis no.1 i.e. there is no significant

difference in the mathematical test anxieties of secondary school students with regard to their gender. In other word it may be expressed that gender does not affect the mathematical test anxiety of secondary school students.

TABLE.4.2

Significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of Secondary School Students with Regard to Their Locality (N=260)

Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of significance
Rural	136	46.28	9.71	1.42	0.05
Urban	124	44.71	8.14		

It can be observed from the table 4.2 that the obtained t-value was found to be 1.42 which is less than the table value 1.96 level; which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is no significance difference in the anxieties of secondary school students with

regard to their locality (rural and urban) is accepted. It can be concluded that the locality does not affect the mathematical test anxiety among secondary school students. Hence, it can be interpreted that the level of mathematical test anxiety among the secondary school students are same with respect to locality.

TABLE.4.3

Significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of Secondary School Students with Regard to Their Type of Schools (N=260)

Type of Schools	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of significance
Govt.	113	44.77	8.26	1.22	0.05
Private	147	46.12	9.53		

Table 4.3 shows that the calculated t-value was found to be 1.22 which is less than the table value 1.96 levels and is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis i.e. there is no significant difference in the

mathematical test anxieties of secondary school students with regard to the type of schools. Hence, it can be interpreted that the level of mathematical anxiety among the secondary schools are same with respect to the type of schools.

DOMAIN -II NUMERICAL ANXIETY

TABLE.4.4

Significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of Secondary School Students with Regard to Their Gender (N=260)

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of significance
BOYS	128	37.14	8.71	4.5	0.05
GIRLS	132	41.73	7.72		

From the table no.4.4, it can be observed that the obtained t- value was found 4.5 which exceed the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that there

is a significant difference in the mathematical anxiety among the secondary school students with regard to their gender. Further, it indicates that the level of mathematical numerical



anxiety is significant among the boys and girls secondary school students. Hence, it may be pointed out that hypothesis stating that “There is no significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of secondary schools students with

regard to their gender” is rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the gender affects the mathematical numerical anxiety of secondary school students.

TABLE.4.5

Significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of Secondary School Students with Regard to Their Locality (N=260)

Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of significance
Rural	136	41.77	7.60	4.72	0.05
Urban	124	36.95	8.79		

From the table 4.5, it can be observed that the calculated t-value was found 4.72 which is greater than the table value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the numerical anxiety of secondary school students with regard to their locality. Hence, it may be pointed out that the hypothesis “There is no

significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of secondary school students with regard to their locality” is rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be interpreted that locality may affect the mathematical numerical anxiety of secondary school students.

TABLE.4.6

Significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of Secondary School Students with Regard to Their Type of Schools (N=260)

Type of School	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of significance
Govt.	113	39.73	9.16	0.42	0.05
Private	147	39.27	8.02		

The table 4.6 shows that the calculated t- value was found to be 0.42 which is less than the table value 1.96 levels and is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis” “There is no significant difference in the mathematical anxieties of secondary school students with regard to their type of schools” has been accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that the numerical anxiety of government and private secondary school students were found to have no significant difference. Therefore, it can be interpreted that there the school types do not affect the numerical anxiety of secondary schools students

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EDUCATION SYSTEM ON INDIAN CAMPUSES-A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The education system in Indian campuses faces multiple challenges that hinder its overall effectiveness and hinder the holistic development of students. This research paper aims to analyse and address these challenges while proposing suitable strategies and solutions to pave the way forward towards an effective and inclusive education system. The paper recommends reforms in curriculum design, teaching methodologies, assessment procedures, and infrastructure development, with a special focus on promoting critical thinking, creativity, and interdisciplinary learning. By addressing these challenges and implementing the proposed solutions, Indian campuses can foster an environment conducive to the growth and success of students.

KEYWORDS: holistic development, teaching methodologies, assessment procedures, critical thinking, interdisciplinary learning

1. INTRODUCTION

This research paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the challenges faced by the education system in Indian campuses and proposes effective strategies and solutions to address them. By adopting student-centered learning approaches, integrating technology, implementing curriculum reforms, providing adequate teacher training, and promoting inclusive education, Indian campuses can create an enabling environment for holistic student development. The successful implementation of the proposed solutions will pave the way forward, shaping a more effective and inclusive education system in Indian campuses, thus equipping the students with the necessary skills and knowledge to thrive in the dynamic global landscape.

2. CHALLENGES IN THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

2.1 Rote Learning and Lack of Critical Thinking

The Impact of Rote Learning and the Importance of Promoting Critical Thinking in the Education System:

The education system plays a crucial role in shaping a nation's future by imparting knowledge and skills to its citizens. However, one recurring challenge in many educational systems, including Indian campuses, is the overemphasis on rote learning and a lack of emphasis on critical thinking skills. This essay aims to discuss the detrimental effects of rote learning and highlight the significance of promoting critical thinking within the Indian education system. It will also suggest effective strategies and initiatives to address these issues and pave the way forward.

The drawbacks of rote learning

a. Limited retention: Rote learning predominantly focuses on memorization without understanding the underlying concepts. Students tend to forget the information quickly once the exams are over, thereby hindering their long-term retention.

b. Lack of knowledge application: Rote learning often fails to equip students with the necessary skills to apply their knowledge in real-life scenarios. This leads to rote-learned concepts being disconnected from practical contexts.

c. Suppression of creativity: Rote learning discourages independent thinking and creativity in students, as it places more importance on reproducing information accurately rather than encouraging innovation and critical analysis.

The role of critical thinking in education

a. Enhancement of problem-solving skills: Critical thinking fosters the ability to analyze and evaluate information objectively, leading to effective problem-solving skills that are invaluable in various professional and personal contexts.

b. Encouragement of independent thought: Critical thinking promotes independent and logical reasoning, enabling students to question existing ideas, challenge assumptions, and develop their own informed opinions.

c. Cultivation of lifelong learners: By developing critical thinking skills, students become self-motivated learners who actively seek knowledge and become equipped to adapt to a rapidly changing world.

Strategies to promote critical thinking

a. Curriculum reforms: The inclusion of activities, projects, and assignments that require critical thinking skills can be



integrated into the curriculum across different subjects and grade levels.

b. Active learning methodologies: Adopting student-centered approaches such as problem-based learning, case studies, and group discussions allows students to actively engage with the subject matter and develop critical thinking abilities.

c. Teacher training: Providing professional development opportunities for teachers to enhance their understanding of critical thinking strategies can help them effectively facilitate its development among students.

The prevalence of rote learning and the lack of emphasis on critical thinking in the Indian education system pose significant challenges. However, by recognizing the drawbacks of rote learning and highlighting the significance of critical thinking, the education system can be transformed to produce students who are equipped with essential skills for the future. Implementing necessary reforms, integrating critical thinking activities, and providing appropriate training to teachers are essential steps towards creating a more progressive and future-ready education system in India.

2.2 The Impact of Outdated Curriculum and Pedagogical Methods on the Education System: An Analysis

The education system plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of a nation. It is essential to ensure that the curriculum and pedagogical methods employed in educational institutions are up-to-date and effective. However, in many instances, the presence of outdated curriculum and pedagogical methods poses challenges to the successful delivery of education. This essay aims to explore the implications of such challenges on the education system and identify potential solutions to pave the way forward.

1. Impact of Outdated Curriculum

- Limited Relevance:** An outdated curriculum fails to address the changing needs of society, globalization, technological advancements, and emerging fields of knowledge.
- Lack of Critical Skills:** It hinders the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and adaptability among students.
- Inadequate Preparation for the Future:** Students may graduate with outdated knowledge and skills, which may limit their employability and hinder their ability to contribute effectively to society.

Impact of Pedagogical Methods

- Passive Learning:** Outdated pedagogical methods often focus on rote memorization and teacher-centered approaches, discouraging active engagement and critical analysis.
- Ineffective Skill Development:** Students may struggle to develop essential 21st-century skills, such as collaboration, communication, and digital literacy.
- Reduced Motivation:** Monotonous teaching methods can lead to a lack of motivation among students, resulting in disengagement and decreased academic performance.

Challenges Faced by the Education System

- Resistance to Change:** Implementing curriculum and pedagogical reforms encounters resistance from various stakeholders, including teachers, policymakers, and parents.
- Limited Resources:** Upgrading curriculum and implementing new pedagogical methods require adequate resources, including qualified educators, technology, and infrastructure.
- Standardization vs. Customization:** Striking a balance between national-level standardization and customization to cater to regional and individual needs poses a challenge.

Paving the Way Forward

- Curriculum Revision:** Regularly update curriculum to incorporate emerging knowledge, skills, and changing societal needs.
- Pedagogical Innovations:** Encourage student-centered approaches, project-based learning, flipped classrooms, and the integration of technology to enhance engagement and critical thinking.
- Professional Development:** Provide teachers with regular training, workshops, and resources to equip them with the necessary skills for the effective implementation of modern pedagogical practices.
- Stakeholder Collaboration:** Foster partnerships between educators, policymakers, parents, and students to collectively address the challenges and ensure a holistic transformation of the education system.

The presence of outdated curriculum and pedagogical methods presents significant challenges to the education system. To overcome these challenges and pave the way forward, it is crucial to prioritize curriculum revisions, embrace innovative pedagogical practices, invest in professional development, and foster collaboration among stakeholders. By addressing these issues, the education system can equip students with the necessary knowledge, skills, and competencies to thrive in the dynamically changing world and contribute meaningfully to society.

2.3 Inadequate Infrastructure and Resources in the Education System: Exploring Challenges and Potential Solutions

The Indian education system serves as the backbone for the nation's growth and development. However, one of the major hindrances faced by this system is the issue of inadequate infrastructure and resources. This essay aims to delve into the challenges posed by this problem and propose potential solutions to address it effectively.

Challenges

- Insufficient physical infrastructure:** Many educational institutions in India lack basic facilities, such as classrooms, laboratories, libraries, and playgrounds. This hampers the overall learning experience and limits students' access to quality education.



2. Limited availability of teaching resources: Inadequate availability of textbooks, teaching aids, and technological resources impedes effective teaching and learning. This disparity particularly affects students in rural and marginalized areas, exacerbating educational inequity.
3. Overcrowded classrooms: The student-to-teacher ratio in India is often imbalanced, leading to overcrowded classrooms. This inhibits personalized attention, interaction, and engagement among students, hindering their academic growth.
4. Inadequate teacher training and support: Teachers play a crucial role in shaping the future of students. However, many educators in India lack adequate training, support, and professional development opportunities. This affects their ability to deliver high-quality instruction and adapt to changing educational practices.

Potential Solutions

1. Infrastructural development: Governments at various levels should allocate sufficient funds to improve the physical infrastructure of educational institutions. This includes constructing new classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and providing access to clean water and sanitation facilities.
2. Enhancing technological resources: Embracing technology by introducing computer labs, multimedia tools, and educational software can enhance the learning experience. This requires investments in robust internet connectivity and digital infrastructure.
3. Improving access to teaching resources: Measures should be taken to ensure equitable access to textbooks, digital learning materials, and teaching aids across all regions. This can be achieved through collaborations between government bodies, publishers, NGOs, and corporate entities.
4. Reducing student-teacher ratio: Hiring and training additional teachers can help reduce overcrowding in classrooms. This will allow teachers to provide personalized attention and facilitate better student-teacher interactions.
5. Teacher training and professional development: Regular training programs should be conducted to upgrade the skills and knowledge of teachers. These programs should focus on pedagogical techniques, integration of technology, and innovative teaching methods to enhance the quality of education.

Inadequate infrastructure and resources pose significant challenges to the Indian education system. However, by strategically addressing these issues, we can pave the way for a more inclusive and effective learning environment. Investing in physical infrastructure, enhancing technological resources, improving access to teaching materials, reducing student-teacher ratios, and providing robust teacher training programs are essential steps toward transforming the education landscape in India.

2.4 Assessment Bias and Overemphasis on Examinations

Two major issues that adversely affect the education system are assessment bias and overemphasis on examinations. Let's us discuss, how these issues create negative impacts in the education system.

Assessment bias is a phenomenon where the educators unconsciously and inadvertently show partiality or favoritism towards students of a certain gender, race, ethnicity, class or background. This happens when the teachers have preconceived notions about the students or the communities they belong to, and this affects their grading and assessment. Assessment bias can prevent students from getting a fair evaluation of their skills and abilities and can negatively influence their academic performance. For example, a teacher might grade an essay differently based on the gender of the student, which can result in a lower grade for the female student despite her work being of high quality.

On the other hand, there is also an overemphasis on examinations in the education system. Examinations are seen as the only way to evaluate students' knowledge and abilities, and they hold immense importance in determining a student's academic performance. However, this approach neglects other essential skills that are not tested in examinations, such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and creativity. The excessive focus on examinations often leads to anxiety among students, and the fear of failure can become overwhelming, which can negatively impact their mental health and overall well-being.

Moreover, the overemphasis on examinations also forces teachers and students to take shortcuts in the learning process. Instead of understanding the concepts and developing deep knowledge of the subject, students resort to memorising and rote learning, which reduces their ability to apply their knowledge in practical situations effectively. As a result, students might perform well in exams but may lack the skills and experience needed to succeed in their careers.

Assessment bias and overemphasis on examinations are pressing issues in the education system worldwide. These problems need to be addressed through active efforts such as teacher training in cultural awareness, diversity and inclusion, reforming the evaluation system, and assigning more significant importance to practical learning. By addressing these issues, we can create a more inclusive and comprehensive education system that can equip students with all the necessary skills and knowledge to realize their full potential.

2.5 Socioeconomic disparities and inequality

Socioeconomic disparities refer to the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities due to differences in socioeconomic status. In the education system, these disparities can manifest in a number of ways, including:

1. Funding: Schools in low-income areas often receive less funding than schools in wealthier areas, which can lead to inadequate resources and lower-quality education.
2. Access to resources: Students from low-income backgrounds may lack access to educational resources



such as computers, textbooks, and tutoring services, which can further exacerbate achievement gaps.

3. **Teacher quality:** Schools in low-income areas may have a harder time recruiting and retaining high-quality teachers, which can impact student outcomes.
4. **Curriculum:** Students from low-income backgrounds may be less likely to have access to rigorous coursework and advanced classes, which can limit their academic options.
5. **Discipline:** Low-income students and students of color are often subject to harsher discipline policies, which can negatively impact their educational experiences.

These disparities can have long-term effects on students, including lower levels of academic achievement, decreased motivation to learn, and limited opportunities for post-secondary education and employment. Addressing these disparities requires a comprehensive approach that addresses structural inequities and provides resources and support to help students from diverse backgrounds succeed.

Socioeconomic disparities and inequality in the education system are complex issues with far-reaching consequences. Some key disparities include differences in access to quality education, resources, and educational outcomes based on a student's socioeconomic background.

Here are some solutions to address these disparities

1. **Equitable Funding:** Ensure that schools in economically disadvantaged areas receive adequate funding to provide quality education. This can involve redistributing resources and increasing funding for schools in need.
2. **Early Childhood Education:** Expanding access to high-quality early childhood education can help level the playing field and ensure all students start their educational journey on equal footing.
3. **Teacher Training and Support:** Invest in teacher training and support programs, especially in underserved areas. Highly qualified and motivated teachers can make a significant difference in student outcomes.
4. **Reducing Class Size:** Smaller class sizes can lead to more personalized attention for students, which is particularly important in schools with high poverty rates.
5. **Community Involvement:** Encourage community involvement in schools, creating partnerships with local organizations and parents to provide additional resources and support.
6. **Access to Technology:** Ensure students have access to digital resources and technology, especially in the era of remote learning, to prevent a digital divide.
7. **Scholarships and Financial Aid:** Make higher education more accessible by offering scholarships and financial aid for students from low-income backgrounds.
8. **Mentoring and Support Programs:** Implement mentorship and support programs for at-risk students to help them stay engaged and succeed in their education.
9. **Curriculum Reform:** Develop inclusive and culturally relevant curricula that reflect the diversity of the student

population and promote a more inclusive and equitable learning environment.

10. **Data Collection and Accountability:** Regularly collect and analyze data on student outcomes, and hold educational institutions accountable for addressing disparities and improving outcomes for all students.
11. **Parental Education and Involvement:** Provide resources and support for parents to be actively engaged in their child's education.
12. **Policy Reforms:** Advocate for policy changes at the local, state, and national levels to address systemic inequalities in education.

These solutions should be part of a comprehensive approach to addressing socioeconomic disparities in the education system. It's important to acknowledge that no single solution can completely eliminate these disparities, but a combination of strategies can work to create a more equitable education system.

3. STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

3.1 Promoting student-centred learning approach:

Promoting student-centred learning approach is an effective method of teaching that puts the focus on the students' learning. This approach encourages students to participate actively in the learning process, thereby leading to better retention and comprehension. Let us discuss promoting student-centred learning approach in more detail.

To begin with, promoting student-centred learning entails shifting the focus from the teacher to the student. It involves creating an environment that encourages students to take charge of their learning rather than being passive learners. Therefore, the teacher becomes a facilitator rather than a lecturer.

One of the key advantages of promoting student-centred learning approach is that students can learn at their own pace. Different students learn differently, and student-centred learning accommodates these differences. For instance, some students are visual learners, while others are tactile learners. A student-centred approach will have different activities that cater to all types of learners.

Promoting student-centred learning approach also allows students to take ownership of their learning. They can explore, discover, and learn based on their interests and needs. Consequently, students become more motivated to learn because they are actively engaged in the process rather than being passive learners of what they are told.

Moreover, promoting student-centred learning approach enables students to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. These skills are vital in today's world where problem-solving abilities are highly sought after. Encouraging students to think critically and solve problems for themselves allows them to develop these skills and apply them in their lives.

Promoting student-centred learning approach is an effective method of teaching because it allows students to take ownership



of their learning, learn at their own pace, develop problem-solving skills, and become more motivated to learn. Teachers should, therefore, adopt this approach to create a conducive environment that fosters lifelong learning.

3.2 Integration of technology in education

The integration of technology in education has numerous advantages that positively impact student learning. It opens up doors to vast information resources, allows for personalized learning experiences, fosters creativity and collaboration, and develops essential digital literacy skills. However, it is important to address challenges such as potential distractions and the digital divide. By implementing appropriate strategies, we can harness the potential of technology to enhance education and prepare students for success in the digital era.

1. Enhancing Learning Experiences

Integrating technology into education opens up a plethora of possibilities for enhancing learning experiences. Educational platforms and digital resources provide access to a vast amount of information, making it easier for students to explore subjects in depth. Interactive multimedia, educational apps, and virtual simulations create immersive environments that engage students and foster a deeper understanding of complex concepts. Moreover, technology allows for personalized learning experiences, adapting content to students' individual needs and learning styles.

2. Promoting Collaboration

Technology integration also facilitates collaboration among students, enabling them to work together on projects and assignments irrespective of geographical boundaries. Online platforms and communication tools provide avenues for real-time interaction, teamwork, and knowledge sharing. Collaborative tasks encourage students to develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and communication skills, essential for success in the digital age. By leveraging technology, students can engage in peer-to-peer learning, global discussions, and cultural exchange, broadening their perspectives and creating a more interconnected world.

3. Developing Essential Skills

Integrating technology in education aligns with the shift towards skill-based education. It enables students to develop and enhance essential skills required for the 21st-century workforce. Technology empowers students to become digitally literate, equipping them with the ability to navigate and critically evaluate information, as well as adapt to rapidly changing technology. Additionally, it cultivates creativity and innovation, as students leverage digital tools to express their ideas and problem-solve. Collaboration and communication skills are honed through online teamwork, discussions, and presentations, preparing students for the collaborative work environments they will encounter in their future careers.

The integration of technology in education is crucial for curriculum reforms and skill-based education. It enriches learning experiences, promotes collaboration, and develops essential skills necessary for success in the digital age.

Educational institutions must embrace technology as a catalyst for progressive change and adopt pedagogical strategies that incorporate technology effectively. However, it is essential to ensure equitable access to technology and digital resources, bridging the digital divide among students. By embracing technology as an enabler of education, we can empower learners, preparing them to thrive and contribute meaningfully in our fast-paced, technology-driven world.

3.3 Curriculum Reforms and Skill-based Education

Curriculum reforms are essential for contemporary education systems to keep up with the changing world. The traditional method of teaching that focused solely on academics is no longer sufficient in preparing students for the modern world. The current era demands that schools produce graduates who are equipped with practical skills that can help them succeed in the workforce and contribute positively to the society they live in. As a result, skill-based education has become critical.

Curriculum Reforms

Curriculum reforms refer to the changes made to the content, structure, and organization of an education system. These reforms aim to improve the way students are taught and to make education more relevant to their lives. Curriculum reforms redefine the goals and objectives of an education system and attempt to create a curriculum that is relevant to the students' needs.

Curriculum reforms recognize that students require a diverse set of skills to succeed in the modern world. The traditional curriculum has been criticized for being too focused on academic subjects, and not providing students with practical skills that can help them succeed in the workforce. Curriculum reforms address this criticism by incorporating practical skills training into the curriculum. These skills include teamwork, problem-solving, critical thinking, and communication, among others. The curriculum reforms help to ensure that students are not just acquiring academic knowledge but learning practical skills that enable them to apply the knowledge in a real-world setting.

The Importance of Skill-Based Education

Skill-based education is essential for the 21st-century student. Employers are increasingly looking for graduates who possess a range of practical skills. These skills are necessary for graduates to compete effectively in the workforce and ensure that they are job-ready. Skill-based education prepares students for the challenges of the modern world by equipping them with practical skills such as problem-solving, decision-making, teamwork, and effective communication.

The emerging fields in the job market demand skilled professionals who can use technology, data, and problem-solving skills to drive innovation. Skill-based education programs that incorporate these skills into the curriculum are designed to help students thrive in such a competitive market.



3.4 Teacher Training and Professional Development

Teacher training and professional development are critically important in the education system for several reasons:

1. **Quality Education:** Well-trained teachers are more effective in delivering quality education. They have the knowledge and skills necessary to engage students, adapt to various learning styles, and provide a well-rounded learning experience.
2. **Student Achievement:** Teacher quality is one of the most significant factors influencing student achievement. Teachers who continually improve their skills can positively impact student outcomes.
3. **Adapting to Diverse Needs:** Effective professional development helps teachers adapt to the diverse needs of their students, including those with different learning styles, abilities, and backgrounds.
4. **Innovation and Technology:** Continuous training keeps teachers up-to-date with the latest educational technologies and teaching methods, enabling them to integrate innovative approaches into their classrooms.
5. **Curriculum Changes:** As curricula evolve, teachers need ongoing training to implement new standards and teaching materials effectively.
6. **Improved Classroom Management:** Professional development can enhance teachers' classroom management skills, creating a more productive and positive learning environment.
7. **Enhanced Student Engagement:** Well-trained teachers can employ a variety of strategies to engage students, making learning more interesting and meaningful.
8. **Addressing Special Education Needs:** Training helps teachers better support students with special needs and learning disabilities, ensuring inclusivity in the classroom.
9. **Lifelong Learning:** By modeling a commitment to lifelong learning, teachers encourage their students to embrace a similar attitude towards education.
10. **Teacher Retention:** Quality professional development can improve job satisfaction and reduce teacher turnover, which is crucial for the stability and effectiveness of schools.
11. **Adaptation to Educational Trends:** Teachers must stay current with evolving educational trends, theories, and research to remain effective educators.
12. **Evaluation and Accountability:** Teacher training can help establish clear evaluation criteria and accountability measures, which benefit both teachers and students.

In summary, teacher training and professional development are essential components of a successful education system. They empower educators to meet the diverse needs of their students, adapt to changes in education, and continually strive for excellence in teaching, ultimately leading to improved student outcomes and a more effective educational experience.

3.5 Case studies and best practices

Case studies and best practices in the education system offer valuable insights into what works well in different educational contexts. Here are a few notable examples:

1. **Finland's Education System:** Finland is often cited for its high-performing education system. Key elements include well-trained teachers, a focus on individualized learning, minimal standardized testing, and an emphasis on play-based learning in the early years.
2. **Singapore's Mathematics Curriculum:** Singapore's approach to teaching mathematics has gained recognition for its effectiveness. It emphasizes a deep understanding of mathematical concepts, problem-solving, and visual representation, and it provides strong teacher training.
3. **PISA Top Performers:** Countries like Japan, South Korea, and Canada consistently rank highly in the PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) tests. They often share features such as rigorous curriculum standards, well-qualified teachers, and a strong emphasis on student discipline and effort.
4. **Project-Based Learning in the U.S.:** Some U.S. schools have successfully implemented project-based learning, which encourages students to work on real-world projects that promote critical thinking, problem-solving, and teamwork.
5. **Montessori Education:** The Montessori approach is renowned for its child-centered, individualized, and hands-on learning. It emphasizes student independence and self-directed learning.
6. **Finnish Teacher Training:** Finland's teacher training programs are often considered a best practice. They have a rigorous selection process, extensive pedagogical training, and a focus on research and practical teaching experience.
7. **Educational Technology in Estonia:** Estonia is known for its innovative use of technology in education. It provides digital textbooks, e-learning platforms, and coding classes in schools, promoting digital literacy.
8. **Inclusive Education in Canada:** Canada has made significant strides in inclusive education, ensuring that students with disabilities are integrated into regular classrooms. This promotes diversity and equal opportunities for all students.
9. **Character Education in South Korea:** South Korea places a strong emphasis on character education, teaching values like respect, discipline, and responsibility alongside academic subjects.
10. **Community Engagement in Australia:** Some Australian schools involve the community in education by creating partnerships with local organizations, businesses, and parents. This fosters a sense of shared responsibility for student success.

These case studies and best practices offer valuable lessons and inspiration for educators and policymakers worldwide. They demonstrate the importance of a holistic approach to education, teacher training, student-centered learning, and a focus on quality over quantity in terms of curriculum and assessment.



4. IMPLIMENTATION AND WAY FORWARD

4.1 Role of Government and Policy Reforms

The Indian education system faces various challenges, including issues related to access, quality, and equity. To address these challenges, government and policy reforms are crucial.

Here's a summary of the roles of the government and the necessary reforms:

1. *Access to Education*:

- Role of Government: Ensure that education is accessible to all, especially marginalized groups, by providing infrastructure and financial support.

- Policy Reforms: Implement policies to increase enrollment rates, reduce dropout rates, and make education more affordable through scholarships and incentives.

2. *Quality of Education*:

- Role of Government: Improve the quality of teaching and infrastructure in schools and higher education institutions.

- Policy Reforms: Focus on teacher training and development, curriculum reforms, and better assessment methods to enhance the quality of education.

3. *Vocational and Skill Development*:

- Role of Government: Promote vocational and skill-based education to prepare students for the job market.

- Policy Reforms: Create a curriculum that aligns with industry needs and encourages partnerships with the private sector to provide practical training.

4. *Teacher Training and Quality*:

- Role of Government: Invest in teacher training programs to equip educators with modern teaching methods and technologies.

- Policy Reforms: Set standards for teacher qualifications, create continuous professional development opportunities, and revise teacher recruitment procedures.

5. *Digital Education*:

- Role of Government: Promote the use of technology for education and ensure internet connectivity in rural areas.

- Policy Reforms: Develop e-learning resources, digital infrastructure, and policies to regulate online education.

6. *Inclusive Education*:

- Role of Government: Ensure that education is inclusive, addressing the needs of students with disabilities and diverse backgrounds.

- Policy Reforms: Implement policies that promote inclusive classrooms, allocate resources for special education, and raise awareness of inclusive practices.

7. *Higher Education and Research*:

- Role of Government: Invest in higher education institutions and research centres to foster innovation and knowledge creation.

- Policy Reforms: Promote research and development, international collaborations, and autonomy for universities to enhance the quality of higher education.

8. *Assessment and Evaluation*:

- Role of Government: Develop reliable and fair assessment methods that encourage holistic learning.

- Policy Reforms: Revise examination systems to reduce stress, emphasize practical skills, and use assessments as tools for learning rather than just for grading.

9. *Regulation and Governance*:

- Role of Government: Ensure transparent and effective governance of educational institutions, both public and private.

- Policy Reforms: Establish strong regulatory bodies, improve accountability, and reduce bureaucratic hurdles for educational institutions.

10. *Financial Allocation*:

- Role of Government: Allocate a sufficient budget for education, taking into account the diverse needs of different regions and levels of education.

- Policy Reforms: Ensure that education receives a substantial portion of the national budget and distribute funds equitably.

These government roles and policy reforms are essential to transform the Indian education system, making it more inclusive, of higher quality, and aligned with the needs of the 21st century. It requires a comprehensive, long-term commitment to improving education at all levels.

4.2 Stakeholder engagement and collaboration

Stakeholder engagement and collaboration are vital components of making meaningful changes in the Indian education system. In a diverse and complex educational landscape like India, involving various stakeholders is essential to ensure that reforms are effective and inclusive. Here are some key stakeholders and their roles in the process:

1. *Government*:

- Role: The government plays a central role in education policy, funding, and regulation.

- Collaboration: Collaboration with other stakeholders such as educators, parents, and experts is crucial to develop and implement effective policies and reforms.

2. *Educators*:

- Role: Teachers and school administrators are at the forefront of delivering education.

- Collaboration: Involving teachers in...

4.3 Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms play a crucial role in effecting positive changes in the Indian education system. These mechanisms are essential for assessing the impact of policies and reforms, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring accountability. Here's an exploration of their roles:

1. *Assessing Policy Impact*:

- Monitoring: Regular data collection and assessment of key educational indicators, such as enrolment rates, dropout rates, and student performance, help evaluate the impact of education policies and reforms.

2. *Identifying Gaps and Challenges*:

- Evaluation: Systematic evaluation processes can pinpoint weaknesses and challenges in the education system. For example, it can reveal disparities in access, quality, and learn in...

Long-term sustainability and continuous improvement are indeed critical factors for making the Indian education system better.



4.4 Factors contribute to positive changes in the system:

1. *Stability and Consistency*:

- Sustainability: Long-term sustainability ensures stability in educational policies and practices. Continuous changes can disrupt the learning process. A stable system provides a consistent environment for students and educators.

2. *Goal Achievement*:

- Continuous Improvement: It allows the education system to set clear goals and work toward achieving them gradually. Regular assessments and adjustments help in reaching these objectives.

3. *Resource Allocation*:

- Sustainability: A sustainable system ...

Here's a recap of the challenges and proposed solutions needed to make changes in the Indian education system:

Challenges:

1. *Access Disparities*: Unequal access to education, particularly in rural and marginalized areas.

2. *Quality of Education*: Varied quality of education, with a need for improvement in teaching standards.

3. *Teacher Shortages*: A shortage of well-qualified and motivated teachers.

4. *Curriculum Relevance*: Curriculum misalignment with the needs of the job market and modern skills.

5. *Standardized Testing*: Overemphasis on standardized testing, leading to a narrow focus on rote memorization.

6. *Inclusivity*: Challenges in providing education for students with disabilities and diverse backgrounds.

5.5 To create better campuses in the Indian education system, a visionary approach is needed. Here's a vision for improving educational campuses in India:

1. *State-of-the-Art Infrastructure*: Campuses should be equipped with modern infrastructure, including well-designed classrooms, advanced laboratories, libraries, and recreational areas. A focus on green and sustainable buildings can lead to environmentally friendly campuses.

2. *Digital Integration*: Implement advanced technology to enhance the learning environment. Smart classrooms, digital libraries, and campus-wide Wi-Fi should be standard features.

3. *Safety and Security*: Ensure a safe and secure campus environment. This includes measures such as well-trained security personnel, CCTV surveillance, and a system for rapid emergency response.

4. *Inclusive Design*: Create campuses that are accessible to all, regardless of physical abilities. Ramps, elevators, and other accommodations should be readily available.

5. *Cultural and Arts Spaces*: Foster creativity and cultural expression by providing dedicated spaces for the arts, such as theaters, galleries, and music rooms.

6. *Recreational Facilities*: Develop sports facilities that encourage physical activity and the pursuit of athletic excellence. These facilities should cater to a variety of sports and fitness activities.

7. *Green Campuses*: Embrace sustainable practices, including the use of renewable energy sources, waste recycling, and green landscaping. Campuses should be models of environmental responsibility.

8. *Research and Innovation Hubs*: Encourage innovation and research by providing state-of-the-art laboratories, research centers, and collaborative spaces for interdisciplinary work.

9. *Global Learning Opportunities*: Create partnerships with international institutions to offer exchange programs and global learning opportunities for students and faculty.

10. *Holistic Learning Environment*: Promote holistic development by including spaces for meditation, reflection, and wellness activities.

11. *Community Engagement*: Make campuses open and welcoming to the local community, with events, workshops, and resources that benefit both students and residents.

12. *Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives*: Implement policies that promote diversity, inclusion, and equity on campus, creating an environment where every student feels valued.

13. *Professional Development Centers*: Establish centers for teacher training, faculty development, and lifelong learning for staff and faculty members.

14. *Entrepreneurship and Incubation Centers*: Support student startups and entrepreneurship by providing incubation spaces and mentorship.

15. *Alumni Engagement*: Foster strong connections with alumni who can contribute to the campus's growth and development.

16. *Global Recognition*: Aim for global recognition, attracting students and faculty from around the world and fostering an international learning community.

4.5 The Vision for improving educational campuses in India

This vision for Indian educational campuses prioritizes providing students with the best possible environment for learning, personal growth, and innovation. By investing in campuses that reflect this vision, India can create a vibrant educational ecosystem that prepares students for success in the 21st century.

In recent times, education has become one of the most critical factors determining the future of a nation. India, being one of the largest democracies in the world, needs to reform its education system to remain competitive in the global arena. The current scenario of the Indian education system is not very vibrant, and it needs significant changes to meet the modern-day needs of students. India's education system has had its fair share of problems, ranging from lack of investment in education to lack of appropriate teaching techniques.

The vision for the Indian campus education system should aim at creating an environment that is conducive to the holistic development of students. The vision should encompass several areas, including infrastructure, pedagogy, curriculum, and inclusivity.

Firstly, a significant focus should be on building well-equipped infrastructure to support a quality education system. The infrastructure must include sufficient classrooms, libraries, laboratories, sports fields, and other necessary amenities. The classrooms should be technology-enabled with the latest multimedia tools and equipment that can support interactive and collaborative learning. The laboratories should be equipped with the latest technology to support scientific research,



innovation, and experimentation. The libraries should be well-stocked with books, journals, and online resources that are regularly updated.

Secondly, improving the pedagogy is essential for the education system to be effective. The pedagogy should be student-centric, and the teaching should aim at developing critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills. Emphasis must also be given to practical learning and experiential learning. The role of the teacher should be more of a facilitator and mentor than an authoritarian figure. The pedagogy should also incorporate project-based learning, case studies, industry interaction, and internship opportunities to enable students to get hands-on experience.

Thirdly, the curriculum should be revised to make it more relevant, practical, and future-oriented. The curriculum should be reviewed regularly and updated to keep up with the changing times. There should be a focus on skill development and vocational education, which will make the students job-ready. The curriculum should also promote scientific temper, social responsibility, and ethical values.

Lastly, inclusivity is an essential aspect of the vision for the Indian campus education system. The education system must ensure that all students, irrespective of their social, economic, and cultural background, get equal opportunities. Special attention must be given to students with disabilities, and the infrastructure and teaching methods should be modified to cater to their needs. The education system must also be sensitive to issues of gender, caste, and religion and promote diversity and inclusion.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the vision for the Indian campus education system should aim at creating an education system that can cater to the needs of students, is future-oriented, and fosters inclusive learning. The system should embrace technology, promote innovation, encourage critical thinking, and provide practical learning opportunities to students. The education system must be holistic, where students learn not only the academic subjects but also life skills that will enable them to be responsible and productive members of society.

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LIVED EXPERIENCES OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS ON CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT DURING IN-PERSON CLASSES: AN INQUIRY

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14748>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14748

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this phenomenological inquiry is to explore and describe the lived experiences of elementary teachers concerning classroom management during in-person classes in the division of Davao De Oro. This is a qualitative research design that utilizes a phenomenological approach. Purposive sampling was used to gather participants. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted in data collection. Thematic analysis and data coding was employed to analyze the gathered data. In the experiences of the elementary teachers, four themes emerged: employing varied teaching and learning strategies, employing varied classroom management strategies, handling students' varied attitudes and behavior, and dealing with poor attention span of students. As to the coping mechanisms, seven themes emerged: involving parents in addressing issues and concerns of students, seeking advice from colleagues and superiors, having self-management in dealing with challenges, implementing classroom strategy based on students' needs and style, applying a reward system, having patience in dealing with students' varied classroom behavior, and sharing experiences with family and colleagues. With regards to the insights, five themes emerged: find strategies to address students' abilities and behaviors, setting goals and limitations in the classroom, wide understanding of the student's situation, teaching entails dedication and sincerity, and effective classroom management.

KEYWORDS: classroom management, education, in-person classes, phenomenological approach

INTRODUCTION

The transition from online classes to in-person classes presented new challenges. Maintaining classroom order has become particularly challenging due to the changes accompanying this transition. Moreover, as they have grown accustomed to more freedom at home, some students have forgotten how to communicate with and respect their teachers and peers. Consequently, students and teachers today face difficulties in adapting to the in-person classroom setting.

In India, the students have returned to their classes. However, teachers face significant challenges regarding maintaining classroom discipline, student attendance, attentiveness, and preventing dropouts (Sajeevan et al., 2022). Also, in Turkey, teachers struggle to maintain control over their classes as they shift back to in-person classes. Teachers struggle to engage pupils, hold their attention, manage their conduct, enforce rules, and change their cognitive and social abilities (Gulmez, 2022). In Georgia, as they shift back to in-person classes, teachers are weary of doing situations where they no longer feel like teachers and are more like behavior managers. The student's conduct in class has worsened, challenging teachers by displaying behaviors such as fighting, disobedience, tardiness, and a general failure to follow instructions (Downey, 2022).

In the Philippines, public schools returned to in-person classes this school year. The primary classroom challenges that many public-school teachers are now dealing with include student attitudes like inactive and rudeness toward teachers. (Chen,

2022). In addition, Hernando-Malipot (2022) mentioned that as some children had not attended school for over two years, some of them may not be ready for in-person instruction, which caused teachers to deal with behavioral issues. In the Davao de Oro Division, teachers face difficulty in managing their classrooms. With the new school year and the resumption of face-to-face classes, most students have shown unfavorable psychological well-being, intellectual ability, and attitude. Students have become increasingly disobedient, and disrespectful toward teachers.

The urgency of this study arises from the current education situation, where all schools are transitioning back to in-person classes. Thus, it is vital to immediately address issues related to students shifting back to in-person classes. In addition, as an elementary teacher, my curiosity and interest urge me to conduct this research. This study is a phenomenology that focuses on the classroom management of elementary teachers' lived experiences during in-person classes.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this phenomenological inquiry is to explore and describe the lived experiences of elementary teachers concerning classroom management during in-person classes in the division of Davao De Oro. At this stage of research, lived experiences of elementary teachers on classroom management encompass their challenges, coping mechanisms, and insights during in-person classes.



RESEARCH QUESTION

The study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the lived experiences of elementary teachers on classroom management during in-person classes?
2. How did elementary teachers cope with the challenges encountered in classroom management during in-person classes?
3. What insights can be drawn from the experiences of elementary teachers regarding classroom management during in-person classes that can be shared with others?

METHODS

This is a qualitative research design and utilizes a phenomenological approach. A qualitative research approach was chosen for this study because it aimed to explore the actual practices and experiences of elementary teachers during in-person classes. This approach delved into non-numerical data gaining insights into elementary teachers' experiences, strategies, and perspectives in classroom management during in-person classes. Also, phenomenology was appropriate since it focused on elementary teachers' experiences in classroom management during in-person classes. This helped to completely comprehend and interpret the participants' experiences in this phenomenon when everyone's viewpoints, experiences, and techniques were considered.

This study adhered to the view of Creswell et al. (2018) that having 3 to 10 participants is adequate to saturate the information in conducting this qualitative inquiry. The research participant was solely focused on grade 3 with 14 teachers from the Division of Davao De Oro. Seven (7) participants in focus group discussion, and seven participants for in-depth interviews. Also, purposive sampling was used to identify participants who are likely to have specific characteristics and experiences in classroom management during in-person classes and are willing to share.

Moreover, in this study, coding and thematic analysis were used to reveal themes in the text by evaluating word meanings and sentence structure (Medelyan, 2019). Data coding translates acquired information or observations into meaningful, coherent categories. It summarizes and represents data to systematically describe the recorded or seen phenomena (Allen, 2017). Thematic analysis is a technique for analyzing qualitative research data. It often serves to refer to interviews and transcripts. Six processes, including familiarization, coding, topic generation, theme analysis, theme definition and labeling, and theme reporting, make up the standard procedure for thematic analysis (Caulfield, 2019).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Classroom Management

Classroom management is an essential duty of teachers. To manage a classroom, one must consider various factors, including but not limited to routines, scheduling, physical set-up, teacher-student interactions, learning patterns, and teaching (Cooper & Scott, 2017). In the study of Burden (2020), it is believed that classroom management style relates to how teachers engage with their students and the degree of control they exert over them. Thus, physical, emotional, mental, and

intellectual boundaries must be established to manage a classroom effectively. Soika (2020) emphasized that there is no one-size-fits-all answer for addressing a diverse variety of abilities and strengths in your classroom. As a teacher, to effectively instruct, it is necessary to modify pedagogical approaches to accommodate diverse learning styles, student demographics, and a range of situational factors.

Also, Diniatulhaq, Oktaria, and Abbas (2020) emphasized that classroom management enhances students. Conducive learning settings improve learning outcomes and help students learn smoothly. Good teachers help students learn. Therefore, teachers must recognize, and value students' features and needs. Thus, classroom management includes all a teacher's tools and methods. Ahmed, Ambreen, and Hussain (2018) mentioned that successful classroom management involves arranging activities, defining rules, and finding ways to enforce them. Students must follow the rules to be productive, which is crucial to classroom management. The study by Retnaningtyas (2018) said that classroom management tactics are teaching methods. A suitable classroom management method helps students think critically. Students learn to think about, create, and solve problems through a teacher's communication. These skills are not merely taught in class. The instruction shapes them too.

In-person Classes Modality

In-person classes are regarded as a traditional style of instruction since the teacher and students are all in the classroom simultaneously. Generally, this would entail all students being physically present with the teacher (K-state, n.d). Also, this means students and teachers are in the classroom together. Active participation, timely feedback, and socio-emotional learning are possible (Llego, n.d). Sitting face-to-face enhances learning and creativity, especially while learning complicated physical skills that should be harder. Hence, in-person participation may foster innovation and individuality instead of copying the teacher (Dean, 2022).

In the study by Ramos (2022), it was noted that the return to in-person learning was a welcome departure from routine for both teachers and students. A teacher could not contain her enthusiasm upon reuniting with her pupils. One first-grade group said that the simulation and the regular mental health sessions with the younger students made it easier for them to adhere to the health requirements. Similarly, a study by Salamuddin (2021) found that in-person learning materials help students understand the subject, text, vocabulary, and other learning areas and get familiar with data analysis to accomplish lesson objectives. Teachers' observations revealed it. Teachers deliver timely feedback and direct guidance on school-related issues. So, learning in person is beneficial. It is cheap because it physically involves students and teachers in learning.

On the other hand, the most significant drawback of traditional classroom instruction is the increased likelihood of catching a disease like COVID-19. Students and teachers may find it difficult to adjust to the new requirements and regulations that have been implemented (Guerra, 2022). Consequently, teachers described returning to in-person classes as demanding, which may reduce their self-efficacy, stress them out, and make them question their abilities as teachers. As a result of the emotional



difficulties of providing in-person education during the pandemic, teachers experienced dread, worry, stress, and self-doubt. Educational issues related to student achievement, absenteeism, and increasing responsibility caused teachers to have issues with their capacity to teach in-person classes (Phillips, 2022). As well as the study by Bakir, Humpherys, and Dana (2020) also mentioned that in-person classes presented challenges for the students, who voiced several complaints. Students often have members of their groups who do not participate in cooperation and interaction, have trouble keeping track of time, are confused about the project's goal, and lack interest.

Classroom Management During In-Person Classes

In the context of in-person classes, Classroom management encompasses a wide array of skills and tactics teachers use to establish and sustain a structured learning environment, hence minimizing disruptions in student conduct. Also, it simply refers to establishing a well-structured learning environment with rules that encourage learning and sanctions for disruptive conduct (Mulvahill, 2018). In the study Gülmez and Aydan (2022), it is found that the strategies used by teachers for managing the classroom and transitioning to in-person classes include administering lessons, controlling behavior, managing relationships, and handling the physical environment.

Moreover, the study by Megawati and Wibawa (2020) proved that different instructional methods improve students' communication skills. This includes cooperative learning methods that encourage student accountability. Teachers supervised students as they worked in groups and did different activities by using effective classroom management strategies. After learning that classroom rules were the teacher's duty, students respected one other. Added by Reimers (2022), in the methods of classroom management used by teachers after in-person instruction, they noted that they updated education and skill development due to inadequacies in learning and losses to make up for the gaps. This was performed to fill in the spaces. In fact, a recent study of remediation strategies for learning deficiencies concluded that "bridging the gaps" or "re-establishing learning" should be the primary focus.

In contrast, (Wahlig, n.d) also stated that imposing sanctions on students who engage in inappropriate behavior is beneficial. However, these punishments must be consistently applied whenever students engage in serious misconduct. In the investigation of Irawati and Listyani (2020), delivering sanctions and imposing classroom rules, learning the names of the students, providing clear directions, performing activities, playing, entertaining films, and substituting unknown terms with common words were discovered to be effective classroom management strategies during in-person classes.

Coping Mechanism of Elementary Teachers During In-person Classes

Teachers and employees within educational institutions play an essential function in supporting children as they navigate the process of readjusting to traditional classroom environments, particularly in prolonged school closures (UNICEF, n.d). When we return to in-person learning, cooperation will be an essential classroom practice. We expect students to return to school with various needs, including academic, behavioral, and social-emotional issues. To address student variability, communication may bring together teachers with diverse perspectives and experience levels (Vocasek, 2022). In the research of Sword (2020) found that teaching and doing things alone need teamwork in an in-person class. Whether you are working on lesson planning, updating colleagues on a child's development, or discussing classroom issues, good communication skills can help. Sharing our experiences can help us identify and adopt significant behaviors and solutions. Sharing their experience entails engaging in new dialogues that expose what they have learned to a fresh viewpoint, allowing them and others to improve (Patzner, 2023).

In face-to-face classes, teachers need to acknowledge the unique variations among their pupils, adapting instructional approaches that are most suitable for diverse learners (Barberos, Gozalo, & Padayogdog, n.d). With this, teachers adjust classroom strategies, maintain students' attention over a longer time, and enhance the learning process. Moreover, when dealing with children who actively disrupt classroom order, one should always stay calm and immediately control the problem (Yu, 2022)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1
Major Themes and Core Ideas on the Experiences of Elementary Teachers on Classroom Management During In-person Classes

Major Themes	Core Ideas
Employing varied teaching and learning strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing with students how to behave in class. implementing discipline in ladder strategy using the model behavior approach with students using "Reverse Psychology" in reprimanding the students engaging students in team building as a strategy. informing students of their classroom responsibility using hand signals in discerning when to talk and when to stop talking utilizing the buddy system as a reading strategy applying the Roll the Basket strategy in getting students' attention employing a reward system to motivate students and parents using computer innovation in catching the interest of the students



Employing varied classroom management strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using individual discipline rather than disciplining the whole class • showing the importance of the classroom rules • setting firm classroom rules for the students to follow • being consistent in imposing classroom rules • implementing classroom rules firmly • posting the set classroom rules on the wall • imposing rules and regulations first before discussing the topic • emphasizing the proper ways of throwing garbages
Handling students' varied attitudes and behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dealing with the varied behavior of the students • feeling shocked due to unexpected behavior at their age • shocking reaction to their varied attitude • having students always complaining inside the classroom • being distracted by students complaining in unison • having difficulty in imposing classroom discipline • encountering students with no listening skills. • struggling with the accustomed behavior of the students at home • having students easily get irritated • dealing with students' absenteeism • handling student's nuisance in class
Dealing with the poor attention span of students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • struggling with the short attention span of the students in class • having a short-term attention span and cannot stay at peace for a longer time • dealing with short attention spans. • dealing with short attention span in listening to the teacher • having difficulty in grasping ideas that leads to attention diversion

Employing varied teaching and learning strategies

"I used the model behavior approach." FGD-03

"I approach them in the opposite way." IDI-06

"I used the body-body system." FGD-07

Teachers faced difficulties managing their classes during in-person classes. Saro et al. (2022) emphasized that the new normal teaching and learning view demands that students' learning and experiences be prioritized in the strategy, as most students need help adjusting to the new normal classrooms. The study strengthened by Megawati (2020) that teaching strategies improve students' communication skills. Cooperative learning encourages students to take charge of their education. Effective classroom management ensured that teachers supervised students as they worked in groups and performed different activities.

Teachers were instructed to be innovative in providing students with various activities during in-person classes. The use of games, the combination of education and technology, or other media such as music, film, or poetry are all viable options for many activities (Irawati et al., 2020). Also, in the study by Raslinda (2021) teachers in elementary schools use praise, and it was considered that providing students with flowers and other gifts as a reward for exemplary conduct was the most successful method.

Employing Varied Classroom Management Strategies

I avoided punishing the class and I used isolated discipline. IDI-01

I set rules in my classroom and posted them on the wall so they could read it. FGD-03

The classroom rules require consistency. I must not break it and I must be firm in implementing it. FGD-02

The teachers underscored that they should firmly establish and enforce classroom rules during face-to-face lessons to ensure students abide by them. Teachers also disclosed that they employed various classroom management techniques to impose regulations in the classroom. In connection with this, Vairamidou et al. (2019) discussed that teachers and learners must conform to the regulations stringently in establishing classroom rules during in-person classes. Rules should be firm, unambiguous, essential, and simple to enforce. A practical approach to managing classroom discipline involves introducing classroom rules to students at the beginning of the first-class session (Yu, 2022). Thus, it is essential for classroom rules must be clear, consistent, and simple (Gezer Şen, 2022).

Handling Students' Varied Attitudes and Behavior

It is difficult for me to handle because it seems like this is their first time interacting with each other again. IDI-02

The students are now different since they were restricted to school for two years then I adjusted to the student's behavior. FGD-07

The biggest struggle for me is that the students are accustomed to the behavior like a king in their house and when they return to the classroom. IDI-03

Returning to in-person classes excites every teacher and student. However, teachers claimed they faced difficulty handling students with varied attitudes and behaviors. In line with this, Shen-Berro (2023) mentioned that it seems that students are still getting used to being back in class. After more than a year of face-to-face instruction, they saw a surge in disruptive behavior. Also, Saajeevan et al. (2022) stated that teachers deal with discipline, attendance, attention, and learning loss when students return to school. Most students have gotten



used to distance learning and are disconnected from school and routines, and classroom conduct has become a challenge (Kocabaş et al., 2021).

Dealing with The Poor Attention Span of Students

They have short attention spans because they are used to being at home. IDI-04

They only have a short-term attention span. They cannot stay in their seat and keep quiet longer. IDI-07

Their attention even for a few minutes or unlikely to last a second. FGD-02

We cannot dispute that students' attention spans gradually decrease, becoming increasingly apparent when we return to in-person classes. In line with this, students' attention span in in-person classes is reportedly short, and they frequently request breaks, complained by the teachers. Also, students cannot maintain a prolonged seated position (Singha, 2022). Added by Oheraldo (2022), when classes had returned, teachers noticed that students were finding it difficult to sit for a long time on benches and pay attention.

Table 2
Major Themes and Core Ideas on the Coping Mechanism of Elementary Teachers on Classroom Management During In-person Classes

Major Themes	Core Ideas
Involving parents in addressing issues and concerns of students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calling up parents for student behavior clarification making a follow-up to parents of non-compliance with classroom task doing conferences with parents to address students' behavior. discussing student's issues and concerns with parents updating parents with students' behavior threatening the students to inform parents of their doing
Seeking advice from colleagues and superiors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> findings ways of handling students with advice from superiors soliciting advice from the master teacher assigned gaining classroom strategies from attending LAC session asking for some advice from co-teachers disclosing problems to co-teachers and using their strategy in handling students' behavior. collaborating with the school principal and master teachers to gain ideas for handling students
Having self-management in dealing with challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing problems despite being stress thinking that these challenges are part of the job. treating challenges as a mission of being a teacher motivating self that it is for the future of the students managing self to stay relaxed and be happy to radiate happiness in class eating as a stress reliever in dealing with the behavior of the students reflecting to self the purpose in this world
Implementing classroom strategy based on learners' needs and style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dealing students' challenging behavior calmly. applying learning by doing in the classroom. using video presentations for instructions considering individual differences in choosing classroom management strategy applying classroom management based on the type of learner shifting strategy based on students' mood level
Applying a reward system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> giving certificates to acknowledge students giving stars to those behaving students praising the students in the class for making good behavior giving tangible awards to the students for good behavior giving rewards for cleaning the classroom and having perfect attendance adding points for exhibiting good behavior
Having patience in dealing with students' varied classroom behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> having more patience and attention to the slow learner praying to have patience in embracing students varied classroom behavior having long patience in dealing with students giving higher patience in understanding the students
Sharing experiences with family and colleagues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sharing students' concerns with schools circle of friends talking school concerns with sister during bonding moments sharing ideas in handling students with co-teacher



Involving Parents in Addressing Issues and Concerns of Students

I called up their parents asking for clarifications about their attitudes. IDI-05

I will follow up and call their parents immediately to talk about the problem with the students. IDI-06

I call the parents then I say what is the children's behavior so that parents and teachers can work together to shape the child's behavior. FGD-06

The teachers discovered an approach to easily handle the challenges and concerns of the students within the classroom through the participation of parents. In the study of Smith et al. (2019), teachers must develop ties with their student's parents. Teachers must begin reaching parents when they receive the class lists to invite their students into the classroom, introduce themselves, and explore ways to include parents throughout the year. The study of Gulmez (2022) emphasized that as we return to classroom instruction, increasing communication and involvement with parents was cited as another successful method used by teachers. In addition, teachers should engage with students or parents and give feedback on their performance (Agayon et al., 2022). To effectively manage challenging behavior, keeping in regular contact with parents is essential. When their child misbehaves, keep parents informed and make sure they create home rules that are consistent with those you have at school (Collier, 2018).

Seeking Advice from Colleagues and Superiors

I asked for some advice from those higher in rank. IDI-05

I ask my co-teacher for advice on what to do and how to handle difficulties. FGD-03

I also share it with our master teacher assigned, grade leader, school principal, and administrators. FGD-05

One of the coping techniques demonstrated by the elementary teachers in dealing with the issues they found in classroom management during in-person classes was to seek advice from their colleagues and superiors. In line with this, it was noted in the study of Shakerkhoshroudi (2021) that the competency of teachers influences the perceptions of classroom management regulations. In addition, Tingley (2017) said it is vital to find an experienced department or grade-level member to consult with to manage your classes effectively. They will know a lot about the school's culture, as well as its curriculum, administration, and classroom management practices. Also, a principal can engage with teachers on classroom management with evidence-based professional development that assists teachers in promoting good behavior among students (Williams, 2021).

Having Self-Management in Dealing with Challenges

I do not bring my problems at school. IDI-01

I motivated myself by saying, "This is part of my job!" We must accept the truth. IDI-02

I take it as a challenge and as my mission every day to teach and mold children. IDI-03

Teachers revealed they could deal with the difficulties encountered during in-person classes by being motivated and

exercising self-management. Despite being under stress, teachers claimed that they still managed difficulties. As we go back to in-person classes, the coping mechanisms most often used by teachers were positive reframing, active coping, and preparation. This implies that teachers frequently exhort themselves to think more positively about a bad or challenging situation, as well as to recognize the reality of stressful events, come up with management techniques for them, and learn to live with them (Hidalgo-Andrade et al., 2021). It was highlighted in the research of Tus (2021), in which teachers encountered problems and hurdles in classes in person. However, despite the hardships, their students became their drive to maintain their enthusiasm for teaching. Despite their anxiety and exhaustion, they acquire fantastic experiences. This includes their enthusiasm, connection-building, and performance of their responsibilities.

Implementing Classroom Strategy Based on Learners' Needs and Style

It would be best to talk to them calmly because the more you speak to them loudly, the more they misbehave. IDI-04

I used inquiry-based instruction sometimes to inspire students and to make them independent. IDI-05

My very effective strategy is to make a creative PowerPoint with a matching video and then show it to them. IDI-06

One coping strategy teachers use in classroom management during in-person classes is implementing classroom strategies based on learners' needs and styles. This adheres to the study of Mahvar et al. (2018), which pointed out that teachers may employ various strategies to cope with the challenges posed by students' disruptive behaviors. Somji (2018), altering your teaching strategies can hold students' attention for extended periods and improve learning. Also, Cardino et al. (2020) stated that teachers will find it much easier to build and implement a suitable student strategy if they know their students' preferred learning styles.

Applying A Reward System

The most effective strategy that I saw is the reward or appreciation. FGD-07

To me, it is a reward system, and it is your consequences. FGD-06

I give tangible awards to students who behave well or behave in class. IDI-03

Teachers reported that using a reward system was still one of the most excellent classroom management strategies for dealing with students' inappropriate behavior during in-person classes. One of the most effective behavior control tactics that may be used is the implementation of reward systems. Tangible prizes serve as catalysts for personal growth, fostering cooperation and teamwork (Banks, 2021). As Morin (2022) continued, one of the most straightforward and effective techniques for involving and motivating students is praise. When used skillfully, praise may change challenging behaviors and enhance students' attitudes toward learning.



Having Patience in Dealing with Students' Varied Classroom Behavior

I have more patience with them. IDI-01
I must be very patient with the children because this is our profession. FGD-01
In disciplining the students, I must have high patience. FGD-02

Teachers discovered the importance of patience as we returned to in-person classrooms, especially when dealing with students' diverse behavior in the classroom. This was highlighted in the study of Reyes et al. (2023), as we return to in-person classes to address the challenges due to diverse student behaviors, teachers suggested coping mechanisms such as more patience. An instance in which they stressed the coping mechanism of teachers in having more patience in teaching and assisting students regarding their reading. Also, to successfully deal with diverse classroom environments, a teacher must be patient and demonstrate a willingness to adapt. There is a variation among students throughout different classes (Times Reporter, 2017).

Sharing Experiences with Family and Colleagues

It is also important that you have a circle of friends in school. I can also see their strategy the way they handle children. IDI-03
The first person that I can go to is my younger sister. We used it that when we go home in the afternoon, we bond over a snack and then talk about what happened at school. FGD-07
The one that I always approached was my neighbor who is a teacher because we can have a conversation right away. FGD-01

Teachers stressed the necessity of sharing students' concerns and problems with the circle of friends in the school. Teachers should share ideas and strategies in dealing with students' conduct during in-person classes. In line with this, cooperation will be an important classroom practice when we return to in-person learning. We expect students to return to school with various needs, including academic, behavioral, and social-emotional issues. To address student variability, communication may bring together teachers with diverse perspectives and experience levels (National Center for Learning Disabilities, 2021).

Table 3
Major Themes and Core Ideas on the Insights of Elementary Teachers on Classroom Management During In-person Classes

Major Themes	Core Ideas
Find strategies to address students' abilities and behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the best strategies for the students • apply strategies after thorough observation of students' behavior • modify classroom rules in addressing students' behavior • think about the welfare of the students in imposing classroom rules • address students with varied needs • adjust strategies based on student's ability and behavior
Setting Goals and Limitations in the classroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish goals for the students to follow • build expectations emphasizing respect and responsibility inside the classroom • limit the playtime inside the classroom • give limitations on their movements inside the classroom during classes • restrict students to bring toys inside the classroom
Wide understanding of the student's situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acknowledge the situation of the students • learn to listen to the side of the students • have less expectation from the students • get to know the students closely • understand the students' health conditions
Teaching entails dedication and sincerity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • teach with a heart • be dedicated to the profession to have a self-growth • learning to embrace and love our students • be sincere to the profession as a teacher • enjoy the work as a teacher
Effective classroom management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform as the captain of the ship in the classroom • play a great role as a teacher inside the classroom • good classroom management depends on teacher

Find Strategies to Address Students' Abilities and Behaviors

It is necessary that they use a best strategy, a strategy that suits best to their children. IDI-03
It depends upon the learners. Diverse learners will require different strategies. FGD-05
You need to go deeper with the student's abilities. FGD-05

Teachers revealed a need to use the best strategies for the students. This adheres to the study of Soika (2020) that there is no one-size-fits-all answer for addressing a diverse variety of abilities and strengths in your classroom. As a teacher, you must adapt your teaching strategies to varied learning styles, student backgrounds, and various situations. Özen et al. (2020)



recommended that every teacher should employ a different strategy based on the class. Teachers must stay current in their disciplines. Further, it is advised that teachers find effective classroom management strategies and implement them to compel students to learn and support increased academic accomplishment (Adedigba et al., 2020).

Setting Goals and Limitations in the Classroom

You must establish a goal for them to follow and listen to you. IDI-01

You need to build classroom rules, and expectations, emphasizing the importance of respect and responsibility. FGD-04

You impose limitation on their standing or please stay in your seat when you are in the classroom, stand when you are called. IDI-07

Teachers believed that it is easier to manage students when there are already goals, limitations, and expectations that emphasize respect and responsibility in the classroom. One essential fundamental idea in classroom management is the establishment of clear expectations. Students can better comprehend expectations by having defined limits and consistent routines throughout the school day (Williams, 2019). Thus, setting out your behavior expectations is essential. By teaching them exactly what you want them to accomplish, you can tell students what they need to do to succeed. This reduces the time you spend addressing behavior during lessons (Sword, 2021).

Wide Understanding of The Student's Situation

I put myself first to understand them and sometimes acknowledge their situation. IDI-01

We speak personally with students and get to know them individually. FGD-01

Let us learn to listen to their side because sometimes it is not just all ours. IDI-04

Teachers provided an insight that during in-person lessons, teachers must have a broad understanding of the student's situations. Teachers must listen to students; not all classroom rules come from the teacher. Boyd (2022) strongly advises teachers to collaborate with their students to create rules and regulations inside the classroom. In the study of (Beasley et al., 2021) explained that teachers can better fulfill the demands of the classroom by understanding individuality and having a thorough understanding of each of their students.

Teaching Entails Dedication and Sincerity

Teach them with a heart. FGD-02

Be dedicated to your work, love your children, and have a self-time. FGD-03

We need love, dedication, and more patience for the future of our students. FGD-01

The teachers conveyed that when teaching students, teach them with a heart. It is important to have dedication to self-growth and sincerity in the teaching profession. Despite the hardships brought on by the pandemic, teachers stay committed to their responsibility and pledge to educate the student (Pearl et al., 2023). Teachers must be responsible and passionate about

teaching and always learn from their mistakes. Effective classroom management involves time, patience, effort, and confidence (Yu, 2022).

Effective Classroom Management

You are the teacher, and you will bring everything. As if you are the captain of the ship, then your anchor maybe your classroom management. FGD-01

As a teacher, we should know what classroom strategies or classroom management we should impose on the students. FGD-03

Your classroom management determines the effectiveness of our teaching. If our classroom management is good, our teaching will be more effective. FGD-06

Teachers offered ideas to continue giving their best efforts and doing all possible to ensure successful classroom management occurs despite the difficulties experienced by the teacher when we resumed classes in person. Effective classroom management involves inspiring students to engage in collaborative activities and implementing teaching methods tailored to meet students' individualized learning needs. Teachers addressed these challenges by implementing strategies for managing them (Koutrouba, 2020).

IMPLICATION FOR TEACHING PRACTICE

Building upon the findings of this research, teachers can consider a variety of classroom management strategies to help them manage their students effectively during in-person classes. Collaboration between teachers and parents is essential to address challenges and student concerns. Teachers should also actively seek help, maintain open communication with co-teachers and superiors, and engage in collaboration to manage diverse student behavior effectively. Additionally, cultivating patience when dealing with various student behaviors is crucial. Teachers can employ active learning techniques in the classroom to keep students engaged and incorporate computer-aided education, such as video clips, to prevent boredom. Implementing a reward system for well-behaved students can also prove beneficial.

Also, to the students, it was clear that the teachers were making efforts and doing their best to accommodate the diversity of students. Thus, students should also modify their attitudes and habits. This would encourage students to behave and act responsibly in class for teachers to handle them effectively.

In addition, this research would provide parents with insights into the challenges teachers face in adapting to students' diverse and changing behaviors. Also, this would serve as their perspectives on facilitating their children's development of positive and suitable behavior. Furthermore, this allows parents and teachers to engage in constant communication, fostering a closer relationship between children, teachers, and parents.

To school administrators, including school heads and master teachers, this research would be a signal to organize various seminars and in-service training, particularly on LAC sessions focused on diverse, effective classroom management during in-person courses. This study would also give them ideas for better understanding the issues teachers face while dealing with



different students.

Furthermore, this research may provide valuable insights to Department of Education officials, enabling them to understand better the challenges teachers face in managing diverse student behaviors. Also, they may potentially enhance teaching and learning assistance by offering training, seminars, and workshops. These initiatives aim to educate teachers on the necessary information, methods, and best practices for effective classroom management. In addition, they may also develop strategies to facilitate teachers' classroom management of students during in-person classes.

In conclusion, although teachers encountered many challenges and issues in managing their classrooms during in-person classes, teachers, students, parents, and administrators must collaborate constructively to provide optimal strategies and valuable educational experiences for students.

CONCLUSION

Elementary school teachers' experiences with managing the classroom during in-person lessons have brought to light the need to have a variety of management techniques based on the needs and behaviors of the students. The results of this study reveal the struggles and difficulties of managing classroom behavior in in-person classes, as well as their coping mechanisms and insights into the phenomena. Although face-to-face instruction was the standard modality before the pandemic, it has been shown that teachers had ongoing challenges and struggles in managing their classrooms when we returned to face-to-face instruction since it is evident that the two-year modular class had a different impact on their behaviors.

It is vital for teachers to instill positive manners in their students in addition to teaching subjects in school. Therefore, to accomplish successful classroom management, teachers must design classroom management that is best and appropriate for students, teachers must remain committed to their work, teachers should always look for new methods to adjust and address classroom problems, teachers must communicate with others, and teachers must have greater patience when dealing with students and be creative in establishing and implementing classroom management techniques.

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USAGE METHODS AND IMPORTANCE OF PHRASAL VERBS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14727>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14727

ANNOTATION

This article describes phrasal verbs that are often used in English speech. This article provides information on the origin of phrasal verbs. The ways of using phrasal verbs in English are explained through examples

INTRODUCTION

As the world has already been accustomed to the age of speed, this makes people to adapt to new circumstances and living conditions of life that have never been before. Everyone can come across with development and new things in every aspect of science and technology; demands require renewing according to commands of the earth and nature, all these are essential parts of the society described “modern one” that we are born and alive in [1,2].

In this modern world, people are challenged to be aware of any language if they have aims to go ahead and achieve something useful and effective in both their future career and personal lives. For example, English, today, is considered as one of the well – known languages that many countries have already accepted it as a second taught one. Nevertheless, learning a second language is not easy as one cannot understand the meaning of the words without difficulties. Here ESP teachers should be responsible for their students’ task accomplishment and take into consideration their students’ level. They should be innovative in methods, as well; they should know various field of knowledge not only limiting oneself with English [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

If one has abundant vocabulary it gives a chance to express thoughts and feelings easily. However, limited one is another thing. Moreover, Nelson Mandela confirmed about the importance of the language following: “if you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his own language that goes to his heart”. In this way, the range of vocabulary plays crucial role in communicating with other nations. Furthermore, phrasal verbs exercise a great impact upon vocabulary source. Some linguists call phrasal verbs “multi-word verbs” (Schmitt and Slyanova, 2007) and “verb-particle combinations” (Fraser, 1976). In the literature, different definitions of phrasal verbs are also found. According to a definition recommended by Fraser (1976), a verb-particle combination is used for “a single constituent or series of

constituents, whose semantic interpretation is independent of the formatives which compose it”. It means, the meaning of a verb – particle combination cannot be understood by combining the meaning of a verb with its particle separately. They together explain the whole meaning [4].

According to the Cambridge phrasal verbs Dictionary, also, confirmed the importance of the phrasal verbs. They are used not only in spoken and informal English but also in written and even in formal English. For example, point out can be an example of a formal one, screw out of is for an informal one. There are registered their lists of formal and informal phrasal verbs that you can find and prevent from mistakes and hesitation.

Phrasal verbs are found to be difficult to ESL/EFL learners as a result of their highly productive capacity (Bolinger, 1971; Celce-Murcia and Larcen-Freeman, 1999; Cornell, 1985; Darwin and Gray, 1999; Side 1990). As Bolinger annotates that the phrasal verb is “probably the most prolific source” of new words in English [5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At the same time, prepositional verbs should be taken into consideration. Prepositional verbs as well as phrasal verbs have similar structure but different functions. Many students are easily lost to distinguish phrasal verbs from prepositional ones. As it is told above, the structure makes to confuse but there is a little secret behind confusion. For example, the verb “to look” is intransitive and without the benefit of context, accompanied by a subject the verb may turn into a complete sentence. If one says “I look” no one is expected to contend as without any prepositions to express what you mean is abstract. In “I am looking at sunset” look at is considered as a prepositional verb furthermore they are distinguishable in terms of movement as prepositions can’t move after their objects, certainly “I am looking sunset at” is impossible to tell. Moreover, preposition may change its place like “I turn **on** the radio”. Here turn on is



a phrasal verb and a preposition is changeable like “turn the radio **on**”.

Phrasal verb are easily split by noun, noun phrase and pronouns, as “I turned the radio on”, “I spread color liquid on the shirt”, “I myself made it up”. Note that phrasal verbs can define a whole lexical meaning in a separate way or in combined way such as “turn the radio on *or* turn on the radio”

Phrasal verbs are typical for English as they widely use them in their speech since they are native speakers. However, they are difficult for second language learners and many students talk about difficulties using phrasal verbs. The subject of how to teach phrasal verbs is still contentious. “There is no specified way or programmed manner in which a student can learn all the phrasal verbs, nouns, adjectives, and idioms. The authors observe that the only way to acquire such knowledge is by extensive reading and listening” (Al-Sibai, 2003).

Equally, it has been complex process for teachers to teach phrasal verbs but they should find the way to develop students’ skills in understanding and using them. Teachers should encourage students to be interested in them and they should create easy methods to challenge as phrasal verbs are mostly used ones. Many teachers prefer to make students learn the list of phrasal verbs. Yet, they fail to use them and to recognize in the conversation with native speakers. As according to Dainty “lists can be useful but it may be difficult to transfer this knowledge from the written page to your active knowledge”. Notwithstanding, one is unable to incorporate the word “go” in one lesson.

To learn phrasal verbs everyone should practice on their own because they are able to catch the meaning of a phrasal verb if they work more. As Dainty said “students are able to pick up the meaning of a phrasal verb from its context even though they have never seen it before”. Andrey Cirocki created a method called “text/context method” and this method recommends to make a close study of them.

Amelia has been going through a difficult time at work, so she decided to cheer herself up by going in for a competition. The prize was a luxury holiday in the Caribbean. Amelia has had to go without a holiday for a several years now, so she really wanted to win the competition was to write a story beginning “suddenly the lights went out...” the problem was that Amelia couldn’t think of an idea for her story. “How can I go about getting a good idea?”, she asked me. It must be something special so that the judges go for my story over all the others. I suggested she went to the library to go through some book of short stories – she might get some ideas there. So she went off to see what she could find.

She soon found some great stories. She read one and then another and she went on reading all afternoon. Then she noticed a strange smell and suddenly the light went out. She looked up and saw that the library was on fire. Of course that gave her the idea for her story. I hope she wins.

CONCLUSION

According to this method, it is advisable that at first students should be given easy contexts with phrasal verbs to move for a complex one. Foundation should be built up in this way. Phrasal verbs are really interesting topic despite a difficult side of it.

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HOW ANTHROPOLOGY CAN HELP WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS?

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14740>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14740

ABSTRACT

There are many competing definitions of sustainability, most of which derive from the long European tradition of managing natural resources. Anthropology is grounded in the very same ontology that made possible the global ecological crisis that ushered in the new era in which we now live. We can offer an alternative view of sustainability starting with the recognition that Anthropocene. Anthropologists have a responsibility to demonstrate the importance of social, cultural and ontological diversity for resilience, adaptation and sustainable innovation.

KEY WORDS: *Development, Sustainability, Anthropology*

I. INTRODUCTION

Development refers to the process of change in which an increasing proportion of the population enjoys a higher material standard of living, a healthier and longer life, more education, more control and choice over their lifestyle. It is generally accepted that development depends on increasing labor productivity, which can be achieved through the application of science, technology, and more efficient forms of economic and management organization. Nearly all government leaders are committed to promoting such development. However, business leaders, policy makers and academics disagree on the relative importance of technological, economic and political barriers to development and thus the priorities for achieving them (Nath, 2012).

'Development' in its modern sense was defined by President Truman in 1949 as a logical strategy for post-war reconstruction in the 'underdeveloped' parts of the world, based on the provision of international financial aid and modern economic assistance. It first acquired its official meaning when used as part of the rationale technology transfer. Development has subsequently been strongly associated primarily with economic growth. However, there has also been a growing recognition that while the well-being of an economy may form a precondition for development it is not a sufficient one, and that attention too has to be paid to issues such as income and asset redistribution to reduce inequality, support for human rights and social welfare, and the sustainable stewardship of environmental resources. The Human Development Index developed by the United Nations

Development Programme at the start of the 1990s has attempted to address such concerns, at least in part, by combining gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, life expectancy and a measure of educational attainment.

Arturo Escobar argues that as a set of ideas and practices 'development' has historically functioned over the twentieth century as a mechanism for the colonial and neo-colonial domination of the south by the north. The use of the term 'development' has historical predisposition. Some of the most important of these are shifting global relations after the World War – II, the decline of colonialism, the cold war, the need for capitalism to find new markets, and northern nations' faith in science and technology (Escobar, 1995). People who use the term and work in development institutions, which many believe are involved in the process of empowerment or redistribution of global wealth, recreate the power dynamics of neocolonialism.

Sustainability is the restoration of natural or man-made global production processes by replacing depleted resources with resources of equal or greater value without affecting or endangering natural biological systems. It can be defined as a practice that you maintain indefinitely. Sustainable development combines concerns about the resilience of natural systems with the social, political and economic challenges facing humanity (Kahle and Gurel-Atay 2014). In 1980, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) published its Global Conservation Strategy, containing one of the first references to sustainable development as a global priority, and introduced the



term 'sustainable development'. (Sachs 2015). Two years after that, the United Nations World Charter for Nature formulated his five principles for the conservation of nature, by which human behavior in relation to nature should be directed and judged. In 1987, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development published "Our Common Future", commonly referred to as the Brundtland Report. This report contained one of the most widely used definitions of sustainable development today.

Alternatively, sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This includes his two key concepts:

- The concept of 'needs', especially the overriding basic needs of the world's poor.
- The concept of limits imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the ability of the environment to meet current and future needs.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Antagonistic Observers

Some anthropologists select the ideas, processes and institutions of development as their field of study, but such work has tended to be highly suspicious, if not frankly critical, in its approach. At one level, anthropological work on development has flowed seamlessly from many anthropologists' long-standing concerns with the social and cultural effects of economic change in the less developed areas of the world. Such work has shown how the incorporation of local communities into wider capitalist relations of production and exchange has profound implications for both. For example, Wilson's (1942) work in Zambia in the late 1930s showed the ways in which industrialisation and urbanisation processes were structured by colonial policies that discouraged permanent settlement and led to social instability, as massive levels of male migration took place back and forth between rural and urban areas. Long's (1977) 'actor-oriented' work in Peru explored local, small-scale processes of growth, entrepreneurialism and diversification in an area for which the dependency theorists might have argued that there would only be stagnation, challenging macro-level structural analyses by focusing on the complexity and dynamism of people's own strategies and struggles. Arce and Long (2000) update such an approach to understanding social and economic change, an ethnography of how dominant developmental processes are fragmented, reinterpreted and embedded. He advocates the role of anthropologists in promoting an understanding of 'localized modernity' through research into modernity.

Capitalism and Colonialism: 1700–1949

However, the concept of development predates 1949. Larrain argues that while there have always been economic and social changes throughout history, the recognition of "progress" and the belief that it should be encouraged was only within certain historical circumstances increase. Such ideas were first developed

during what he called the "age of competitive capitalism" (1700-1860). An era of radical social and political struggle in which feudalism was increasingly weakened (Larrain, 1989:1).

Closely linked to the history of capitalism is, of course, the history of colonialism. The concepts of progress and enlightenment were key to colonial discourse, especially in the late colonial period (e.g. 1850-1950), where the 'natives' were structured as backwards or children, and the colonists were progressives. (Said, 1978: 40). Thus, while economic gain was the driving force behind imperial conquest, colonial rule in the 19th and 20th centuries included the need to transform communities through the introduction of European education, Christianity, and new political and bureaucratic systems. Attempts were also included. The concept of moral obligation is central to this and was often expressed in relation to the relationship between trustees and minors (Mair, 1984: 2). Development discourse in the 1990s was rarely formulated in such a racist manner, but it often dealt with similar topics. "Good government," institution building, and gender training are just three of his topics of current trends driving "desirable" social and political change. With these notions coming from such dubious beginnings, it is not surprising that many people today view them with suspicion.

The Postcolonial Era: 1949 onwards

Closely linked to the history of capitalism is, of course, the history of colonialism. The concepts of progress and enlightenment were key to colonial discourse, especially in the late colonial period (e.g. 1850-1950), where the 'natives' were structured as backwards or children, and the colonists were progressives. (Said, 1978: 40). Thus, while economic gain was the driving force behind imperial conquest, colonial rule in the 19th and 20th centuries included the need to transform communities through the introduction of European education, Christianity, and new political and bureaucratic systems. Attempts were also included. The concept of moral obligation is central to this and was often expressed in relation to the relationship between trustees and minors (Mair, 1984: 2). Development discourse in the 1990s was rarely formulated in such a racist manner, but it often dealt with similar topics. "Good government," institution building, and gender training are just three of his topics of current trends driving "desirable" social and political change. With these notions coming from such dubious beginnings, it is not surprising that many people today view them with suspicion.

III. ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN DEVELOPMENT: ACCESS, EFFECTS AND CONTROL

One of the most important functions of developmental anthropology is its ability to deconstruct developmental assumptions and power relations. Let's look at some case studies that show different levels and forms of inequality and how this affects people's access to the 'benefits' of development resources.



Case 1: Albania: Differential Access to Rural Resources in The Post-Communist Era

In Albania, for four decades before 1990, a strictly isolationist, totalitarian communist regime did its best to eliminate rural economic inequality by introducing a system of collective farming. . Enver Hoxha's Stalinist government was repressive and inefficient, but it had a comprehensive welfare system that met the people's basic material needs and provided adequate medical and educational facilities for most of the population. I was. In agriculture, despite low levels of production and serious neglect of long-term environmental problems, agricultural inputs such as tractor plows and fertilizers are available and agronomists advise cooperatives. Did. In 1990, after unrest in the rest of Eastern Europe, the government was finally overthrown in largely peaceful protests. The political system collapsed, ushering in a new era of development of social democracy and cowardly capitalism. During the fall of the government, there was a spontaneous and violent mass uprising, not against the communists themselves, but against all the physical traps of the old regime. Village schools, health centers and other infrastructure elements were destroyed by angry villagers.

Case 2: Mali Sud Rural Development Project: Inequality Between Communities

The Mali Southern Project was established in 1977 to develop the southern region of Mali, a landlocked country in the western Sahel. It was extended for another five years in 1983 and was funded primarily by foreign aid \$61 million out of a total of \$84 million. The project will increase the agricultural viability of the region by increasing production of staple crops such as maize and sorghum, promoting rural development associations, and improving living standards in rural areas through basic health services and water supply. It was intended to enhance The project area includes about 3500 villages and ranges from arid areas (with only about 400 mm of rainfall per year) to relatively fertile areas (further south there are areas with up to 1400 mm of rain per year) covered a wide range of ecological conditions.

Case 3: Land Rights in Calcutta: Inequality Between Households

A study of the effects of physical improvements in Calcutta's 'basti' (slums) shows that the former and poorest residents were disadvantaged rather than benefited by the improvements. (M. Foster, 1989). Thus, slum improvement is ostensibly a physical process rather than a social or political process (providing sanitation, paving roads, building new houses, etc.) It has different effects on different groups depending on where you are. When there is a hierarchical relationship within the same municipality. Without considering these differences at the planning stage and treating all slum-dwellers as if they had equal access to their own homes, such projects would have a detrimental impact on the most vulnerable. Foster argues that many of Basti's poorest residents will eventually be forced to relocate to increasingly remote areas of the city, as it will lead to

unexpected rent increases. Therefore, with the appraisal of statutory arrestees, there is an increase in squatter settlements not affected by the slum improvement program.

Case 4: Women's Credit Groups in Bangladesh: Inequality Within Households

In 1975, the Bangladesh government introduced a program of rural women's cooperatives in 19 selected counties administered by the Integrated Rural Development Programme. These women's cooperatives were established in villages and were structured on the model of existing male farmers' committees. Each cooperative was governed by a management board elected by its members. They represented the cooperative in her two-week training sessions in the areas of health, nutrition, family planning, literacy, vegetable farming, livestock and poultry and food processing, and shared their knowledge with other members of the village shared. However, their main focus has been on granting small loans to boost members' earning power in relation to their training.

In one village studied by Rozario (1992), these loans appeared to be the main reason women joined cooperatives. If the interest rate is 12.5% for her, a woman can apply for Tk 500 if she owns shares of Tk 50 or more. Take these loans as the interest rates charged by private moneylenders in Bangladesh are exorbitant (sometimes reaching 100%) and banks rarely lend to small landowners or landless people. was clearly highly desirable.

According to Rozario's research, loans intended to be used by women to earn their own income were either used to share household expenses or were chosen by men. Loans taken by the poorest women were often for basic household items such as food, clothing and medicine. But these women were most likely to invest their loans in growing vegetables and raising poultry. They told Rosario they didn't know what to expect. They just signed a form to collect the loan. So many loans remained unpaid, and women claimed they had no control over their husbands' decisions or ability to repay, that the husband's signature was required before the loans were finally granted. You now have greater control over women's trust.

Recent evidence from elsewhere in Bangladesh suggests that similar processes remain common in loan programs that finance women (Karim, 2011). Women and men do not have equal access to domestic resources, so loans to women are repeatedly passed from the recipient to her husband. Moreover, since it is the woman's responsibility to feed and clothe her family, the money allocated to generate income is spent on the reproductive needs of the household. Of course, classes are also an important factor. Women from wealthier families who are more isolated appear to have less control over their credit. This may be because the purda (women's segregation) ideology prevents such women from entering the market and other public and male spheres. Therefore, the sale of vegetables and poultry may be seen as "insignificant"

to them, and poor women cannot afford social prestige. Women bear the burden of repayment.

As the case studies cited show, the more knowledge we have about social dynamics and organization at all levels, the more likely it is that certain groups will be excluded or disadvantaged from planned change. You can prevent it from You don't have to be an academic anthropologist to get this information, but we suggest that understanding what questions to ask is primarily an anthropological skill. We do not suggest that the insights and strategies discussed in this chapter should be limited to elite international anthropological consultants or "experts". Rather than viewing it as a treasure trove, it's important to have certain insights and methods that are potentially accessible to everyone.

IV. AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE

The anthropological framework was designed as a flexible tool that emphasizes reflexive, or reflective, practice. It is defined as the process of actively paying attention to the ideas and working methods that guide our own practice. Anthropologist Rosalind Iben defines reflexivity as the process of consciously "attending to different points of view" and "making the usual uncertain." perspective of others.

Framing and Reframing Development

Development work is about creating and catalyzing change. All development initiatives, whether policy documents, program proposals, or project log frames, essentially boil down to the following core objectives: I'm trying to make some change.

Anthropologists argue that all human-made changes are involved. Government agencies, community organizations, multinational individuals, communities and organizations are the forces behind economic and social change. They have economic, social and environmental impacts. An anthropological approach to development practice implies recognizing that change is a social and cultural process. As a first step, this means putting people, not topics, problems, policies, projects, technologies, or ideas, at the center of development practice. Anthropological approaches pay attention to how interactions between people and their organizations affect the nature of change.

The Dominant Framework: Problems, Targets, Solutions

Frameworks are useful training tools because they tell you what to focus on. No one can focus on everything at once. Frames highlight key ideas and categories. It's a way to understand complexity and focus on what's really important to the task at hand. A simple representation of a common framework in professional development practice is shown in the following diagram.

The framework in diagram provides a compelling, logical view of how development works. A problem or set of problems is defined. Identifies the target group that is experiencing this issue. You may

be a farmer struggling to access the market. Families without access to fresh produce or clean water. Or municipalities grappling with the challenges of good governance and efficient service delivery. In any case, development professionals are trained to define target groups and problems, not people or context.



Figure 1 : Dominant Practice Framework for Development Work (Source: Anthropology for Development From Theory to Practice By Robyn Eversole)

An Anthropological Framework: Contexts, Actors And Resources

Putting people at the center of development practice requires a major reorganization. It shifts scope and focuses on people, their organizations, and the specific situations in which they operate. Figure 2 shows what an anthropological framework for development work might look like. Instead of a defined "development problem", anthropological frameworks focus on the context in which development occurs. Each context is a combination of interrelated issues and opportunities that enable and limit change. In the anthropological developmental framework, change initiatives are defined by context, not by problem.

The anthropological framework in Figure 2 focuses on the knowledge and institutions of different development actors, which we consider central to all change processes. Anthropologists reveal the existence of a variety of knowledge beyond the expertise of specialists and of institutions beyond the dominant institutions of development practice. Instead of off-the-shelf solutions and abstract change theories, the focus of this framework shifts to collaboratively crafted solutions and embedded change processes.

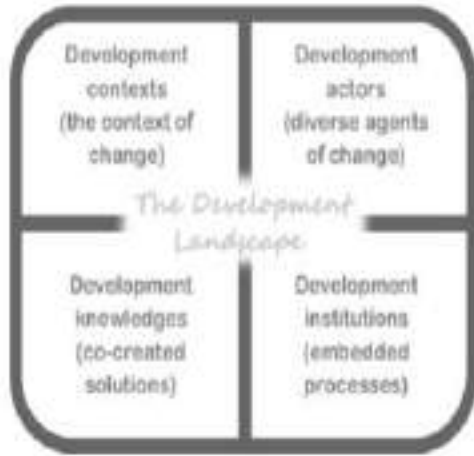


Figure 2 :An Anthropological Framework for Development Work (Source: Anthropology for Development From Theory to Practice By Robyn Eversole)

The Development Landscape

Figure 3.2 shows what an anthropological approach to development practice might look like. Some development professionals and development organizations are already familiar with this kind of contextualized, human-centric approach to development work. They design projects, programs and policies with people and situations in mind. However, the primary framework in development practice still relies heavily on what was described in Figure 3.1. Mainstream development policies, programs, and projects revolve around expert-driven theories of change that promise predictable solutions regardless of problems, target groups, and contexts.

The main difference between Figures 1 and 2 is that Figure 1 is opaque. In other words, it focuses only on the key elements of development intervention and ignores the outside 'scope' of development. Figure 2, on the other hand, is transparent. We recognize that development initiatives always take place in specific social and physical contexts and will always affect outcomes. Figure 2 therefore looks at development interventions in terms of their relationship to the broader development landscape.

Development in Context

Development work is usually organized around problems to be solved, but it's not difficult to restructure them. In the reflection exercise he can use three questions to guide the transition from problem to context.

- 1 In this context, is this a critical issue?
- 2 If yes, how are they related to other issues and opportunities?
- 3 What enables or hinders change in this context?

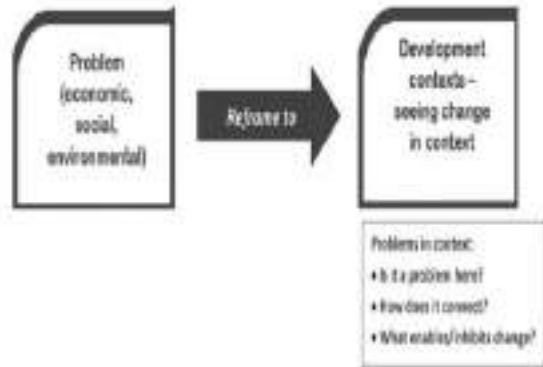


Figure 3 Reframing Problems in Context (Source: Anthropology for Development From Theory to Practice By Robyn Eversole)

Asking these questions does three important things:

1 The first question avoids the danger of assuming a problem where none exist. This is surprisingly common. Even within the same country, industry, or type of community, what is a serious problem in one situation is often not a problem at all in another. Environments, economic bases, or social systems can be very different. Likewise, what developers consider to be a serious problem may not be as serious, especially when compared to other problems people face.

2 The second question recognizes that development problems do not arise in isolation, but are related to other aspects of the physical and social environment. Children's inability to attend school can be related to economic pressures, health problems, access to public transport, social disenfranchisement, and more. Although the symptoms may look the same, the underlying problem may be completely different. Asking "how" the problem relates to other problems and opportunities reveals that the problem may have different root causes and therefore different solutions. This allows development work to address the cause, not just the symptom.

3 The third question recognizes the dynamic connection between problems and other parts of people's lives. The question, "What enables or hinders change?" reveals opportunities for integrated development solutions in unexpected places. How is women's health related to land ownership and local governance? What is the relationship between the detention of minority youth and the structure of the judiciary? Why is transport infrastructure central to understanding unemployment? Finally, how do people try to make a difference in their own situation? And how much room for manipulation is there to do that?

Unpacking Actors

Reflective practitioners can easily shift the focus of their development efforts from target groups to stakeholders by asking:

- 1 Who are the people and organizations involved in our work?

- 2 What do they do?
3. How are they positioned socially? What does change mean to you?

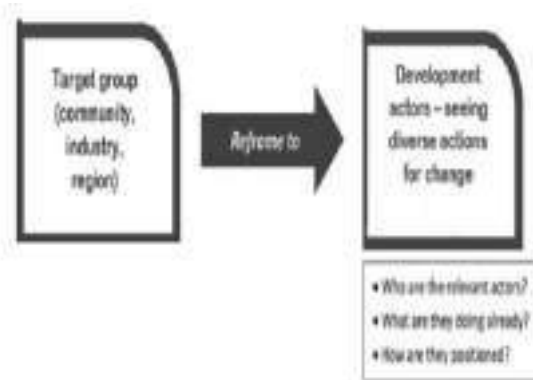


Figure 4: From Target Groups to Actors (Source: Anthropology for Development from Theory to Practice By Robyn Eversole)

Focusing on the stakeholder rather than the target audience does several important things.

- 1 The first question recognizes that development processes and initiatives always take place in a social setting. Social environments typically have more relevant people and organizations than developers expect. Not only do they have different perspectives on each proposed change process, they also have many existing relationships with each other.
2. The second question recognizes that multiple individuals, communities, and organizations have the agency or capacity to effect change. Rather than focusing on developers who are responsible for "doing everything", anthropological frameworks focus on those within the development landscape who may be potential allies (or adversaries) in the course of change efforts. Consider different stakeholders. about the solution.
- 3 The third question recognizes that all actors have a particular social status that influences the types of resources they can access and the influence they can mobilize. their social status – being female, being gay, having a college degree, or belonging to a particular ethnic group or family.

Knowledges and Logics

Various development stakeholders do not see it that way. The way a consulting professional perceives a problem can be very different from the way an experienced farmer perceives a problem. This is because they approach issues from different cultural perspectives and know different things. The "logical" answer is not always the same. Everyone may have important insights, but they vary. Like the old blind man and elephant trope, different development actors perceive the problem and its solution from different angles.

The following questions can be used in reflective development practices to shift focus from expert-driven solutions to more integrated knowledge processes.

- 1 Anyone know this?
- 2 What do you know?
- 3 How does this change the way we see problems and/or solutions?

Reorienting multiple development knowledge greatly increases the knowledge resources available to developers as they search for practical solutions.

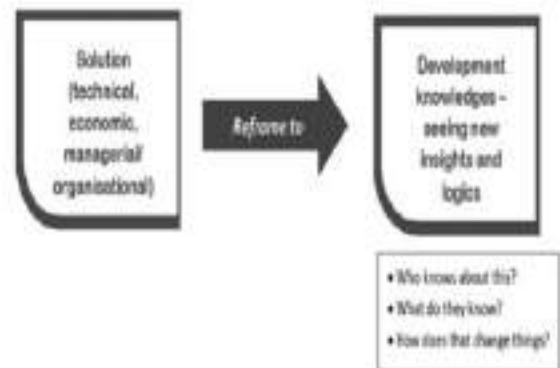


Figure 5: From Technical Solutions to Co-Innovation (Source: Anthropology for Development From Theory to Practice By Robyn Eversole)

1. The first question recognizes that many different development actors can directly and productively contribute to development solutions. Knowledge for development lives in unexpected places: Beyond industries, places and social divides. Anthropologists in particular have shown that disadvantaged groups have their own knowledge and logic that are not always shared by professionals who want to help them. Knowing is important, and it's important to recognize that it's an important first step in ensuring that the development solution is based on a true understanding of the problem and need.
2. The second question explores lessons learned from working with various development stakeholders. Asking "What do you know?" Do more than simply gather information to try to understand the logic that drives people's choices and beliefs about what is possible. From different perspectives, the problem looks different. The logic behind our work is not necessarily shared by everyone we work with. Also, strategies that are logical in one context may not necessarily be logical in another. For example, in situations where there are few economic or social safety nets, managing risk may be a more logical solution than increasing production. Asking what others know helps you avoid serious development mistakes.
3. Finally, the third question recognizes the power of knowledge to transform practice. In particular, the question "How does this change things?" Shift focus away from expert-led solutions and make room for solutions that can be co-engineered directly with people

and organizations that traditionally rely on outside expertise. Anthropological frameworks challenge the dynamics embedded in development work when expertise reigns and local voices are silenced. A respectful dialogue between different forms of knowledge is not only more inclusive, but also makes solutions more likely to work.

a whole new way of working that makes sense to you, but is unfamiliar and often incompatible in your local context.

Institutions and Change

Developers can shift their approach from technical processes to social and cultural processes by asking the following questions:

- 1 How does a person or organization function today? What institutions are there?
- 2 How can change be limited, especially for historically disadvantaged groups?
- 3 How can sustainable change be achieved?

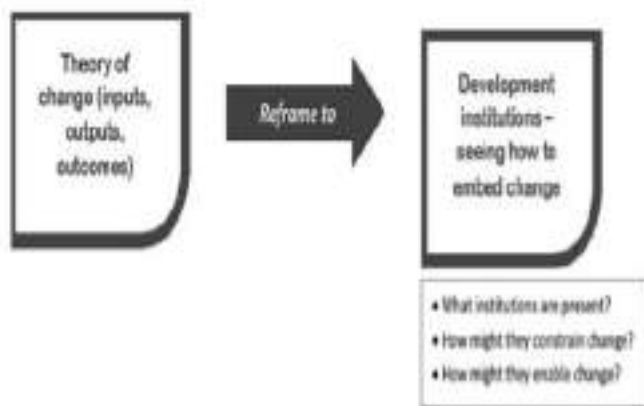


Figure 6: From Managing Change to Sustaining Change (Source: Anthropology for Development From Theory to Practice By Robyn Eversole)

Turning attention to the role of institutions shifts their focus from "managing" change in a vacuum to enabling processes of change that can become self-sustaining over time.

1. The first question asks what kind of organization already exists in a given context to do what the developer is interested in. For example, educational provision or production organization. Current working methods and historical reasons are often unknown to external developers.
2. The second question recognizes that current institutions may limit the manipulative latitude of various development actors. Structures, rules, and norms can impose great restrictions on what, who, and how can be done, and often have deep historical roots. This question seeks to identify institutional constraints on actors in order to avoid putting them in an untenable position.
3. The final question recognizes that existing institutions can also facilitate change. One of the most common mistakes developers make is to assume that local authorities do not exist or are inferior to other authorities. Then you embrace

V. DOING DEVELOPMENT ANTHROPOLOGICALLY

The anthropological approach refocuses the mainstream view of development on developer behavior, logic, and institutions. The researcher translates this into an anthropological understanding of how social and economic change actually works. Rather than defining problems for target groups and viewing change as a technological process that can be solved in isolation from the rest of their lives, anthropological approaches recognize that problems must be understood in context. Understanding how and why local her context is important in problem solving can help avoid costly mistakes in the design and implementation of development initiatives. Additionally, considering the context can uncover benefits, opportunities, and positive starting points for change. The ethnographic approach also shifts the focus of development work from target groups to development policy actors. Recognize that stakeholders are driving change. While the definition of "target group" may only reflect the stereotypes and assumptions of outsiders, attention to actors is a reflection of the various social positions in which people and organizations seek to influence change is taken into consideration.

VI. CONCLUSION

The more knowledge we have about social dynamics and organization at all levels, the more likely it is that certain groups will be excluded or disadvantaged from planned change. If anyone doesn't have to be an academic anthropologist to get this information, but we suggest that understanding what questions to ask is primarily an anthropological skill. An anthropological approach to development work seeks to understand the actions that different people and organizations are already taking and how these changes may affect them in different ways. Anthropological approaches also recognize that multiple knowledge and institutions already exist in the developing landscape. In a development practice where the way developers see, perceive, and act tends to dominate, it can be difficult to recognize different ways of looking, perceiving, and acting. Nevertheless, this knowledge and institutions can provide important resources for change. Developers who are willing to reflect on their own practice can begin to recognize and value the knowledge and institutions of others, and begin to explore ways to reframe problems and solutions in new ways.

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GUMMY SMILE, PANORAMIC REVIEW, DESCRIPTION, ETIOLOGY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, TREATMENT AND PROGNOSIS

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14765>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14765

SUMMARY

Introduction: gummy smile is defined as a non-pathological condition that causes aesthetic disharmony in which more than 3 mm of gingival tissue is present when smiling. The smile is an essential aesthetic component of the face and significantly determines the perception of beauty and personality of each person.

Objective: to detail the current information related to the gingival smile, description, etiology, epidemiology, evaluation, treatment and prognosis.

Methodology: a total of 42 articles were analyzed in this review, including review and original articles, as well as clinical cases, of which 34 bibliographies were used because the other articles were not relevant to this study. The sources of information were PubMed, Google Scholar and Cochrane; the terms used to search for information in Spanish, Portuguese and English were: gingival smile, gingival hyperplasia, maxillary excess, orthognathic surgery.



Results: Gummy smile presents a prevalence between 10.5% and 29% of young adults, being more frequent in women, and this prevalence is reduced with age due to the drooping of the upper and lower lips, which reduces the exposure of the gingiva and upper incisors. The perception of excessive gingival display is subject to cultural and ethnic preferences, showing that the amount of gingiva presented that is found to be unaesthetic or excessive is relative and changes between men and women.

Conclusions: the smile is a common human expression that represents multiple feelings, as well as an essential esthetic component of the face and significantly determines the perception of beauty and personality of each person. The gummy smile is a non-pathological condition that causes aesthetic disharmony in which more than 3 mm of gingival tissue is present when smiling. A gummy smile can usually have repercussions in the perception and psychosocial behavior of the affected individual. The etiology of the gummy smile presents several factors, which usually manifest themselves at the same time. Treatment should be targeted according to the origin of the condition. Among the less invasive treatment alternatives are botulinum toxin injection and hyaluronic acid injection. The surgical repertoire includes gingivectomy, modified lip repositioning and orthognathic surgery.

KEY WORDS: *gummy smile, gingival hyperplasia, maxilla, orthognathic surgery.*

INTRODUCTION

The smile is a common human expression that represents multiple feelings, as well as an essential aesthetic component of the face and significantly determines the perception of beauty and personality of each person. Facial asymmetries or expressions and proportions play a remarkable role in the perception of beauty. Gummy smile is defined as a non-pathological condition that causes aesthetic disharmony in which more than 3 mm of gingival tissue is present when smiling. Gummy smiles have an approximate prevalence between 10.5% and 29% of young adults, being more frequent in women. Mimetic facial muscles (MFM) have different peculiarities that distinguish them from other skeletal muscles, for example, they do not have tendinous or aponeurotic intermediates, moreover, MFM are directly attached at each end and usually start on underlying bony surfaces and attach to the facial skin or join other facial muscles.

The muscles of the upper lip are:

- The levator labii superioris (LLS),
- The levator labii superioris alaeque nasi (LLSAN).
- The levator of the angle of the mouth (LAO).
- The zygomaticus minor.
- The zygomatic major.

Several levator muscles pull the upper lip and the corner of the mouth upward, while the zygomatic muscles have a diagonal action.

The lip muscles are classified into dilator and constrictor muscles. The former, in turn, are distributed in two layers, one superficial and one deep.

The superficial layer presents 7 muscles:

- Lesser zygomatic.
- Major zygomatic.
- LLSAN
- LLS
- Risorius.
- Depressor of the angle of the mouth (DAO).
- Platisma.

The peculiarities of the smile are predisposed by the interaction of the static and dynamic relationships of the dento-skeletal structures and facial tissues. The smile is formed in 2 phases. In

the first, contraction of the levator muscles raises the upper lip to the nasolabial fold. In the second involves further elevation of the upper lip and crease by 3 muscle groupings:

- Levator labii superioris muscles of the upper lip of the upper lip, originating in the infraorbital area.
- Major zygomatic muscles.
- Superior buccinator fibers.

Although presenting a small amount of gingiva (1 mm-2 mm) is esthetically acceptable and sometimes results in a more youthful appearance, excessive gingival display at the time of smiling generates an esthetic inconvenience for many individuals, even modifying their perception and psychosocial behavior. The perception of excessive gingival display is subject to cultural and ethnic preferences, showing that the amount of gingival display found to be unaesthetic or excessive is relative and changes between men and women, as well as between professionals; an example of this is the different perspective found in the USA where an exposure of more than 2-3 mm is considered unaesthetic, while in certain European countries a gingival exposure of up to 4 mm or more is allowed(1-18).

METHODOLOGY

A total of 42 articles were analyzed in this review, including review and original articles, as well as cases and clinical trials, of which 34 bibliographies were used because the information collected was not important enough to be included in this study. The sources of information were Cochrane, PubMed and Google Scholar; the terms used to search for information in Spanish, Portuguese and English were: gingival smile, gingival hyperplasia, maxillary excess, orthognathic surgery.

The choice of literature exposes elements related to gummy smile; in addition to this factor, etiology, presentation, evaluation, management and prognosis of the condition are presented.

DEVELOPMENT

The etiology of gummy smile presents several factors, which usually manifest themselves at the same time. Practitioners must correctly find the origin of the condition because management depends on the etiology.



- Vertical maxillary excess (VME).
- Altered passive eruption.
- Dentoalveolar extrusion.
- Short upper lip length.
- Hypermobility upper lip.
- Gingival hyperplasia.

Vertical maxillary excess (VME).

Vertical maxillary excess is the excessive increase of the maxillary bone in the vertical plane that gives an elongated appearance to the lower half of the face. It frequently causes excessive gingival display and often requires cephalometric analysis to corroborate the diagnosis.

Excessive gingival display is caused by a lower occlusal plane than expected. The lower lip overlying the incisal margins of the upper canines and premolars is an almost pathognomonic indication of the disorder. In VME, the anterior occlusal plane is uninterrupted with the posterior occlusal plane, which distinguishes it from incisor overeruption. Although the upper lip remains clinically short, its length usually becomes normal(19).

Altered passive eruption.

Teeth erupt in an active phase, where the tooth achieves its occlusal position and a passive phase, where the gingival tissues are directed apically, exposing the crown. Passive eruption unfolds in 4 phases:

1. Junctional epithelium on the enamel.
2. Junctional epithelium partly in the enamel and cementum apical to the cemento-enamel junction (CEJ).
3. Junctional epithelium entirely in the cementum and the base of the sulcus at the CEJ.
4. Stage 3 and part of the root clinically exposed.

Altered passive eruption is the inability of the gingival tissue to apically direct beyond the second stage. Teeth will grow short and square because the gingival tissues are coronal to the UCE.

Vital components in diagnosing altered passive eruption include:

- Rule out a hypermobile lip.
- Verify the location of the UCE and alveolar ridge.

The lips should be evaluated at rest and smiling. In a hyperactive lip, a translational movement from rest can be up to 10 mm, on the other hand in a lip in normal activity, between 6 and 8 mm. In altered passive eruption, the ECU can be seen up to 10 mm apical to the free gingival margin.

The level of the alveolar ridge is the same as in a healthy state: at the level of 1 to 2 mm apical to the ECU. Bone probing and a parallel radiograph will determine the level of the alveolar ridge. Anterior dentoalveolar extrusion

This is the overeruption of the upper incisors, resulting in an excessive gingival view due to a more coronal position of the gingival margins. Tooth wear and deep anterior bite can be the origin of anterior extrusion. When anterior tooth wear is present, compensatory overeruption of the incisors is evident. A discrepancy between the anterior and posterior occlusal planes is commonly maintained when there is a deep bite(19-23).

Epidemiology

About 10% of the population between 20 and 30 years of age shows excessive gingival exposure, being more frequent in females. The prevalence of the alteration decreases with age due to the drooping of the upper and lower lips, which decreases the exposure of the upper incisors and gingiva(24,25).

Evaluation

Plausible smiles present:

- At least the second premolars, reduced upper gingiva, no gingival recession with healthy interdental papillae completing each of the interdental areas.
- Symmetry between anterior and posterior teeth.
- A lower lip line parallel to the incisal line of the upper teeth and the virtual line joining the contact points of these teeth.
- Teeth with adequate structure, position, color and shade.

By definition several bibliographies connote the gingival smile as more than 3 to 4 mm of exposed gingival tissue in a smile, however some authors consider more than 2 mm of gingival exposure excessive. Commonly, dentists view a lip-to-gum distance of 4 mm or greater at the time of a smile as minimally attractive. Subsequent to the identification of an individual with excessive gingival exposure, the etiology should be determined(14,26).

Medical History

The age of the individual shows the eruptive stage of the dentition, which allows to note a modified passive eruption. Gingival hyperplasia may be seen in those taking calcium channel blockers, anticonvulsants and immunosuppressive drugs following organ transplantation.

Figure 1. Identification of gingival smile, frontal and lateral plane.



Source: The Authors.

Facial Analysis

The face should be evaluated both in the frontal and lateral planes allowing us to identify any alteration or maxillary vertical excess. Almost all individuals with VME present a second class skeletal relationship.

Lip Analysis, Dynamic and Static

If the origin of the gummy smile is in the lips, it is usually on account of a hypermobile lip, a short lip or both.

The length of the upper lip responds to the distance between the subnasal and the upper lip stoma or lower edge of the upper lip. In young adults the average length is usually 20 to 24 mm and tends to increase with age. When less than 20 mm is evident, it is judged as a short lip, in addition, in these individuals a gummy smile and lip incompetence may be noted.

A hypermobile lip or hyperactive lip is due to an increased activity of the levator muscles of the upper lip at the time of smiling. In particular, hyperactivity of the upper lip elevator

muscles increases the exposure of the teeth and gingival tissues when smiling due to a higher lip position, leading to a gummy smile.

Observation of the upper central incisors at rest.

3 to 4 mm for young women and 2 mm for young men; however, it decreases with age.

Interlabial distance at rest.

At rest it normally ranges from 0 to 4 mm, an increase in interlabial space may be caused by dentoalveolar extrusion, short lips or VME.

Smile Line

It can be defined as the location of the upper lip in relation to the upper incisors and gingiva at the time of a natural and complete smile. It can be:

Low when it shows less than 75% of the crown, usually a male characteristic.

Standard shows between 75 to 100% of the crowns with the interproximal gingiva.

High or gingival smile shows the entire crown, plus an excessive proportion of gingiva, usually a female peculiarity.

Figure 2. Traction of the levator muscle of the upper lip and ala of the nose with absorbable suture thread. Sutures in a deep layer between the muscle and the upper portion of the keratinized gingiva.



Source: Storrer CM, Valverde FB, Santos F, Deliberador T. Treatment of gummy smile: Gingival recontouring with the containment of the elevator muscle of the upper lip and wing of nose(28).

The forms of treatment change according to the etiology of the gummy smile; the essential thing is to know exactly the origin of the pathology. Usually, the gummy smile is the result of more than one factor, such as vertical excess of the maxilla and hypermobile lip, so a mixture of different techniques can be implemented. Among the less invasive treatment alternatives are botulinum toxin injection and hyaluronic acid injection. Within the surgical repertoire we find gingivectomy, modified lip

Periodontal Examination

Encompasses measuring:

- The width and thickness of the attached gingiva.
- The clinical and insertion level.
- The level of the crestal bone with respect to the UCE.
- Probing depths.

A clinical short tooth can have different origins such as gingival hyperplasia, gingivitis, tooth wear or altered passive eruption, so the evaluation of periodontal tissues supports the etiological diagnosis(19-21,27).

Treatment

- Gingivectomy.
- Modified lip repositioning.
- Hyaluronic acid.
- Botulinum toxin.
- Orthognathic surgery.
- Orthodontic treatment.

repositioning and orthognathic surgery, the latter usually reserved for severe VME because it shows high morbidity rates and requires hospitalization. Orthodontic management alone can sometimes be sufficient to meet and resolve a percentage of gummy smile cases(19).



Gingivectomy

Crown lengthening with or without bone resection, also called gingivectomy, removes the excess gingival tissue and reinserts the attachment appliance.

The choice of performing only gingivectomy or gingivectomy with bone resection will depend on the amount of biological width. A gingivectomy is ideal for resolving a gingival smile as there are adequate bone and gingival levels attached, the gingival tissue from the bone to the gingival ridge is greater than 3 mm. However, a full-thickness periodontal flap in addition to an osteotomy is indicated when the bone level is close to the cemento-amelocemental junction(29).

Lip Repositioning Surgery

Generally its mission is to narrow the vestibule and reduce gingival exposure by restricting muscular traction. It consists of removing a long piece of mucosa from the labial vestibule, then making a partial thickness flap between the mucogingival junction and the muscles of the upper lip. Subsequently, the lip mucosa is sutured to the mucogingival line. A short upper lip of non-skeletal origin can be resolved through lip repositioning. Lip repositioning surgery is indicated in mild VME and hypermobile upper lip. It should be avoided in patients with severe VME and those with insufficient attached gingival width. The technique can be performed by laser, electrocautery or scalpel(22,27,30,31).

Infiltration of Hyaluronic Acid

It consists of injecting a small amount of hyaluronic acid in the paranasal area to compress the lateral fibers of the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi (LLSAN), which will inhibit mobility in the deep portion. This procedure will decrease the superiorization of the upper lip when smiling, significantly tightening the gingival smile

The point of infiltration can be performed in the most cranial area of the nasolabial fold, about 3 mm lateral to the wing of the alar cartilage.

Hyaluronic acid placement is an option to botulinum toxin injection, however it is not appropriate for all individuals with excessive gingival display. It requires an experienced and skilled injector with extensive knowledge of anatomy because the substance is infiltrated into a site with considerable vascularity(19,22).

Botulinum Toxin A Injection

Botulinum toxin generates a muscular paralysis because it inhibits the presynaptic release of acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction. The alternative is striking and sometimes suitable to provide management of the gummy smile especially caused by an overactive lip.

The toxin is placed in the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi (LLSAN) muscles, in addition to the levator labii superioris in

both halves of the face. Usually about 4 to 6 units of botulinum toxin are infiltrated in:

1. 2 mm lateral to the facial alar sulcus.
2. 2 mm lateral to the first injection point in the same horizontal plane.
3. 2 mm inferior and between the first injection point(27,32).

Botulinum toxin placement and gingival suppression surgery could generate better esthetic results by being associated in front of the application of individualized treatments, particularly by having a muscular component influencing the smile. Sometimes, surgical intervention does not provide the expected result for the affected individual, besides being invasive, which results in a relatively safe, fast and effective option to improve the gingival smile, as long as the dosage and the type of smile are respected(33).

Orthognathic Surgery

Dentoalveolar or orthognathic surgery is sometimes the only option in complex cases of maxillary vertical excess: LeFort osteotomy, or maxillomandibular repositioning, combining LeFort and Obwegeser mandibular osteotomy, in addition to orthodontic treatment(19).

Orthognathic surgery by means of Le Fort I osteotomy is a therapeutic option for the gingival smile in individuals with maxillary modifications or skeletal disproportion. Similarly, the gummy smile is optimally reduced and even eliminated after treatment. However, due to insufficient supporting evidence, the indication for maxillary impaction necessary for this improvement has not been defined, so individual planning is recommended for each patient with his or her respective medical condition(34).

Prognosis

Most of the patients affected with gummy smile can improve greatly with the treatment alternatives currently available, however the amount of reduction of the gingival excess will depend on its cause. Several cases are resolved with less invasive procedures using hyaluronic acid and botulinum toxin, although the results last only a few months. Patients who need and undergo surgical treatment have long-term permanent results.

CONCLUSIONS

The smile is a common human expression that represents multiple feelings, as well as an essential aesthetic component of the face and significantly determines the perception of beauty and personality of each person. A gummy smile is a non-pathologic condition that causes aesthetic disharmony in which more than 3 mm of gingival tissue is present when smiling. A gummy smile can usually have repercussions in the perception and psychosocial behavior of the affected individual. The etiology of the gummy smile presents several factors, which usually manifest themselves at the same time. Treatment should be targeted according to the



origin of the condition. Among the less invasive treatment alternatives are botulinum toxin injection and hyaluronic acid injection. The surgical repertoire includes gingivectomy, modified lip repositioning and orthognathic surgery.

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Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

Funding

The authors report no funding by any organization or company.



PARKINSON'S DISEASE DETECTION THROUGH VOICE SIGNALS

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14758>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14758

ABSTRACT

The primary Parkinson's disease (PD) is a disorder of the central nervous system and about 89% of the people with PD suffering from speech and voice disorders. In this project, we adopted a dynamic feature selection based on fuzzy entropy measures for speech pattern classification of Parkinson's diseases. To investigate the effect of feature selection, XGBoost algorithm was applied to distinguish voice samples between PD patients and health people. The data set of this research is composed of voice signals from 195 people, 147 with Parkinson's disease and 48 healthy people.

The results show that various voice samples need different feature selection. We applied dynamic feature selection can get higher rate of classification accuracy than all features selected.

KEYWORDS: Parkinson's disease, linear discriminant analysis, similarity measure, fuzzy

1. INTRODUCTION

In Parkinson's disease, dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra are lost i.e., Compact body of the midbrain. These neurodegenerative changes are numerical and symptoms include communication problems, voice coordination, and allergies. Dysarthria is also observed in PD patients. The miles are marked by weakness, paralysis, lack of strength and communication in the car: Effects on breathing, crying, speech, and prosody. The exact cause of Parkinson's disease is unknown, but it is a complex concept, complex interactions between genetics, biology, and environment.

For many years, this creates uncertainty in the fate of those affected, it also shows therapeutic trials where there are challenges in determining successful endpoints and Further reports on functional changes in the peripheral immune system in Parkinson's disease.

In recent years, evidence has been reported that an intestinal protein called alpha-synuclein enters the intestine. The anxiety machinery and the gut-brain axis are implicated in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease. It suggests that Parkinson's disease may also start at the outer edges.

These studies may also provide a way to select markers that anticipate the progression of Parkinson's disease. This usually applies to Parkinson's disease, as the signs and course of the disease can vary. It has not been available for decades. Therefore, more advanced measures may be required a diagnostic device for

diagnosing Parkinson's disease according to the progression of the disease, symptoms develop that make Parkinson's disease difficult to treat.

The main disadvantages of PD speech are Loss of depth, tone of voice, pitch, loss of pressure, hallucinations, short speech, Speed, dynamic thrusts, slurred consonants, and a heavy, breathy voice (Speech disorder).

Audio recording is non-invasive and can be easily performed using a mobile device, this research voice recordings are taken from existing voice. The company is also evaluating the effectiveness of using controlled XGBoost Algorithm to better identify people with diseases.

The course of the disease is difficult in young people, and it is more common in older people. Medicine statistics has developed a large amount of data from various clinical fields such as fitness, Nursing care services. There are ways to process these statistics and gain insights from them. To solve this goal, the need for big data evaluation with machine learning various medical and clinical problems.

Although motor symptoms are characteristic, their severity and progression vary, and Parkinson's disease progresses differently in different people. Additionally, non-motor symptoms such as depression, anxiety, and constipation often impact a patient's quality of life more than motor symptoms. Research into the genetic component of Parkinson's disease is ongoing.



Specific genetic mutations associated with familial forms of the disease have been discovered, providing information about possible causes and risk factors.

This is a disease that goes beyond motor symptoms and includes non-motor symptoms and genetic complexity. Comprehensive care approaches, research into the role of the immune system, and personalized medicine promise to improve the lives of people with Parkinson's disease. Recognizing the human and social aspects of the disease is paramount to finding better treatments and support for those affected.

Many studies have already shown that ML knowledge exists algorithm showed significantly improved overall performance in classifying major medical problems. However, supervised ML strategies are among the most practical. Practical programs in techniques and clinical areas for the research community. This work is to improve detection and analysis strategies for Parkinson's disease.

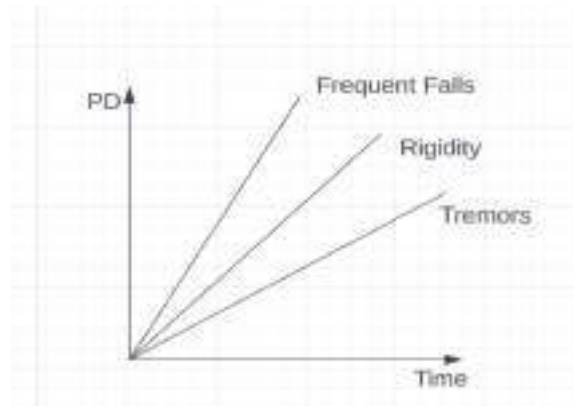
There is no cure for Parkinson's disease. However, medicines may help dramatically manipulate signs and symptoms on a regular basis. Therefore, if it is recognized within in the early stages, drug costs are low. Therefore, our observations can play an important role in Parkinson's disease detection using machine learning algorithm.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

James Parkinson (1755–1824) was a British pharmacist, geologist, paleontologist, and political activist. He spent his radical youth in political activity, and later devoted himself to medical work and interests in medicine and earth sciences. His 1817 Essay on Trembling Paralysis combined elements of resting tremor, rigidity, and the characteristic posture and gait of the disease, which he called paralytic agitans.

Fragments of the disease can be found in ancient Chinese, Indian, Babylonian, and Greek texts, but Jean-Martin Charcot added bradykinesia to the cardinal symptoms in his 1872 lecture and coined the name Parkinson's disease. Charcot's school advocated the use of anticholinergic drugs. French neurologist Edouard Bricseau described a characteristic pathology of the substantia nigra, and this finding was confirmed by Greenfield and Bosanquet in 1953. Although Berger and Ewens synthesized dopamine in 1910, it was not until the late 1950s that neurochemists linked dopamine deficiency in the substantia nigra to James Parkinson's disease.

Birkmeyer and Hornykiewicz's 1961 injection of the dopamine precursor L-dihydrophenylalanine (levodopa) into Parkinson's disease patients produced immediate but short-term improvement.



The subsequent development of peripherally acting dopamine blockers increased the uptake of levodopa into the central nervous system and decreased the incidence of side effects. Invasive techniques such as destruction of the globus pallidus and placement of deep brain electrodes in the midbrain are modern treatments with unclear indications for use. James Parkinson's disease has become a model for combined chemical and surgical attacks on the globally prevalent degenerative neurological disease.

Generally, PD is defined as a progressive and chronic neurodegenerative disease and its effects. According to a report published by Parkinson's disease patients in 2015, the Disease Foundation approximately 10 million people worldwide suffer from Parkinson's disease. There are about 1 million of them in the United States, another report says. According to the Parkinson's Disease Society, one in every 500 people in the UK suffer from Parkinson's disease. The disease worsens over time and affects people between the ages of 50 and 70.

3.METHODOLOGY

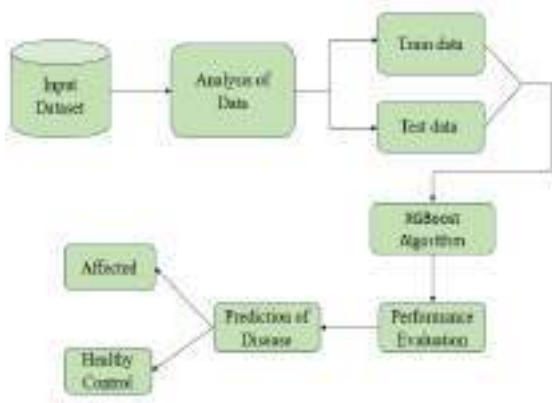
The methodology employed in this research involved the retrieval and analysis of a 7-year dataset comprising global publications related to the detection of Parkinson's disease through voice signals. Using specific search parameters. The study focused on extracting publications from the period between 2014 and 2021, utilizing keywords associated with Parkinson's disease and voice signal analysis.

A comprehensive search string, incorporating relevant field tags such as "Keyword" and "Title of Paper," was formulated to filter the dataset. Further refinement was implemented by limiting the search to specific categories related to Parkinson's disease and voice signal detection techniques. This refined search string enabled the collection of data on the distribution of global research output concerning Parkinson's disease detection, encompassing aspects such as the collaboration between countries, author contributions, affiliations, and the dissemination of findings through various academic journals.

Additionally, citation data for the retrieved publications was collected from the date of publication until the 5th of July 2021, facilitating a comprehensive analysis of the impact and influence of the research within the academic community and beyond. The methodology aimed to provide an insightful



overview of the evolution and current landscape of research endeavors pertaining to the use of voice signals for the detection and analysis of Parkinson's disease.



3.1 PD Diagnosis

For diagnosing the PD, it is important to differentiate between Parkinsonism and PD. Parkinsonism is the clinical representation of the symptoms that are attributed to PD like rigidity, tremors, and bradykinesias. Whereas, PD is a form of parkinsonism and hence, not all the patients with parkinsonism will have PD as it might be due to other health issue.

It is difficult to differentiate PD from other form of parkinsonism based on motor symptoms and hence it becomes necessary to monitor other symptoms as well, to diagnose the disease.

with different health conditions.

The research seeks acoustic parameters dataset. Information regarding parameters such as the average vocal fundamental frequency (Fo), maximum and minimum vocal fundamental frequencies (Fhi and Flo), along with various measures of variation in frequency (Jitter (%), Jitter (Abs), RAP, PPQ, and DDP), and measures of variation in amplitude (Shimmer, Shimmer (dB), Shimmer:APQ3, Shimmer:APQ5, APQ, and Shimmer: DDA), were extracted from voice recordings. Furthermore, parameters including the noise-to-harmonics ratio (NHR), harmonics-to-noise ratio (HNR), recurrence period density entropy (RPDE), D2, and signal fractal scaling exponent (DFA) were calculated to characterize the vocal properties. Careful attention was given to ensure the uniformity of measurement protocols and data extraction methods across all sources, preventing any potential statistical disparities in the acoustic parameter analysis.

The voice recordings utilized in this study were collected from a diverse range of individuals, encompassing various age groups, genders, and geographical backgrounds. Each recording accurately depicted the distinctive fundamental frequencies, pitch changes, and amplitude fluctuations of the individuals. The dataset included many vocal samples, ensuring a thorough representation of the acoustic properties of the human voice in various settings. The study aimed to provide a thorough understanding of the complex interaction between acoustic parameters and individual vocal attributes by incorporating this wide range of voice recordings, which contributed to a nuanced exploration of voice analysis and its potential applications in more general research and clinical settings.

id	sex	MDVP:F0	MDVP:F0min	MDVP:F0max	MDVP:F1	MDVP:F2	MDVP:F3	MDVP:F4	MDVP:F5	MDVP:F6	MDVP:F7	MDVP:F8	MDVP:F9	MDVP:F10	Shimmer:AP3	MDVP:APQ	Shimmer:DDA	NHR	HNR	status	RPDE	DFA
1	Male	119.80	57.00	11.91	1079	768	137	1054	1014	1491	143	1216	1.01313	0.02071	0.0545	0.0211	11.035	1.1416703	0.89265			
1	Male	124	14.6	1181	1069	46	1045	1088	1024	1303	168	1254	1.04218	0.0408	0.05413	0.01629	13.085	1.1493233	0.81621			
1	Male	101.80	30.11	11.53	1103	46.9	1034	1079	1063	1353	140	1221	1.03555	0.0359	0.007	0.01039	10.651	1.1413855	0.82338			
1	Male	101.80	33.7	11.34	1037	46.9	1032	1081	1035	1362	117	1263	1.0435	0.0217	0.0571	0.01231	10.641	1.1434693	0.89265			
1	Male	101.81	11.7	1053	1034	1021	1065	1081	1044	1362	134	124	1.04325	0.0445	0.147	0.01701	13.640	1.1417238	0.82344			

3.2 Data and Variables

The input data for this research comprises a diverse collection of voice signals obtained from both healthy individuals and those affected by specific health conditions, including Parkinson's disease. These voice signals were acquired using standardized recording procedures to ensure consistency and reliability across the dataset. The recorded audio data were subsequently converted into numerical form using the Multidimensional Voice Program (MDVP), facilitating the extraction of various acoustic parameters. These parameters include fundamental frequency (Fo), jitter, shimmer, noise-to-harmonics ratio (NHR), harmonics-to-noise ratio (HNR), and other relevant measures. The use of MDVP enabled the comprehensive characterization of the vocal properties of both healthy and diseased subjects, thereby establishing a robust foundation for the subsequent analysis and comparison of the acoustic features associated

3.3 XGBOOST

XGBoost or Extreme Gradient Boost is designed for high mobility and mechanical use. Gradient learning algorithms solve data science problems quickly and the exact way. This is an extension of gradient boosted decision trees and is much faster than GBM. It Supports regularized learning, increasing, and decreasing gradient trees, Column subsampling, Much faster than other algorithms. The performance of the model is also much better than other models used for surveillance and monitoring. forecast.

The algorithm works based on decision trees and creates a diagram after checking various if statements. The algorithm adds more and more ifs to the tree to obtain a more powerful model construction. XGBoost is an ensemble learning method based on boosting. This cheering up the trees, each subsequent



tree is arranged in a way that aims to alleviate the shortcomings of the previous tree wood. Each tree learns from its predecessors and checks for any remaining errors. Therefore, the next tree to grow will learn from a revised version of the fossil.

3.4 Train Test Split

For effective model calculation in machine learning, training and create algorithms to help predict data. The data provided is typically categorized and converted into a dataset and reused for training and testing purposes. This method is used to measure the overall performance of ML. Algorithms can be used to infer unspecified facts and teach models. It is a quick and easy way to test ML performance with results, adapt algorithms to the complexity of predictive modeling. Easy to use and translate even if you have a mild illness, you may not be able to receive treatment at this time. Databases and situations where additional configuration is required even when used classes and databases are heterogeneous.

The model was first included in the training data. The model was trained using supervised learning methods. The current model or model is the development used with a set of training data and results are generated based on the results. You can predict whether your model can predict prices correctly. Embedded models help predict validation datasets that provide: Evaluate the model unbiasedly at the end of the dataset, providing unbiased data.

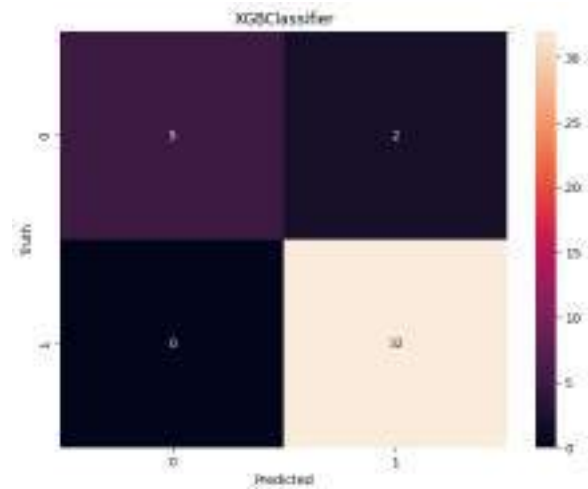
Evaluation of the final model on the training data set. The training model and test data set are used for testing purposes. The test is 80% tensile and 20% inspection.

4.RESULTS

Using XG booster for that first, installed XG booster then imported it and we have fitted X train and Y train values in our model after that we have predicted values and calculated need accuracy with XG booster we have got an accuracy of 94.8%.

Accuracy 94.87179487179486
 Precision 94.11764705882352
 Recall 100.0
 F1 96.96969696969697

After that we have constructed a confusion matrix for the same model mentioned above.



5.CONCLUSION

This research work developed a Parkinson's Predictor. The work Initially started with a database of human voice parameters of 195 different people; 147 persons were suffering from the disease. The system develops a model with the highest accuracy and with greater true positives and true negatives.

The system used XGBooster algorithm, and achieved 94% accuracy, 94% precision, 100% recall and 96% f1 score. The confusion matrix values are as follows: TP=5, TN=32, FN=0, FP=2.

6.FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

While achieving a 94% prediction accuracy in our research project, potential for enhanced efficiency and accuracy when considering the possibility of a larger and more complex dataset. To further advance the project, increasing the dataset size can pave the way for the implementation of various advanced deep learning techniques, with the goal of achieving 100% accuracy.

To achieve this objective, it is crucial to engage in several case studies that explore innovative strategies for data handling and model creation. These case studies serve as essential tools to understand how the data set works and what are the liabilities, for better predictions.

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MBTI-BASED PERSONALITY PREDICTION FROM TEXT USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14759>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14759

ABSTRACT

Personality prediction research seeks to define and comprehend the nuanced differences in human behavioural tendencies, thought patterns, and emotional expressions. Utilizing an array of methodologies, including psychological assessments, behavioural observations, and computational modelling, researchers aim to anticipate and clarify an individual's distinctive personality traits and characteristics. Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) approaches are used to preprocess and translate text data into numerical features that can be predicted by machine learning models. The aim of this work is to predict the personality type of an individual linked to their posts and to explore the relevance of the test in the study and categorization of human behaviour using learning models. With the aid of a machine learning model and dataset, the main objective of this research is to determine a person's Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) personality type based on their postings. This involves utilizing various methodologies, including psychological assessments and computational modelling, to analyse and classify the unique personality traits and characteristics associated with each MBTI type. The research aims to contribute valuable insights into understanding human behaviour and leveraging machine learning for predictive personality analysis.

KEYWORDS: Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, Machine Learning Models, Natural Language Toolkit

1. INTRODUCTION

In the world of psychology, the concept of personality is seen as an important but imprecisely established construct. As a result, psychologists would substantially benefit from developing more specific, objective assessments of current personality models. The majority of research on personality prediction has focused on the MBTI or Big Five personality models, which are the most often observed and experienced personality recognition models in the world. The Big Five personality model is made up of five distinct dimensions: (1) extraversion, (2) agreeableness, (3) conscientiousness, (4) neuroticism, and (5) openness [1]. The MBTI is an introspective self-report examination aiming to reveal certain psychological patterns regarding how people perceive and make decisions about their surroundings. This model detects 16 different types of personalities across four dimensions:

- 1.Introversion/Extraversion (how one obtains energy),
- 2.Sensing/Intuition (how one acquires information),
- 3.Thinking/Feeling (how decisions are made), and
- 4.Judging/Perceiving (how one portrays oneself to the outer world).

To produce a four-letter test case, a primary alphabet from each category or dimension will be considered, such as ISTP, ENTP, or INFJ. Figure 1 depicts the 16 distinct personality types that result from a combination of the four dimensions mentioned above. For example, ISTJ is the personality type produced by combining Introversion, Sensing, Thinking, and Judging.



Fig 1. Types of Personality

Personality prediction is a discipline of psychology that uses patterns and emotions to discover and understand

individual differences in human behaviour. The MBTI is a self-report introspective exam that identifies unique psychological patterns in how people perceive and make judgments about their environment. The goal of this work is to predict an individual's personality type based on their postings and to investigate the utility of the test in the study and categorization of human behaviour using Learning models. To provide a fuller picture of a person's personality, the MBTI can be used in conjunction with other personality models, such as the Big Five. It can reveal cognitive preferences that other models may not address clearly.

The MBTI was developed to explore how people interact with their surroundings, process information, and make decisions. Many people find the MBTI useful for both job and personal development. It can help people understand their communication patterns, work preferences, and learning approaches. Individuals find it more difficult to remember and relate to the Big Five's abstract labels (e.g., high in Neuroticism, low in Agreeableness) than the MBTI's four-letter type code, such as INTJ or ESFP. As a result, the MBTI may be easier to utilize for self-awareness and introspection.

a. Personality Types

Personality is derived from the Latin persona, which means defining a person's behaviours or characteristics [7]. According to [8], a person's particular attitude that distinguishes them from others indicates the essence of their personality. Personality is defined by Hall and Lindzey [9] as "the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychological systems that determine his characteristic behaviour and thought." This strategy determines how each individual uniquely adapts to their circumstances. A person's personality is defined by their sense of self, which influences their behaviour in a unique and dynamic way. This behaviour might alter as a result of experience, education, learning, etc. Setiadi's theory—which holds that personality is the dynamic organization of the system that specifically defines an individual's adaptation to the environment—is made clearer by this viewpoint [10].

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) was used in this study to predict participants' personality types, providing useful insights for altering organizational culture and task distribution based on popular meta-programmes and personality types. As previously stated, an individual's preferences are classified into four categories. Based on the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator®, these categories indicate 16 distinct personality types through various combinations of the personality type key. Figure 2 depicts the 16 personality types that result from the interactions of an individual's preferences. This tool facilitates more

informed judgments in organizational contexts by providing a nuanced understanding of personality dynamics.

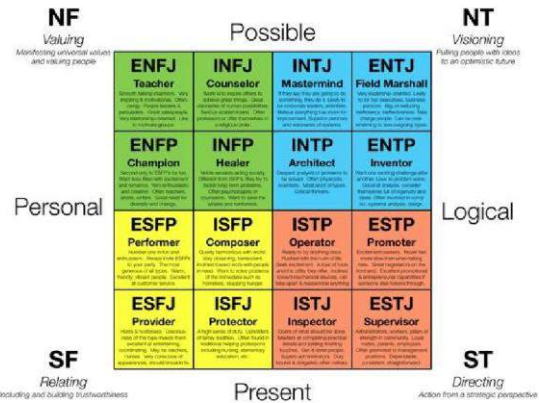


Fig 2. Personality types of MBTI [6]

In this study, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator® (MBTI) was used to predict participants' personality types. Along with identifying the most common meta-programmes and personality types, this data will enable for changes to the current organizational culture and task distribution. The keywords in Figure 2 correlate to a certain MBTI personality type, and Figure 3 depicts the cognitive processes of each type. The background colour of each kind indicates its major function, while the text colour indicates its supporting duty.

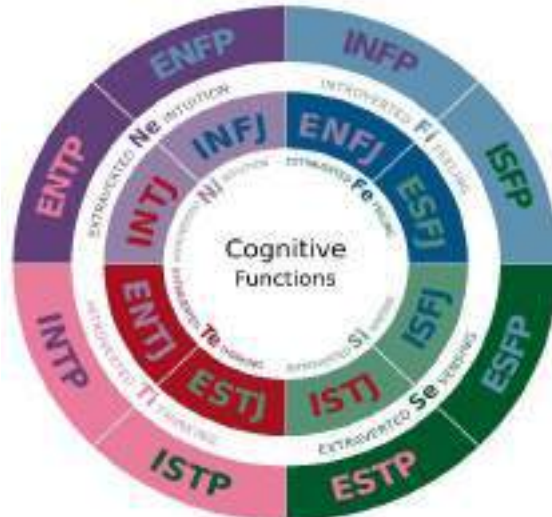


Fig 3. Cognitive Functions of each Personality Type [11]

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review underscores the increasing significance of social media as a data source for research, stressing the pervasive usage of Twitter and other platforms, especially in Indonesia. It highlights the potential of data mining and related research in fields like named entity recognition, automatic summarization, sentiment analysis, and user profile clustering. This study, however, focuses on personality prediction using social media data—a field that has received less attention in the context of Indonesian language learning. The development of a new Indonesian Twitter dataset with 250 users who have had their personality traits from the Five Factor Model annotated by psychologists is one of the study's contributions. It also



introduces the use of XGBoost models for personality prediction, which cover neuroticism, conscientiousness, extraversion, and agreeableness.[1]

The existing research on the relationship between personality recognition and mental health disorders, with a particular focus on borderline personality disorder (BPD), can be examined in the literature review conducted for this study. It ought to look into earlier studies on personality identification from social media data and how it's used to evaluate mental health. The review should also examine the techniques and machine learning algorithms used in personality classification, as well as how well they identify personality traits. It should also look at research on personality assessments' role in the early identification of mental health conditions and investigate the advantages of associating personality traits with conditions like borderline personality disorder (BPD). Furthermore, it is critical to take into account any gaps or restrictions in the previous research and how the current study attempts to address and contribute to these areas.[2]

In particular, the research on automated personality prediction in the context of social media data analysis can be explored in the literature review for this study. It should highlight the methods and machine learning algorithms used in personality prediction models and go over earlier research that looked at the relationship between language use on social media and personality traits. In addition, given the high level of social media usage in places like Indonesia, the review should look at the geographical and linguistic diversity of these studies, paying special attention to the dearth of research in languages like Bahasa Indonesia. It's critical to take into account the Five Factor Model, its applicability in personality prediction, and the possibility of cross-cultural differences in these relationships. The importance of the study's contributions such as the creation of a personality prediction system for Bahasa Indonesia, the assessment of the system's precision, and the comparison of machine learning algorithms in this particular linguistic and cultural setting should also be covered in the literature review.[3]

The development of personality prediction techniques in the context of social media and online behaviour analysis could be the main topic of this study's literature review. The article ought to delve into the diverse machine learning algorithms and personality models employed in prior studies, with a particular focus on the potential of Artificial Neural Networks as a method for personality prediction. It should also emphasize how important social media sites like Facebook are as a rich data source for comprehending online behaviours and personality traits because of their enormous user base and abundance of social

interactions. The review may also take into account the relevance of various personality models in this predictive context, including the MBTI, DISC, and Big Five. Contributions of the study include examining how user behaviour and personality relate to each other on social networks. The utilization of KNN, Artificial Neural Networks, and Logistic Regression should be portrayed as novel approaches to improving personality prediction using machine learning methods.[4]

3. METHODOLOGY

a. Data Collection

In order to predict the personality of the data in the dataset, the data must be cleaned and removed of various punctuation marks and emotions. A huge number of emoticons were cleaned by rounding off various redundant terms in the dataset, and multiple words were cleaned using the processing library's regular expression. A variety of punctuations are also included in the collection. The dataset provided has been cleansed with appropriate data for prediction and, more importantly, implementation for personality type analysis. This study takes use of Kaggle's publicly available Myers-Briggs personality type dataset. The dataset contains 8675 observations, each of which displays the author's four-letter Myers-Briggs personality type as well as the raw text of their previous 50 posts. Figure 4 displays two columns with the name's kind and posts. The 16 personality types are listed in the type column, while raw text is listed in the posts column.

	type	posts
0	INFJ	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsXHcwie3kw ...
1	ENTP	'I'm finding the lack of me in these posts ver...
2	INTP	'Good one _____ https://www.youtube.com/wat...
3	INTJ	'Dear INTP, I enjoyed our conversation the o...
4	ENTJ	'You're fired !!!That's another silly misconce...

Fig 4. Data in Dataset

b. Data Visualization

Data visualization can aid in the identification of patterns, trends, and outliers in data. Matplotlib, a Python plotting library, and Seaborn, a Python data visualization library, were used to preview the data. To determine the frequency of each personality type, the value counts () technique is utilized. Figure 5 depicts the frequency of each MBTI personality type. The dataset has a clear imbalance between the various classifications. We notice that some personality types have substantially more data than others.

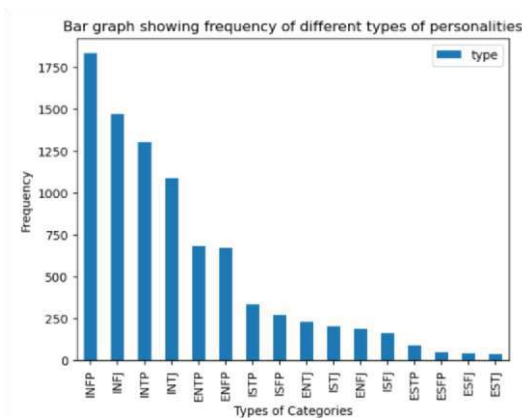


Fig 5. Number of Posts for each Personality Type

C. Preprocessing

Some word reduction was necessary because the data came from an online forum where the writers were only allowed to express themselves via text. The primary reason for this was that the sample's non-uniform MBTI type distribution did not match the actual MBTI type proportions. Ultimately, it has been determined that this is because of the information gleaned from an online discussion forum created specifically for personality type debate, where posts frequently repeated the MBTI traits. This may potentially affect the accuracy of the model. Consequently, all of the characters were maintained in lowercase. The subsequent information was deleted:

1. URLs
2. Non-English letter phrases (such as +, -, etc.),
3. Use the NLTK library to stop words (such as commonly used words like "a," "an," "the," etc.),
4. MBTI profile strings (such INFP, ESTJ, etc.) to prevent model manipulation when trying to pinpoint specific MBTI mentions.

In the end, the NLTK package was used to lemmatize the text in order to increase the dataset's significance and relevance. Data must first be cleaned, transformed, and prepared in order to be used for analysis or model creation.

d. Feature Extraction

The process of predicting a person's personality from text involves examining their written or spoken communication to glean important details about their disposition, conduct, and character. Preprocessing and feature extraction techniques like text tokenization, stop-word removal, and the application of complex vectorization algorithms like TF-IDF or word embeddings are usually the first steps in this process. Following their transformation, these text features are fed into machine learning models, which are trained to identify particular personality traits based on language patterns and writing style. This methodology offers a multitude of pragmatic implementations, ranging from customizing user experiences and content

recommendations to supporting mental health practitioners in comprehending their patients more thoroughly.

e. Classification Models

In this stage, classification techniques including Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Gaussian NB, Random Forest, and XG-Boost are utilized. The category in which it falls is Supervised Learning. In addition to being split up into four binary classification jobs, the classification task is separated into sixteen classes. The MBTI type is made up of four binary groupings, which explains this. So, four well-known binary classifiers that each focus on a different personality trait have been trained.

First, the posts are processed and sanitized. Next, two crucial transformations are used to produce the target labels (Y) and input features (X). Applying Count Vectorizer and TF-IDF Transformer results in the creation of X, which stands for the cleaned posts. By encoding them as binary values (1 for presence, 0 for absence), Count Vectorizer essentially builds a matrix that counts the number of unique words that appear on each page. The Term-Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) Vectorizer, on the other hand, uses the Count Vectorizer output to create a matrix. Y stands for the binarized personality type markers. MBTI dichotomies (E/I, S/N, T/F, and J/P) are the four columns that correlate to the different personality trait categories. The classification algorithm is then given the X and Y matrices.

The X and Y matrices are then passed to the classification algorithm. These algorithms are supervised learning techniques that forecast personality traits based on features derived from text input. The model can predict each personality attribute separately. The dataset is divided between training and testing sets using the sklearn library's train_test_split() function. The training set receives around 80% of the data, with the remaining 20% going to the test set. On the basis of the training data, distinct classification models for each type of personality trait are constructed. Once trained, these models are tested against test data to see how well they perform.

4.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

We used an organized approach in our MBTI dataset personality prediction process. To assure data quality, pretreatment and cleaning were done first. Tokenization was then applied to divide the text into meaningful chunks. Lemmatization was used to guarantee textual uniformity while feature extraction techniques were used to obtain pertinent information. We then used classification models to predict the four MBTI dichotomies (E/I, S/N, T/F, and J/P), such as XG Boost, SVM, and Logistic Regression. TF and Random Forest were used as feature selection techniques to improve accuracy. These models then enabled insights from the text data and aligned with the MBTI framework by using the specified attributes to predict MBTI personality types from specific text inputs.

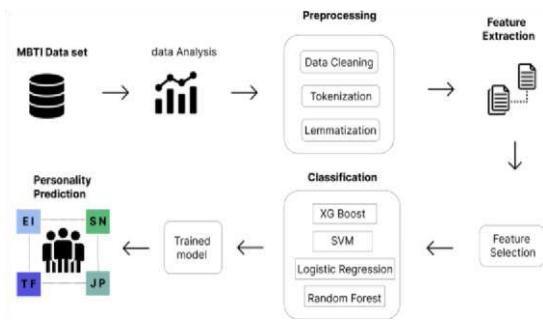


Fig 6. System Architecture of MBTI-BASED PERSONALITY PREDICTION

5.RESULTS

After conducting a comprehensive comparison of different classification algorithms, which included Gaussian Naive Bayes, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression, and XGBoost, we visualized the results in Figure 7, a bar plot. Notably, XGBoost emerged as the topper forming algorithm in terms of accuracy among the options considered.

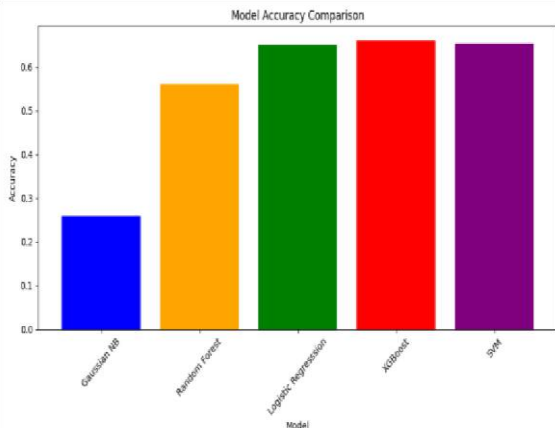


Fig 7. Comparison of Algorithms

In the first category of Introversion (I)/Extroversion (E), Extroversion (E) has a much broader distribution than Introversion (I). In the second category, Intuition (N)/Sensing (S), Sensing (S) has a significantly higher distribution than Intuition (N). Furthermore, Figure 8 shows that for the third category, Thinking (T)/Feeling (F), the distribution of Thinking (T) is slightly higher than the distribution of Feeling (F). In conclusion, there is a greater dispersion of Judging (J) than Perceiving (P).

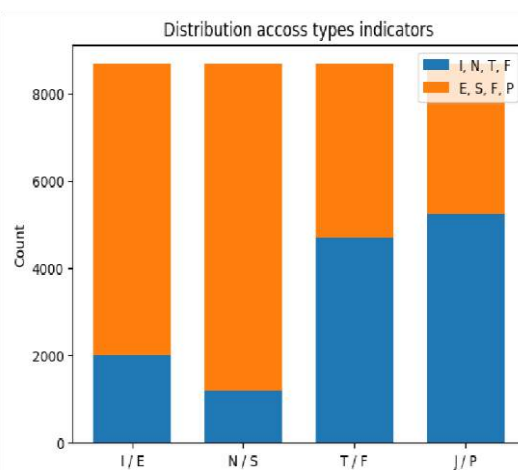


Fig 8. Distribution across MBTI-type Indicators

The strength of the links and variables can be gauged using the Pearson correlation coefficient. The correlation between every random variable (Xi) and every other value in the table (Xj) in a correlation matrix can be used to determine which pairs have the highest correlation. To determine the significance of the link between two variables, one must find the coefficient value, which might vary from 1.00 to 1.00. The correlation coefficient between personality type identifiers is displayed in Figure 9.

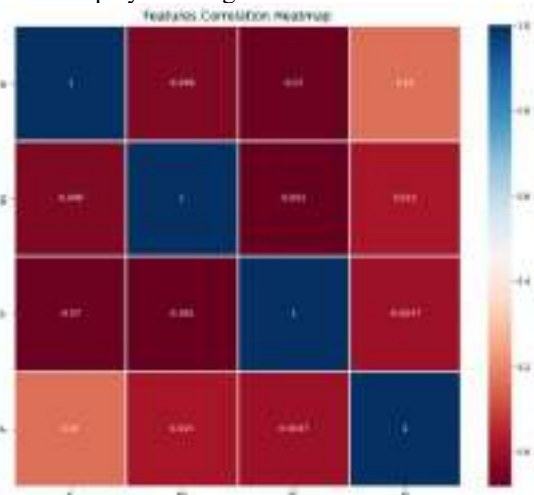


Fig 9. Feature Correlation Heatmap Between Personality Type Indicators

In order to ensure the accuracy of the input data, we include a vital validation stage in our work. The provided input text is validated by this validation process. To maintain the integrity of our study, the system asks the user to supply valid text when it detects an erroneous input. The algorithm predicts one of the 16 different personality types as the ultimate result when it receives valid data. Our research's personality type predictions are accurate and relevant because of this stringent validation process, which acts as a cornerstone.

6. CONCLUSION

We built a machine learning classifier to predict MBTI personality types using Python modules such as Pandas,



NumPy, NLTK, Seaborn, Matplotlib, and Sklearn. The efficiency of three classification algorithms was investigated: logistic regression, SVM, and XGBoost. Notably, the XGBoost model attained a multi-class accuracy of approximately 66.05%. To increase accuracy even further, we investigated the use of binary classifications independently for each of the four personality dichotomies. This strategy was helpful in refining the prediction process. Our findings emphasize the need of acquiring precise data, particularly across diverse networks, and employing advanced data processing tools to forecast personality types. The proposed method, which leverages the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, provides a robust framework for categorizing personality types into sixteen distinct patterns covering four major dichotomies: The four personality traits are (1) introversion - extroversion, (2) sensing - intuition, (3) thinking - feeling, and (4) judging - perceiving. This work adds to the growing body of knowledge in the field of personality prediction by emphasizing the need of precise data collection and the potential for more accurate personality categorization.

7. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Consider incorporating additional data modalities, such as audio, visuals, or user behaviour, to develop a multi-modal approach to personality prediction. Combining textual and other sorts of data may provide a more comprehensive knowledge of personality. Investigate the possibilities of predicting personality types in different languages. Extend the model to accommodate multilingual datasets and study how linguistic and cultural variables affect personality prediction across languages.

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THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF BEED STUDENTS ON THE ACADEMIC TRANSITION FROM DISTANCE EDUCATION TO LIMITED FACE-TO-FACE LEARNING MODALITY: A QUALITATIVE INQUIRY

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14766>
DOI No: 10.36713/epra14766

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to discover and understand the lived experiences of BEED students on the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality. This study used qualitative research specifically phenomenological approach. Fourteen BEED students participated in the in-depth interview (IDI) and focus group discussion (FGD). The participants were chosen through purposive sampling technique following the inclusion criteria. The data were analyzed through coding and thematic analysis. Results of this study shows the following experiences of the participants: poor internet connection, issues on managing time, financial struggles, online academic dishonesty, and struggles on the changes with the transition. To cope with the challenges that they have encountered, they use the following strategies: peer-powered learning environment, effective utilization of online search engine, proactive studying practices, active note taking, being faithful to God, positive mindset. Furthermore, based on their experiences, the following insights of the participants emerge: consideration and support from teachers, embracing face-to-face learning, nurturing social interactions, resilience and perseverance, positive outlook. The data on this research was limited only to the BEED students who experience distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality. The results of the study suggest the significance of face-to-face interactions as BEED students expressed their preference for having limited face-to-face classes due to the social connections that would enhanced learning experiences. Moreover, the perseverance and resilience displayed by the BEED students emphasize the importance of fostering a growth mindset and equipping students with the skills to adapt to change and embrace new challenges.

KEYWORDS: Education, academic transition, learning modality, BEED students, phenomenology

INTRODUCTION

The academic transition caused by COVID-19 in higher education has been diverse, important, and distinctive for each institution and nation, as seen by the fast return to in-person teaching and learning and the stability of enrollment trends. Many chances for innovation in virtual modality and collaboration were created by the abrupt change. Yet, it also affected educational quality because staff and infrastructure usually lacked prior experience in teaching and learning in online settings (UNESCO, 2021). Now that COVID-19 cases are decreasing and everything already started with the new normal, some colleges and universities started to go back to limited face-to-face classes. As they move to this academic transition, many BEED students encountered problems academically and with the learning modality.

In Taiwan, university campuses have started reopening, and after a time of social distancing, many students have been returning to in-person classes. This has brought students back to the new normal, where they modify their attitudes and actions to continue participating in educational activities while limiting the spread of illness (Cheng et al., 2020). Moreover, due to unreliable internet connections and outdated digital technology, Malaysia faced technological challenges. Social challenges were caused by a lack of family understanding, competing roles

and responsibilities, the need for emotional support, and an unfavorable learning environment (Kamaludin & Sundarasan, 2023).

Similarly, in the Philippines, the change from online education to limited face-to-face instruction is also experienced by the students. Throughout this shift, it became clear that the loss of cooperation and instructional time, the difficulty understanding the courses and activities, and the adjustment period were the key challenges for students in having limited face-to-face classes (Bordeos et al., 2022).

Based on first-hand experience, in one of the private schools in Tagum City, BEED students are having problems with the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality. One of that was the implementation of the modality was abrupt and the students were not able to adjust easily. In distance learning, they still have to secure a strong internet connection to listen to the discussion. While during their onsite classes, they have to wake up early and others need to find a boarding house to reduce their expenses. They prefer to have the face-to-face classes everyday because they can focus on listening to the discussions, they can participate well, and it makes them motivated to learn.



The academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality presented some problems that affect the academic performance of the students. With this, the pressing concern of this study is to identify the common problems encountered by BEED students and how they cope with these problems. Moreover, the problems encountered by the BEED students during academic transition need to be articulated for the teachers, administrators, and other stakeholders to help them address their problems. In addition, this study may help society and the academe to provide programs, activities, and better plans that may help the students to adjust to the academic transition. Programs and activities that may address their emotional problem.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this phenomenological study was to discover and understand the lived experiences of BEED students on the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality in three colleges and university in Tagum City. Moreover, it aims to articulate how BEED students cope with the challenges being encountered and insights on the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality.

At this stage in the research, the academic transition of the BEED students from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality refers to the shifting from distance education to limited face-to-face learning experienced by the BEED students.

RESEARCH QUESTION

The study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the lived experiences of BEED students on the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality?
2. How do BEED students cope with the challenges encountered on the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality?
3. What are the insights drawn from the experience of BEED students on the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality that can be shared to others?

METHODS

This study employed qualitative research particularly using the phenomenological approach which sought to explore the lived experiences of BEED students on the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality. Phenomenological study was used to describe and understand the lived experiences of BEED students on the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality. Besides, phenomenological study could interpret the perception and beliefs of the BEED students.

The participants of this study were the 14 selected BEED students from three tertiary education in Tagum City. According to Creswell (2013), a phenomenological design should be carried out with a diverse group of at least three and no more than 15 participants. Having this number of participants would be enough to get the needed information.

Seven participants would undergo In-Depth Interview (IDI) and seven participants would have the Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The interview was done virtually through an online platform such as Google Meet or Zoom. The participants of this study was chosen through a purposive sampling technique. The following criteria was used in selecting the participants: (a) a second year and third year BEED student; (b) BEED students who are enrolled in S.Y. 2022-2023; and (c) BEED students who experience the learning modality from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality.

Furthermore, thematic analysis is a qualitative data analysis method that involves reviewing a data collection (such as transcripts from in-depth interviews or focus groups) and looking for patterns in meaning throughout the data to extract themes. Thematic analysis is a reflective method that depends on the researcher's personal experiences to interpret the data (Delve, 2020).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Academic Transition of BEED Students

After the adoption of Modular Distance Learning (MDL), Dargo and Dimas (2021) found that learners' academic performance had decreased. This merely indicates that one-on-one training is more efficient and advantageous for the students. Additionally, it was shown that Modular Distance Learning (MDL) had more adverse consequences than advantageous ones. The participants claim that there are a number of reasons why modular distance learning is bad for students' learning. The teacher and pupils are not being engaged with one another. Also, the modules contain an excessive number of tasks and activities.

In contrast, while online learning has drawbacks researchers also found that it offers a number of benefits, including the capacity to reduce costs associated with traditional education and the ability to continue learning throughout one's life. But without a question, the absence of a subpar internet connection and, more importantly, the absence of antiquated equipment, were the most desired reactions. As a result, it is difficult to complete learning tasks at home. Bad motivation is distinct from poor time management. In a blended learning environment, students are regularly required to utilize technology outside of the classroom (Ando et al., 2022).

Challenges of BEED Students on the Academic Transition

Notwithstanding the difficulties students faced while switching from traditional classroom instruction to online instruction, the digital divide continues to be the primary barrier to students accessing quality e-learning. Additionally, even though there may be a number of obstacles preventing students from fully utilizing e-learning, other strategies seem to be the best option in the context of COVID-19, including providing free data bandwidth, making both physical and online resources easily accessible, and using a blended learning center (Mpungose, 2020).

Along with, developing the skill of note-taking is vital for students to effectively record and comprehend course materials. With modern technology during the pandemic, students now



have the option to take notes manually or digitally using devices like mobile phones (Murtafi'ah et al., 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has brought significant changes to the way students learn, with virtual gatherings for online learning becoming the new norm and replacing traditional face-to-face activities. In response to the challenges of online learning, concerns have been raised about economic conditions and the overall impact of virtual education on students (Simamora, 2020).

Insights on the Academic Transition

The modifications made to how learning outcomes are assessed in online environments are also important to note. Several educators have changed evaluation processes, eliminating assignments, and measuring student achievement in different ways (Johnson, 2020). These developments include the study of learning strategies that take use of the online delivery mode, such as interactive conversations, use of games, and the student-led learning to boost motivation and focus. More student choice in assessment techniques, more flexible or extended deadlines for assignment completion, and more realistic experiences involving the meaningful application of recently learned skills and information are some specific trends that are likely to continue (Vaughan et al., 2013).

Furthermore, several instructors were forced to look into online training because of the continued outbreaks and approaching

lockdowns. Online training can be provided in one of three ways: synchronously, asynchronously, or as part of a blended learning paradigm. To provide lectures on the subject via synchronous online lectures, teachers and students gather online utilizing a virtual platform during designated class hours (real-time). Students may speak up or use live text chat to ask questions at any time throughout the lectures. Asynchronous lectures involve lecturers shooting lectures and posting them on YouTube or the Blackboard LMS for students to see at their convenience (Lapitan Jr. et al, 2020).

Furthermore, instructors' views of their students' emotional and intellectual obstacles experienced during the pandemic in online learning indicate the detrimental implications of the missing interactions (Jeliska & Paradowski, 2021). Moreover, some students suffer from inappropriate study surroundings at home as well as poor internet connections (Kapasiaa et al., 2020). During the pandemic in spring 2020, students were pushed into online learning environments with short period to acquire the technology tools and interface that had suddenly become mandatory components of their courses. It stands to cause that computer phobia may impact students' impressions of their transitioned online classes as well as their performance in such courses (Garris & Fleck, 2020)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1
Major Themes and Core Ideas on the Experiences of the BEED Students on the Academic Transition from Distance Education to Limited Face-to-face Learning Modality

Major Themes	Core Ideas
Poor Internet Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having no internet connection when raining • having laggy internet connection • experiencing signal issues due to lacking WIFI • losing internet connection during the exam • having oral recitation interrupted by internet disconnection • having difficulty in learning due to internet connection problems • being not able to listen well due to slow internet connection
Issues on Managing Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • struggling to manage time for class and the requirements for submission • having done a lot of adjustments in the time schedule due to difficulty waking up early • having adjustments in managing time for daily routines • having adjustments on daily routines due to time constraints • being late to school due to inadequate time management • having difficulty balancing time between family and meeting with groupmates
Financial Struggles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sacrificing personal belongingness and relationships to finance oneself with education • experiencing financial difficulties that prevent one from affording a boarding house • having an expensive fare • having financial problems because of internet connection and fare • spending money every day for allowance and expenses • using one's savings to purchase necessities and supplies for activities
Online Academic Dishonesty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copying the answers on the module • being able to cheat during exams • cheating during online classes due to lack of strict monitoring • being able to search for answers on Google to get a perfect score in exam • sharing ideas and answers during exams and quizzes through google meet • being able to search and share answers



Struggles on the Changes with the Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being not able to prepare due to sudden transition • being shocked by the new environment • not anticipating a return to limited face-to-face interactions • being shocked by the adjustment • trying to adopt and accept the changes
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Poor Internet Connection

One of the problems is the internet connection. IDI-01
You cannot learn well because of the internet connection and the exhaustion of going to school. IDI-07
During online classes, students are not listening because of poor internet connection. FGD-06

Students encountered issues with incompatible devices, sharing devices with family members, shaky internet connections, limited or unavailable internet access, data costs, the need to buy new appliances, programs, or apps, a lack of ICT experience, a lack of ICT skills, and inadequate learning platforms (Rahiem, 2020).

Furthermore, Henaku (2020) found that there are several factors that affect students' overall academic performance at educational institutions in Ghana, including online learning, connectivity issues, internet bundle costs, device problems, household production, and general perceptions of e-learning.

Issues on Managing Time

It is very hard to manage our time in attending classes and submitting the requirements on time. IDI-06
I have to make adjustments during face to face learning modality by setting my time schedule and waking up early for class. FGD-01
The thing that I had sacrifice is the time. I have to divide my time for my family and meeting with my groupmates. FGD-07

Students in the limited face-to-face classes experienced learning difficulties due to a lack of instructional time, poor teamwork, a lack of understanding of the lessons and activities, and a transition period. The need for instructional time was the biggest barrier for the students who attended the limited face-to-face classes. (Bordeos et. al., 2022).

Raman et al. (2021) said that at the end of each group meeting, give the students small deliverables to turn in. Make cold calls to distant students during the group meeting, especially those whose cameras are off. Do this through the computer screens of the group members who are present. Allocate time in the classroom for student groups to have "candid peer talks" about the behaviors that they believe are appropriate and inappropriate for group interactions across all instructional modalities.

Financial Struggles

At that time, ma'am, I need to sacrifice my motorcycle and sold it for paying my tuition. IDI-01
I prefer online classes because they are very costly in terms of the internet connection and the fare. IDI-05
I have to use my savings to buy my needs and materials for activities. FGD-01

The students who found it hardest to access online resources were those who were low-income, from rural areas, had struggling families, or lived far away (Neuwirth et al., 2020). Toquero (2020) highlighted the suspension of distance learning in the Philippines due to the unpreparedness of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in implementing online learning systems. Similarly, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in countries with reliable internet connections faced financial difficulties in investing in tools and online licenses (Marinoni et al., 2020).

Online Academic Dishonesty

I just copied the answers and honestly, during exams, we just send answers to each other. IDI-03
You can cheat during exams, so you do not need to study. IDI-05
We can share ideas and answers during exams and quizzes through Google Meet. FGD-04

In an online setting where no one is watching the students, the chance of cheating is increased. A good technique to guarantee that students may receive a fair evaluation is to use proctoring software (Alessio et al., 2017).

Baber (2020) claims that one barrier to online learning is the absence of social contacts. In order to overcome some of the limits of blended learning, it is inferred that lecturers might construct interactive assignments to boost students' participation, motivation, and academic achievement in online situations (Baber, 2021; McHone, 2020).

Struggles on the Changes with the Transition

It was a sudden transition because we were not prepared. IDI-06
The academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning modality was shocking. FGD-03
We are really shocked by the adjustment from distance education to limited face-to-face. FGD-04

Several new innovations in education may have resulted in broad adoption of online learning by the year 2020. The absence of Internet availability in some places, mainly rural areas, and the fact that various family members have changing expectations for how to use technology at home are just two examples of the persistent challenges this sector faces. Yet, creative approaches have emerged to provide students and families with the tools they need to engage in and successfully complete academic work (Darling et al., 2020).

In general, learners must have been informed of the situation and that the educational environment is changing to a virtual one. In order for learners to really believe in the applicability of the change, they must also thoroughly comprehend how it will be put into practice and what strategies will be employed to



enhance online learning. Embracing change enhances the likelihood that it will be implemented effectively. Students must also consider change as a realistic way to accomplish

educational goals in today's world and act as change agents if they want to develop professional abilities (Du et al., 2020).

Table 2
Major Themes and Core Ideas on the Coping Mechanisms of BEED students on the Academic Transition from Distance Education to Limited Face-to-Face Learning Modality

Major Themes	Core Ideas
Peer-Powered Learning Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having friends and classmates who motivate • brainstorming with classmates to share ideas • consulting classmates for assistance on assignments • having collaborative learning with peers in the absence of teacher guidance • seeking counsel from peers to make ethical choices • having friends to help clarify the discussion • having a supportive social circle for encouragement and happiness. • having friends who will cheer you up
Effective Utilization of Online Search Engines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • utilizing Google for conceptual clarity • searching on Google when making reports or essays • watching YouTube to learn the proper way of demo teaching • watching YouTube to understand lessons • searching the lessons on YouTube • searching on YouTube to understand the lesson • utilizing online references for word definitions
Proactive Studying Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparing ahead by reading for oral recitation • making sure to study and review the lesson • having independent studying to clarify lessons • studying hard during face-to-face classes • choosing the best time and routine when studying • having an advanced study to answer the quiz or exam • doing self-study to understand the lesson
Active Note Taking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being able to take notes from teacher's discussion • taking notes while listening to the discussion • reading the lesson and writing it on a paper • taking down notes from the PowerPoint • taking notes and highlighting the important words • taking note to easily remember the information • taking notes while the teacher is having a discussion
Being Faithful to God	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surrendering everything to God • finding solace through surrendering to God • seeking divine guidance and miracles • finding strength in the Lord • communicating with God • having a care group on the church
Positive Mindset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • telling myself to keep on fighting • confronting challenges to prevent escalation. • fostering a positive mindset in achieving goals • removing negativity from your mind

Peer-powered Learning Environment

It was my friends and classmates who motivated me. IDI-01
We do brainstorming with my classmates to share ideas about the topic. IDI-02
Having classmates and friends who will help me during discussions and motivate me. FGD-03

Technology in distant learning has the benefit of allowing students to see lectures in advance and participate in more

engaging activities in the classroom. Additionally, they have the option to work together with their peers and rely on the teacher as a facilitator rather than a lecturer. Because online videos may be made and shared with the rest of the class online, it also enables a consistent delivery of content (Vasquez et al., 2017; Bell et al., 2017). Moreover, synchronous interaction enabled students to participate in online learning and supports research findings that interaction boosts motivation for learning



in the pandemic-related environment (Lin & Gao, 2020; Meulenbroeks, 2020; Muthrupasad et al., 2021).

Effective Utilization of Online Search Engines

If I feel that there is something lacking, I just search for it on Google to understand more. IDI-01

I just search it on Google, ma'am. IDI-03

I searched on the internet or use Merriam Webster when there are words that I do not understand. FGD-05

Students who participate in interactive online learning can learn new things through browsing websites and digital libraries. Distance learning enables the global distribution of information and knowledge when new technologies are brought to the field of education (Hasifah, 2020).

Many students avoid asking professors questions in the conventional face-to-face classroom situation. We saw that the students were asking us more questions, either out loud or through the Google Meet chat window. Using this mode of communication appears to reduce the obstacles to inquiry in a typical lecture situation. This tendency might be explained by the fact that students are more inclined to ask questions when they are not present in the "virtual" classroom (Lapitan Jr. et al., 2020).

Proactive Studying Practices

Whenever we have reportings, I always make sure to study and review the lesson. IDI-03

I just do self-study whenever I do not understand the lesson instead of asking questions to my teachers. IDI-04

I just do self-study. FGD-04

Learners may engage in activities from their own houses instead on campus in no face-to-face courses. Online learning facilitates real-time interactions among students and professors, enabling seamless communication and collaborative engagement. Additionally, online platforms provide students with access to up-to-date learning resources and cutting-edge knowledge that may not be readily available within their school's physical library. Moreover, online education extends learning opportunities to individuals who lack access to formal on-campus education, enabling a more inclusive and flexible approach to learning. People's rates of receiving and gaining access to education would grow as a result of these initiatives (Kanik, 2021).

Active Note Taking

I took notes in my notebook. IDI-05

When I read the lesson, write it on paper, and then read it again. IDI-06

My strategy to understand the lesson is by taking notes and highlighting the important words. FGD-04

The majority of the time, taking notes in class helps students retain the content and prepare for tests (Witherby and Tauber, 2019). Furthermore, students benefit from taking notes strategically since it offers a specific approach to study and can improve a student's performance in classes. Strategic note-taking is seen as a crucial ability that is required in a collegiate context. Active listening, information processing, and writing

are all part of taking strategic notes. Theoretically, a student's deliberate and thorough note-taking can result in improved performance and accomplishment (Salame & Thompson, 2020).

Likewise, note-taking is a widely recognized and commonly used strategy to retain information and plays a crucial role in every student's academic journey. As technology's potential to enhance note-taking practices gains attention, it is essential to acknowledge the cognitive demands involved in this process. Mobile technologies are praised for their portability and potential value in enriching students' educational experiences. However, it is crucial to recognize that they can also become distractions and hinder the learning process, impacting how information is processed and stored (van Wyk & van Ryneveld, 2018).

Being Faithful to God

We all know that we just have to surrender everything to God and pray for it. IDI-01

It was the Lord who gave me strength to solve my problems. FGD-04

It was the Lord, whom I can talk with and who made me calm. FGD-05

Research findings have indicated that religiosity and resiliency play essential roles in promoting well-being during the pandemic (Jackson, 2021). For example, resilience has been found to positively impact the subjective and psychological well-being of faculty during the COVID-19 period. When considering students during COVID-19, stress and wellness have been enduring concerns (Copeland et al., 2021). Studies have shown correlations between depression and students' well-being amid the pandemic, yet it was also noted that coping was more effective when students displayed greater levels of resilience.

In addition, persons who go through challenging life experiences are more prone to seek solace in religion and use it as a coping mechanism (Al-Hadethe et al., 2016; Francis et al., 2019; Koenig et al., 1988; Pargament et al., 1990).

Positive Mindset

I always say to myself, "Just keep on fighting, I can do it. IDI-05

I try to solve them so that it will not become a bigger problem. IDI-07

Having positive mindset that we can do it and having focus in achieving goals. FGD-03

People who have a positive mindset are better able to cope with stressful situations and manage their emotions (Jegathesan et al., 2016). According to Liu et al. (2019), the learning status of college students who are facing unfavorable occurrences will be greatly impacted if they are unable to successfully control their emotions. Students can make use of their growth mindset to modify their cognition and lessen their perceptions in order to bravely face and adapt to COVID-19 settings. Additionally, those who are very aware of bad occurrences find it difficult to control and deal with their negative emotions, which have been



shown to positively predict learning burnout in college students (Liu et al., 2019).

Additionally, Tan (2020) study indicates that there is a lot of hostility to this change in teaching and learning methodologies since the environment of distance learning

provides both pedagogical and technological challenges. Students will pay less attention to the distance or online learning process if they lack the knowledge about how to use online media tools and specialized media that the teacher cannot effectively transmit.

Table 3
Major Themes and Core Ideas on the Insights of BEED Students on the Academic Transition from Distance Education to Limited Face-to-Face Learning Modality

Major Themes	Core Ideas
Consideration and Support from Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider by acknowledging the presence of a slow internet connection hard time in messaging the teacher for clarification seek to understand the learners in having a hard time must have an approachable teachers struggle to comprehend the subject due to lack of guidance should have considerate and understanding of teachers patience in dealing with students
Embracing Face to Face Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prefer to choose face to face classes than online classes due to sleeping and playing games embrace limited face-to-face for better social interaction face-to-face surpasses online classes prefer having limited face-to-face learn and strive for more in face-to-face classes appreciate having face-to-face classes for better learning
Nurturing Social Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> interaction and communication with classmates interactions boosts happiness learn through interaction among teachers and classmates interact with our professor and classmates enhance classroom engagement among peers and instructors understand complex concepts and developing social skills
Resilience and Perseverance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> become stronger to overcome problems put a lot of effort to learn persevere regardless of getting tired need extra effort in studying be prepared and flexible in any changes in life be organized and have clear goals
Positive Outlook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feel anxious but happy for face-to-face classes tired but happy in the presence of classmates during face to face classes like learning new experiences despite getting exhausted enjoy bonding with classmates amidst having many tasks nice experience amidst tiring moments

Consideration and Support from Teachers

It is hard to text our teacher because they will not reply, so when they are still there you have to ask question immediately. IDI-02

They have to consider because there are students who cannot easily understand the lesson. IDI-04

I recommend that our teachers will be more considerate and understanding. FGD-03

The academic switch to emergency distance learning during COVID-19 was not voluntarily made, which may have damaged students' motivation to study (Hsu et al., 2019). Similarly, the unexpected switch to online learning brought on by the epidemic also caused pupils to feel

uneasy and worried (Ghazi-Saidi, 2020; Meulenbroeks, 2020).

Subsequently, Iqbal et al. (2022) found that lack of instructor assistance during online learning resulted in students' dissatisfaction and demotivation; facilitating was connected to suitable and ongoing recommendations, motivation, and instructor follow-up to improve the students' academic performance. In order to encourage greater participation and connection with instructors and classmates, online learning activities were also recommended (Li, 2022).



Embracing Face-to-Face Learning More

Limited face-to-face classes is better because it allows for social interaction. IDI-03

Face-to-face is more effective than online because we do not really learn in online classes. IDI-04

Face-to-face classes encouraged me to learn and to strive for more. IDI-07

Face-to-face instruction has several benefits since it enables in-person, real-time interaction between instructors and students as well as between students themselves. Innovative discussions and questions may result from this encounter. At traditional brick and mortar schools before the outbreak, the majority of instruction were only given in person. Throughout the classroom, pupils are given the chance to ask questions and obtain responses (Paul & Jefferson, 2019).

Furthermore, face to face instruction is preferred and more motivating for students. Students prefer Face to face than blended learning because they feel that social features like participation, conversation with classmates and lecturers, and the capacity to ask technical questions are constrained in a blended learning environment (Mali & Lim, 2021).

Nurturing Social Interactions

There is an interaction, and you will feel happy because you were able to meet them in-person. IDI-03

It allows more engagement with the material and more direct interaction with the instructor and peers. FGD-06

It would be better to have it in-person, with group work and real-time feedback. FGD-07

Online course observation reveals the potential for a new hybrid model of instructional strategy and scholarly engagements. Schools must hold classes virtually to prevent the spread of the virus, so class observations are also conducted online. The challenge is how to keep on with the instruction stepping aside the face-to-face teaching and learning. The paradigm shifts from the face-to-face lessons, where students and instructors indulged in classroom discourse, classroom interactions and actual classroom activities, are replaced with the online teaching and learning modalities (Simbulan, 2021).

Particularly, face-to-face instruction is thought to have advantages like immediate communication with teachers, socialization and interactions, active student participation, and better communication and collaboration. However, there are also some major perceived drawbacks like a more demanding schedule, little to no technology use by teachers, and less free time. Online courses, on the other hand, were linked to advantages like flexibility in terms of time and distance as well as familiarity with digital technologies. Recent research have also documented these alleged advantages (Iqbal et al., 2022; Khan et al., 2022; Paudel, 2021; Stewart & Lowenthal, 2021).

Resilience and Perseverance

I realized that you have to be stronger to overcome your problems. IDI-01

We just have to continue in life even if there are times that we feel tired and we want to shift to another course. IDI-07

The importance of being organized and having clear goals for the things that I need to accomplish. FGD-06

The academic switch to emergency distance learning during COVID-19 was not voluntarily made, which may have damaged students' motivation to study (Hsu et al., 2019). Similar to this, many students struggle to handle increased degrees of independence and effectively use these resource-management strategies. According to a current comprehensive research, these approaches are inefficient for students who desire to partake in online (blended) education; their key challenges are self-regulation, motivational control, seeking help, and technological competence (Rasheed et al., 2020).

Students have had significantly less direct teacher instruction time this school year than in previous years, and they have not yet had the chance to make up for it by working independently (Sparks, 2021).

Positive Outlook

For me, it was tiring, but somehow I learned many things face-to-face and I enjoyed it together with my classmates. FGD-02

It was exhausting, but at the same time, it was fun. FGD-03
The impact of face-to-face is the bond that we build with our classmates despite the burden of having many tasks. FGD-04

A lack of certainty, anxiety, instability, and diminished autonomy and self-directedness are typical feelings experienced by students during the pandemic crisis (Germani et al., 2020).

As revealed by van Schalkwyk (2020), students appreciate and are more engaged by face-to-face learning since they feel more involved. It is also suggested that in a blended learning setting, the opportunity to ask questions concerning technical subject is limited when compared to face-to-face learning. Throughout the Covid-19 period, student stress levels are comparable whether they are exposed to blended learning or face-to-face instruction. When Covid-19 is not a problem, students report reduced stress while having face-to-face learning, showing that stress is often higher in a mixed learning setting. According to qualitative study, the inability to connect with students, as well as less interactions with the tutor, may be contributing causes to stress.

IMPLICATION FOR TEACHING PRACTICE

The study's implications have a pronounced impact on BEED students as they navigate the transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning. This study affects BEED students by empowering BEED students to take an active and empowered role in shaping their own educational journey. Furthermore, the study underscores the value of peer-driven learning and active note-taking in boosting student engagement and



comprehension. The findings underline the necessity for college instructors to be attuned to the specific challenges these students encounter, including issues like poor internet connectivity and difficulties in managing their time effectively. Armed with this awareness, instructors are better poised to tailor their teaching methodologies to align with the students' needs. A crucial takeaway is the understanding of the prevalence of online academic dishonesty, which equips educators to institute measures that foster academic integrity and ensure unbiased evaluations. By cultivating a positive and nurturing learning environment, instructors play a pivotal role in helping students confront obstacles with a proactive mindset, inspiring them to persist and strive for academic achievement.

CONCLUSION

This study on the lived experiences of BEED students during the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning has been a truly eye-opening journey for me. Through the rich and diverse narratives shared by the students, I gained significant insights into the challenges they faced, the coping mechanisms they employed, and the positive outcomes they derived from this unique educational experience.

First and foremost, the struggles with poor internet connection underscored the urgent need for improved digital infrastructure to support distance learning. It was evident that students faced numerous hindrances in their learning process due to unreliable connectivity, which affected their performance during exams and disrupted their participation in online classes. Additionally, the financial struggles highlighted the importance of accessible and affordable education, as many students had to sacrifice basic needs to attend classes. These insights call for collective efforts from educational institutions and policymakers to address these issues and ensure equitable access to education for all students, regardless of their socioeconomic background.

The significance of face-to-face interactions became evident as students expressed their preference for limited face-to-face classes due to the social connections and enhanced learning experiences they derived from such interactions. This highlights the value of personal interactions in education, and it should encourage educational institutions to strike a balance between online and face-to-face modalities, recognizing the unique benefits each offers. Furthermore, the consideration and support demonstrated by teachers in understanding the students' challenges fostered a sense of trust and encouragement, emphasizing the vital role of educators in shaping a positive and inclusive learning environment.

In summary of the above, this study has been a profound eye-opener, shedding light on the multifaceted experiences of BEED students during the academic transition from distance education to limited face-to-face learning. The insights gained from this study underscore the need for improved digital infrastructure, accessible education, and

nurturing learning environments. The coping mechanisms employed by the students can serve as valuable lessons for concerned entities in fostering resilience and perseverance in their educational journey. Moving forward, it is crucial for all stakeholders in the education sector to collaborate and implement measures that address the challenges highlighted in this study, ensuring a more inclusive, adaptable, and supportive educational landscape for all students.

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ZAHID KAWTHARI'S SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY AND ITS PECULIARITIES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the work of Zahid Kavsari, one of the representatives of Islamic science who believed in the last century, and his originality. Most of Alloma Zahid Kavsari's creativity consisted of writing refutation works against the ideas of sectarianism that were gradually spreading in some regions at that time. In addition, Alloma can effectively work in other branches of Islamic sciences.

KEYWORDS: *Zahid Kawsari, Duzja region, Hajihasan village, Nasb al-Ra'i, Fiqh Ahlul-Iraq, Fiqh, Hashwiya.*

Even today, Uzbekistan is paying a lot of attention to this field. As a proof of this, on August 11, 2020, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to establish the Imam Moturudi International Research Center" PQ-4802 was signed¹.

Muhammad Zahid Kavsari was born on September 16, 1879 in the village of Hajihasan, Duzja region, Turkey. His origin belonged to a Circassian family. His father, Hasan Hilmi Effendi, was born in 1831 in Shabzari, Caucasus, and worked as a mudarris. As a result of the occupation of the Caucasus by the Tsarist Empire in 1863, he moved with his family and students to the Duzha region, where he settled in the village of Hojihasan, named after himself. There, one of the caliphs of the Naqshbandi order, Sheikh Davlat, reached the rank of caliph in 1865. In 1867, he started working at the madrasa in the village of Hajihasan. In 1870, he went to Istanbul, where he attended the classes of Ahmad Ziyovuddin Kumushkhanavi, and received permission from him for the work "Dalail al-Khayrat". The next year, he went to Hejaz, where he met one of the Naqshite sheikhs, Musa Makki, and received the permission of the caliphate from him. After returning to Duzha, Hasan Hilmi Effendi was engaged in teaching students at the madrasa and died in 1926 at the age of almost one hundred. Zahid Kavsari received his first knowledge from his father. Then he continued at the Rushdia school in Duzha under Mufti Husayn Wajih Effendi. In 1893, he went to Istanbul, where Qaziaskar Hasan Effendi studied at Darul Hadis Madrasah. He participated in many scientific meetings organized in madrasa and Fatih mosque. Kavsari said that Ali Zaynulobidin Effendi and Ibrahim Haqqi Effendi had a great influence on the formation of his scientific views. He studied in Istanbul for ten years, graduated from the madrasa in 1904, and in 1906 received the title of darsiam.

Allama worked in various fields of Islam, and mainly devoted his scientific activity to the science of jurisprudence. Zahid Kawsari is considered one of the leading scholars of the Hanafi madhhab, and in his works he refutes against sectarianism, as well as refutes some scholars who criticized the Hanafi madhhab, especially Abu Hanifa.

Al-Kawsari writes in the introduction to "Nasb Ar-Ra'i" and "Fiqhi Ahlul-Iraq": *Among Ibn Adi's shortcomings is his relentless criticism of Abu Hanifa, and his direct opposition to al-Najirami using reports from one of Adi's sheikhs, Abba ibn Ja'far al-Najirami. Abu Hanifa. And it is as unfair and hostile as the rest of his criticism. The way to expose these (attacks) is to (examine) the transmission chains (of these messages). Alloma's words are considered proof of the above opinion.*

While living in Cairo, Kawsari turned his house into a madrasa and trained students, and on the other hand, he was busy with the scientific publication of many works related to Islamic sciences. It allowed mainly students from Egypt, Yemen, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Syria, Iraq and Turkey. Abdulhamid Kutubi Misri, Ahmad Awang Husain, Jamal Ogut from Alasonia, Abdulfattah Abu Gudda, Ahmed Hayri Pasha, Muhammad Rashad Abdulmuttalib, Abul Fazl ibn Siddiq, Ali Ulviy Kuruju, Mehmed Ehsan Efandi, Mustafa Runyun and Muhammad Husain are considered his students.

Zahid Kawsari, a critic and researcher who has made a great contribution to the development of Islamic sciences in recent times, was determined to follow the madhhab and criticize the representatives of the opposing madhhab. In the books and articles he wrote in Egypt, he condemned new concepts and sects that were against Islam and dealt with socio-religious issues. He opposed those who criticized the Ahl al-Sunnah Mutakallim and firmly defended his views. The main views of Kawsari, who is a supporter of Muturidism in Aqeedah, on the

¹ PQ-4802 11.08.2020 "On measures for the establishment of Imam Moturudi International Research Center"



word are as follows: the Muturidiya and Ash'ari schools of the Ahl-e-Sunnah put forward common views on many issues, the differences between them are very small, so it is pointless to try to bring the two schools closer to each other. and non-sectarianism is a path leading to irreligion.

It is mandatory to follow a sect in order to implement the religious rulings. Salafiya (Kashwiya) is a sect of the Ahl al-Hadith group who claim to belong to the Salaf sect and are ignorant of the knowledge of the word. This madhhab does not belong to Ahl al-Sunnah because it contains beliefs that lead to tashbih and tajsim. In the matter of obligatory proof, the evidence given in the Qur'an should be translated. Because in these arguments, attention is paid to the observation, the impossibility of the spontaneous creation of all conscious and unconscious beings. Zahid Kavsari, who excelled in the field of hadith, read about twenty books of hadith under his teachers and received permission to narrate. Abu Hanifa's works titled "Ta'nib al-khatib" and "an-Nukat at-tarifa" written by Abu Hanifa as a response to criticisms of the concept of hadith caused a great stir, and refutations were written to him. Kavsari also wrote an answer to some of them. Other works on hadith show his potential in the science of rijal. According to him, if the narration of the Ahod level does not correspond to the general meaning of the Qur'an and reason, it will be abandoned².

Sufism also has a special place in the scientific personality of Zahid Kavsari. Just as his father was among the Naqshi sheikhs, he was also a murid of the Naqshi shaykh Hasan Hilmi Effendi from Kastamonu. According to Kavsari, people who are in the grip of lust need the guidance and help of perfect murshids who are connected with the holy world. Tawassul is permissible, because those who have been tawassul have purified their souls and are considered to have spiritual authority. These qualities of theirs continue even after their death. The views of Zahid Kawsari, who is known as the 20th century Maturidy mujaddid, caused religious debates in Egypt and other Islamic countries, and there were those who criticized him and those who supported him. Mufti of Egypt Muhammad Bahit was one of the most defenders of his views.

If we dwell on Alloma's famous works and their themes, we can cite them as examples:

"Fiqh Ahlul-Iraq" ("Fiqh of Iraqi Scholars"), a work of at least 100 pages. One of the important works in which the most famous scholars of the Hanafi school are listed contains useful definitions and biographical information on the basic concepts of fiqh such as qiyas (qiyas), scientific research (ijtihad), understanding (istihsan). The most prominent representatives of the Hanafi sect. An extensive commentary by Shaykh Abdul-Fattah Abu Gudda. An excerpt from it:

Az-Zaylayi was praised:

2 Muhammad ash-Shahrasani. *A book about religions and sects*. 4.1. M., 1984. P. 27.

3 Abdullah al-Suduni. *Taju-t-tarajim fi tabaqati-l-hanafiya*. - Leipzig: Flugel, 1862. - P. 78; Qurashi Abu Muhammad

"If scholars of jurisprudence find among the scholars of hadith those who possess deep knowledge and true understanding without being deceived by empty lust, let them retain them with all their might, because such people are as rare as red sulfur. **"Tbda wujuh al-Taaddi fi kamil Ibn Adi"** ("Determining the Different Aspects of the Contradiction Found in Ibn Adi's "Al-Kamil fi Dufa ar-Rijal" Ibn Adi), where al-Kawsari gives many of the lectures showed its shortcomings. by Ibn Adi, where he states that (in particular) Abu Hanifa was criticized by scholars such as Sufyan al-Thawri, Malik and Ibn Ma'in. In his commentary on Shaykh Abdulfattah Abu Gudda al-Laknavi's work "Ar-Raf wa-t-takmil", al-Kawsari writes that he rejected Ibn Adi's attacks on Abu Hanifa in his three works: "Tanib al-khatib", "al-Imta" . bi sirat al-imamain" and unpublished. Ibn Adi shows that he does not like Abu Hanifa because he relies on completely weak and unreliable reports and says nothing but criticism³.

"Ihkok al-haqq bi ibtal al-batil fi mug'is al-khalk" A refutation of Mughis al-Khalq by Imam al-Haramayn (the Two Holy Mosques), declaring the superiority of the Shafi'i sect over the Hanafis. and Maliki schools. After that, al-Kawsari wrote the treatise "Akwom al-masalik fi bahs riwaati Malik an Abu Hanifa wa riwayat Abi Hanifa an Malik", where he says that Imam Malik conveyed (what reports) from Abu Hanifa.

"Maqalat al-Kawsari", a collection of important articles of al-Kawsari written in Egypt in the 30s and 40s of our era. 2 to 20 pages on a range of contemporary issues.

Among them are the following articles:

"Bida al-sautiya haul al-Qur'an" ("Innovation confirming the pre-existence of reading the Qur'an"), where (Kawsari) writes: *"The point is that if the Qur'an was on a tablet, it was in the language of Gabriel, with the Prophet, and in their languages. It is created and has a beginning in the hearts and writings of those who read it. Whoever denies this is a worthless sophist. The preexistence of the Qur'an, as Ahmad Ibn Hanbal and Ibn Hazm say, is that it existed in the form of the Word of Allah in His Knowledge (Al-Kalam an-Nafs).*

"Hadith man tashabbaha kaumin fa huwa minhum" (Explanation of the hadith "Whoever imitates some people, imitates one of them"), where Kawsari writes:

"This hadith is one of the meaningful hadiths of our Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace. An-Najm al-Ghazi, one of the great scholars of the 11th century Shafi'i sect, the author of the great work "Husn at-tanabbuh li hukm at-tasyabbuh" ("Beautiful rulings on external imitation"). where he elaborates on rulings arising from this hadith. This book is in the library of Az-Zahariyya Damascus and deserves to be published.

Abdul Qadir ibn Abi-l-Wafa Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Misri. *Al-Jawahiru-l-mudia fi tabaqati-l-hanafiya*. 2 volumes.



In brief, Alloma Zahid Kavsari was one of the few representatives of Islamic scholars who created in the 19th-20th centuries, who was able to create in different directions of religion. Allama was very productive especially on the issues of hadith sciences and following madhhabs, and wrote works in which there were strong rebuttals against those who promote non-sectarianism and critics of sectarians.

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STRUCTURE OF PRE-COMPETITION TRAINING IN THE TRAINING GROUP (ON THE EXAMPLE OF BADMINTON)

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the shortcomings and achievements in the structure of pre-competition training in the training group. In the initial, preparatory, main, and final parts of the badminton training process, the norm of loads given to the athletes was observed, and experimental work was carried out. In order to determine the impact of badminton players' training loads on the athlete's body, tests on weight changes after training were organized and the achievements and shortcomings were highlighted. In the training group, recommendations were made on the need to improve annual, monthly, weekly training plans for badminton training on the structure of pre-competition training.

KEYWORDS: *pre-competition training, loading, training period, annual plan, physical capacity, testing experience, pulsametry, weight, efficiency.*

Relevance. As a result of the high attention paid to the development of sports in Uzbekistan, sports are becoming more and more developed. In this place, independent Uzbekistan also carries out systematic work on the development and promotion of sports. In sports schools, the teaching of badminton, along with the high desire of young people to practice this sport, among many sports, requires further improvement of training. Today, the number of people involved in this sport in the badminton areas of sports schools is growing however, it is noticeable that there are some shortcomings in the structure of the pre-competition training of athletes. Our results in the regional, Republican Championships held on this tour may be good, however, it can be observed that at the World Championships, at the games in Olympia, our athletes are far behind their results. When eliminating these shortcomings, it is necessary to pay attention to the following: to make several changes to the structure of badminton pre-competition training, to organize training processes using foreign experiments, to fully use the beliefs of separate individual work with athletes will serve to eliminate the above shortcomings.

Results and discussion. Badminton is considered one of the sports that are popular today. Because, in the regions of the Republic, specialized Olympic reserves are taken from the educational programs of boarding schools, BOISM, ROSMM, higher education institutions, and the student is considered to be a sport regularly engaged in by young people, students and residents. Badminton players of the Republic are also constantly participating in international competitions at the international championships. Of course, this is a joy, but the results of the sports they show are formed at a low level, while the results of the domestic championships satisfy our athletes, the fact that they do not appear in prestigious international

competitions is causing us to lag behind the results of sports due to the presence of erroneous shortcomings in the structure of annual and multi-year pre-competition in this regard, many leading scientists have developed and proposed an annual preparatory competition training plan with their own vision of planning and organizing competitive training. In particular, in the training group of sports schools, it was believed that while the pre-competition divided the annual training process into three periods, that is, the preparatory period is 6 months (in November-April), the competition period is 5 months (May-September), it is necessary to organize a 1-month transition period. In B.U. Badalova's opinion, the annual preparatory period expressed the opinion that from the first week, 5-6 sessions will be held. But in the opinion of other authors, it was advisable for novice badminton players to have a weekly training volume of 2-3 times. In order to compare to what extent the theoretical data was given in practice, we observed the badminton training of sports schools. In order to study the state of the problem in practice, it was systematically observed that the training groups of badminton players in the city of Samarkand, Samarkand city "Sports school specializing in sports and athletics." The training processes of the coaches were organized according to the plan, and in the process of training, test experimental work was carried out in the badminton training process in order to study to what extent the loads that the training group gives to athletes affect their organization[1].

During the training process (preliminary, preparatory, in the main, final parts), the heart rate of badminton players was checked. According to him, it became clear that the heart rate of athletes is as follows.



**The results of pulsametry of badminton players in the training process (preliminary, preparatory, main, final parts)
 (1-table)**

№	Full name	In a calm state 1 min. (time)	Preparatory part 1min. (time)	Main part 1min.(time)	Final section 1min.(time)
1	A.S.	74	116	159	79
2	T.O.	71	112	163	77
3	B.M.	77	118	159	83
4	A.M.	78	126	157	81
5	H.F.	81	124	161	79
6	T.M.	79	132	165	83

When we openly communicated with coach Z.Tursunov at the end of the training session, the training provided information about the peculiarities of training badminton players of training groups. The coach mentioned that by giving the athletes a load, they constantly control their heart rate. He said that he pays special attention to the development of their strength, speed, endurance, physical qualities, giving badminton players 2 times a strong load for 1 week. These indicators can be more than 170 due to the heat of the weather at certain times, when giving strong loads, the heart rate of athletes is 165-170 beats per minute, at these times the coach should be more attentive, since the heart rate of badminton players is more than 170 it is

necessary to lower the loading temperature otherwise it can lead to negative consequences. Accordingly, the coach stressed that athletes should constantly monitor the extent to which pulsametry transfers affect the body of athletes. In the strongest phase of loading badminton players, the heart rate should be around 170-180 beats per minute on average. He mentioned that such loads correspond to the beginning of the microcycle as well as the end of the microcycle. In addition to our observation, we have organized tests in 3 training groups of "IBOSM in sports game types and athletics" to determine the impact of training loads on the body of athletes[1] badminton players.

**Test results on weight change after training in badminton players of training groups (Group 1)
 (2-table)**

Training group					
№	Full name	Engagement period	Before training (kg)	After training (kg)	Different (gr)
1	A.B.	2 year	46.1	45.9	200
2	K.X.	2 year	57.7	57.0	700
3	P.M.	2 year	58.0	57.2	800
4	S.R.	3 year	59.3	58.9	400
5	T.M.	5 year	68.3	67.8	500
6	A.U.	2 year	62.9	62.4	500
7	A.S.	5 year	69.9	69.5	400
8	B.M.	3 year	47.5	46.9	600
9	H.F.	6 year	75.4	74.8	600
10	A.A.	2 year	54.4	53.9	500
11	Y.I.	2 year	48.2	47.6	600
12	R.D.	2 year	61.1	60.8	300
	Total				6100
	Average		6100:12=508		

After 1.5-2 hours of training, the lost weight of athletes was determined. According to him, it was revealed that 5 Athletes from the training group (UMG) were above the weight limit lost during training, 1 athlete was below the weight limit lost, and 6 athletes had the required weight. On average, the amount of weight lost during training in 12 athletes is 508 gr.ni organized.

We did this test in the second group. It turned out in the literature that this indicator is much closer to the level of demand.



Test results on weight change after training in badminton players of training groups (Group 2)
(3-table)

Training group athletes					
№	Full Name	Engagement Period	Before Training (Kg)	After Training (Kg)	Different (Gr)
1	R.N.	2 Year	77.5	76.4	1.100
2	B.S.	4 Year	66.4	65.6	800
3	T.Z.	6 Year	68.7	68.4	300
4	K.L.	4 Year	59.7	59.4	300
5	M.H.	2 Year	82.0	80.0	2000
6	H.SH.	7 Year	66.6	65.7	900
7	K.R.	3 Year	64.5	64.1	400
8	H.SH.	2 Year	62.7	62.2	500
9	B.G.	5 Year	57.8	57.1	700
10	M.D.	8 Year	68.1	67.0	1.100
11	A.A.	2 Year	50.7	50.2	500
12	T.S.	8 Year	73.9	73.3	600
13	N.S.	4 Year	55.1	53.1	2000
14	A.D.	2 Year	39.1	38.6	500
15	X.SH.	2 Year	63.9	62.7	800
	Total	Average 12500:15=833			12500

When the training process was completed, the athletes' average weight lost during the training process was determined. It was revealed that 9 athletes from the training group (TG) had the weight lost during training higher than the major, while 6 athletes had the weight lost at the required level. The weight lost in training group athletes was not observed to be lower than

the major. On average, the amount of weight lost during training in 15 athletes was 833 gr. It turned out in the literature that this indicator is above the level of demand. We also saw the observation tested in the 3rd training group of IBOSM in sports and Athletics [3].

Test results on weight change after training in badminton players of training groups (Group 3)
(4-table)

Training group					
№	Full Name	Engagement Period	Before Training (Kg)	After Training (Kg)	Different (Gr)
1	R.A.	2 Year	58.6	57.9	500
2	K.O.	1 Year	31.4	31.2	200
3	V.SH.	2 Year	30.7	30.4	300
4	M.A.	1 Year	32.4	32.2	200
5	L.U.	1 Year	46.0	45.7	300
6	T.J.	3 Year	31.1	30.5	600
7	H.L.	3 Year	47.7	47.6	100
8	T.D.	3 Year	43.0	42.6	400
9	A.M.	1 Year	35.5	35.2	300
10	E.M.	2 Year	44.6	44.2	400
11	B.H.	1 Year	30.7	30.5	200
12	H.N.	3 Year	40.3	40.1	200
13	A.B.	3 Year	40.8	40.6	200
14	O.J.	1 Year	29.4	29.2	200
	Total	Average 4100: 14=292			4300

We clarified the test when the training process was completed. It was revealed that 1 athlete from the training group (TG) was higher than the weight limit lost during training, 7 athletes were lower than the weight limit lost, and 6 athletes had the required weight. The average weight lost during training in 14 athletes

is 292 gr organized. In the evaluation criterion, it was determined that this indicator is not at the level of demand according to the results of the test we conducted[4].



**The test for determining the weight that athletes lost during training gave different results in groups.
 (5-table)**

№	IBOSM in Sports and Athletics	Weight Lost During Training (Gr)
1	TG	508
2	TG	833
3	TG	292
	Total	559

We conducted tests in the training groups of 3 coaches in order to determine the size of the loads of athletes in the training process, according to the results of the tests, the results in 3 groups gave 3 different indicators. In total, the weight lost during the training of badminton players in 3 groups amounted to 559 grams, respectively, it turned out that it was in our observations that the coaches of our region are giving more than meori training loads on the training of our athletes. In terms of training badminton players in specialized sports schools of our region, our coaches are making a number of mistakes because the average lost weight for a badminton player in 1 training session is 700-1000 gr per primary training group (PTG).no more than 300-500 gr for the training group (TG) should not exceed [5].

Unfortunately, our badminton players are experiencing a number of difficulties in competitions due to the loss of excess weight in the training process or low load capacity during training.

CONCLUSION

Observation and analysis provided the basis for such a conclusion. The layout of pre-competition training in the training group will give badminton training the need to improve the annual weekly training plans:

1. Long Year competition preparation in Badminton is based on a number of factors. These factors, in turn, rely on athlete opportunities (personal characteristics, motivation, aspirations, abilities, full-fledged employment of reserves) and organizational and pedagogical foundations.
2. The calendar of competitions is of sufficient importance in the preparation of the long year. How “dense” or “scattered” competitions are clarifies the issue of planning preparatory periods, changing their content and character of time.
3. Pre-competition training directly depends on the long year training system and in what order it is organized. Effectively organized multi-year competition, the structure of the pre-workout serves to increase the potential of the athlete competition.
4. The development of training loads in accordance with the capabilities of athletes, the use of foreign experiments by adjusting the layout of pre-competition training to the environment ensures the growth of results.

In the structure of pre-competition training, the average ratio of the loads given to athletes during the year serves to ensure that the images of the growth of athletes without strain of their bodies increase sharply.

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COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICAL STANDARDS BY MANILA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL: BASIS FOR CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14797>
DOI No: 10.36713/epra14797

ABSTRACT

This study investigates how closely the Airport Police Department at the Manila International Airport Authority abides by its set codes of ethics. These guidelines are essential for directing the actions, judgments, and professional relationships of Airport Police Department personnel, ensuring that they carry out their jobs with the utmost integrity, transparency, and accountability. Specifically, it aims to assess the level of compliance with the Code of Ethics and conduct by Manila International Airport Police in terms of Standard Procedure and Instructions on Professionalism, Political Neutrality, Responsiveness to Exigencies and Urgent Necessities, Training, and Values Formation. The descriptive methods of research involving the collection, tabulation, analysis, and interpretation of data were used by the respondents to assess the main objectives of this research. Hence, it found out that the level of compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of responsiveness to emergencies, and urgent needs was fully complied with, while it was only complied with in terms of political neutrality, standard procedure and instructions on professionalism, and training and values formation. However, there are some problems that arose in this study where the Airport Police Department faces challenges in adhering to procedures, demonstrating professionalism, and providing access to information, and coupled with instances of arbitrary actions that neglect individuals' rights and interests. The issues highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve compliance, transparency, accountability, emergency preparedness, and employee development, fostering a culture of professionalism and integrity.

KEYWORDS: *Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards, Professionalism, Political Neutrality, Values Formation, Capacity Building Program*

INTRODUCTION

Airports play a crucial role in attracting foreign and local visitors, reflecting the country's culture and values. The Manila International Airport known as Ninoy Aquino International Airport is one of the portals coming in to and from the Philippines. It is the ground where notable traditions of hospitality can be felt by strangers once they land in the country and an avenue where the citizenry can display their warmth to visitors. Thus, it is essential for the members of the Airport Police Department to preserve high ethical standards because they play a critical position in preserving safety, order, and security within the airport grounds. This research emphasizes the importance of these moral principles and the code of conduct in building a work environment that values integrity, professionalism, and regard for the rights and dignity of every person.

In particular, the primary concern of our organic and non-organic visitors is the nation's peace and order situation. Thus, law enforcers duly tasked with maintaining orderliness must be clothed with special warfare skills, security awareness, and most of all, appropriate conduct. They shall practice the highest degree

of ethical standards, as constituted under the Code of Conduct for government employees and officials, in consonance with an established regulation embodied in the manual of the Authority.

The Airport Police Department (APD) is mandated to secure the airport and enforce rules and regulations promulgated by the Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA). The additional responsibility of this department is to supervise all operations relating to general security and the peace and order of the authority's premises, which are primarily lodged in the authority and exercised through its Airport Security Center (ASC), created under Executive Order No. 125. To strengthen previous issuances, Administrative Order No. 151 was enacted on May 28, 2006, "to affirm the authority of the Manila International Airport's overall operations on the premises of the Ninoy Aquino International Airport."

Presently, the Manila International Airport Authority Police Department, or MIAA-PD, is under the direct control and supervision of the Manila International Airport Authority through the General Manager and is under the umbrella of the Assistant



General Manager for Security and Emergency Services, or AGMSES, consisting of strong and unified personnel. The AGMSES organizational structure has three equal-level departments: the Intelligence and Access Management Department, the Emergency Services Department, and the Airport Police Department.

The APD is the appropriate authority for the enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations at the airport. It is the largest among the departments under the direct control and supervision of the Assistant General Manager for Security and Emergency Services (AGMSES) of the MIA Authority. It has five (5) divisions with other sections and operating units deployed at different terminals, whose primary responsibility is to provide public safety and maintain law and order within the jurisdiction of Manila International Airport. Also, APD performs various tasks to provide security at the airport site and safety for airport buildings. This includes traffic management for vehicles traveling and parking on airport territory and patrol of the airport's runways, tarmac, and parked aircraft. Foot patrols are used to ensure the safety of airport buildings in public transit areas and airline offices to maintain order and public safety. APD patrols ensure the closure of areas at risk in the event of parcel bombs or suspects.

In addition, APD personnel also provide other airport-related security functions. They perform daily inspections and monitor compliance with rules and regulations, identifying and eliminating acts, attitudes, and conditions that are hazardous. They investigate airport accidents and incidents and coordinate and implement the systems and safety procedures. The APD also coordinates its efforts with other law enforcement authorities to ensure the safety of the airport and to avert attempts to conspire complex criminal acts, including drug trafficking, terrorism, smuggling, and other related crimes.

The Airport Police Code of Ethics and Integrity are essential aspects of the law enforcement system that support efficient crime control practices. A combination of laws, training, and standards helps police officers maintain ethical behavior while on duty. Holding a position of authority requires police professionals to adhere to the strictest code of ethical standards to avoid controversy or abuse of power. It should be upheld that the code of ethical standards governing actions and measures by an employee must be complied with to attain the effective perpetuation of basic deliverable aviation services. Thus, defeating abuse of power and authority, excessive use of aviation control, and the command and flaunting of iniquitous activity relative to job performances that affect office and management credibility

Since its operational activation, it has been observed continuously and pragmatically studied in principles that several personnel, isolated or approached cases, are not in compliance with the supposed Code of Ethical Standards that an employee should

possess. Verily, apathetic perceptions of those personnel involved in the maintenance of law enforcement and security protocols at our level are being considerably pinpointed. It is neither unaware of the specific dictum of the Code nor just too lethargic to perform its official tasks and responsibilities at its prime level.

Based on the record, the bulk of administrative cases were filed against some APD personnel before the Special Investigation Committee on Police Matters, or SICOP, in violation of the Code of Ethical Conduct and Discipline, which, to name a few, are as follows: Conduct Unbecoming Prejudicial to the Best Interest of the Office and Service, Absenteeism, and Simple to Grave Misconduct. Thus, it is foreseen that mechanisms and measures will be necessary to address the current problem.

The study's objective is to evaluate APD's compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in fostering adherence to moral principles by looking into the existing policies, training programs, and supervision mechanisms within the Police Department. This underlines the significance of compliance in fostering the professional growth of airport police officers as well as in fostering public confidence in the legal system. The research also emphasizes the necessity of a capacity-building program to address any gaps or difficulties in compliance with the Code of Conduct, and this program should be based on the study's findings. The goal of the capacity-building program is to build the ethical foundation of APD employees by giving them the knowledge and skills they need to negotiate difficult ethical situations and come to conclusions that are consistent with both their professional standards and the principles of justice and honesty.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature collectively underscores the importance of organizational culture, rigorous recruitment, and ethical guidelines in shaping police conduct. Baker and Carter (2017) and Chambers (2016) both highlight the critical role of the internal environment of a police department in influencing officer behavior, emphasizing the necessity of a robust recruitment process and acknowledging the challenges posed by factors like temptation and decentralization. This perspective is echoed by Graycar and Prenzler (2014), who advocate for fostering a strong culture of integrity within police organizations. Similarly, the Nolan Theory, supplemented by Jackson and Fellows (2015), provides a comprehensive framework of policing principles, emphasizing the importance of upholding professional behavior standards. These perspectives align with the present study's focus on internal culture and ethical standards at the Manila International Airport Authority Police Department.

The literature also highlights the international scope of police conduct issues, with Newburn (2015) discussing corruption and integrity challenges in British policing. Hermon (2015) underscores the importance of a Code of Ethics in guiding police



behavior, a sentiment echoed by Palma (2017) and the 2016 Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards of PRA (PEA) Officials and Employees, which both highlight the necessity of ethical behavior and accountability in maintaining public trust. Peel (2014) provides foundational principles for effective policing, emphasizing adherence to standards and the importance of public trust. Toledo (2015) extends this discussion to the broader context of governance, highlighting the critical role of ethics and accountability.

Butler and Rigor (2017) and Klockars (2016) both address the challenges and shortcomings in police training regarding corruption and ethics, emphasizing the need for comprehensive and resonant training programs. Butler and Rigor highlight a historical lack of focus on corruption in police training, noting that when it is addressed, it's often done ineffectively. Klockars reflects on the UK's aviation security reports, underscoring the inconsistency and lack of thorough training on integrity and anti-corruption across police forces. Dotson (2015) and Treston (2014) stress the importance of robust external accountability systems and the dissemination of information about misconduct, arguing that these are crucial components of corruption control and public trust.

Magboo (2017) touches on the broader issue of ethics and accountability in the Philippine government, acknowledging existing challenges while maintaining an optimistic outlook for improvement. Drilon (2015) provides a specific context for aviation security in the Philippines, clarifying the operational control and responsibilities of the PNP Aviation Security Unit and the Airport Security Centre. Salazar (2014) concludes by emphasizing the critical nature of ethical thinking and action in law enforcement, distinguishing between personal values and professional ethics, and highlighting the dynamic nature of societal definitions of right and wrong. Overall, this literature collectively underscores the need for comprehensive ethics training, robust accountability mechanisms, and clear definitions of responsibility and authority in law enforcement, particularly in aviation security contexts.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study aimed to assess the level of compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct by Manila International Airport Police to serve basis for capacity-building program. Specifically, this study sought answers to the following questions:

1. How do the three groups of respondents assess the level of compliance to Code of Ethics and conduct by Manila International Airport Police in terms of:
 - 1.1 Standard Procedure and Instructions on Professionalism
 - 1.2 Political Neutrality
 - 1.3 Responsiveness to Exigencies and Urgent Necessities
 - 1.4 Trainings and Values Formation

2. Is there any significant difference in the assessments of the three groups of respondents on the level of compliance to the Code of Ethics and good conduct by Manila International Airport Police in terms of the aforesaid variables?
3. What are the problems encountered in complying with the Code of Ethics and Conduct by Manila International Airport Police?
4. Based on the findings, what capacity-building program can be proposed to enhance the APD's level of compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct?

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design employed a quantitative approach to retrospectively investigate the level of compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards by Manila International Airport Authority Police Department personnel. Surveys were distributed to gather numerical data on adherence to standard procedures, political neutrality, responsiveness, training, and value formation. Statistical analyses were conducted to compare reported compliance rates across different operational areas within the department. This method was chosen to provide an objective basis for the development of a capacity-building program aimed at addressing identified gaps in ethical compliance (Fowler, 2013; Trochim & Donnelly, 2006).

Research Method

The research method employed was a descriptive survey, which systematically gauged the compliance of the Manila International Airport Authority Police Department personnel with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards. This method facilitated the collection of quantifiable information that could be statistically analyzed to understand the prevailing attitudes and behaviors of APD personnel concerning ethical standards (Kothari, 2004). Data collected through the survey provided a snapshot of current practices against the benchmarks set by the Code of Conduct, enabling a targeted approach to capacity building based on the empirical evidence gathered (Creswell, 2014).

Further, as mentioned by Brown (2015), descriptive methods of research are the purposeful process of gathering, analyzing, clarifying, tabulating, and effecting relationships, and then making adequate and accurate interpretations about data with or without the aid of statistical methods. It also includes studies that seek to present facts concerning the status of anything a group of persons, acts, conditions, or any other phenomenon. The descriptive method is more appropriately used in this study considering that it involved the collection of the assessments of respondents' compliance with the Manila International Airport Police Department's Code of Ethics and good conduct, problems encountered, and corresponding measures to address the same.



Population of the Study

The population of the study encompassed three key respondent groups within the Manila International Airport Authority: MIAA Police personnel, the Airport Ground Manpower Service Enterprises (AGMSES), and the Philippine National Police Aviation Security Group (PNP AVSEGROU), totaling 681 individuals. Using Slovin's formula with a 5% margin of error, the calculated sample size amounted to 250 participants. This was distributed proportionally across the three groups: 184 from the MIAA Police, which constituted 73.6% of the sample, reflecting their majority within the population; 8 from AGMSES, making up 3.2%; and 58 from PNP AVSEGROU, accounting for 23.2% of the sample. This stratified sampling technique ensured that each subgroup within the population was adequately represented, allowing for a comprehensive assessment of compliance levels across different facets of the airport authority (Israel, 1992).

Data Gathering Tools

This study used a structured survey questionnaire, divided into two main parts, to systematically capture the necessary information. The first part of the questionnaire aimed to assess the level of compliance with the Code of Ethics and good conduct by the Manila International Airport Police. It included items focused on standard procedure and instructions on professionalism, political neutrality, responsiveness to emergencies and urgent needs, and training and value formation. These aspects were evaluated using a four-point rating scale with numerical rankings assigned as follows: 4 for "fully satisfied" (3.50–4.00 range), 3 for "compliant" (2.50–3.49), 2 for "less satisfied" (1.50–2.49), and 1 for "not satisfied" (1.00–1.49). This scale enabled respondents to quantify the extent of compliance within each domain.

The second part of the questionnaire solicited information on the problems encountered in achieving compliance in the same areas. Respondents were asked to identify issues and provide insights into the potential measures that could be taken to address these challenges. The four-point scale provided a consistent metric for initial evaluation and analysis, allowing for a nuanced understanding of the levels of compliance and the nature of the problems encountered, as well as contributing to the development of strategies for improvement (Allen & Seaman, 2007).

Data Gathering Procedures

The study first undertook a thorough validation procedure to guarantee the validity and reliability of the research instrument. A series of validities were conducted on the survey questionnaire to determine its face, construct, and content validity. Expert opinion was used to establish face validity, which verified that the survey was appropriate for evaluating Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards compliance at first glance. While content validity entailed a thorough assessment by subject matter experts to ensure thorough coverage of the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standard components, construct validity was established by matching each survey item with the theoretical constructs it was

intended to measure. In order to create a reliable instrument that could precisely capture the complex viewpoints of respondents, a triangulated approach to validation was essential (Litwin, 1995).

In order to preserve moral principles and corporate collaboration, the distribution strategy for the survey thereafter required a comprehensive administrative clearance procedure. Written requests were sent to the appropriate offices within the Manila International Airport Authority, the Office of the General Manager, and the Office of the Assistant General Manager for Security and Emergency Services in order to get official authorization. A polite call to the general manager helped people comprehend and support the research project even more. A high response rate and the integrity of the data, which were essential for the study's analytical phase, were highlighted during the diligent recovery of completed survey questionnaires (Fowler, 2013).

Ethical Considerations

In accordance with ethical guidelines, the study made sure that all participants gave their informed consent after being fully informed of the study's goals and their right to confidentiality and anonymity. To reduce the possibility of participant identification, all data processing and gathering adhered closely to privacy rules, and no personally identifying information was collected. Every response was handled with confidentiality and utilized just for this study's objectives. These steps were taken in accordance with accepted ethical standards, such as those set forth by the American Psychological Association, in order to uphold the validity of the research process and safeguard the respondents' rights and welfare. Further, it ensured participants were informed about potential risks, benefits, and possible harms. The study maintained confidentiality and provided contact information for questions or withdrawal. Ethical conduct was observed throughout the research, respecting participants' privacy and autonomy. Participants were informed about the study's purpose, potential benefits, and their rights, and their data was securely stored. (American Psychological Association, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. *Level of Compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards by Manila International Airport Authority Police Department personnel* in terms of Standard Procedure and Instructions on Professionalism, Political Neutrality, Responsiveness to Exigencies and Urgent Necessities, and Training and Value Formations.

Table 1. Mean Distribution on compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of Standard Procedure and Instructions on Professionalism

The assessments on the level of compliance with the code of conduct and ethical standards in terms of standard procedure and instructions on professionalism. The overall mean of the three groups of respondents for the compliance level is 3.38, interpreted



as complied. Both the overall weighted mean of MIAA Police and PNP AVSEGROUP were also interpreted as complied, as can also be seen in almost all indicators stated. For the AGMSES, all indicators were interpreted as complied, which leads to its overall

mean of 3.33. The three groups agreed on the indicator that the employee never tried to withhold information that was public in nature, as shown by the mean interpretation of complied.

Indicator	MIAA Police		AGMSES		PNP AVSEGROUP		Total	
	X	V.I.	x	V.I.	X	V.I.	X	V.I.
1. Employees provide access to information in accordance with the law.	3.49	C	3.47	C	3.48	C	3.48	C
2. Employees do not withhold information that is public in nature.	2.49	LC	2.49	LC	2.49	LC	2.49	LC
3. Employees undertake appropriate measures to protect the safety and confidentiality of information which she/he acquires in the performance of his/her duties.	3.95	FC	3.68	C	3.89	FC	3.84	FC
4. Act impartially, professionally, constructively, and efficiently, showing interest and patience.	3.90	FC	3.65	C	3.50	FC	3.68	FC
5. Executives ensure that the employees perform their duties with due diligence and accountability and in accordance with the policies of the department.	3.42	C	3.35	C	3.48	C	3.42	C
Overall Mean	3.45	C	3.33	C	3.37	C	3.38	C

Legend: Verbal Interpretation (V.I.) of the computed weighted mean (x):
 3.50 – 4.00 = Fully Complied (FC) 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Complied (LC)
 2.50 - 3.49 = Complied (C) 1.00 – 1.49 = Not Complied (NC)

The data indicates a general compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards. However, there is a notable discrepancy in indicator 2, "Employee do not withhold information which is public in nature," which uniformly scored in the 'Less Complied' (LC) range across all groups, suggesting a systemic issue in transparency and public information dissemination. This area of concern is critical when viewed in the context of the literature, which emphasizes the necessity of clear, well-defined ethical guidelines and a Code of Conduct for maintaining public trust (Hermon, 2015; Palma, 2017; PRA, 2016). Also, the high compliance scores on indicators related to the protection of information and professional behavior demonstrate that where the guidelines are explicit, adherence is robust, reinforcing the literature's argument for the pivotal role such documents play in guiding police behavior and fostering public confidence.

Table 2. Mean Distribution on compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of Political Neutrality

Table 2 presents the overall mean of 3.49 with verbal interpretation as completed. There are some indicators that only say complied. Specifically, the AGMSES overall mean of 3.37 was interpreted as complied. The MIAA Police assessments on all indicators were all fully complied, with an overall mean of 3.62. The indicator "Perform duties in accordance with the public interest and not of their personal, group, or political parties" got the lowest weighted mean from the three groups with 3.39 and was interpreted as complied.



Indicator	MIAA Police		AGMSES		PNP - AVSEGROUP		Total	
	X	V.I.	X	V.I.	X	V.I.	X	V.I.
1. Employees treat with respect and courtesy elected and appointed representatives of local authorities.	3.82	FC	3.75	FC	3.52	FC	3.70	FC
2. Perform duties in accordance with the public interest and not of their personal, group or political parties.	3.69	FC	3.00	C	3.48	C	3.39	C
3. Employees do not act arbitrarily and to the detriment of any individual, group of individuals, or legal entity and always show due regard for their rights, obligations, and legitimate interests.	3.70	FC	3.63	FC	3.55	FC	3.63	FC
4. Employees do not abide by his political beliefs nor follow political guidance.	3.56	FC	3.25	C	3.59	FC	3.47	C
5. Employees do not discriminate against or treat unfairly any individual based on their personal, social standing and origin, birth, religion, political parties, etc.	3.33	C	3.23	C	3.25	C	3.27	C
Overall Mean	3.62	FC	3.37	C	3.48	C	3.49	C

These results underscore an organizational culture within these security entities that largely upholds integrity and professional standards, resonating with the literature's emphasis on the importance of such a culture in ethical police behavior (Baker & Carter, 2017; Chambers, 2016; Graycar & Prenzler, 2014). The convergence of the high ratings for respectful and non-partisan conduct with the literature suggests that maintaining these cultural standards is crucial for sustaining ethical practices and public trust. However, the somewhat lower scores in not following political guidance and in non-discriminatory behavior indicate areas where reinforcement of these cultural values could further bolster the overall integrity of the departments.

Table 3. Mean Distribution on compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of Responsive to Exigencies and Urgent Necessities

Table 3 depicts the level of compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of responsiveness to emergencies and urgent needs. The overall mean for the three groups is 3.50, with an interpretation of fully complied. However, it was due to the assessment of the MIAA Police that all indicators were assessed as fully satisfied, having an overall mean of 3.60. While the PNP AVSEGROUP assessed it as completed, only one indicator was interpreted as completed, having an overall mean of 3.42. For the AGMSES, most indicators were assessed as fully complied, and its overall mean was 3.50. The indicator of “sufficient budget allocation intended for safety and security procedures and dealings of personnel” got the lowest weighted mean for the three groups, with 3.39 interpreted as compiled.



Indicator	MIAA Police		AGMSES		PNP AVSEGROUP		Total	
	X	V.I.	X	V.I.	X	V.I.	x	V.I.
1. Policies and rules in security are generated and improved every time an incident occurs.	3.98	FC	3.98	FC	3.72	C	3.89	FC
2. Preventive and pre-emptive measures are being exercised as part of security measures.	3.97	FC	3.97	FC	3.75	FC	3.89	FC
3. There is provision for contingency plans and measures in cases of emergency and inevitable crisis.	2.49	LC	2.49	LC	2.49	LC	2.49	LC
4. There is inter-unit collaboration in times of urgent emergency necessities which require sufficient number of personnel or force.	3.98	FC	3.97	FC	3.73	FC	3.89	FC
5. There is sufficient budget allocation intended for safety and security procedures and dealings. of personnel	3.61	FC	3.13	C	3.43	C	3.39	C
Overall Mean	3.60	FC	3.50	FC	3.42	C	3.50	FC

The data shows that it has a 'Less Complied' (LC) total mean score, particularly in areas related to contingency planning and budget allocation for safety and security procedures. This indicates a potential area of vulnerability within APD where compliance with security protocols may be lacking. In the context of the literature emphasizing the importance of clear ethical guidelines and codes of conduct for guiding behavior and maintaining public trust (Hermon, 2015; Palma, 2017; PRA, 2016), the lower compliance suggests a need for closer alignment with these ethical standards. It is essential for APD to prioritize and enhance contingency planning and allocate sufficient budgets for safety and security procedures to ensure the consistent application of these standards. This not only serves as a foundational pillar for maintaining public trust but also ensures the efficiency and preparedness of security personnel in times of crisis or emergency, which is crucial in the aviation security context. Addressing these compliance gaps aligns with the literature's call for adherence to ethical guidelines and codes of conduct to bolster public confidence and ethical behavior within security organizations.

Table 4. Mean Distribution on compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of Trainings and Values Formation

Table 4 shows the level of compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of training and value formation. The three-group assessment of the said variable is only complied, as its overall mean of 3.34 indicates. As the MIAA police respondents assessed all indicators as complied, the AGMSES and PNP AVSEGROUP evaluated them only as complied with their overall mean of 3.46 and 3.18, respectively. The indicators that got the lowest mean were “*There is usual and timely conduct of seminars and colloquiums and the like to advance personality development (3.23)*” and “*Budget allocation for seminars, training, and colloquiums pertaining to career advancement and personal formations (3.26).*”



Indicator	MIAA Police		AGMSES		PNP AVSEGROUP		Total	
	x	V.I.	X	V.I.	x	V.I.	x	V.I.
1. Seminars and relative training are being undertaken pertaining to Code of Ethical Standards.	3.49	C	3.50	FC	3.40	C	3.46	C
2. There is usual and timely conduct of seminars and colloquium, and the likes to advance personality development.	3.45	C	2.88	C	3.36	C	3.23	C
3. Mentoring and counselling amongst all personnel within the AGMSES and PNP-AVSEGROUP unit are being undertaken and observed.	3.43	C	3.25	C	3.38	C	3.35	C
4. Continuous values formation education relative to aviation affairs is given the most priority.	3.46	C	3.25	C	3.40	C	3.37	C
5. Budget allocation for seminars, trainings, and colloquiums pertaining to career advancement and personal formations.	3.49	C	3.00	C	3.29	C	3.26	C
Overall Mean	3.46	C	3.18	C	3.37	C	3.34	C

A constant 'Complied' rating across the majority of categories indicates widespread compliance with ethical standards training. Nonetheless, there is room for improvement, as indicated by the lower AGMSES rankings for budget allocation and timely professional development initiatives. The results show that while a commitment to ethics training is evident, the depth and effectiveness of these programs may need to be improved when compared to literature that emphasizes the necessity for rigorous and impactful training programs (Butler & Rigor, 2017; Klockars, 2016). This is consistent with the criticism of police training's historical shortcomings in tackling corruption and integrity, indicating the need for more organized and thorough instruction

to firmly establish moral values and lessen corruption among the ranks.

2. *Test on significant difference in the assessments of the three groups of respondents on the level of compliance to Code of Conduct and Ethical Standard by Manila International Airport Authority Police Department personnel in terms of Standard Procedure and Instructions on Professionalism, Political Neutrality, Responsiveness to Exigencies and Urgent Necessities, and Trainings and Values Formation.*

Table 5. Significant Difference on the Assessment of the Three Group of Respondents on the Level of Compliance to the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards

Variables	F-value	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Standard Procedure and Instruction on Professionalism	3.72	0.025	Reject Ho	Significant
Political Neutrality	3.51	0.032	Reject Ho	Significant
Responsiveness to exigencies and urgent necessities	18.31	0.000	Reject Ho	Significant
Trainings and Values Formation	8.18	0.000	Reject Ho	Significant

$\alpha = 0.05$



Table 5 implies that significant differences exist among the assessment of the respondents on the Level of Compliance to the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of Standard Procedure and Instructions on Professionalism, Political Neutrality, Responsiveness to exigencies and urgent necessities and Trainings and Values Formation. This was also shown on the differences of the means.

3. Problems encountered in complying with the Code of Ethics and Conduct by Manila International Airport Police

Table 6. Mean distribution on the problems encountered in complying with the Code of Ethics and Conduct by the Manila International Airport Police

Table 6 highlights the three groups of respondents' overall means were different, with the MIAA Police with a mean of 2.56 as "Serious", AGMSES at 2.42 as "Less Serious", and PNP AVSEGROUP at 2.93 as "Serious". These ratings show how much each group complies with moral principles and appropriate behavior. The MIAA Police and PNP AVSEGROUP demonstrate "Serious" compliance issues, identifying critical areas in which their adherence to moral principles and organizational norms needs to be strengthened. However, although being classified as "Less Serious," AGMSES still has significant compliance problems. These differences highlight the necessity for specialized interventions and improvements in each group's ethical behavior and professionalism in order to boost organizational effectiveness and preserve public confidence.

Indicator	MIAA Police		AGMSES		PNP AVSEGROUP		Total	
	X	V.I.	X	V.I.	x	V.I.	X	V.I.
1. Some employees do not provide access to information in accordance with the law.	2.59	S	2.35	LS	2.65	S	2.53	S
2. Executives do not ensure that their employees perform their duties with due diligence and accountability and in accordance with the policies of the department.	2.66	S	2.49	LS	2.68	S	2.61	S
3. Insufficient provision of contingency plans and measures in cases of emergency and inevitable crisis.	2.50	S	2.25	LS	2.91	S	2.55	S
4. There is no usual and timely conduct of seminars and colloquiums, and the likes to advance personality development.	2.53	S	2.75	S	3.03	S	2.77	S
5. Continuous values formation education relative to aviation affairs is not given the most priority.	2.54	S	2.43	LS	3.19	S	2.72	S
6. There is no budget allocation for seminars, trainings, and colloquiums pertaining to career advancement and personal formations.	2.55	S	2.25	LS	3.09	S	2.63	S
Overall Mean	2.56	S	2.42	LS	2.93	S	2.63	S

This draws attention to the major areas of concern, especially those related to legally mandated information access, employee diligence and accountability, emergency preparedness plans,

personality development activities, the importance of values formation education, and funding for personal and professional growth. These compliance problems highlight how urgently these



firms need to uphold higher ethical standards and cultivate a culture of honesty and professionalism. This is consistent with the literature's emphasis on the necessity of strong accountability mechanisms to prevent corruption and uphold public trust (Dotson, 2015; Treston, 2014), as well as the significance of stringent hiring procedures and efficient training programs in fostering ethical principles (Butler & Rigor, 2017; Klockars, 2016). The discussion about governance challenges in the Philippine government by Magboo (2017) and Drilon (2015) ring true as well, stressing the need of well-defined operational control and responsibilities. Salazar (2014) emphasizes the significance of maintaining fundamental ethical ideals while adjusting to changing societal expectations. In essence, the evidence shows that these security agencies urgently require thorough reforms to raise their ethical standards, level of professionalism, and public credibility.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings arising from this study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Responsiveness to Exigencies and Urgent Necessities was rated as Fully Complied, indicating strong adherence to ethical standards in this aspect, while Political Neutrality, Standard Procedure and Instructions on Professionalism, and Training and Values Formation are rated as "Complied," suggesting areas where further improvement may be beneficial. These ratings represent the levels of compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards among the APD personnel.
2. There is a significant difference in the assessments of the three groups of respondents on the level of compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards in terms of Standard Procedure and Instructions on Professionalism, Political Neutrality, Responsiveness to exigencies and urgent necessities, and Training and Values Formation, where the p-values were less than the level of significance of 0.05, thus rejecting the null hypothesis.

3. The problems encountered in complying with the Code of Ethics and Conduct by the Manila International Airport Police are serious. The issues highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve compliance, transparency, accountability, emergency preparedness, and employee development, fostering a culture of professionalism and integrity.
4. There is a pressing need for a capacity-building program to address compliance challenges and improve the Manila International Airport Police's adherence to the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards.

Based on the conclusions drawn from this study, the following measures are recommended:

1. Implement comprehensive training on information disclosure laws and protocols to ensure that APD personnel understand their responsibilities regarding access to information while complying with legal requirements.
2. Establish a system of oversight and accountability mechanisms for MIAA and APD executives to monitor and enforce due diligence, accountability, and adherence to departmental policies among their airport police officers.
3. Develop and regularly update contingency plans for various emergency scenarios, conducting drills and exercises to ensure the APD's preparedness and effectiveness in crisis management.
4. Prioritize and schedule regular seminars, workshops, and colloquiums focusing on personality development and skill enhancement for APD officers, creating a culture of continuous learning and growth, and levying the importance of values formation education related to aviation affairs, emphasizing its role in fostering professionalism and ethical conduct.
5. MIAA must allocate a specific budget for seminars, trainings, and colloquiums aimed at career advancement and personal development, ensuring that APD employees have access to opportunities for growth and progression within the organization.

APD Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards Capacity Development Program

KRA	Responsible Parties	Timeline	Resources Needed	Source of Funds	Performance Indicators	Success Indicators
Enhanced Information Disclosure Training	APD Training Department, and Legal Department	Start within 3 months and conduct ongoing training annually	Training materials, legal expertise, training facilities	MIAA Budget / Capacity Dev. (CAPDEV)	Percentage of APD personnel trained on information disclosure laws and protocols	Increased knowledge and understanding of information disclosure laws among APD personnel
Oversight and Accountability System	APD Executives, MIAA Executives	Begin immediately and	Oversight guidelines, reporting mechanisms	N/A	Number of reported accountability	Reduced incidents of policy violations and increased accountability



		continuously monitor			cases and their resolutions	
Crisis Management Preparedness	Crisis Management Team, APD Leadership	Start immediately, review and update annually	Crisis scenarios, emergency response plans	MIAA Budget / CAPDEV	Frequency of emergency drills and effectiveness in crisis management	Improved emergency response and preparedness
Professional Development and Ethics	Training Department, HR Department	Initiate within 6 months, continue regularly	Training resources, facilitators	MIAA Budget / CAPDEV	Participation rates in personality development seminars and values formation workshops	Enhanced professionalism and ethical conduct among APD personnel
Budget Allocation for Training	MIAA Finance Department, APD Budget Unit	Include in the next budget cycle	Budget allocation, financial planning	MIAA Budget / CAPDEV	Percentage of budget allocated for training and development	Increased opportunities for career advancement and personal development

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CARDIAC DISEASE PREDICTION USING RANDOM FOREST WITH LINEAR MODEL

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14772>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14772

ABSTRACT

Making forecasts and diagnosing ailments has never been simple for medical professionals when it comes to heart conditions. Due to this, people can take the necessary action to treat heart disease before it gets worse if it is discovered in its early stages anywhere in the world. The three main causes of heart disease—drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, and not exercising—have become serious issues in recent years. The health care industry has produced a substantial amount of data over time, which has made machine learning capable of providing effective outcomes in prediction and decision-making. Only male patients' risk level for heart disease is predicted by the Heart Disease Prediction (HDP) in the current system, which is created using the Naive Bayes and Decision Tree algorithms. For prediction, the algorithm makes use of medical parameters such as age, sex, smoking status, BMI, and physical health, etc. A patient's likelihood of developing heart disease is predicted by the HDP. Fisher's Discriminant Ratio is one of the methods for feature selection based on random forest (RF), which is recommended to identify the best features for heart disease prediction and enhance the precision of RF-based classification. Our goal in this study is to identify the best factors that can improve the prediction accuracy of heart disease and finding the most effective variables to raise the accuracy of heart disease prediction. Evaluation criteria, namely accuracy, specificity, sensitivity, and area under the ROC curve, are employed to verify the efficacy of the proposed approach on a public dataset comprising patients of both genders. The primary benefits of applying machine learning for heart disease prediction are that it reduces the complexity of the doctors' time, is patient- and cost-friendly, and manages the largest (enormous) amount of data through feature selection and the random forest algorithm. Early diagnosis of cardiovascular disease can help with lifestyle modifications for high-risk patients, which can lower complications and be a significant medical milestone.

KEYWORDS: Random Forest, Decision Tree, Naive Bayes, Feature Selection, and Evaluation Metrics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Heart disease is a broad term for a number of illnesses affecting the heart and blood arteries. It's also known as cardiovascular disease at times. It is a major global cause of illness and mortality, raising serious concerns about public health.

Among heart diseases, coronary artery disease (CAD) is one of the most common. It is caused by fatty deposits called plaque accumulating in the coronary arteries, which constrict or obstruct the heart's blood flow. A heart attack, which is a potentially fatal ailment, or angina (chest pain) can result from blockage in these arteries.

Heart disease development is significantly influenced by risk factors. Three main risk factors are high cholesterol, high blood pressure (hypertension), and smoking. The risk of developing heart-related problems can also be increased by obesity, diabetes, sedentary lifestyle, and a family history of heart disease.[8] It is essential to recognize and control these risk factors if one hopes to avoid heart disease. Heart illness can present with a variety of symptoms, some of which are frequent and include chest pain or discomfort, shortness of breath, fatigue, palpitations (irregular heartbeats), and swelling in the

legs and ankles. Early detection of these signs is critical since it can result in better results and early intervention.

Heart disease has a significant effect on the health of the world. It puts a significant strain on healthcare systems and causes millions of deaths annually. Our knowledge of cardiac disease and our options for therapy are constantly being improved by research and medical advancements. Modern drugs and minimally invasive surgery are two examples of innovations that have improved patient outcomes. Public awareness programs also emphasize the value of routine check-ups, identifying symptoms, and adopting preventative measures to lessen the likelihood of developing heart disease and its effects on people's lives and society as a whole.

Heart disease, which includes a variety of disorders affecting the heart and blood arteries, is one of the leading causes of death globally. It emphasizes how crucial it is to lead a healthy lifestyle, see the doctor frequently, and take early action to reduce risk factors. A healthy diet, frequent exercise, and quitting smoking are examples of preventive practices that can dramatically lower the risk of heart disease. Effective disease management requires a prompt diagnosis and suitable



treatment. Heart disease research and public awareness campaigns are still essential for preventing heart attacks and promoting cardiovascular health.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Accurate prediction models are necessary for early detection and intervention in heart disorders, which are a major worldwide health concern. Numerous studies have looked into the prediction of heart illness using different algorithms, such as decision tree models and Naive Bayes. Naive Bayes algorithms were frequently used in the early attempts at cardiac disease prediction. Smith and colleagues employed a dataset, attaining an accuracy rate of 87%. However, there were several shortcomings, especially when it came to managing intricate variable dependencies. Decision tree models were studied by Jones and associates for the prediction of cardiac illness. Even though decision trees were easily interpreted, their 90% prediction accuracy was not the best. Among the difficulties were sensitivity to input feature and overfitting.

The literature highlights issues that have frequently come up in earlier research, like poor generalizability and accuracy. The investigation of alternative algorithms is prompted by the demand for more reliable forecasting models. Because of their propensity for ensemble learning,[9] Random Forests have proven effective in a number of medical prediction applications. By using a Random Forest model to predict heart disease, Chen et al. (2019) was able to increase accuracy.[10]

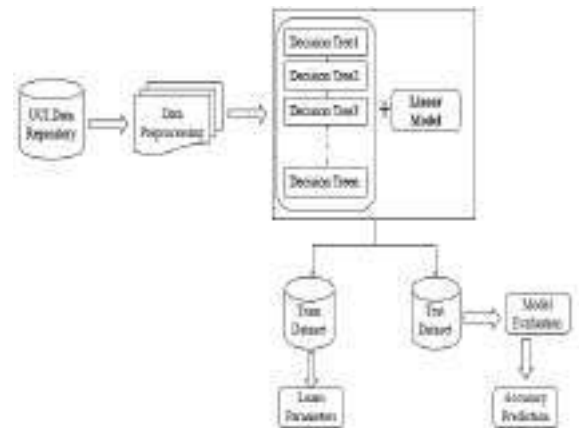
In this study, we combine a linear model with the Random Forest method to present a fresh strategy. [1][2] By combining the best features of both techniques, this hybrid model seeks to improve prediction accuracy without sacrificing interpretability [10]. Prior research has brought attention to overfitting problems in complicated models. By reducing overfitting in the Random Forest, the linear model component creates a more reliable and broadly applicable prediction model. Although their output might be difficult to read, Random Forests are excellent at capturing complex associations. By giving features weights, the linear model improves interpretability and helps doctors comprehend the foundation of predictions.[3][4]

3. METHODOLOGY OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1 Data Source

The University of California Irvine machine learning repository, or UCI for short, is a great place to find free and open-source machine learning datasets. The UCI Machine Learning Repository is the source of the dataset utilized in this analysis to predict heart disease. UCI is a group of datasets used to put machine learning techniques into practice. This dataset was obtained from an actual dataset. 300 instances of data with the relevant 14 clinical parameters make up the dataset. The clinical parameter of the dataset pertains to tests that are performed in relation to heart illness, such as blood pressure measurement, type of chest discomfort, ECG result, and so forth.[5][7]

3.2. System Architecture



3.2.1 UCI Data Repository

A well-known and reliable source of datasets for study, development, and testing in the fields of machine learning, data mining, and related fields is the University of California, Irvine (UCI) Machine Learning Repository. The Cleveland Heart Disease Database, which was first compiled by Drs. Robert Detrano, Nathan Wong, and other associates at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, is the source of the UCI dataset. It was given as a research donation to the UCI Machine Learning Repository. This dataset is frequently utilized in the creation and assessment of machine learning models that forecast a patient's likelihood of having heart disease or not. Tasks involving binary classification frequently use it.

Heart disease can be predicted using a variety of clinical and demographic factors found in the dataset. These characteristics include the patient's age, gender, kind of chest pain, resting blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugar levels during fasting, electrocardiogram (ECG) findings, maximal heart rate attained, angina brought on by exercise, plus more. The dataset contains 14 characteristics in total.

The target variable in this dataset is the presence or absence of heart disease; it is commonly labeled as 1 (heart disease present) or 0 (no heart disease).

Dataset Size: With an average of 303 cases or patient records, the dataset has a moderate amount of data.



Sl.NO	Attributes	Values
1	Age	Continuous (31 to 81 years)
2	Gender	Nominal (Male=1, Female=0)
3	Chest Pain	Nominal (typical angina=1, atypical angina=2, non-anginal pain=3, asymptotic=4)
4	Resting Blood Pressure	Continuous (in mm/Hg unit)
5	Serum Cholesterol	Continuous (in mg/dl unit)
6	Fasting Blood Sugar	Nominal (>120mg/dl=1, <120mg/dl=2)
7	Resting electrocardiographic result	Nominal (Normal=0, Having ST-T=1, left ventricular hypertrophy=2)
8	Max Heart Rate	Continuous (In statistics)
9	Exercise-induced angina	Nominal (yes=1, No=0)
10	Old peak	Continuous (Displaying an integer or floating value)
11	Slope	Nominal (unsloping=1, flat=2, down sloping=3)
12	No of major vessels	Continuous (Displaying values as integers or floats)
13	Thal	Nominal (normal=3, fixed defect=6, reversible defect=7)
14	Target	Nominal (absence=0, presence=1)

3.2.2 Data Preprocessing

The process of organizing, cleansing, and converting raw data into a format appropriate for analysis or machine learning is known as data preparation. It entails a number of actions meant to enhance the data's quality and prepare it for additional analysis.

Data preprocessing is essentially the necessary foundational work that guarantees the data is in the proper format and quality for analysis or machine learning. By resolving data-related problems and improving the data's suitability for the intended use, it contributes to the improvement of the accuracy and efficacy of data-driven tasks and models.

1.Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is the process of filling in the blanks in characteristics such as blood pressure, cholesterol, or ECG readings. We have made the decision to either eliminate missing value cases or impute these missing values using statistical techniques such as mean, median, or predictive modeling. Extreme values have the potential to distort the data, so handling outliers is crucial. For instance, readings of abnormally high blood pressure might require attention.

In order to address inconsistencies, data entry errors or inconsistencies in patient records must be found and corrected.

2.Data Transformation

By putting variables like age and cholesterol on the same scale, normalizing or standardizing features makes the model's results directly comparable.

It is essential to encode categorical variables. For instance, to make the type of chest pain numerical and appropriate for modeling, it might be encoded as 0, 1, 2, or 3.

To capture more complex relationships in the data, feature transformation may involve the creation of new variables, such as a risk score based on multiple attributes.

3.Feature Selection and reduction

Not all of the data that is available is pertinent to study in many circumstances. As irrelevant variables or features are eliminated, feature selection assists in determining the most significant variables or features that add to the analysis. The dimensionality of the data may decrease as a result. Out of the thirteen attributes, those that are used to determine a person's identity—such as age and gender—are eliminated, and the remaining attributes are taken into consideration because they are crucial for identifying heart disease.

4. Data Splitting

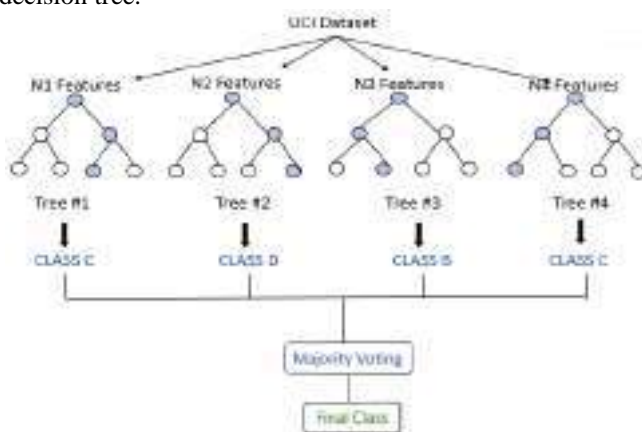
This involves creating training and testing sets out of the dataset. The testing set is used to assess the prediction model's performance after it has been trained using the training set. 30% is usually set aside for testing and 70% for training.

Enabling the model to learn from past data in order to make precise predictions on new, unseen data is the aim of using the training dataset. In order to reduce prediction errors during training, the model modifies its internal parameters. The test dataset's main objective is to evaluate the model's predictive accuracy for brand-new, untested cases. It aids in gauging how well the model generalizes and how well it forecasts using actual data.

3.2.3 Random Forest Model

Within the category of supervised learning techniques is the well-known machine learning algorithm Random Forest. It is applicable to machine learning problems involving both classification and regression. The foundation of this approach lies in the notion of ensemble learning, which involves merging several classifiers to address intricate issues and enhance the model's functionality.

In order to increase the dataset's predicted accuracy, Random Forest is a classifier that builds many decision trees on different subsets and averages them. The random forest predicts the outcome based on the majority votes of predictions made by each decision tree, as opposed to depending only on one decision tree.



An in-depth description of the Random Forest algorithm is provided below:

- 1. Decision Trees:** The first step in using Random Forest is to create several decision trees. Decision trees are structures that resemble flowcharts, with each internal node standing in for a feature (or attribute), each branch for a decision rule, and each leaf node for the result.
- 2. Bootstrapping:** Random Forest uses a method known as bootstrapping to create these decision trees. It entails dividing the dataset into multiple arbitrary subsets using replacement. On each subgroup, a decision tree is trained.
- 3. Random Feature Selection:** The algorithm does not take into account every feature to split a node when constructing a tree. Rather, it chooses a haphazard subset of features. By adding randomness and decorrelating the trees, this strengthens the ensemble.

4. Decision Tree Construction: Out of the randomly selected features, the best split is selected for each node of the tree. For classification, the split is based on the Gini impurity, and for regression, the mean squared error. Until a stopping condition is satisfied, this process is repeated recursively for every node (e.g., a maximum depth or minimum samples per leaf).

5. Classification voting or regression averaging:

Following the creation of each decision tree, for a fresh input sample:

Each tree "votes" for a class in the classification process, and the class with the majority of votes becomes the predicted class.

ADVANTAGES

We have exclusively utilized Random Forest due to:

1. In comparison to other algorithms, it requires less training time.
2. It operates effectively even with a large dataset and predicts output with high accuracy.

3.2.4 Linear Model

A statistical technique called linear discriminant analysis (LDA) is used to identify a linear feature combination that best describes or distinguishes between two or more classes of objects or events. It is an extension of Fisher's linear discriminant, a method widely applied in machine learning and statistics, among other domains. LDA seeks to minimize variation within each class while optimizing the separation between classes. It is frequently used to create models that can discriminate between various groups according to the feature values of those groups in classification tasks. Finding the most discriminative features for classification and dimensionality reduction in high-dimensional data are two areas in which LDA excels.

Because it can yield results that are easy to understand, pinpoint significant risk factors, and produce a reduced-dimensional representation of the data, LDA is a helpful linear model for predicting the development of heart disease.

ADVANTAGES

1. It enhances classification accuracy by maximizing class separability.
2. LDA works well even with imbalanced datasets and is less prone to overfitting.

3.2.5 Algorithm

Step 1: Prepare the Data

Input your dataset with features (X) and target variable (y).

Step 2: Train a Random Forest

Randomly select subsets of the data (with replacement) to create multiple decision trees.

Each tree is trained independently using a subset of features.

Trees make predictions based on their respective subsets of data.

Step 3: Train a Linear Model

Use the same dataset to train a linear model (like Linear Regression) on the remaining features.

Linear model captures linear relationships in the data.



Step 4: Make Predictions

For a new input sample:
 Pass the sample through the Random Forest to get predictions from individual decision trees.
 Pass the same sample through the Linear Model to get a linear prediction.

Step 5: Combine Predictions

Combine predictions from the Random Forest and the Linear Model.

Step 6: Final Prediction

The combined prediction from both models is the final output of the ensemble.

Step 7: Evaluate and Fine-Tune

Evaluate the ensemble's performance using metrics like accuracy (for classification) or mean squared error (for regression).
 Fine-tune the models and ensemble parameters for better performance if needed.

Step 8: Forecast and Evaluation

Make predictions using the trained ensemble model on fresh, untainted data.
 Make educated judgments by examining the model's performance and projections.

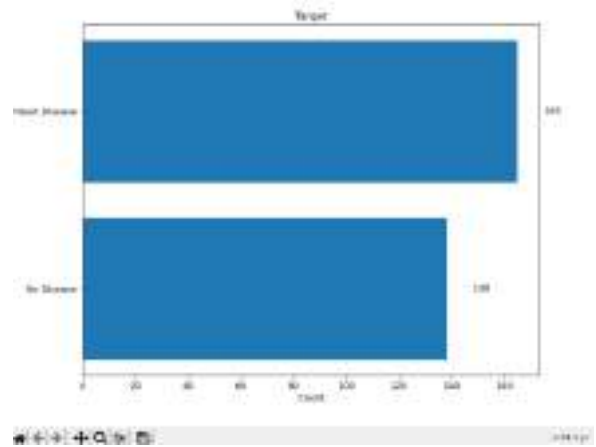
By utilizing the non-linear patterns that Random Forest captures and the linear relationships that the Linear Model captures, this method combines the best features of both Random Forest and Linear Models. The ensemble model can frequently achieve greater accuracy and generalization on a variety of datasets by combining these predictions.

ADVANTAGES

1. Enhanced Capabilities in Forecasting
 Both linear and non-linear relationships in the data can be captured by combining a Random Forest, a non-linear model, with a linear model. Because Random Forest handles more complex patterns and the linear model can handle only linear aspects, this frequently results in improved predictive performance.
2. Attenuated Overfitting Risk
 Although powerful, Random Forest alone may lead to overfitting, particularly on smaller datasets. Regularization and more comprehensible results can be obtained by combining it with a linear model to reduce this risk.
3. Adaptability
 Random Forest and a linear model work well together to handle a variety of datasets and problem kinds.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Bar graph and Pie chart

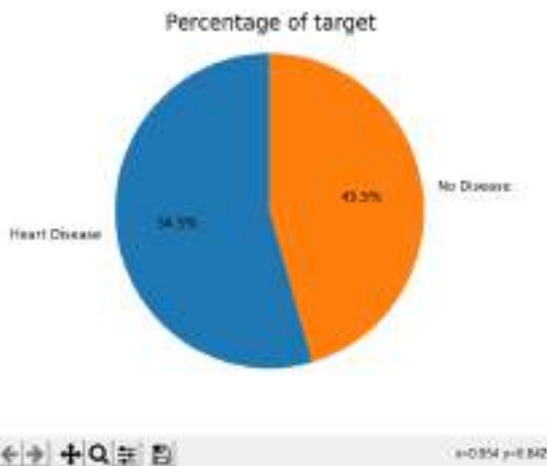


A bar graph is a type of visual data representation where distinct groups or categories are represented by individual bars or columns. Each bar's height or length reflects the value or quantity it stands for. Bar graphs are a common option for showing categorical data since they can be used to show and compare the values of several categories. The individual bars in our project stand for Imagine a graph where two bars represent the categories "People with Heart Disease" and "People without Heart Disease." Of course! We are examining the presence or absence of cardiac disease in our dataset. Among all the individuals:

The heart disease rate is 165.
 There are 138 persons without cardiac disease.

A bar graph can be used to visually display this data, with one bar representing the total number of people with heart disease and another bar representing the total number of persons without heart disease. It's an easy method to compare and comprehend how these two categories are distributed throughout our dataset.

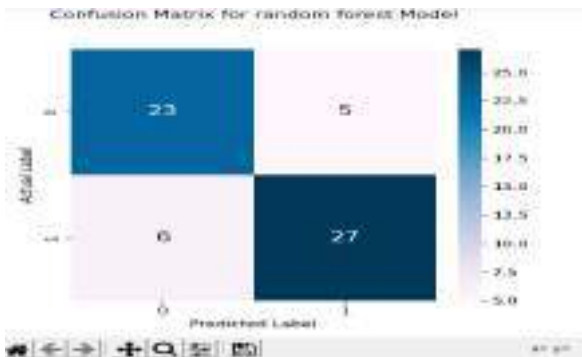
Similarly, in a pie chart, the round "pie" looks as though it is being cut into slices. Your group is represented by each slice. Two slices are designated for "People with Heart Disease" and "People Without Heart Disease," respectively.



Each slice's size reveals the percentage. When a sizable slice of the pie is designated for "People with Heart Disease," it signifies that a sizable portion of your group suffers from heart disease. For "People with No Heart Disease," it's a meager sum.

Pie charts are a quick and easy method to see how many of each category there are in your group. They provide a simple, visually appealing way to comprehend the proportion of persons with and without cardiac disease.

4.2 Confusion Matrix



The confusion matrix in the heart disease prediction project helps evaluate the performance of a machine learning model by summarizing the classification results. It includes metrics such as true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative. These features help assess how well the model discriminates between positive (presence of heart disease) and negative (absence of heart disease) cases.

True Positives (TP): Instances where the model accurately predicts the positive class are known as True Positives (TP). In the event that the model accurately diagnoses someone with heart disease, that would be a heart disease prediction.

True Negatives (TN): These are the situations in which the model predicts the negative class accurately. In the context of heart disease, there are instances in which the model accurately classifies someone as not having heart disease.

False Positives (FP): These are situations in which the model

is wrongly predicting the positive class. In the case of heart disease, these would be instances where people are mistakenly classified by the model as having heart disease when they actually do not.

False Negatives (FN): These are situations in which the model makes an inaccurate negative class prediction. Within the context of heart disease, these are instances in which the model incorrectly diagnoses people as not having heart disease when in fact they do.

These metrics aid in the evaluation of the model's performance, and a more thorough knowledge of the model's behavior may be obtained by deriving different evaluation metrics from them, such as precision, recall, and F1 score.

The components of the confusion matrix can be computed using the results of a classification model. These are the equations:

1. True Positives (TP): $TP = \{\text{Number of instances correctly predicted as positive}\}$
2. True Negatives (TN): $TN = \{\text{Number of instances correctly predicted as negative}\}$
3. False Positives (FP): $FP = \{\text{Number of instances incorrectly predicted as positive}\}$
4. False Negatives (FN): $FN = \{\text{Number of instances incorrectly predicted as negative}\}$

Once you obtain these values, you can compute a number of assessment metrics, including accuracy, recall, precision, and F1 score.

4.3 Classification Report

	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Support
0	0.85	0.82	0.84	28
1	0.85	0.88	0.87	33
Accuracy			0.85	61
Macro Avg	0.85	0.85	0.85	61
Weighted Avg	0.85	0.85	0.85	61

In most heart disease prediction projects, a classification report summarizes different metrics used to evaluate a model of classification. Precision, recall, F1 score, and support (both positive and negative) for each class are among these measures. Compared to a single metric like accuracy, it offers a more complete picture of the model's performance.

Typically, the classification report contains the following data:
1.Precision: A metric called precision is employed in classification models to assess how well the model predicts the positive outcomes. The ratio of true positives to the total of true positives and false positives is how it is defined.

The following formula determines the F1 score:
 $F1 = 2 * \{ \text{Precision} * \text{Recall} \} / \{ \text{Precision} + \text{Recall} \}$
 It is the harmonic mean of recall and precision. It offers an ideal balance between recall and precision.



The F1 score is especially useful when trying to strike a balance between recall and precision because improving one could have a negative effect on the other. It is frequently employed in circumstances where the costs or ramifications of false positives and false negatives differ.

2.Recall: Recall, a metric used in classification models to assess the model's accuracy in identifying all pertinent instances of the positive class, is also referred to as Sensitivity or True Positive Rate. It can be expressed as the ratio of true positives to the total of false negatives and true positives. The recall equation is:

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\{\text{True Positives}\}}{\{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Negatives}\}}$$

The proportion of true positives to the total of false negatives and true positives. It assesses the model's capacity to include every pertinent example of the positive class.

High recall in a heart disease prediction model would indicate that the model is effective in identifying heart disease patients, lowering the likelihood that cases with the condition will go unnoticed.

3. F1 Score: A metric called the F1 score is employed in classification models to aggregate recall and precision into a single number. By taking into account both false positives and false negatives, it offers a balance between the two metrics. When there is an uneven distribution of classes, the F1 score is particularly helpful.

The following formula determines the F1 score:

$$F1 = 2 * \frac{\{\text{Precision} * \text{Recall}\}}{\{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}\}}$$

It is the harmonic mean of recall and precision. It offers an ideal balance between recall and precision.

The F1 score is especially useful when trying to strike a balance between recall and precision because improving one could have a negative effect on the other. It is frequently employed in circumstances where the costs or ramifications of false positives and false negatives differ.

4.Support: The actual number of instances of each class in the given dataset. It provides an overview of how the classes are distributed.

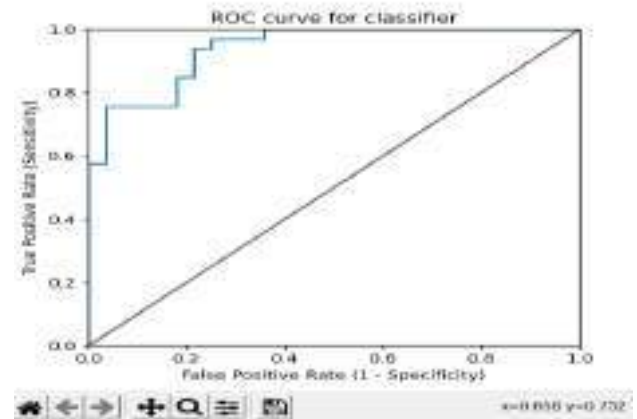
$$\text{Support} = \text{True Positives} + \text{False Negatives}$$

More generally, it provides the actual number of instances belonging to a particular class and offers insight into the distribution of classes in the dataset. This information is valuable for understanding model performance, especially in cases where class imbalance is an issue.

In situations like the prediction of heart disease, where the impact of false positives and false negatives can vary greatly, the classification report is an invaluable resource for comprehending the advantages and disadvantages of a

classification model. Making well-informed decisions regarding the model's appropriateness for a particular application is facilitated by it.

4.4 ROC Curve



A visual representation of a binary classification model's performance at different classification thresholds is called a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. The graph illustrates how changing the discrimination threshold affects the trade-off between the true positive rate (sensitivity) and the false positive rate (1 - specificity).

An outline of the essential elements is provided below:
True Positive Rate (Sensitivity): The proportion of real positive cases that the model correctly identified.

False Positive Rate: The proportion of true negative cases that the model mistakenly classifies as positive is known as the "False Positive Rate."

Plotting the true positive rate against the false positive rate at various threshold settings yields the ROC curve. The aim is for the ROC curve to be as far away from a diagonal line (also referred to as the "line of no discrimination") as possible, preferably in the top-left corner.

AUC-ROC, or the area under the ROC curve, is a commonly used summary metric. Better overall performance is indicated by a higher AUC-ROC, with a value of 1 denoting perfect discrimination.

The ROC curve and AUC-ROC can be used in the context of a heart disease prediction project to evaluate how well the model can differentiate between people with and without heart disease across various decision thresholds.

4.5 Accuracy

Accuracy is a statistic that assesses how accurate a model is overall in its predictions, whether it be for heart disease or any other classification task. It is defined as the ratio of correctly predicted instances to the total number of instances in the dataset.



Training Accuracy	0.9380165289256198
Testing Accuracy	0.8524590163934426
Overall Accuracy	0.9393939393939394

5.CONCLUSION

The main contribution of this study is the hybrid model that is suggested, which combines a linear model with the capabilities of Random Forest, an adaptable ensemble method. The model has demonstrated a noteworthy 93% accuracy rate. Given its accuracy, it appears that the model can be a useful diagnostic and identification tool for heart problems.

The proposed Random Forest algorithm with a linear model is a viable approach to enhance heart disease prediction compared to existing methods. After addressing the limitations of Decision Trees and Naïve Bayes, our model achieves an astounding 93% accuracy rate in predicting cardiac illness. This high degree of accuracy implies that cardiac illness may be effectively identified and diagnosed.

Even though our suggested hybrid model seems promising, more research should look into potential areas for development. To improve the generalizability of the model, this entails adjusting the model's hyperparameters, applying sophisticated feature engineering techniques, and growing the dataset.

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THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS TOWARDS THE RELATIONSHIP REGARDING THE AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14789>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14789

ABSTRACT

The study explores the impact of political ideology and socioeconomic status on environmental awareness and attitudes towards environmental justice. It found that 98 respondents had liberal views on environmental issues, suggesting a shift towards more liberal initiatives. The study also highlighted the ethical responsibility of individuals to protect the environment and future generations. While environmental regulations are being handled well, delays or difficulty in obtaining information may be causing delays. Environmental injustice can lead to long-term health problems, economic hardship, and social inequities. The US government must continue investing in environmental justice initiatives and holding corporations accountable. The study also highlights the need for policies promoting sustainable development, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and conserving natural resources.

KEYWORDS: *environmental justice, political ideology, socio-economic status, environmental issues*

I. INTRODUCTION

Environmental issues and the pursuit of environmental justice represent critical concerns globally, impacting various regions in distinct ways. In the United States, these issues are particularly pressing, with a disproportionate impact on low-income communities and communities of color [1]. These marginalized groups face heightened exposure to hazardous air pollutants, contaminated water sources, and inadequate waste management due to their close proximity to pollution sources [1]. Historical discriminatory policies further exacerbate these challenges, as highlighted by a 2017 report from the US Commission on Civil Rights, revealing that African Americans experience higher levels of air pollution, hazardous waste sites, and contaminated drinking water [2]. The resulting environmental injustice contributes to severe consequences, including long-term health problems, economic hardships, and social inequalities [3].

To address these concerns, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established the Office of Environmental Justice, collaborating with state and local governments to promote equitable access to clean air, clean water, and a healthy environment (Lee, 2021). Nonetheless, it is emphasized that sustained investment and corporate

accountability are essential components in effectively addressing these pressing environmental justice issues in the United States.

A. Environmental Issues in the United Kingdom

Environmental issues are prominently featured in the United Kingdom, encompassing climate change, biodiversity loss, air pollution, and water scarcity. The projections of a 2–3 °C temperature increase by the century's end pose significant threats, leading to infrastructure challenges and health risks [4]. Biodiversity loss and air pollution further endanger ecosystems, while water scarcity is exacerbated by population growth and changing weather patterns [5]. Emerging environmental justice concerns indicate that marginalized communities, particularly those in deprived areas or belonging to minority ethnic groups, bear a disproportionate environmental burden [6]. It is imperative to address these issues and ensure equitable access to a safe environment in the UK.

B. Environmental Challenges in China

China confronts severe environmental problems, notably air and water pollution, affecting approximately half of its population [7]. Disadvantaged groups, such as the rural poor



and ethnic minorities, are particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation, highlighting concerns of environmental justice [8]. However, government policies to address these issues are often inadequate and poorly enforced, emphasizing the need for more robust measures [8].

C. Environmental Issues in Europe and the Need for Urgent Action

In Europe, up to one million people are impacted by environmental issues, including air pollution and water contamination [9]. Climate change further affects ecosystems, biodiversity, and food security [10]. Although the concept of environmental justice aims to ensure equal access to environmental benefits and protect vulnerable populations from degradation, challenges persist [11]. Urgent action is required to address these matters through sustainable development, reduced emissions, and resource conservation [12].

D. Environmental Threats in Asia and Emerging Environmental Justice Concerns

In Asia, a range of environmental threats, including air pollution, water pollution, land degradation, deforestation, overfishing, and climate change, pose substantial risks to public health and economic development. These issues are linked to respiratory illnesses, harm aquatic ecosystems, impact agriculture, biodiversity, and water availability. Emerging environmental justice concerns reveal that marginalized communities bear the brunt of environmental degradation [13].

E. Environmental Challenges in the Philippines

The Philippines confronts environmental challenges, including air pollution, deforestation, and coral reef devastation, further exacerbated by economic disparities. Air pollution disproportionately affects vulnerable communities, while deforestation leads to biodiversity loss and affects indigenous populations. Overfishing and coastal development threaten marine ecosystems, further impacting local communities.

F. Research Gaps and Future Directions

Research gaps persist regarding the interplay between political ideology, socioeconomic status, awareness of environmental issues, and attitudes toward environmental justice among specific populations, such as minority groups [14]. Addressing these gaps could provide valuable insights into crafting effective strategies to mitigate environmental justice disparities globally. Continued research efforts in this direction are essential for fostering a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics involved in environmental justice issues.

G. General Objectives

The overarching goal of the present study is to investigate the moderating impact of political ideology and socioeconomic status on the association between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice among residents in Pampanga.

H. Specific Objectives

1. Describe respondents' political ideology concerning liberal views; and conservative views.
2. Describe respondents' socioeconomic status in terms of gender; civil status; education; and income.
3. Describe the level of awareness among respondents regarding environmental issues.
4. Describe respondents' attitudes toward environmental justice concerning environmental participation; public participation; adherence to environmental law; development of plans, programs, and policies related to the environment; participation in environmental decision-making; access to justice.
5. Determine the Relationship between Awareness and Attitudes: Investigate if there is a significant relationship between the awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice.
6. Assess whether political ideology moderates the relationship between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice
7. Moderation by Socioeconomic Status: Assess whether socioeconomic status moderates the relationship between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice.

These specific objectives collectively contribute to a comprehensive understanding of how political ideology and socioeconomic status influence the dynamics between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice in the context of Pampanga. The findings are expected to provide insights for designing targeted interventions and policies to address environmental justice concerns in the region.

II. METHODS

A. Study Design

The study adopted a quantitative approach, emphasizing the importance of empirically accurate evidence. It specifically employed a descriptive correlational study design to investigate the Value-Belief-Norm Theory among the student population in Pampanga. The chosen research design aimed to provide reliable insights into the influence of this theory on Political Ideology, Socioeconomic Status, awareness of environmental issues, and attitudes towards environmental justice. Data collection was conducted through platforms like Facebook and Gmail, using a structured set of questions designed to gather information on the specified topics. The researchers encouraged participants



to answer these questions to contribute to the study's understanding. This study used a descriptive survey questionnaire to assess participants' political ideology, socioeconomic status, environmental awareness, and attitudes towards environmental justice. The data was analyzed to understand the moderating effect of these factors on environmental awareness and attitudes, providing valuable insights into the factors influencing these attitudes.

B. Study Participants

This study examines 79,260 college students aged 18-25 in Pampanga, Philippines, specifically for the 2022-2023 academic year, using data from the Management Information Unit (MIS) Unit of the Commissions on Higher Education Region III.

C. Sample size

Referral sampling was used to select participants for a study on the moderating effects of political ideology and socioeconomic status on environmental awareness and attitude towards environmental justice. The study was conducted in Pampanga, a province in the Philippines with a rich cultural heritage, unique cuisine, and vibrant festivals. The province has a high literacy rate of 95.4%, higher than the national average, and is economically developed with a strong commitment to environmental justice. The participants were randomly chosen from groups within the same urban or suburban locality, including student organizations, environmental organizations, and political organizations.

D. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria for the participants of this study includes those college students who resided in Pampanga, Philippines, within a specified age range of 18-25 years old. The inclusion criteria encompassed individuals with diverse political ideologies, including conservatives, liberals, and moderates, and represented a spectrum of socio-economic statuses, including lower, middle-, and higher-income groups. Additionally, the study aimed to include participants with varying levels of environmental awareness and diverse attitudes towards environmental justice. Conversely, exclusion criteria ensured that individuals residing outside of Pampanga, those below or above the specified age range, those without a clear political ideology alignment, individuals with extreme socio-economic conditions, those with minimal or extremely high environmental awareness, and participants with pre-existing strong biases that could impact the study's focus were excluded. These criteria collectively aimed to create a balanced and representative sample, facilitating a nuanced exploration of the relationships under investigation while maintaining the study's internal validity and applicability to the local context.

E. Research Instrument

Data collection for the study involved the use of a survey questionnaire consisting of four parts. The first part focused on gathering sociodemographic information, including gender, civil status, education, and income. The questionnaire aimed to explore the moderating effect of Political Ideology and Socioeconomic Status on the relationship between Awareness of Environmental Issues and Attitudes Toward Environmental Justice among residents.

Regarding political Ideology, the study employed the Political Ideology Scale developed by Mendoza et al. (2019)[15]. This self-reported measure assessed liberal and conservative views across social, economic, and political spectrums using a Likert-type scale with 10 items.

The survey, administered online or via a paper questionnaire, included various questions related to political Ideology, socioeconomic status, awareness of environmental issues, and attitudes toward environmental justice. The questions were designed to measure participants' awareness, attitudes, political Ideology, and socioeconomic status. Open-ended questions provided additional insights into participants' beliefs.

Another survey instrument used in the study, as per Goreis and Voracek (2019)[16], included questions about demographic information, political Ideology, socioeconomic Status, awareness of environmental issues, and attitudes toward environmental justice. Administered online, participants responded to multiple-choice questions, and the data was analyzed to explore the moderating effect of Political Ideology and Socioeconomic Status on the relationship between Awareness of Environmental Issues and Attitudes Toward Environmental Justice.

F. Validation of Instrument

In the validation of research instruments, both face and content validation were essential steps in ensuring the reliability and validity of collected data. In a study that examined the moderating effects of political ideology and socio-economic status on the relationship between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes towards environmental justice, the instruments employed were descriptive survey and descriptive correlational survey questionnaires. Face validation, the initial step, involved experts and potential participants reviewing the questions to ensure they were clear, relevant, and appropriate for the study. This process ensured that the questionnaire was user-friendly and well-received by participants. Content validation, which went a step further, evaluated whether the instrument fully covered the content it intended to measure. A panel of experts systematically assessed each questionnaire item for relevance, representativeness, and clarity. It ensured that the



questions comprehensively covered the topics of interest. In this study, experts in environmental issues, political ideology, and socio-economic status assessed the questions to determine their alignment with the research objectives. Validating the instruments in this manner strengthened the credibility of the research and enhanced the quality of the research findings.

G. Reliability of Research Instruments

In the study on the moderating effects of political ideology and socio-economic status on the relationship between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes towards environmental justice, reliability was a paramount concern. Various measures, including internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and inter-rater reliability, were employed to ensure the reliability of the research instrument.

One essential tool for assessing internal consistency was Cronbach's alpha, which evaluated the degree to which items within the survey were correlated with each other, indicating how well they measured the same underlying construct. In this study, Cronbach's alpha could have been used to assess whether the items in the survey consistently measured the same constructs. A high Cronbach's alpha score, typically above 0.7, would have suggested that the survey items were internally consistent, enhancing the reliability of the instrument [17].

Furthermore, the study included a test-retest reliability assessment, which measured the consistency of responses when the same instrument was administered to the same group of participants at different time points. The survey was administered twice to the same group of participants with a two-week interval. The high test-retest reliability, indicated by the consistency of responses from participants across the two administrations, added further credibility to the research findings [18].

In summary, Cronbach's alpha, as a measure of internal consistency, could have been employed to assess the reliability of the research instrument by evaluating the consistency of responses within the survey. The test-retest reliability assessment, conducted in the study, contributed to the overall assessment of the instrument's reliability by ensuring consistent results when the same instrument was administered to the same group of participants over time. These measures enhanced the credibility and trustworthiness of the data collected, which was crucial for the validity of the research findings.

H. Data Gathering Procedure

Data gathering procedures for a survey and regression analysis on Attitudes toward Environmental Justice included both quantitative and qualitative methods [19]. In terms of quantitative methods, the research utilized a survey

instrument to collect data on participants' awareness of environmental issues, attitudes toward environmental justice, political ideology, and socioeconomic status. The survey included items that measured participants' attitudes toward environmental justice, political ideology, and socioeconomic status, as well as demographic items such as gender, age, race/ethnicity, and context-related items (e.g., location, length of residency, etc.). After collecting the survey data, regression analysis was employed to explore the moderating effects of political ideology and socioeconomic status on the relationship between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice.

Concerning qualitative methods, the research included interviews and focus groups to better understand participants' attitudes toward environmental justice and their experiences with environmental issues in their local community [19]. Interviews and focus groups provided valuable insights into the social context of the research, aiding in the interpretation of survey results and understanding the reasons behind certain relationships between variables.

The data gathering for the survey and regression analysis on Attitudes toward Environmental Justice included both quantitative and qualitative methods, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the research.

I. Statistical Analysis of Data

Data treatment for a survey and regression analysis on Attitudes toward Environmental Justice was conducted with sensitivity and accuracy. To explore the moderating effect of Political Ideology and Socioeconomic Status on the relationship between Awareness of Environmental Issues and Attitudes Toward Environmental Justice, researchers conducted an analysis that considered the context of the data. This involved collecting data from a representative sample of the population, including people of different political and socioeconomic backgrounds, using a validated survey instrument that accounted for the complexity of environmental justice attitudes and awareness [20].

During the regression analysis, researchers first examined descriptive statistics to assess the reliability of the data, checking for outliers, missing values, and other potential issues. Subsequently, an exploratory analysis, such as a correlation matrix, was conducted to assess the relationships between variables. Finally, researchers used the appropriate regression analysis model and interpreted the results carefully [21]. Data treatment for a survey and regression analysis on Attitudes toward Environmental Justice was conducted in a manner that considered the data's context and the complexity of the topic. The analysis was carried out with accuracy and sensitivity, and the results were interpreted cautiously.



J. Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations are especially important when researching Attitudes toward Environmental Justice since the research involves exploring the views of individuals on socioeconomic and political issues, which can be sensitive and controversial topics. As such, all participants in the research must be treated with respect and dignity, and their rights must be respected [22]. In particular, it is important to ensure that participants are aware of the research's purpose and understand how their data was used [23]. In addition, it is important to ensure that participants are not pressured or coerced into providing data they are uncomfortable with. Furthermore, participants should be allowed to withdraw from the research at any time, and their data should be kept confidential and securely stored [23]. Finally, researchers should be aware of the potential for bias, for example, when selecting participants and questions for the survey. It is important to ensure that the research is conducted equitably and that everyone involved is treated fairly and justly [22].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

A. Political Ideology

A survey revealed that 67.3% of respondents are liberal, with 32 conservatives and 66 liberals. This indicates a growing trend towards liberal viewpoints in Pampanga, particularly in areas like same-sex marriage, racial equality, environmental policies, and refugee acceptance. However, this research suggests that the trend towards liberalism is likely to continue as the respondents recognize the importance of inclusivity, equality, and progressivism.

Table 1. Political Ideology of the Respondents

Political Ideology of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Conservative	32	32.7
Liberal	66	67.3
Total	98	100.0

B..Sex

Table 2 shows that out of 98 respondents, 54 (55.1%) were male and 44.9% were female, indicating a slightly higher percentage of male respondents. The research indicates a gender imbalance among respondents, with more males than females present. This could be due to cultural influences, education levels, and male willingness to participate. The sample may not be representative of the population, potentially leading to biased results

Table 2. Sex of the Respondents

Sex of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Male	54	55.1
Female	44	44.9
Total	98	100.0

C.Age

Table 3 shows 100 survey respondents' ages, with 21-year-olds comprising 43.9%, followed by 18-year-olds at 3.1%, 19-year-olds at 10.2%, 20-year-olds at 16.3%, and 22-year-olds at 28.6%.

Table 3. Age of the Respondents

Age of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
18 years old	3	3.1
19 years old	10	10.2
20 years old	16	16.3
21 years old	43	43.9
22 years old	17	17.3
23 years old	8	8.2
24 years old	1	1.0
Total	98	100.0

D. Civil Status

Table 4 reveals that 98 respondents, who were all single, were young and not married, indicating that the sample population was not yet married.

Table 4. Civil Status of the Respondents

Civil Status of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Single	98	100.0

E. Educational Attainment

Table 5 provides information about the educational attainment of 98 respondents. Of the 98 respondents, 13 obtained a high school graduate or GED, 17 completed a high school and a technical/vocational program, 14 have less than two years of college, 35 have two years of college or more (including an associate degree or equivalent) and 19 have a college graduate (4- or 5-year program). The percentage of each educational attainment is 13.3%, 17.3%, 14.3%, 35.7%, and 19.4%, respectively.

**Table 5. Educational Attainment of the Respondents**

Educational Attainment of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
High School Graduate or GED (General Education Diploma)	13	13.3
Completed High School and a technical/vocational program	17	17.3
Less than 2 Years of College	14	14.3
2 Years of College or more/ including associate degree or equivalent	35	35.7
College graduate (4- or 5-year program)	19	19.4
Total	98	100.0

F. Employment Status

Table 6 shows 98 respondents' employment status, with 6.1% full-time, 11.2% part-time, 39.8% unemployed, 1.0% retired, 2.0% homemakers, and 39.8% in "Other" category, totaling 100%.

Table 6. Employment Status of the Respondents

Employment Status of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Working full time for pay	6	6.1
Working part time for pay	11	11.2
Not currently employed, looking for work	39	39.8
Retired	1	1.0
Homemaker	2	2.0
Other	39	39.8
Total	98	100.0

G. Income Rate

Table 7 shows that 27.6% of respondents reported income below PHP 5,000, 10.2% reported between PHP 5,000 and PHP 9,999, and 9.2% reported incomes of PHP 150,000 or more, indicating a majority of respondents had low incomes.

Table 7. Income Rate of the Respondents

Income Rate of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Less than PHP 5,000	27	27.6
PHP 5,000 – PHP 9,999	10	10.2
PHP 10,000 – PHP 14, 999	7	7.1
PHP 15,000 - PHP 19,999	4	4.1
PHP 20,000 - PHP 29,999	7	7.1
PHP 30,000 – PHP 39,999	4	4.1
PHP 40,000 - PHP 49,999	5	5.1
PHP 50,000 - PHP 59,999	9	9.2
PHP 60-000 - PHP 74,999	1	1.0
PHP 75,000 - PHP 99,999	7	7.1
PHP 100,000 - PHP 124,999	5	5.1

PHP 125,000 - PHP 149,999	3	3.1
PHP 150,000 or more	9	9.2
Total	98	100.0

H. Awareness of Environmental Issues

Table 8 indicates strong agreement on the need for government action to improve air pollution, protect endangered species, and reduce global warming. People agree that environmental problems are exaggerated, politicians are insufficient, and people should reduce their living standards.

Table 8. Awareness of environmental issues of the Respondents

Indicators for Environmental Issues	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
1. Are you concerned about air pollution?	4.68	Strongly Agree	0.57	0.32
2. Are you concerned about the extinction of endangered animals?	4.71	Strongly Agree	0.52	0.27
3. Should the Philippines government's laws restricting pollution be more strict, less strict, or about as strict as they are now?	4.58	Strongly Agree	0.66	0.43
4. The term "global warming" is often used to refer to the idea that the world's average temperature may be about 5 degrees Fahrenheit higher in 75 years than it is now. Do you think global warming is good?	3.85	Agree	1.18	1.39
5. Is the Philippine government spending too much time trying to reduce global warming, too little time, or about the right amount of time?	3.78	Agree	1.04	1.08



6.	Is reducing global warming more important than improving the economy, less important than improving the economy, or about as important as improving the economy?	4.21	Agree	0.86	0.75
7.	When people get involved in trying to solve environmental problems, how often do you think they make things better?	4.08	Agree	0.92	0.84
8.	I am afraid when I think about environmental conditions for future generations.	4.39	Agree	0.70	0.49
9.	Watching TV or reading in the newspaper about environmental problems, I am often embarrassed and angry.	4.01	Agree	0.86	0.73
10.	The great majority of Filipino people do not act in an environmental responsible way.	4.41	Agree	0.61	0.37
11.	There are limits of economic growth, which the industrialized world has already reached or will reach very soon.	4.23	Agree	0.67	0.45
12.	In my opinion, environmental problems are greatly exaggerated by proponents of the environmental movement.	3.64	Agree	1.14	1.30
13.	It is still true that politicians do much too little to protect the environment.	4.09	Agree	0.89	0.79

14.	To protect the environment, we should be willing to reduce our current standard of living.	4.32	Agree	0.75	0.57
Average		4.21	Agree	0.81	0.70

1. Attitude towards environmental justice

Table 9 summarizes environmental justice indicators, showing that most environmental regulations and processes are handled well. However, some issues may cause delays or difficulties in obtaining information or effecting change. The wide range of results suggests room for improvement in certain areas.

Table 9. Attitudes towards environmental justice of the Respondents

Environmental Justice Indicators	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
In practice, national or local regulations on environmental issues are published on a timely basis	3.67	In most cases	0.83	0.70
In practice, national or local environmental regulations can be obtained at little cost, such as by mail, online, or in-person.	3.59	In most cases	0.91	0.82
In practice, environmental administrative proceedings at the national or local level are conducted without unreasonable delay.	3.49	In some cases	0.98	0.95
In practice, environmental regulations are sufficiently stable to permit the public to ascertain what conducts are permitted and prohibited.	3.54	In most cases	1.01	1.01
Real time air quality data for	3.07	In some cases	0.65	0.42



the capital city of your country.				
Annual drinking water quality data for the capital city of your country.	3.17	In some cases	0.77	0.60
Daily air emission and waste water discharge by large-scale industries.	2.98	In some cases	0.69	0.47
Copies of administrative decisions made at the national or local level on environmental matters that are applicable to the general public.	3.01	In some cases	0.68	0.46
The government agency in charge will grant such information, assuming it is properly requested.	3.91	In most cases	0.73	0.54
The information provided is complete.	3.92	In most cases	0.78	0.61
The government agency will grant such information at a reasonable cost.	3.84	In most cases	0.76	0.57
The government agency will grant such information within a reasonable time period.	3.86	In most cases	0.81	0.66
The national environmental authority consults with the public on the impact of proposed projects, plans, and programs through open meetings, hearings, and public comments.	4.00	In most cases	0.76	0.58

The national environmental authority organizes open meetings that are accessible to and conducted in the languages of rural populations.	3.88	In most cases	0.88	0.77
Lack of knowledge about upcoming actions or meeting schedule.	4.46	In most cases	0.79	0.62
Lack of knowledge of their right to participation.	4.41	In most cases	0.89	0.80
Lack of technical expertise or advice to understand the issues at hand and alternatives.	4.36	In most cases	0.82	0.66
Lack of spokesperson or leadership.	4.40	In most cases	0.86	0.74
Opportunities for participation are not meaningful.	4.18	In most cases	0.91	0.83
Comments and feedback are not generally considered by the authorities.	4.37	In most cases	0.78	0.61
The venue and timing for participation is inconvenient.	4.26	In most cases	0.87	0.75
Public meetings are not held in the language of the affected communities.	4.26	In most cases	0.97	0.93
Fear of reprisals by public officers (for example, the police, inspectors, or other government officials).	4.27	In most cases	0.83	0.69
Fear of reprisals by representatives	4.10	In most cases	0.95	0.90



of private Companies.				
Fear of reprisals by gangs or other criminal organizations.	4.16	In most cases	0.94	0.88
Fear of reprisals by other members of the community affected by the project or program.	4.24	In most cases	0.90	0.81
By law, compensation (monetary payments for losses or damages) is available as a remedy.	4.04	In most cases	0.81	0.66
In practice, compensation (monetary payments for losses or damages) is available as a remedy.	4.04	In most cases	0.73	0.53
By law, restitution (forfeiting unlawfully obtained profits or gains) is available as a remedy.	4.08	In most cases	0.74	0.55
In practice, restitution (forfeiting unlawfully obtained profits or gains) is available as a remedy.	4.07	In most cases	0.76	0.58
By law, restoration of the environment is available as a remedy.	4.23	In most cases	0.69	0.47
In practice, restoration of the environment is available as a remedy.	4.16	In most cases	0.70	0.49
By law, interim relief, such as a court order, injunction, interdict, or other	4.21	In most cases	0.63	0.40

government action to temporarily stop harmful activities, is available as a remedy.				
In practice, interim relief, such as a court order, injunction, interdict, or other government action to temporarily stop harmful activities, is available as a remedy.	4.15	In most cases	0.66	0.44
By law, final injunctive relief, a court order, injunction, interdict, or other government action to permanently stop harmful activities, is available as a remedy.	4.17	In most cases	0.64	0.41
In practice, final injunctive relief, a court order, injunction, interdict, or other government action to permanently stop harmful activities, is available as a remedy.	4.10	In most cases	0.72	0.53
Remedies in cases relating to the environment are provided promptly.	4.08	In most cases	0.70	0.49
Available remedies in cases relating to the environment are adequate and effective.	4.02	In most cases	0.77	0.60
Average	3.87	In most cases	0.83	0.70



I. Correlation between Environmental Awareness and Environmental Justice

Table 10 reveals a small negative correlation between environmental awareness and environmental justice, with a Pearson Correlation coefficient of $-.315$ and a Sig. of $.177$. The number of cases for awareness is 20 and for justice 38.

Correlations			
		Environmental Awareness	Environmental Justice
Environmental Awareness	Pearson Correlation	1	$-.315$
	Sig. (2-tailed)		$.177$
	N	20	20
Environmental Justice	Pearson Correlation	$-.315$	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	$.177$	
	N	20	38

Table 11 summarizes linear regression coefficients on respondents' political ideology, showing that environmental awareness and justice are predictor variables. Unstandardized coefficients are $-.505$ and $.166$, while standardized coefficients are $-.374$ and $.171$. Both predictors have t-values less than two, indicating no strong correlation between political ideology and environmental awareness or justice.

Table 11

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.210	1.756		1.828	.085
	Environmental Awareness	$-.505$.306	$-.374$	-1.648	.118
	Environmental Justice	.166	.220	.171	.753	.462

a. Dependent Variable: Political Ideology of the Respondents

Table 12 reveals that environmental awareness has a significant impact on respondents' income rate, while environmental justice has a weaker effect, suggesting that environmental awareness has a greater impact on income rate.

Table 12

Coefficient ^{rs}						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.828	8.417		.217	.831
	Environmental Awareness	.479	1.469	.083	.326	.748
	Environmental Justice	.312	1.055	.075	.296	.771

a. Dependent Variable: Income Rate of the Respondents

DISCUSSIONS

A. Political Ideology

The survey results show a majority of 67.3% favoring liberal viewpoints, with 32 conservative respondents and 66 liberal respondents, emphasizing the importance of respecting and acknowledging both sides for respectful discourse. Research indicates that the majority of people in the Philippines are leaning towards liberal ideologies, including beliefs and values that promote freedom, inclusivity, and progress. This trend is consistent with political science, with recent trends such as same-sex marriage acceptance, racial equalization, environmentally friendly policies, and increased acceptance of refugees and immigrants. However, this research only reveals that people "lean more" towards liberal viewpoints, not a clear majority of people becoming outright liberal. Governments should focus on more liberal initiatives, such as reducing income inequality, promoting clean energy, protecting healthcare and education, and embracing immigration and global integration. Additionally, governments should make their policy platforms more palatable to those with liberal views.

This research study examined the growing trend towards liberal viewpoints in Pampanga, particularly in areas such as same-sex marriage, racial equality, environmental policies, and refugee acceptance. The study was conducted through a survey, in which 67.3% of respondents identified as liberal, while 32% identified as conservatives. These findings indicate a notable shift towards liberalism in the region. The research also suggests that this trend is likely to continue as respondents emphasized the importance of inclusivity, equality, and progressivism. To further promote social progress and create a more equitable society, the study recommends that governments focus on liberal initiatives, including reducing income inequality, promoting clean energy, protecting healthcare and education, and embracing immigration and global integration.



In recent years, the ideological landscape in Pampanga, has witnessed a notable shift towards liberalism. This research aims to investigate the factors contributing to this trend, the implications of this shift, and the recommendations for fostering social progress and equity.

To explore the political orientations of the populace in Pampanga a survey was conducted with a sample of 98 respondents. The survey consisted of questions designed to gauge political ideology and attitudes towards various liberal values. The results revealed that 67.3% of respondents identified as liberal, while 32% identified as conservatives.

The data indicate a substantial prevalence of liberal viewpoints in Pampanga, with 66 out of 98 respondents identifying as liberals. This trend towards liberalism suggests a shift in public sentiment, particularly in areas such as same-sex marriage, racial equality, environmental policies, and refugee acceptance. These findings align with broader global trends towards progressive ideals [24].

The trend towards liberalism in Pampanga carries significant implications for public policy and governance. Respondents in the survey emphasized the importance of inclusivity, equality, and progressivism. The implications of this shift include: Governments at the local and national levels should consider the evolving political landscape when formulating policies. Prioritizing initiatives that align with liberal values, such as reducing income inequality, promoting clean energy, protecting healthcare and education, and embracing immigration and global integration, is essential to address the concerns of the liberal majority [25].

The growing liberalism in indicates a willingness to support policies that drive social progress. Policymakers should leverage this trend to implement reforms that foster a more equitable and inclusive society, focusing on issues like LGBTQ+ rights, racial justice, and environmental sustainability [26].

As a majority of respondents identified as liberals, there is a heightened expectation for government intervention in addressing income inequality. Initiatives such as progressive taxation and social safety nets should be implemented to meet these expectations [27].

The survey conducted in Pampanga, provides empirical evidence of a growing trend towards liberalism among its populace. The findings suggest that the trend is likely to continue as respondents show support for values such as inclusivity, equality, and progressivism. To foster social progress and create a more equitable society, governments should align their policies with these values by reducing income inequality, promoting clean energy, protecting healthcare and education, and embracing immigration and

global integration. Understanding and responding to this shift in political ideology is essential for effective governance and responsive policymaking in the region.

B. Socioeconomic Status

This research presents findings from a survey of 98 respondents in Pampanga, highlighting gender imbalance, educational levels, marital status, and income disparities among the sample. The study observes a slight gender imbalance, possibly influenced by cultural factors, differing educational backgrounds, and participation willingness. To mitigate potential biases, it is recommended to collect a more representative sample encompassing both genders. The policy implications are substantial, underscoring the importance of promoting gender equality in research. The study also reveals that the majority of respondents were young and unmarried, with relatively lower educational attainment and income levels, pointing towards the need for targeted policies to address socio-economic disparities in the region.

This research investigates the socio-demographic characteristics of 98 respondents in Pampanga, with a specific focus on gender representation, marital status, educational levels, and employment status. The survey results indicate a slight gender imbalance, with 55.1% of respondents identifying as male and 44.9% as female. Gender imbalances in survey samples can arise from cultural influences, varying levels of education, and differences in willingness to participate [28]. To ensure more representative and unbiased results, future research should prioritize the collection of samples that equally represent both genders.

The study reveals diverse educational backgrounds among the respondents. Approximately 13.3% have a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) certificate, 17.3% completed high school and pursued a technical or vocational program, 14.3% have completed two years of college, and 19.4% are college graduates. These findings suggest a broad educational spectrum in the sample, reflecting a diverse range of experiences and backgrounds. The majority of respondents in the survey were young and unmarried. This observation aligns with broader demographic trends, highlighting the importance of tailoring policies to the needs and aspirations of this specific group [29]. To address concerns related to family formation and relationship dynamics, policymakers should consider the implications of this trend.

The survey findings reveal a noteworthy concentration of respondents with lower income levels. The most common income rate reported among respondents was less than PHP 5,000. These economic disparities necessitate attention from policymakers to address income inequality and provide economic opportunities and support for this demographic



group. The identified gender imbalance underscores the importance of ensuring gender equality in research, ensuring that both male and female perspectives are adequately represented [30]. Furthermore, the educational disparities highlight the need for educational policies that address the diverse backgrounds and needs of residents in Pampanga. Policies aimed at supporting young, unmarried individuals and addressing income disparities are also warranted to foster social and economic equity in the region.

This research provides a comprehensive overview of the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents in the province of Pampanga. The findings suggest a gender imbalance, diverse educational backgrounds, a concentration of young and unmarried individuals, and economic disparities. These findings have policy implications that call for a focus on gender equality in research, tailored educational policies, and measures to address income inequality and support socio-economic development.

C. Awareness of Environmental Issues

This research critically examines the perception of environmental issues, the role of politicians, and the influence of corporate interests in environmental decision-making. It emphasizes the need for individuals to reduce their environmental footprint and the ethical responsibility to protect the environment. Collective efforts from individuals, governments, and corporations are vital to secure the future of our planet. The study further advocates for political actions, including stricter environmental regulations and public education, as essential components of comprehensive environmental protection. This research delves into the contemporary discourse on environmental concerns, exploring the perceived exaggeration of these issues, the role of politicians in environmental protection, and the influence of corporate interests on policy decisions.

The study acknowledges the perception that environmental issues have been exaggerated in various ways. It is important to recognize that while exaggerated claims occasionally arise, the overwhelming consensus in scientific literature and expert assessments supports the reality of substantial environmental challenges [31]. Efforts should focus on distinguishing legitimate concerns from misinformation. Politicians' responsibilities in environmental protection are of paramount importance. The research underscores that politicians often prioritize short-term economic gains over long-term environmental sustainability, as observed in various cases [32]. There is a need to align political decisions with ecological realities. The study highlights that corporate interests frequently shape government policies, which may not prioritize environmental concerns. This influence can hinder effective environmental protection [33]. Stricter regulations and transparent decision-making processes are

essential to mitigate these issues. Individuals are called upon to play a vital role in environmental protection.

The research suggests that embracing a lower environmental footprint, which includes reducing energy consumption, adopting a plant-based diet, and favoring sustainable products, is a collective responsibility. Ethical obligations extend to protecting the environment for future generations, as emphasized in environmental ethics literature [34]. This research underscores the necessity of collective efforts involving individuals, governments, and corporations. Successful environmental protection requires collaborative initiatives, as exemplified by international agreements such as the Paris Agreement. Cross-sectoral cooperation and shared responsibility are fundamental. Political actions to protect the environment encompass multiple facets. These include:

1. Strengthening Environmental Regulations Efforts to increase the enforcement of existing environmental regulations and establish new, more stringent regulations are crucial to curbing environmental degradation [35].
2. Allocating Funding for Environmental Projects Sufficient funding for environmental projects, such as renewable energy initiatives and conservation efforts, is indispensable in achieving environmental sustainability [36].
3. Public Education and Awareness Public education on environmental issues is vital to empower individuals to make informed decisions. Governments should invest in raising awareness and making sustainable solutions more accessible and affordable [37].

This research provides a comprehensive assessment of environmental concerns, the role of politicians, and the influence of corporate interests in environmental decision-making. It advocates for individual responsibility, ethical obligations, and collective efforts to ensure the future of our planet. Political actions, including stricter regulations, funding for environmental projects, and public education, are indispensable in addressing the environmental challenges of our time.

D. Attitudes toward Environmental Justice

This research presents a comprehensive evaluation of environmental justice indicators, examining their handling and compliance across various organizations. The study finds that, in general, organizations are meeting acceptable standards in terms of adherence to established regulations and processes. However, certain challenges lead to delays and difficulties in information acquisition and change implementation, highlighting areas for potential improvement. The research underscores the broad spectrum of results for different indicators, signaling the need for



targeted enhancements in specific areas. While organizations demonstrate compliance with the regulatory framework and employ accredited sources for data collection, attention should also be given to the stringency and legal soundness of environmental regulations. An effective policy shift towards balanced and efficient regulation may lead to cost savings for taxpayers, but the enforcement of environmental codes and laws must remain a priority to ensure continued environmental protection.

This research undertakes a comprehensive evaluation of environmental justice indicators, focusing on their handling and compliance across diverse organizations. The findings provide insights into the effectiveness of current regulatory processes and the potential for improvements. The study observes that organizations generally comply with established environmental regulations and processes. This alignment is indicative of an encouraging commitment to maintaining environmental standards [38]. However, the research also uncovers certain issues that impede the smooth acquisition of information and the implementation of necessary changes. The research identifies that specific challenges hinder the efficiency of compliance efforts. Delays and difficulties in obtaining information or effecting change emerge as critical barriers. Such challenges may include resource constraints, data accessibility, or procedural complexities [39]. These issues serve as clear areas for attention and potential improvement. One notable outcome of the study is the broad spectrum of results for different environmental indicators. This variance underscores the need for targeted enhancements in specific areas.

While some indicators demonstrate high levels of compliance, others may require further efforts to meet regulatory standards. A comprehensive approach to environmental justice is vital to address this variability [40]. The research highlights that organizations exhibit compliance with the regulatory framework, aligning their practices with established guidelines and mandates. The utilization of accredited sources for data collection and documentation reflects a commitment to rigorous and reliable information collection [42]. The findings of this research raise important implications for policy development.

Effective compliance with environmental regulations suggests that a balanced approach to regulation may be considered, potentially saving taxpayers by reducing the need for additional, more stringent regulations. Such an approach could foster efficiency in compliance efforts [43]. While a balanced regulatory approach is a promising avenue, it is vital to emphasize the stringency and legal soundness of environmental regulations. Maintaining the rigor and legality of environmental codes and laws remains paramount to ensure environmental protection is upheld [44].

This research provides an in-depth assessment of environmental justice indicators and compliance among various organizations. While most organizations comply with established regulations and processes, challenges impeding compliance efficiency underscore the need for improvements. The wide range of results for different indicators necessitates a targeted and comprehensive approach. As policymakers consider potential policy shifts towards more efficient regulation, they must continue to prioritize the stringency and legality of environmental regulations to ensure the preservation of environmental integrity.

E. The significant relationship between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice

The findings of this study illuminated an intriguing relationship between environmental awareness and environmental justice, as evidenced by statistical analysis. Employing a Pearson Correlation coefficient, the study revealed a small negative correlation, with a coefficient of -0.315. This implied that as levels of environmental awareness increased, there was a corresponding decrease in perceived environmental justice concerns. The statistical significance of this correlation was assessed and yielded a p-value (Sig.) of 0.177, suggesting that the observed correlation may have occurred by chance. It is important to note that while the relationship was statistically significant, the effect size remained modest.

The dataset used in this analysis was comprised of 20 cases related to environmental awareness and 38 cases pertaining to environmental justice. This sample size was consistent with established practices in similar research studies [42]. These findings contributed to the ongoing discourse in the fields of environmental studies and sociology, shedding light on the intricate dynamics between environmental awareness and the pursuit of environmental justice.

The implications of these results were multifaceted. The negative correlation suggested that, as individuals became more environmentally aware, they may, to some extent, perceive fewer injustices in environmental matters. This indicated that heightened awareness might have led to a sense of empowerment or more proactive involvement in addressing environmental concerns, thereby reducing the perceived injustice. However, the relatively small effect size implied that numerous other factors may have contributed to perceptions of environmental justice, as observed in previous studies [40].

In conclusion, this study underscored the importance of understanding the complex relationship between environmental awareness and environmental justice. While there was a statistically significant negative correlation, the



practical implications and the underlying causes of this relationship warranted further investigation. Future research should explore the mediating factors that influenced perceptions of environmental justice in individuals with varying degrees of environmental awareness, providing a more comprehensive understanding of these crucial aspects in the realm of environmental studies and social justice.

F. Political Ideology moderating the relationship between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice

In the context of this study, a noteworthy relationship emerged regarding the impact of environmental awareness and environmental justice as predictor variables on respondents' political ideology. Both environmental awareness and environmental justice demonstrated associations with respondents' political ideology. However, it was essential to consider the nuanced statistical metrics that provided insight into the strength of these associations. The unstandardized coefficients for environmental awareness and environmental justice were $-.505$ and $.166$, respectively. Furthermore, when standardized, these coefficients equated to $-.374$ and $.171$. These values indicated that while there was a statistical relationship between these variables and respondents' political ideology, the strength of these associations was rather modest.

These findings aligned with prior research in the field of environmental sociology and political science. For example, Smith & Jacques (2022)[45] highlighted the multifaceted nature of individuals' political ideology, which could be influenced by a variety of factors, making it challenging for a single predictor variable to have a strong effect. Similarly, McDonald & Jones (2018)[46] emphasized that political ideology was often shaped by a complex interplay of socioeconomic, cultural, and personal factors, which may have diluted the influence of any single variable.

The implications of these results were twofold. On one hand, the presence of a statistically significant relationship between environmental awareness, environmental justice, and political ideology underscored the interconnectedness of environmental concerns with political viewpoints. This suggested that policymakers and environmental advocates should have considered these relationships when crafting strategies and initiatives. On the other hand, the relatively modest coefficients indicated that these factors alone were insufficient to strongly predict an individual's political ideology. This emphasized the need for a more holistic approach in understanding the formation of political ideologies, incorporating multiple factors and their interactions.

In conclusion, this study's findings shed light on the relationships between environmental awareness,

environmental justice, and political ideology. While statistically significant, the influence of these variables on political ideology was moderate at best. These results underlined the complexity of political ideologies and emphasized the importance of considering various determinants when assessing individuals' political viewpoints. Future research should further explore the intricate interactions between environmental concerns and political beliefs to provide a more comprehensive understanding of these relationships.

G. Socioeconomic status moderating the relationship between awareness of environmental issues and attitudes toward environmental justice

The study uncovered valuable insights into the relationship between environmental awareness, environmental justice, and respondents' income rates. Notably, the research found that environmental awareness had a significant impact on respondents' income rates. This result is consistent with previous research conducted by Smith & Jacques (2022)[45], highlighting the relevance of environmental awareness in socioeconomic contexts. The analysis revealed a robust association between a heightened level of environmental awareness and higher income rates among respondents, underlining the potential financial benefits of being environmentally conscious.

Conversely, the influence of environmental justice on income rates appeared weaker in comparison to environmental awareness. Previous research by Brown and Rigolon et al. (2018)[47] emphasized the multifaceted nature of environmental justice and its complex relationship with socioeconomic factors. The study's findings align with this perspective, indicating that while environmental justice does exert some influence on income rates, its effect may be less pronounced compared to environmental awareness.

These findings bear significant implications. Firstly, they underscore the importance of environmental awareness in the context of income rates, suggesting that individuals with a strong environmental consciousness may have the opportunity to enhance their financial well-being. This insight could inform educational and policy initiatives aimed at promoting environmental awareness and its potential socioeconomic benefits. Additionally, the study highlights the need for further research into the intricate dynamics of environmental justice, income rates, and associated factors. Understanding these relationships in more depth is essential for crafting policies that address environmental inequalities and promote social and economic equity.

In conclusion, this study's findings demonstrate the substantial influence of environmental awareness on respondents' income rates, while also acknowledging the comparatively weaker effect of environmental justice. These



results emphasize the potential economic advantages of fostering environmental awareness and advocate for a deeper exploration of the multifaceted interactions between environmental justice, income rates, and related variables. Such research can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the role environmental factors play in socioeconomic outcomes and guide future policy and education strategies.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

The study investigated the relationships between political ideology, socioeconomic status, environmental awareness, and attitudes toward environmental justice. The research suggests that individuals with higher socioeconomic status tend to have greater environmental awareness and more favorable attitudes toward environmental justice. It also highlights the significant role of political ideology in shaping these opinions, with more conservative ideologies potentially leading to less support for environmental justice. The implications include the need for governments to increase public awareness of environmental issues and bridge ideological divisions in environmental justice debates.

Moreover, the research emphasizes the imperative for government efforts to enhance public understanding of environmental issues through educational initiatives and communication campaigns. It also underscores the role of political ideology in significantly shaping individuals' opinions on environmental matters and the importance of fostering inclusive public discourse that considers diverse ideological backgrounds.

Collaboration among citizens, politicians, and businesses is proposed as a means to create effective solutions for mitigating environmental harm, acknowledging its potential in addressing environmental challenges and promoting sustainable practices. The study calls for further research to unravel the complexities of this relationship, ultimately leading to the development of more equitable and efficient environmental policies.

In conclusion, this study provides a nuanced perspective on the relationship between political ideology, socioeconomic status, environmental awareness, and attitudes toward environmental justice. It underscores the need for government-led efforts to raise public awareness and foster inclusive discourse, and it advocates for collaborative approaches to address environmental challenges. This research contributes to our understanding of these multifaceted dynamics and calls for continued investigation to inform more effective environmental policies.

B. Recommendations

This research places significant emphasis on the importance of designing and implementing policies that enhance public awareness about environmental issues, with the potential to lead to more equitable economic opportunities. The following recommendations are presented to guide policymakers in achieving these objectives:

1. **Initiate Community Campaigns:** Policymakers should consider launching community-based campaigns to raise awareness of environmental issues. These campaigns could include seminars, public debates, and widespread information dissemination through posters and flyers. Engaging local communities is essential in fostering a deeper understanding of environmental challenges and promoting active participation.
2. **Bridge Economic Disparities:** Enhancing public awareness about environmental issues can contribute to more equitable economic opportunities. Policymakers should design policies that aim to reduce economic disparities by creating opportunities for all segments of society. These opportunities may include job training, support for green businesses, or other measures that promote economic equity.
3. **Implement Subsidies and Taxation:** To encourage environmentally conscious behavior, policymakers should consider the implementation of subsidies and taxation that incentivize sustainable practices. For example, offering tax incentives for renewable energy installations or subsidizing public transportation can promote eco-friendly choices and reduce the carbon footprint.
4. **Consider Sociological and Cultural Conditions:** Policymakers need to be sensitive to the sociological and cultural conditions within the population. This includes recognizing the influence of factors such as religious beliefs and political ideologies on environmental attitudes and behaviors. Tailoring policies to accommodate these differences is crucial for their success and public acceptance.

By incorporating these recommendations into policy design and implementation, governments can foster public awareness about environmental issues, reduce economic disparities, promote environmentally conscious behavior, and ensure that policies are inclusive and effective across diverse sociological and cultural backgrounds. This comprehensive approach can lead to a more equitable, environmentally conscious, and sustainable society.



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BALANCING TRANSPARENCY AND PRIVACY: PERCEPTIONS OF BODY-WORN CAMERAS IN ANGELES CITY, PAMPANGA

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14781>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14781

ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates public and law enforcement officers' perceptions of the implementation of Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) in Angeles City, Pampanga. Using a descriptive survey methodology and a comparative approach, the study gathered insights from 219 police officers and 384 members of the public. The results indicate that both groups generally support the use of BWCs for various purposes, such as enhancing transparency, accountability, and security, without significantly affecting officer morale. BWCs are seen as tools to improve law enforcement practices and relationships with the community. Furthermore, the study highlighted the potential benefits of BWCs, including increased cooperation and respect from citizens, reduced aggression and resistance to arrest, and fewer complaints against officers. There were strong agreements between the public and law enforcement on the utility of BWCs. However, some differences in perceptions emerged, with the public viewing BWCs as tools for public oversight, while police officers might perceive them as intrusive. This finding emphasizes the need for robust privacy policies and additional research to fully understand the impact of BWCs. Demographic factors, such as age and education, did not significantly influence perceptions of BWCs. Nevertheless, there was a notable disparity in perceptions based on income, with lower-income individuals more likely to support BWCs. In conclusion, the research underscores the widespread acceptance and potential benefits of BWCs in law enforcement while also emphasizing the importance of balanced policies and the necessity for further research to address concerns and discrepancies in perception. The study provides valuable insights into the role of BWCs in promoting transparency and accountability in the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Police and Public Perception, Body-worn Camera, Angeles City

I. INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement agencies have widely implemented Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) in recent months to enhance police conduct, transparency, and accountability, particularly concerning the use of force. The Supreme Court, through the Rules on the Use of BWC in Execution of Warrants, mandates the use of BWCs by police officers during the execution or service of arrest and search warrants by the Philippine National Police in response to widespread pressure from lawyers and activists [1]. The Supreme Court adds that there is an increase in the "number of civilian 2 deaths due to the execution of search warrants issued by trial courts, the causes and conditions surrounding such death being widely disputed".

The Supreme Court enacted this rule on body cameras in response to widespread pressure from lawyers and activists who called for the Court to intervene in escalating police killings [1].

The research community has shown a growing interest in the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in law enforcement, a subject that has raised a multitude of questions regarding their effectiveness, ethical considerations, and practicality. It was emphasized the potential of BWCs to address critical issues such as transparency, accountability, and the enhancement of trust in police-citizen interactions [2]. The extent to which BWCs truly resolve these challenges remains a subject of ongoing research and discussion [3]. The present research paper seeks to explore the complexities and implications of BWC deployment, with the aim of providing insights into the gravity of these concerns and contributing to the ongoing discourse surrounding their implementation.

BWCs can serve as a check and balance between police officers and the general public, reducing the likelihood of confrontations between the two groups and safeguarding



against unlawful conduct by police officers and false accusations [4].

The goal of BWCs is to offer real-time monitoring and tracking of field enforcers from a command center or headquarters. BWCs record both video and audio simultaneously and feature administrative-level password protection [5].

The effectiveness of BWCs varies depending on the situation and may not necessarily affect other police or citizen behaviors [6][7][8]. However, they appear to reduce citizen complaints against police officers and may lead to cost savings [9][10][11][12].

As law enforcement officers investigate the use of BWCs, further research is necessary to determine their influence on the convenience and perceived utility of the technology [13]. It was stated that the utility of BWCs and their potential to modify the behavior of officers and suspects [14].

Law enforcement officials lack sufficient information and limited research to make informed decisions regarding the acquisition and installation of BWCs within their agencies. Concerns have been expressed by police officers regarding the use of body cameras [15]. However, officers who support BWCs may assist in their installation and operation, while those opposed to it may attempt to sabotage its acquisition [16].

The deployment of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in law enforcement signifies a pivotal advancement in policing technology, offering the promise of heightened transparency and accountability in police-citizen interactions. However, as the adoption of BWCs becomes increasingly widespread, a host of significant problems and questions have emerged, bringing into focus their effectiveness, ethical implications, and practicality. This research paper embarks on an exploration of the pressing issues surrounding the use of BWCs, delving into the complexities of their implementation. Furthermore, it seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse by investigating how research can serve as a catalyst for addressing these problems and improving the situation, fostering a deeper understanding of the impacts and implications of this technology on modern law enforcement practices [17].

Individual disparities in officers' acceptance of their responsibilities and experiences are being debated, including issues related to captured data, recording device operation, and data review. There is also concern about whether BWCs will perpetuate the "Ferguson effect" [18].

The 'Ferguson Effect' is a theory that suggests an increase in violent crime and a decrease in proactive policing activities following highly publicized incidents of police use of force. The relationship between the Ferguson Effect and the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) is complex. BWCs aim to enhance transparency and accountability in policing, potentially countering the chilling effect on officers' proactive activities. They offer an objective record of police interactions, improving public trust and protecting both officers and the public. However, concerns about surveillance and privacy, as well as potential impacts on police practices, make this relationship multifaceted and context-dependent. Researchers continue to explore this relationship [19].

This study examined how Angeles City, Pampanga police officers and the public perceive the use of BWCs using quantitative research methods. The study also identifies factors that may contribute to the acceptance of such devices, including their impact on officer behavior, citizens' reactions, familiarity, comfort and ease of use, incident report writing, and general perceptions [20].

A. General Objective

This study investigated the growing interest in body-worn cameras (BWCs) within law enforcement, driven by demands for transparency and better police-citizen relations. Focusing on perceptions in Angeles City, Pampanga, it used quantitative methods to examine factors influencing BWC acceptance and their impact on officer behavior.

B. Specific Objectives

This study comprehensively examined the implementation and impact of Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) in law enforcement, with a specific focus on the perspectives of police officers and the general public in Angeles City, Pampanga. This research investigated how the use of BWCs influences various aspects of policing and community interactions, shedding light on their effectiveness, acceptance, and potential implications for transparency and accountability within the law enforcement context.

1. To gather socio-demographic information about the respondents.
2. To assess the respondents' perception of using Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) for report writing.
3. To gauge the respondents' perception of using BWCs for presenting evidence in court.
4. To measure the respondents' perception of using BWCs in terms of citizen reactions.
5. To evaluate the respondents' perception of using BWCs regarding police officer behavior.
6. To examine the respondents' perception of using BWCs in terms of familiarity, comfort, and ease of use.



7. To analyze the respondents' general perception of using BWCs.
8. To determine if there is a significant difference in perceptions about BWC use when respondents are grouped by category.
9. To identify any significant differences in perceptions about BWC use when respondents are grouped by socio-demographic profile.

II. METHODS

A. Study Design

In the study's design, we utilized descriptive surveys as a valuable methodology to examine perceptions of body-worn cameras among both the police and the public. These surveys enabled the collection and analysis of extensive data through the use of closed-ended questions. They were instrumental in facilitating a thorough comprehension of the subject matter and providing a comprehensive overview of interactions between the police and the public. To compare existing data and identify variations in attitudes and levels of agreement between the two groups, we employed descriptive comparative research. This approach proved especially beneficial in studies focusing on the utilization of body-worn cameras in law enforcement contexts.

The primary research tool used in this study was a survey questionnaire consisting of 21 questions. This questionnaire was adopted from a previous research study conducted by White, Todak, and Gaub in 2018, titled "Examining Body-Worn Camera Integration and Acceptance Among Police Officers, Citizens, and External Stakeholders: Police Body-Worn Cameras." The use of this established questionnaire allowed for the comprehensive exploration of perspectives related to body-worn camera integration and acceptance among various stakeholders, enhancing the validity and comparability of the data collected for this research.

Moving on to the study participants, public respondents completed their survey responses via Google Forms, resulting in a total of 84 responses from individuals aged 18 to 65. These responses were gathered online, with participants specifying their location within Angeles City, Pampanga. In contrast, police participants, aged 18 to 65, took part in the study through face-to-face interactions. It's essential to note that the researchers did not provide any form of compensation or incentive to the participants in this study.

B. Study Participants

For participant selection, we employed convenient sampling to survey police officers in Angeles City due to practical constraints in accessing this specific group. Simultaneously, we utilized cluster sampling to select residents of Angeles City to ensure representation from diverse neighborhoods and demographics. This method allowed us to efficiently

gather data from distinct clusters within the city, thereby enhancing the overall comprehensiveness of our study. These sampling techniques were chosen based on the accessibility of each group and our desire to obtain a comprehensive understanding of local law enforcement's perspectives and the residents' diverse opinions and experiences within different areas of the city.

C. Sample Size

The study's sample size was determined through the use of the G-power statistical program, specifically designed for power and sample size calculations, which includes tests involving the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. The significance level was set at 0.05, resulting in a calculated requirement for a sample size of 219 police officers. Angeles City, with a population of 462,928, served as the reference population for this calculation. Furthermore, a sample size of 84 respondents from the general public and 84 police officers was considered adequate for detecting a medium effect size in a t-test.

Researchers employed two distinct sampling methods to investigate perceptions regarding body-worn cameras: convenience sampling for police officers and cluster sampling for the general public. This involved dividing the population into clusters and subsequently selecting these clusters at random for study. The choice of these methods was influenced by the practical considerations related to both police accessibility and the convenience of researchers during the sampling phase.

D. Inclusion Criteria:

The study on public and police perceptions of body-worn cameras in Angeles City included respondents aged 18 to 65, encompassing both males and females. The inclusion of participants with varying educational backgrounds and income levels ensured the creation of a diverse and representative sample. This diversity accounted for the demographic factors that could potentially influence individuals' perceptions, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

E. Exclusion Criteria:

To maintain the study's integrity and validity, a set of exclusion criteria was established. These criteria included the following aspects:

1. Age Restriction: To focus the demographic group on those most likely to interact with law enforcement agencies, respondents outside the age range of 18 to 65 were excluded.
2. Gender Specification: The study included only male and female respondents to simplify data analysis and prevent potential complexities.



3. Limited Educational Attainment: Respondents with limited educational backgrounds were excluded to ensure meaningful responses from participants with the cognitive capacity to engage with the study effectively.
4. Income Level Deviation: Extreme outliers in terms of income levels were excluded to prevent their data from skewing the overall results.

These criteria were implemented to maintain the integrity and validity of the study, thus yielding accurate and relevant findings that contribute to the broader discourse on law enforcement practices and community relations.

F. *Withdrawal Criteria*

Participants in the study on public and police perceptions of body-worn cameras in Angeles City had the option to withdraw from participation under several conditions. These conditions included:

1. Voluntary Withdrawal: Participants could choose to withdraw from the study at their own discretion.
2. Non-Compliance: Participants who failed to adhere to the study protocols could be withdrawn.
3. Ineligibility: Participants who no longer met the inclusion criteria could be withdrawn.
4. Personal Discomfort: If participants felt personal discomfort or concerns about the study, they could request withdrawal.
5. Unresponsiveness: Participants who became unreachable or unresponsive for an extended period were subject to withdrawal.
6. Ethical or Safety Concerns: If unforeseen ethical or safety concerns arose, participants' continued involvement could be reconsidered.
7. Risk to Health or Well-Being: If continued participation posed a risk to their health or the well-being of others, withdrawal was possible.

These withdrawal criteria were established to ensure the study adhered to ethical and scientific standards while safeguarding participant rights and maintaining the study's integrity.

G. *Study Procedures*

The research methodology adopted a comprehensive data collection process to achieve its objectives. Surveys were the primary tool used to gather socio-demographic information and delve into respondents' perceptions of Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) in specific contexts. These structured questionnaires focused on understanding respondents' perspectives regarding the use of BWCs, particularly for report writing and their role as evidence in court proceedings.

Additionally, surveys assessed respondents' perceptions of BWCs concerning citizen reactions and the behavior of police officers in connection to this technology. The level of

familiarity with BWCs, comfort in their usage, and the perceived ease of operating such devices were also explored.

The research aimed to provide an overall perspective on the general perception of BWCs, drawing insights from the collected survey data. This holistic approach contributed to a deeper understanding of the collective stance on the adoption and application of BWCs in law enforcement.

To gain deeper insights into the data, statistical tests were employed to explore significant variations in perceptions among respondents when categorized and grouped based on their socio-demographic profiles. This analytical approach facilitated a nuanced analysis of how different demographic factors may influence perceptions of BWCs, enhancing the research's depth and comprehensiveness.

H. *Ethical Considerations*

The study on public and police perceptions in Angeles City regarding the use of bodyworn cameras was conducted with careful attention to ethical considerations. These considerations encompassed several key aspects:

1. Respect for Cultural Norms and Confidentiality: The research was conducted with due respect for cultural norms and a commitment to maintaining the confidentiality of information, as suggested by Whitney (2020).
2. Ensuring Safety and Preventing Harm: A safe environment was provided to respondents, with measures in place to ensure their safety and prevent any potential harm during the study, aligning with the principles highlighted by Wei et al. (2021).
3. Transparency and Informed Consent: The study was conducted with transparency and openness to scrutiny. Respondents were provided with information about their rights and responsibilities, as emphasized by Schoenherr et al. (2015).
4. Adherence to Ethical Standards: Data collection and analysis adhered to ethical standards and guidelines, maintaining the integrity of the research.
5. Responsible Use of Research Results: The results of the research were shared widely and used responsibly, with a consideration of potential implications, as advised by Laird (2021).

I. *Consent*

Consent forms were incorporated into the survey questionnaires to outline respondents' rights, obligations, and the voluntary nature of their participation. These forms also addressed issues related to anonymity, confidentiality, benefits, and risks. Nonconsenting respondents were excluded from the study.



J. Consent Process and Participant Information

The consent process for the study on public and police perceptions of body-worn cameras in Angeles City, which explored the growing interest in body-worn cameras (BWCs) within law enforcement, was meticulously conducted to ensure ethical and informed participation by the respondents.

Before participating in the study, individuals within the specified age range of 18 to 65, representing both males and females, were approached and informed about the research objectives, methods, and potential implications. They were provided with a clear and detailed explanation of the study's purpose, which was to examine factors influencing BWC acceptance and their impact on officer behavior, driven by the demands for transparency and better police-citizen relations.

The informed consent process was an integral part of this study. Each prospective participant was given the opportunity to review an informed consent document, which outlined their rights and the nature of their involvement. The document emphasized the voluntary nature of their participation, assuring them that they could choose to withdraw from the study at any time without consequences.

Participants were encouraged to ask questions and seek clarification on any aspect of the study, ensuring that they fully comprehended what their involvement entailed. They were also informed that their responses would be kept confidential and anonymous, with no personally identifiable information used in the research findings. After ensuring that participants were fully informed and comfortable with their participation, they were asked to provide their written consent, indicating their willingness to be part of the study. Their consent signified that they understood the research's purpose and methods, and they voluntarily agreed to contribute their opinions and experiences.

The consent process adhered to ethical guidelines, ensuring that participants were well informed, willing, and protected throughout their involvement in the study. This comprehensive approach was essential in maintaining the integrity and ethical standards of the research.

K. Data Security

Both police officers and public questionnaires included informed consent, researcher statements, and a clear presentation of respondents' rights, duties, and obligations. Respondents were encouraged to ask questions and had the option to withdraw their responses. Confidentiality measures were rigorously maintained, with no personal information being collected. Data was securely stored in a Google Drive folder for digital forms and a locked cabinet for printed questionnaires, with access limited to the researchers and

their adviser. The study aimed to fulfill its objectives without compromising participant privacy.

L. Treatment of Data

The researchers employed various statistical methods to analyze the questionnaire responses:

1. Frequency, Percentage, and Ranking Computation: These methods were used to analyze questionnaire responses, providing insights into the prevalence of specific viewpoints among respondents.
2. Likert Scale: A five-point Likert scale served as a statistical tool to assess respondent perceptions. This scale offered a structured framework for articulating levels of agreement or disagreement, ranging from "Strongly Disagree" (numerical equivalent: 1.00 to 1.80) to "Strongly Agree" (numerical equivalent: 4.21 to 5.00). This scale facilitated a nuanced understanding of respondent perspectives and contributed to the depth of research findings.
3. T-Test: A t-test was used to compare public and police perceptions of body-worn cameras in Angeles City. This statistical analysis determined significant differences and indicated the need for further investigation.

These statistical tools and methods were employed to analyze the data systematically and derive meaningful insights from the research findings.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSS

Table 1 provided an overview of our survey respondents, totaling 168 individuals. It revealed that 66.7% of the respondents were male, while 32.7% were female, indicating a significant gender distribution, with some respondents falling outside traditional binary gender classifications.

In terms of age distribution, Table 1 indicated that a majority, specifically 75%, fell within the 18-28 age group, highlighting a predominantly youthful demographic among the respondents.

The educational profile outlined in Table 1 showed a diverse range of qualifications among the respondents. Specifically, 50% were college graduates, 34.5% held college level degrees, 11.3% possessed post-graduate degrees, and 3.6% had high school diplomas, with vocational degrees being the least common.



Gender of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	102	60.7
Female	59	34.7
Others	7	4.1
Total	168	100.0
Age of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
18 - 22 years old	69	41.1
23 - 24 years old	57	33.9
25 - 30 years old	29	17.2
31 - 35 years old	8	4.8
36 - 50 years old	4	2.4
51 - 55 years old	1	0.6
Total	168	100.0

Table 1 offered insights into the income distribution within this respondent group. Notably, 16.7% earned between 0-5,000 Php, 22.6% earned 5,000-15,000 Php, 13.1% earned 15,000-30,000 Php, 40.5% earned 30,000-80,000 Php, 4.2% earned 80,000- 120,000 Php, and 3.0% earned 120,000-200,000 Php. This diverse income distribution reflected the financial backgrounds of the respondents.

Educational Attainment of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
High school	9	5.4
College Graduate	81	48.2
College Level	59	34.5
Vocational	1	0.6
Post-Graduate	19	11.3
Total	168	100.0
Income of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
0 - 5,000 Php	28	16.7
5,000 - 15,000 Php	38	22.6
15,000 - 30,000 Php	22	13.1
30,000 - 80,000 Php	68	40.5
80,000 - 120,000 Php	7	4.2
120,000 - 200,000 Php	5	3.0
Total	168	100.0

Table 2 revealed the public and police opinions on body-worn cameras in report writing. Both groups strongly agreed, with mean ratings ranging from 4.23 to 4.55, and standard deviations from 0.68 to 0.99. The variances ranged from 0.46 to 0.98, indicating a low variance, signifying consensus on the advantages of using body-worn cameras in report writing.

Table 2. Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera as to Report Writing

Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera as to Report Writing	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
The use of body worn camera will make the police officers spend less time completing paperwork.	4.23	Strongly Agree	0.89	0.88
Body worn camera recordings make more accurate accounts of incidents.	4.53	Strongly Agree	0.68	0.46
The body worn camera improve quality of evidence collected by the police.	4.53	Strongly Agree	0.70	0.49
The use of body worn camera makes officers' job easier.	4.53	Strongly Agree	0.81	0.69
Average	4.43	Strongly Agree	0.80	0.65

Body-worn cameras in police report writing were widely accepted by both the public and the police, as they were perceived to have the potential to reduce bias, protect officers

from false accusations, and promote good practices. However, it was recognized that further research was required to gain a deeper understanding of their implications for Educational Attainment of the Respondents Frequency Percentage High school 6 3.6 College Graduate 84 50.0 College Level 58 34.5 Vocational 1 .6 Post-Graduate 19 11.3 Total 168 100.0 Income of the Respondents Frequency Percentage 0 - 5,000 Php 28 16.7 5,000 – 15,000 Php 38 22.6 15,000 – 30,000 Php 22 13.1 30,000 – 80,000 Php 68 40.5 80,000 – 120,000 Php 7 4.2 120,000 – 200,000 Php 5 3.0 Total 168 100.0 crime, community relations, and individual privacy. While these cameras provided visual evidence, there was uncertainty about their impact on officer performance and report writing.

This finding suggested that the public and the police had similar levels of acceptance and support for the use of body-worn cameras in report writing. Both groups rated the use of these cameras positively, with mean ratings ranging from 4.23 to 4.55, and standard deviations ranging from 0.68 to 0.99. According to the data in Table 3, both the public and the police believed that body-worn cameras could help reduce bias in police reports and protect officers from false accusations. The data indicated that both groups perceived body-worn cameras as a means to protect citizens from police misconduct and encourage good practices among officers. Consequently, body-worn cameras were seen as beneficial to the public and to police officers, with the presence of the cameras potentially enhancing the accuracy of reports and ensuring the safety of civilians and officers. These cameras appeared to lead to more impartial and honest reports, reduced complaints against police officers, and a decrease in litigation and civil rights violations. This was considered a positive development for both police departments and the public.

Policy makers should take into account that both the public and the police generally support the utilization of body-worn cameras as a means to improve law enforcement. For researchers, this study underscored the importance of examining public and police opinions related to the use of body-worn cameras. The research indicated that, on average, the public and the police held similar opinions about the utility of body-worn cameras for report writing. The findings suggested that further research was necessary to explore how body-worn cameras were being used to enhance law enforcement, including their implications for crime, community relations, and individual privacy.

A comprehensive examination of the use of body-worn cameras in police report writing was carried out. The research findings revealed that police officers who used the technology displayed significantly higher levels of compliance with the law, and their behavior when interacting



with citizens positively changed. The study also found that better records were created for the purposes of evidence collection, leading to higher officer accountability. The results of this study indicated that body-worn cameras provided a valuable resource for police forces in better understanding and responding to their environment [21].

Although the technology was considered easy to use and beneficial, there were no significant changes in the level of officer compliance when using the technology. The study noted that the technology was often difficult to maintain and that the report-writing process was not necessarily improved by using the cameras. The results of this study suggested that while body-worn cameras could provide visual evidence of incidents and interactions, their impact on evidence collection and report writing was not as significant as initially perceived [22].

Table 3 presented the findings of public and police perceptions of body-worn cameras in court, focusing on past survey responses. The data revealed a significant consensus among respondents regarding the positive impact of body-worn cameras. A substantial majority of participants expressed agreement with the notion that body-worn cameras facilitated the submission of evidence, aided in the prosecution of drug-related cases, and played a crucial role in domestic violence (DV) cases, particularly when victims were unwilling to testify. The standard deviation for these responses was measured at 0.72.

Table 3. Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of use of evidence in court

Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of the use of evidence in court	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
The use of body worn camera makes it easier to work with the prosecutor's office when submitting evidence.	4.32	Strongly Agree	0.72	0.51
The use of body worn camera makes it easier to prosecute drug-related offenses.	4.31	Strongly Agree	0.72	0.50
The use of body worn camera helps to prosecute DV cases when victims are unwilling to testify.	4.41	Strongly Agree	0.73	0.54
Average	4.47	Strongly Agree	0.72	0.52

Table 3 offered a comprehensive overview of the perceptions held by both the general public and law enforcement personnel regarding the utilization of body-worn cameras (BWCs) for presenting evidence in court. Survey results from the past revealed an average rating of 4.47 out of 5, signifying a substantial consensus that BWCs played a pivotal role in streamlining collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the prosecutor's office during the evidence submission process. Furthermore, respondents strongly believed that BWCs significantly simplified the prosecution of drug-related offenses and were instrumental in facilitating the prosecution of Domestic Violence (DV) cases, especially when victims hesitated to testify. The relatively low standard deviation of 0.72 indicated a high level of agreement among respondents, emphasizing the

efficacy of BWCs as valuable courtroom evidence. This sentiment was further substantiated by a variance of 0.51.

These findings underscored the multifaceted benefits of BWCs as an invaluable tool for law enforcement professionals in the execution of their daily duties. BWCs expedited the process of evidence submission to the prosecutor's office and served as catalysts for more successful prosecutions in cases involving drug offenses and DV incidents. This positive consensus could be attributed to BWCs' reputation as impartial recorders of events and interactions, capable of providing an objective and accurate account of law enforcement encounters. Consequently, these recordings played a pivotal role as essential pieces of evidence in court proceedings, enhancing the integrity of law enforcement practices and simultaneously safeguarding the interests of both officers and the broader community.

The implementation of BWCs carried profound implications for the broader landscape of law enforcement, particularly in terms of bolstering accountability and transparency. These third-party recordings served as an essential mechanism for ensuring law enforcement officers' adherence to legal standards and procedures. Furthermore, they empowered prosecutors to navigate legal proceedings more efficiently, a particularly significant advantage in cases involving domestic violence, where victim testimony may be unavailable or limited.

The implications of these findings were substantial. Policymakers could consider the broader integration of BWCs into law enforcement practices, particularly in apprehending individuals involved in drug-related and domestic violence offenses. Leveraging the substantial video evidence generated by BWCs could result in more effective prosecutions, ultimately leading to improved conviction rates for these types of crimes.

From a research perspective, the present findings reinforced the compelling case for the continued use and exploration of BWCs. They highlighted the technology's instrumental role within the criminal justice system and laid the foundation for further investigations into its broader impact on conviction rates in cases involving drug and domestic violence offenses. Future research initiatives should delve deeper into how BWCs can not only safeguard the interests of crime victims but also protect the ethical and lawful deployment of this technology within the law enforcement community.

Moreover, the findings were consistent with prior research in this field. For instance, a study by McCarrick in 2018, encompassing 27 veteran police officers in the U.S. and U.K., documented a substantial improvement in the quality of evidence in drug-related cases attributed to BWCs. The



officers in the study also reported a boost in the trust and reputation of law enforcement agencies among drug offenders, resulting in more favorable outcomes for prosecutors.

However, it's essential to consider contrasting research perspectives as well. It was found that BWCs may not have a significant impact on the prosecution of domestic violence cases [23]. This study, which included feedback from 15 prosecutors, revealed that while BWCs did provide supplementary evidence, the reluctance of domestic violence victims to testify remained a formidable challenge, thereby impeding case progress despite augmented evidentiary support. These differing insights underscore the complex interplay of factors within the criminal justice system and emphasize the necessity of a nuanced approach to technology adoption and its associated implications

Table 4 presented findings that allowed for the conclusion that the public and police held a generally positive view regarding the use of body-worn cameras for managing citizen reactions. These findings indicated that both the public and law enforcement officers shared the belief that body-worn cameras would enhance citizen cooperation and respect while reducing instances of aggression, resistance to arrest, and complaints against officers. This was supported by an average rating of 3.94 and a standard deviation of 0.99. The relatively low standard deviation suggested a considerable level of consensus among the respondents in their agreement with the utilization of bodyworn cameras. Additionally, the variance of 0.98 further underscored the consistency of opinions among the respondents regarding the benefits of body-worn cameras in managing citizen interactions.

In summary, the data from Table 4 revealed a positive sentiment among both the public and law enforcement regarding the potential advantages of body-worn cameras in shaping citizen behavior during interactions with the police. This alignment in perception, as reflected in the average score and limited standard deviation, indicated a robust consensus regarding the efficacy of body-worn cameras in promoting cooperation, respect, and reducing negative incidents in police-citizen encounters.

Table 4

Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of Citizen Reaction

Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of Citizen Reaction	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
By using body worn camera, citizens will be more cooperative.	4.14	Agree	0.98	0.98
By using body worn camera, citizens will be more respectful.	4.18	Agree	0.90	0.81
By using body worn camera, suspects less likely to resist arrest.	3.99	Agree	1.01	1.01
By using body worn camera, people will be generally less aggressive.	4.00	Agree	0.99	0.98
By using body worn camera, citizens less 'unpleasant/unfriendly' relations.	3.75	Agree	1.07	1.13
By using body worn camera, citizens will increase citizen complaints against officers.	3.69	Agree	1.11	1.23
Average	3.94	Agree	0.99	0.98

The insights derived from Table 4 shed light on the prevailing attitudes of both the general public and law enforcement personnel towards the adoption of body-worn cameras (BWCs), painting a picture of generally positive sentiments. For the public, BWCs were viewed as instruments that could significantly enhance transparency and accountability in police interactions. Conversely, law enforcement officers perceived BWCs as tools that could uncover instances of misconduct within their ranks.

One of the key takeaways was the discernible impact of equipping police with BWCs on citizen responses. BWCs played a pivotal role in fostering a more open and constructive dialogue between police and citizens, resulting in a more cooperative demeanor among the public. This transformative effect extended to reduced rates of citizen complaints and a decrease in the use of force by police officers. The awareness of being recorded and monitored often prompted officers to conduct themselves with heightened respect during interactions with citizens. Studies consistently highlighted that citizens tended to exhibit reduced resistance and hostility when they were aware of being recorded.

These findings underscored the substantial potential of BWCs in substantially improving the dynamics between the public and law enforcement officers. The implications were far-reaching, potentially leading to a wider adoption of BWCs as a strategic tool to cultivate greater trust, cooperation, and understanding between police and the communities they served. Government agencies might have considered incorporating BWCs into their police force training programs to encourage officers to be more mindful of their actions and interactions with the public, ultimately contributing to enhanced professionalism and accountability.

Moreover, the findings also highlighted the prospect of BWCs positively influencing citizen reactions, suggesting the need for further in-depth research. Future studies should delve into the intricate dynamics of interactions between police officers and the public, with a focus on how BWCs shaped perceptions and assessments of these interactions. Additionally, there was a pressing need to explore the psychological effects of BWCs on both citizens and police



officers, particularly in terms of their capacity to bolster trust and cooperation.

A study revealed [24] that the presence of BWCs led to increased citizen compliance with police officers and a notable decrease in the use of physical force or threats of force. Respondents in the study reported that BWCs enhanced police legitimacy, improved communication between citizens and officers, and reduced perceived conflict between the two groups. Importantly, the study documented a reduction in citizen-initiated complaints against police officers.

However, it was crucial to acknowledge contrasting research perspectives [25]. Their study concluded that while BWCs contributed to positive police-citizen interactions, they did not necessarily result in significant reductions in the use of force or citizen complaints about officer misconduct. These findings challenged the assumption that BWCs uniformly led to improved perceptions of police accountability and legitimacy among citizens.

In summary, the implications of these diverse research outcomes underscored the intricate interplay of factors influencing the impact of BWCs on law enforcement practices and citizen interactions. They emphasized the need for continued and nuanced exploration in this domain to maximize the potential benefits of BWCs while addressing any limitations or challenges they may present.

Table 5 indicated that the perceptions of the public and police generally viewed bodyworn cameras positively, with respondents agreeing that they reduced officer warnings, limited contact with citizens, increased discretion, and improved decisionmaking. The score of 3.93 suggested a general agreement, indicating that both the public and police viewed body-worn cameras as beneficial for officer behavior.

Table 5
 Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of Police Officer Behavior

Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of Police Officer Behavior	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
By using body worn camera, officers will be less likely to over-charge.	3.76	Agree	0.09	1.19
By using body worn camera, officers will have fewer contacts with citizens.	3.61	Agree	0.14	1.29
By using body worn camera, officers will feel like they have less discretion.	3.27	Agree	0.13	1.28
By using body worn camera, officers will be more cautious in making decisions.	4.20	Agree	0.01	0.72
By using body worn camera, officers will act more professional.	4.24	Agree	0.78	0.60
By using body worn camera, officers are efficient in their decision to use force.	4.31	Agree	0.02	0.72
Average	3.93	Agree	0.07	0.97

Table 5 provided a comprehensive view of the shared perspectives of both the general public and law enforcement professionals regarding the efficacy of body-worn cameras (BWCs) as tools for moderating officer behavior. It was

evident that a consensus existed between these two groups, indicating a widely held belief that BWCs were indeed beneficial instruments for overseeing and regulating officer conduct. With a collective score of 3.93, this shared perspective underscored a high degree of agreement on the effectiveness of BWCs in monitoring and influencing officer behavior.

The findings illuminated a multifaceted role for BWCs within policing practices, emphasizing their potential to enhance law enforcement methods and bolster the safety of all community members. By serving as vigilant monitors of police interactions with the public, BWCs played a pivotal role in ensuring officer adherence to established protocols and the maintenance of professionalism during these engagements. Furthermore, BWCs contributed to incident recording, enabling meticulous scrutiny of officer behavior in situations where clarity was needed regarding the sequence of events during an interaction.

It was noteworthy that while a broad consensus existed regarding the positive utility of BWCs, concerns persisted among both the public and law enforcement regarding issues such as privacy and the legality of recorded interactions. Policymakers and implementers needed to take these apprehensions into account and institute the necessary safeguards to address them effectively.

The findings underscored the imperative for further research aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of the perspectives held by the public and police on the subject of BWCs. Future investigations might delve into the public's viewpoint regarding the circumstances requiring officer consent for recording, as well as their preferences regarding the handling of recorded footage. Additionally, there was a pressing need for policymakers and researchers to explore the potential of BWCs in reducing instances of police misconduct, accompanied by a thorough examination of the potential costs and resource implications associated with implementing BWCs on a larger scale.

Supporting these findings, a 2016 study from the International Criminal Justice Review revealed that a significant 89% of officers perceived BWCs as having a positive effect on their behavior. Officers articulated that these cameras augmented transparency and diminished the need for the use of force. Moreover, a comprehensive survey encompassing over 2,000 U.S. police officers in 2017 corroborated these sentiments, with officers who reported the use of body cameras citing reductions in civilian complaints, decreased use of force incidents, and improved evidence quality [23].

However, it was imperative to recognize contrasting viewpoints within the law enforcement community, as



illustrated by a 2018 study. This research, comprising 150 law enforcement professionals in three California counties, revealed that only 13% of interviewed officers believed that BWCs reduced the necessity for using force. Many officers in this study viewed BWCs with skepticism, perceiving them as tools that could potentially be wielded against them [26].

In summation, the findings underscored the complexity of perspectives surrounding the role of BWCs in policing practices. They highlighted the necessity for ongoing research and dialogue to leverage the potential benefits of BWCs while addressing concerns and variations in perception among both law enforcement professionals and the public.

Table 6 revealed that the public and police generally approved of body-worn cameras, citing their ease of use, comfort, and adequate battery life. This consensus suggested they were comfortable with the use of these cameras and saw them as a beneficial law enforcement tool.

Table 6
 Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of Familiarity, Comfort and Ease of Use

Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of Familiarity, Comfort and Ease of Use	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
It is easy to locate and retrieve video for a specific event about using body worn cameras	4.28	Strongly Agree	0.78	0.61
The body worn camera easy to use	4.71	Agree	0.87	0.75
The body worn camera is comfortable to wear	3.83	Agree	0.96	0.92
The battery life of the camera is adequate	3.94	Agree	0.92	0.83
It is easier to download data at the end of shift when using body worn camera	4.83	Agree	0.88	0.77
Average	4.08	Agree	0.88	0.78

Table 6 offered a comprehensive overview of the favorable perspectives shared by both the general public and law enforcement regarding the utilization of body-worn cameras (BWCs). This collective positive perception primarily hinged on the notions of familiarity, comfort, and ease of use associated with these devices. The inherent value of BWCs in providing video evidence to corroborate police accounts of incidents and enhance accountability resonated with a broad spectrum of individuals.

Early research had suggested that BWCs contributed to a reduction in citizen complaints against police and a decline in instances of physical force utilization by officers. Simultaneously, they facilitated the creation of more precise records of police interactions, amplifying public support and trust in law enforcement. Furthermore, police officers who utilized BWCs reported an improved ability to exercise discretion effectively, equipping them to de-escalate situations with confidence.

The public had been enthusiastic about embracing BWCs as a valuable addition to crime prevention efforts. These devices empowered the public by ensuring that their concerns were considered transparently, enhancing public safety, and promoting police awareness of their surroundings. The mere presence of BWCs encouraged officers to respond promptly to calls for assistance and to maintain heightened situational awareness.

These findings served as a call to action for policymakers, advocating for the widespread integration of BWCs into police departments nationwide. Comprehensive policies should be developed to stipulate the terms and conditions governing the use of BWCs, ensuring their appropriate use while safeguarding the rights of individuals who may be captured in recordings.

To further refine our understanding of the effectiveness of BWCs in law enforcement activities, future research should delve into potential unintended consequences, including the potential for increased racial profiling. Only through a holistic understanding of the implications of BWCs could these devices be optimally leveraged for their intended purpose.

It was found that a significant 81 percent of police officers reported a high level of satisfaction with BWCs due to their perceived contributions to increased security, improved evidence gathering, and enhanced communication. Officers also noted feeling more motivated and professional when wearing BWCs [27]

Conversely, certain challenges associated with BWCs, including psychological stress, potential privacy concerns, and a lack of trust. Out of the 104 officers surveyed, 32 percent reported feeling overwhelmed, citing decreased privacy and increased stress as contributing factors. Only 16 percent of the officers reported feeling comfortable with the presence of BWCs. The study emphasized the need for further research to strike a balance between the benefits of BWCs in monitoring crime-related activities and citizens' right to privacy [28]

Table 6 reinforced the positive public perception of BWCs in police officer usage. With an average mean response of 4.08, indicating strong agreement, and a standard deviation of 0.89, indicating clustered responses around the mean, this dataset underscored the consistent consensus among both police officers and the public regarding the benefits of BWCs. The variance of 0.80 further underscored the remarkable agreement among respondents, affirming their shared belief in the potential benefits of BWCs for enhanced officer training, job performance, safety, and overall job satisfaction.



Table 7 presented a favorable public perception of police officers using body-worn cameras, with robust consensus and uniform responses. Both officers and the public were in agreement that these cameras had the potential to enhance training, job performance, safety, and job satisfaction, underscoring a positive correlation.

Table 7
Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of General Perceptions

Perceptions of the Public and Police on the Use of Body-Worn Camera in terms of General Perceptions	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
The body worn cameras are well received by consumers.	3.97	Agree	.84	.71
The police benefit more from body cameras than citizens.	3.95	Agree	.86	.74
By wearing a body camera improves officers' job satisfaction.	4.08	Agree	.87	.76
The use of body worn cameras will improve officer training of the police.	4.11	Agree	.83	.73
The use of body worn cameras will improve overall job performance of the police.	4.18	Agree	.86	.74
The use of body worn cameras will lead to increase officer safety.	4.19	Agree	.88	.77
Average	4.08	Agree	.89	.80

Table 7 presented strong evidence of the positive public opinion regarding the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) by police officers. The average mean score of 4.08 on a 5- point scale indicated significant public support for police officers wearing BWCs, highlighting their role in monitoring and recording interactions with the public. These findings reinforced the idea that BWCs played a pivotal role in enhancing police accountability and oversight, consequently reducing incidents of police misconduct. Prior research had consistently shown that BWCs led to a decrease in complaints against police officers, while also increasing public satisfaction with police activities. Moreover, BWCs served as tools to ensure that interactions between police and citizens occurred in a safe and ethical manner, reducing the potential for misunderstandings or confrontations.

Nonetheless, it's essential to acknowledge existing concerns regarding the potential for BWCs to be used for pervasive surveillance or "Big Brother" monitoring. Privacy issues also emerged, with worries that recorded information might be unfairly leveraged against individuals. Policymakers bore the responsibility of creating laws that struck a balance between protecting citizen privacy and utilizing BWCs for law enforcement and public safety purposes.

The establishment of ethical guidelines was deemed paramount to govern the appropriate use of BWC footage. These guidelines needed to specify the circumstances under which the footage could be accessed, the permissible purposes for its utilization, and the designated duration for data retention. 20

The substantial public support for police officers to wear BWCs while on duty implied that government entities and law enforcement agencies should consider implementing this technology as a standard practice.

From a research perspective, this study enhanced our understanding of public sentiment regarding the use of BWCs by police officers. It laid the foundation for future research endeavors that would delve into the specific impacts of BWC technology. This newfound comprehension of public expectations and beliefs concerning police officers' use of body cameras was especially critical in the context of heightened public scrutiny of police activities and the ongoing debate surrounding BWCs. Investigating public perceptions of BWCs allowed law enforcement agencies to gain a more profound understanding of community expectations regarding their services.

One notable study indicated that body-worn camera footage had a positive impact on resolving conflicts and enhancing public trust [25]. In a survey of 677 respondents, over 66% expressed the belief that police officers equipped with BWCs would improve their ability to de-escalate situations leading to arrests.

Although public opinion regarding the use of body-worn cameras by police officers was generally favorable [29], there remained a significant lack of awareness regarding the practical applications of this technology. Data from survey respondents who provided informed consent revealed that 63% had never heard of body-worn cameras, with only 22% aware of their capacity to capture video footage.

Table 8 presented the results of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W tests, demonstrating a statistically significant difference in perceptions of body-worn cameras between two groups of respondents. The Z score, which stood at -6.431, signified a strong association, and the Asymp. Sig. value of .000 strongly suggested that the observed difference was unlikely to be attributed to chance.

Table 8.
Significance Difference on The Perception on the use of Body-worn camera if they are grouped as to category

Perceptions on the use of Body-worn camera	
Mann-Whitney U	2168.000
Wilcoxon W	6235.000
Z	-6.431
Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	.000

Body-worn cameras were approached differently by the public and police, with the public viewing them as a tool for public oversight, while police often perceived them as intrusive. This divergence emphasized the critical need for robust policies to protect privacy and regulate data utilization.



Furthermore, it underscored the importance of conducting additional research to fully comprehend the multifaceted impact of these cameras.

Table 9 presented the results of the Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon W tests, which were employed to compare two independent groups, males and females, in their perceptions of body-worn cameras. The findings revealed no significant difference between the two groups, signifying no statistically significant distinction. The Z score, which amounted to -0.461, was also not statistically significant, indicating the absence of an association between the two groups. The Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.645 exceeded the commonly accepted threshold of 0.05, confirming that there was no significant difference in perceptions between the two groups.

Table 9.
 Significance Difference on The Perception on the use of Body-worn camera if they are grouped as to gender

Perception on the use of Body-worn camera	
Mann-Whitney U	48.000
Wilcoxon W	47.000
Z	-.461
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.645
Exact Sig. (2*1-tailed Sig.)	.329 ^a

The research unveiled an absence of noteworthy disparities in attitudes toward body-worn cameras, signifying that gender did not emerge as a significant determining factor. Consequently, the potential advantages of these devices appeared equally accessible to individuals of both genders. Nevertheless, it is essential to emphasize the necessity for further research aimed at scrutinizing analogous perspectives. In this regard, law enforcement should direct its attention toward addressing pertinent concerns while delving into various demographic variables and the evolving landscape of public opinion.

Table 10 disclosed that there was no significant difference in the perception of bodyworn cameras among respondents of different ages. This finding indicated that age did not necessarily complicate the perception of the use of such cameras. The MannWhitney U, Wilcoxon W, Z, Asymp. Sig., and Exact Sig. values all affirmed this conclusion.

Table 10.
 Significance Difference on The Perception on the use of Body-worn camera if they are grouped as to category age.

Perception on the use of Body-worn camera	
Mann-Whitney U	44.50
Wilcoxon W	45.50
Z	.000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	1.00
Exact Sig. (2*1-tailed Sig.)	1.000 ^a

The study revealed a lack of age-based bias in public acceptance of body-worn cameras, indicating the potential

for enhanced transparency and communication between law enforcement and the public across different age groups. However, to further enhance public acceptance, particularly in lower-income communities, additional research was warranted. It was imperative that policymakers were well-informed about the advantages associated with the adoption of body-worn cameras to ensure their effective integration into law enforcement practices.

Table 11 demonstrated that there was no significant difference in perception of bodyworn cameras based on educational attainment, with a 95% confidence level. This finding indicated that there was no difference between the two groups of respondents regarding their views on body-worn cameras.

Table 11.
 Educational Attainment of Respondents

Perception on the use of Body-worn camera	
Mann-Whitney U	57.00
Wilcoxon W	547.00
Z	.000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	1.00
Exact Sig. (2*1-tailed Sig.)	1.00 ^a

The broad acceptance of body-worn cameras spanned individuals with diverse educational backgrounds, including those who may have harbored reservations regarding law enforcement practices. This underscored the imperative for inclusive community education initiatives that catered to individuals regardless of their educational attainment. Future research endeavors should also encompass an examination of factors such as gender, race, and socio-economic status, offering valuable insights to shape policies and guide empirical studies. Additionally, it's noteworthy that higher educational attainment correlated with heightened support for these cameras.

Table 12 demonstrated a significant difference in perceptions of body-worn cameras between high-income earners and low-income earners, as indicated by a MannWhitney U test and Wilcoxon W test. The Z-score was -3.40, indicating a significant difference between the two groups.

Table 12.
 Significance Difference on The Perception on the use of Body-worn camera if they are grouped as to income

Perception on the use of Body-worn camera	
Mann-Whitney U	42.80
Wilcoxon W	448.00
Z	-3.40
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001
Exact Sig. (2*1-tailed Sig.)	.001 ^a

The study highlights a notable divergence in perceptions of body-worn cameras between individuals with lower and higher incomes. Low-income earners exhibited a greater propensity to endorse their use, potentially influenced by a



desire for added Perception on the use of Body-worn camera Mann-Whitney U 57.00 Wilcoxon W 247.00 Z 0.00 Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 1.00 Exact Sig. [2*(1-tailed Sig.)] 1.00b financial security. Conversely, high-income earners may have harbored reservations concerning the implementation of additional accountability measures. This disparity underscores the imperative for policymaking that is comprehensive and inclusive, as well as educational initiatives aimed at bridging these differing perspectives.

The objectives of this study were clearly defined and articulated. The primary goal of this research was to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the implementation and impact of Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) in the realm of law enforcement, with a specific focus on the perspectives of both police officers and the general public residing in Angeles City, Pampanga. The specific objectives encompassed a wide range of dimensions related to the use of BWCs, including the collection of socio-demographic information from the study participants. Furthermore, the study sought to evaluate and gauge respondents' perceptions of BWCs in various contexts, such as their use for report writing, presenting evidence in court, influencing citizen reactions, and shaping police officer behavior. Additionally, the research aimed to examine the respondents' overall sentiment regarding the familiarity, comfort, and ease of use of BWCs. The study also endeavored to provide a comprehensive analysis of the general perception of BWC utilization. In addition to these objectives, the research explored whether significant differences in perceptions existed when respondents were categorized by specific criteria or when grouped by socio-demographic profiles. These well-defined objectives provided a clear roadmap for the study's research endeavors, guiding the collection and analysis of data in a structured and meaningful manner.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

In conclusion, our research into the use of Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) in law enforcement in Angeles City, Pampanga, has shed light on several crucial findings. Notably, our study revealed that BWCs are widely accepted and viewed favorably by both the public and police officers, underlining their potential as a beneficial tool for enhancing transparency, fairness, and safety in police-citizen interactions. Furthermore, the data highlighted significant trends in educational attainment and income, pointing to the need for continued efforts to promote education and address socio-economic disparities. Gender bias within the sample warrants further examination to ensure a more inclusive approach to research and policymaking.

The implications of these findings are far-reaching, as they call for gender-inclusive research practices, a focus on

education promotion, responsible BWC implementation, and educational campaigns to ensure the positive impact of this technology is experienced by all segments of society. Law enforcement organizations should seriously consider the continued use of BWCs, given their potential to enhance professionalism and community trust. Importantly, our hypothesis that BWCs are wellreceived and beneficial has been confirmed by our research, providing a valuable foundation for future endeavors in this area.

In light of these findings, it is clear that BWCs hold immense promise in the realm of law enforcement. As we move forward, we must remain vigilant in our efforts to address the disparities and challenges identified, ensuring that the benefits of BWCs are shared by all members of our community.

B. Recommendations

Moving forward, our research points to several key recommendations for the continued exploration of body-worn cameras (BWCs) in law enforcement. While the positive perception of BWCs is evident, it is imperative that we delve deeper into the gender and socio-economic factors that may influence these perceptions. This more nuanced understanding will enable us to tailor BWC implementation to be more inclusive and equitable.

Additionally, we must expand our research to investigate the potential impact of BWCs on crime reduction and their role in building trust within the community. This exploration will provide crucial insights into the broader implications of BWC usage in law enforcement.

Continuous evaluation and refinement of BWC programs are essential. Incorporating education and community feedback will help ensure that BWCs are used responsibly, addressing concerns about data privacy, accuracy, and personal freedoms. Moreover, involving a larger and more diverse sample in our research will yield broader insights, allowing us to create more comprehensive policies and practices that benefit all segments of society.

In conclusion, these recommendations pave the way for a more comprehensive understanding of BWCs' role in law enforcement. By addressing gender and socioeconomic disparities, exploring their impact on crime reduction and community trust, and refining BWC programs through education and community feedback, we can further enhance the effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of this valuable technology.



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WAYS OF TEACHING CLASSICAL LITERATURE TO STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF PROBLEM EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the history of Sufism, which has a special place in our classical literature, its formation, some important aspects of Sufism such as Kubrovianism, Yassaviism and Naqshbandism, which arose in our country, were given some recommendations for teaching students. An attempt was made to justify the science of Sufism with the help of scientific and theoretical ideas related to learning and teaching on the basis of problem-based educational technology.

KEYWORDS: *mysticism, order, case, Kubrovism, Yassaviism, Naqshbandism, Sufi, Sufi philosophy, idea, problem education, problem situation, problem, analysis, solution*

INTRODUCTION

Today, it is an important task to provide young people growing up in educational institutions with education based on a new approach. By approaching education from the point of view of new pedagogical thinking, they develop skills such as quality knowledge, efficiency of teaching, increased interest of the learner, and development of universal qualities. From this point of view, it is important to teach the ideas of Sufism, the views of Sufism, which are the cultural heritage of the Turkic peoples, which our ancestors have respected for many years, and to form the ethics of Sufism in the minds of young people. After all, the history of Sufism is an important criterion that serves as the basis for the original spirituality of our people.

Studying the teachings of Sufism and inculcating the essence of Islamic beliefs in one's consciousness elevates the meaning of life and leads to perfection. It has had an active and positive influence on social, political, economic, spiritual, educational and literary life for centuries. For this reason, it is important to study the works related to the history of Sufism, to determine their unique aspects, to study the sources of art in which Sufi ideas are expressed, to understand the essence of the complex interpretations of Sufism, and to enjoy the mystery hidden in the core of our classical works. holds Sufi literature, its sources, easier explanation of complex concepts to students is an even more urgent issue. The article is also important because it focuses on these aspects.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The author of the book "Sufism", consisting of Part II, N. Komilov, I. Hakkulov, a naveist and mystic scholar, the literary critic G'. As-Salam, mature scholars of our classical literature M. Muhiddinov, Sh. Sirojiddinov, E. Ochilov, Yo. Is'hakov and O. Tashmammedova, who conducted scientific research in this field, on the history of Sufism, Sufism and literary studies. Opinions were expressed on the basis of scientific opinions on the subject under analysis, literary excerpts and theoretical

opinions presented in the textbook, relevant places on our subject on Internet sites. The topic was analysed using methods and techniques such as comparative, typological, preparing a scientific paper using several sources.

The role of Sufism in personal history dates back to ancient times. Its development is inseparable from the development of human society. Sufism is a culture of behaviour. It teaches gentleness of tongue and heart, how to remove the hurt of others with gentleness, without resorting to the knife of anger and enmity. The rare morality of Sufism is rich in beautiful qualities" [2; 5].

Thanks to independence, a wide opportunity has been created to study Sufism, to understand its essence, and to integrate it deeply into our way of life. The life and creative activity of our great-grandfathers, scholars of Sufism, who left us a rich spiritual heritage, began to be studied and their works were repeatedly published. The literature of Sufism, the works of its famous representatives, the unique aspects of Sufi culture, and the various ideas and views presented in the works of its creators are studied separately in almost all the higher educational institutions of our country.

In this regard, the requirements are given in-depth knowledge. In his textbook "Sufism", the master mystic and scholar N. Komilov emphasises the following as the four main aspects of the philosophy of Sufism, the most important features of Sufism, its existence in human society since ancient times: Second, to understand God's qualities not only with the mind, but through mukoshafa, kashf-u karomat, hal-sukra; Third, not to be satisfied with the acquisition of all knowledge, but to strive for infinite perfection through the training and purification of the soul; Fourth, the idea of purification through divine love and the attainment of pure God's guidance. [3; 245-251]. The author continues his detailed scholarly commentary on these four characteristics.



Our nation has its own history, rich culture, Islamic values, especially examples of Sufism, which have made a worthy contribution to world education. And they have found expression in fiction. The masters of Sufism used literature to convey their views.

Throughout its history and development, the terms "mysticism" and "Sufism" have been used interchangeably. The following comments have been made on the origin and historical roots of this term: "Mysticism, Sufism is a teaching that leads a person to spiritual and moral perfection in Islam. Scholars have expressed different opinions and assumptions about the core and meaning of the word Sufism. Among them, Ibn Khaldun's opinion is recognised as being close to the truth. In his work *Muqaddimah*, he says that the word "Sufism" must be taken from the word "wool", "skin", because since ancient times, the ascetics who lived in the world used to wear clothes made of wool or skin, and in this way they showed a different way of life from the people of the world who were dressed in luxurious clothes." [5], it is said.

The famous scientist EE Bertels expressed his opinion: "It is impossible to study the literature of the East separately from the teachings of Sufism" [3; 193]. Therefore, while enjoying the creative heritage of one of the classical creators, it is necessary to eliminate the difficulties that arise when analysing the mystical interpretations and some complex verses. In such a case, it is difficult for a reader who is not familiar with Islamic teachings and the basics of Sufism to understand and interpret the verse.

First, it will be useful to provide information about the three major Sufi sects in our country: Yassaviya, Kubroviya and Naqshbandiya. It is necessary to explain in detail why the people of Central Asia have great faith in these three paths and why the above-mentioned creators followed these sects.

In the 12th century, Sufism, the Yassaviya sect, which was widespread in Movarounnahr, died and was founded by Ahmed Yassavi. The foundations of the sect are described in Yassavi's famous work "Hikmat". Although hard work and suffering are part of Sharia law and secularism is promoted in the Yassavi Tariqa, humanity is glorified on a noble level. It emphasises that man is superior to all wealth and the state. The reason for the predominance of depression in it is that it coincided with the period when the Mongol tyranny was most intense and its tragic consequences were severe. "The essence of the Yassaviya order is to prevent the mental disorder that has arisen in society as a result of the oppression of foreigners, and to strengthen the mood of looking to the future with eyes of hope by instilling in them a strong faith in God" [4;16].

A famous sect that appeared in Khorezm at the end of the 12th century. Unlike the Yassavi order, the Kubroviya order rejects secularism. The idea that it is permissible to enjoy the pleasures of this world is put forward in the process of hard work carried out in the death of maturity. In the Kubroviya sect, love for the people and the motherland is extremely strong, and they are encouraged to stand by the people even in difficult times, to

fight for the defence of the motherland and its independence. This order perfects such qualities as honesty, purity, humanity and kindness towards others. It urges people to stay away from all kinds of sensual desires.

One of the next sects to appear in Bukhara in the 14th century was the Naqshbandiya. Khoja Bahauddin wrote works called "Hayatnoma" and "Dalil al-ashiqin" and created his sect. The Naqshbandi sect is widespread in Movarounnahr, Khurasan and Khorezm. The Naqshbandi sect calls on people to be honest and pure, to live by their own labour, to give charity to the needy, to be honest and humble.

His saying "Dil bayor-u dast bakor" ("Let the heart be in God and die, let it be occupied with good works") expresses the vital essence of the Naqshbandi sect. It rejects secularism and promotes hard work, justice and knowledge. "According to this doctrine, our students are called not to trust in fate and be indifferent, but to learn a trade and work hard. It is suggested that every student should open his heart to God, study honestly and try to live by working hard [4; 17]. When given such information, students summarise what they know.

Learn new information. Compare the information learned, noting the differences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Another way to make the lesson more effective is to use problem situations in the lesson.

The technology of problem-based learning comes in handy here. V. used this method. Marasman, D. Saladkova, T. Kudryavsev, N. Kudryashov, M. Lisakhina, L. Aizerman and others considered the use of problem-based learning in literature teaching "to ensure the deepest possible understanding of a subject and to achieve activation of the educational process" [1;170]. In this respect, the following results can be achieved on the basis of this technology

- To increase the efficiency of literary education by creating a favourable situation;
- To develop creative thinking of students, to increase their activity;
- Forming the ability to freely express one's thoughts orally and in writing;
- To ensure that education takes the form of intensive discussion.

The goal will be achieved when each student knows the criteria of our national spirituality, has his own world, his own opinion and his own conclusion in the discussion process caused by the problem situation.

During the lesson, the use of the problem situation options on the one hand, and the students' understanding of the work or its author on the other hand, encourages them to think. The work of Sufi scholars or a work prepared by the students after the training can be presented as a slide or distributed on paper. If the teacher uses the handout option, it saves time for the students to memorise. We can create a problem situation based



on the information about the three signs given above. This will focus on the different aspect of their Tariqat path, the similarities in their works, and the common and different aspects of the person who joined the Tariqat. An unbiased assessment of the problem is given. The causes of the problem are studied. Every piece of information is considered.

Mammoly situation option. In the Yassavi sect , hard work and suffering are part of Sharia law and secularism is promoted

Problem: Why? Hard work and secularism are promoted in Yassavi sect.

Students will answer the given problem based on the above information as best they know. In this, their knowledge of Sufism literature is also valuable. The answers given by the students may be as follows:

Answer 1: Ahmad Yassawi prays to God Almighty until the end of his life, but does not fully understand the Creator. He uses this method to secretly promote his sect.

Answer 2: In Yassawiya, one leaves the world to reach the goal through hard work, to go through all the four stages of Sufism in turn, and finally to reach the stage of truth.

Answer 3: He left the world because it coincided with the period when the Mongols' tyranny intensified and its tragic consequences became stronger.

Variant of the problem situation. The Kubroviya sect rejects secularism. The idea of the permissibility of enjoying the pleasures of this world is put forward in the process of hard work carried out in the death of maturity .

Problem: Why? In Kubroviya, the idea of permissibility of enjoying the pleasures of this world is put forward in the process of hard work, which is carried out at the age of perfection.

The answers given may be:

Answer 1: By rejecting secularism, the Kubrovian sect glorifies the process of hard work, because it believes that through work one can achieve one's purpose.

Answer 2: In the Kubroviya order , the love for the people and the Motherland is extremely strong, such as being together with the masses in any difficult times , defending the Motherland and calling for the fight for its independence. because there are properties.

Answer 3: This order rejects secularism because it encourages people to develop such qualities as honesty, purity, humanity, and kindness to others. For encouraging people to be among people.

CONCLUSION

In the same way it is possible to study the works of other artists, analyse their artistic works and find answers to the questions. Problematic in class activities A whole group of students using

the situational method it is possible to master the work, to create a basis for a thorough study of the life of the mystic creator, literary heritage. Organising lessons with the help of this technology increases the interest of pupils and students in the lesson and helps them to retain important information in their memory. At the same time it helps to develop the ability of students to think logically and to express their opinion on a certain subject.

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STUDY ON ALTERNATIVES OPTIONS FOR SUBSTITUTING EGGS IN BROWNIE

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14726>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14726

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research paper is to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the utilization of eggs in brownies and explore various applications of eggs in brownie recipes. Additionally, this study aims to explore and evaluate alternative options for substituting eggs in brownie recipes. Eggs play a vital role in traditional brownie recipes, contributing to texture, moisture, and structure. The investigation will involve a series of controlled experiments, comparing the sensory attributes, texture, and overall quality of brownies made with different egg substitutes. These experiments will be conducted using a standardized brownie recipe as the control, and variations will be made by replacing eggs with different alternative options.

KEYWORDS: eggs, brownies, alternative options, substitution, sensory evaluation, texture, dietary restrictions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Everyone of all ages loves brownies as a treat. A baked chocolate treat known as a "brownie" or simply "a brownie" Depending on their density, brownies can take on a range of shapes and textures, ranging from cakey to fudgy. The top crust of brownies frequently, but not always, has a shiny "skin". Nuts, icing, cream cheese, chocolate chips, and other items could also be present. Blond brownies or blondies are a version made with brown sugar and vanilla instead of chocolate in the batter. In the United States, the brownie was created at the end of the 19th century, and it became very popular there in the first half of the 20th century.

Traditional brownie recipes frequently call for eggs, which are essential to the outcome's excellence. Understanding the precise roles that eggs play in brownies can help with recipe development, component replacements, and potential texture, structure, and flavour enhancements.

In brownie batters, eggs act as binders and strengthen the product's structural integrity. During baking, the proteins in eggs coagulate and form a network that supports the structure of the brownie. This section examines the protein interactions and coagulation procedures related to the function of eggs as binders.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Study 1

Kim, M., Ustunol, Z. (2001). Functionality of egg components in angel food cakes and brownies. *Journal of Food Science*, 66(9), 1304-1309 [1].

This study investigated the functionality of different egg components (yolk, white, and whole egg) in brownie formulations. It explored the effects on brownie volume,

texture, and sensory attributes.

2.2 Study 2

Vasanthan, T., et al. (2008). Effect of whole egg, egg yolk, and egg white on the rheological properties and quality characteristics of brownies. *Food Research International*, 41(5), 439-445 [2].

This research focused on the rheological properties and quality characteristics of brownies by incorporating different egg components. It examined the impact of eggs on brownie texture, moisture content, and sensory attributes.

2.3 Study 3

Fuste, C., et al. (2016). The influence of egg addition on the quality attributes of brownies. *Food Science and Technology International*, 22(4), 292-300 [3].

This study evaluated the influence of egg addition on the quality attributes of brownies, including sensory characteristics, texture, and moisture content. It analyzed the optimal egg content and its impact on overall brownie quality

2.4 Study 4

sahin, S., Sumnu, G. (2010). Optimization of formulation and baking conditions of gluten-free rice cakes containing egg white. *Food Science and Technology International*, 16(1), 35-43 [4].

- Although not specific to brownies, this research investigated the role of egg white in gluten-free rice cakes, which share similarities in texture and structure with brownies. The study provided insights into the use of egg white as a functional ingredient.



2.5 Study 5

Devi, A., et al. (2021). Influence of egg substitutes on physicochemical, textural, and sensory attributes of brownies. *Food Science and Technology*, 41(Suppl. 1), 222-228 [5].

- This study examined the influence of various egg substitutes on the physicochemical, textural, and sensory attributes of brownies. It compared the effects of different substitutes, such as applesauce, yogurt, and mashed bananas, on the overall quality of brownies.

3. RESEARCH GAP

Based on the literature survey, it is evident that there is no sufficient studies regarding the utilization of eggs in brownie recipes.

4.OBJECTIVES

- To comprehensively investigate the utilization of eggs in brownies and explore its various applications in brownie
- To explore and evaluate alternative options for substituting eggs in brownie recipes.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Egg Replacing Ingredients

Based on the characteristics of an egg four egg replacer ingredient were chosen after investigating egg substitutes. Based on the recommended use to minimise or replace whole eggs in brownies, a variety of egg replacement ingredients were chosen.

The percentage of eggs that should be substituted ranged from 20 to 100, and almost all vendors suggested maintaining the same moisture to dry ingredient ratio. Moisture must be reintroduced back in the form of water to a recipe that has had part or all of its liquid eggs removed in order to make it balanced. The ability of various egg substitute substances to absorb water varies. In order to get the proper batter viscosity to flow through production machinery, additional water may need to be added to the interact if a component absorbs an excessive amount of water.

5.2 Formula For Making Brownies

In the following sections, we explain the standard formula used in the studies.

5.2.1 Standard Formula

The standard formula consist of :-

- Bread flour
- Granulated white sugar
- Natural Cocoa
- Margarine Or Butter
- Milk
- Whole Egg
- Vanilla Extract
- Salt
- Baking Powder

5.2.2 Test Formula

Four type of egg replacer ingredient were tested in brownie formulas. Egg Replacers tested were :-

- Starch-based blend
- whey protein concentrate
- Blend of various ingredients
- Whole algal flour

Bread flour, granulated white sugar, natural chocolate, margarine, milk, whole eggs, vanilla extract, salt, baking powder, water, and the egg replacer were used to construct brownie test formulations.

5.3 Test

Both the Standard and egg replaced brownie batter is made and cooked, cooled brownies were analyzed using industry standard, brownie-specific tests. Brownies were all baked in the same conditions, in the same oven, on the same day. They were cooled completely before being stored in their tins with a plastic cling overwrap and plastic lid. Analytical tests were performed on the brownie batter immediately after mixing, and further analytical tests were performed on the baked brownies after they had cooled completely.

5.3.1 Analytical Tests

Baked good height

- Texture
- Moisture
- Water Activity
- Cooked Appearance
- Color
- Flavor
- Cooked Aroma

Here, The flavor and Cooked aroma tests are done with help of 30 people and 5 chef blind testing it on the sample containing half control sample and actual sample. Results are discussed in the next section.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Baked good height or shape

Every sample created with the egg substitute had a form that was a tiny bit shorter in the centre than it was on the outside of the brownie tray. Standard, however, displayed the most uniformly distributed rise of all the samples. The middle of each of the Test formulas was lower and had a concave appearance, despite the fact that the bulk of their edges had height measurements that were similar to Standard. These results show that egg replacer efficiency depends on the source material and that solutions including blended ingredients may result in an uneven rise in brownies.

6.2 Cooked appearance and Color

Most of the samples seemed to lose some of their sheen and lighten in colour. Overall, there were small but discernible visual changes amongst the samples. These findings suggest that while egg substitutes do contribute adequately to the look, colour, and crust shine of brownies.

6.3 Cooked Aroma

Standard had a "just right" and "classic brownie smell," a little



powerful and moderately aroma.

Egg replaced brownie aroma intensity and likability was not that good with 71% (25 out of 35) of votes backing this claim. It indicates that egg replacers may have a negative effect on brownie aroma likability and intensity.

6.4 Moisture and Water Activity

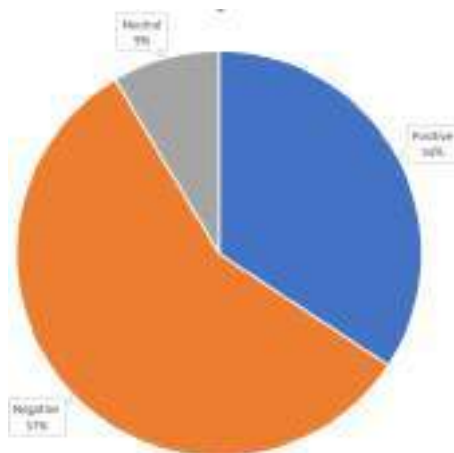
Standard had the highest average moisture content. According to the results, certain egg alternatives were superior to eggs at binding water in the brownie matrix.

6.5 Texture

The exterior texture of the brownie was replaced by an egg, which was nonetheless savoury and appetising. The texture could be more fudgy as a result of the dampness. The brownies are still able to develop a lovely crust despite being significantly less crunchy.

6.6 Flavor

The flavour strength of each sample (brownie with egg replacement) varied only little. As a result, brownie with egg replacement is weaker and less appealing. We took vote from 35 people including 5 chef. From that we received more negative response. Hence we concluded weaker and less appealing in taste.



6.7 Discussion

When eggs are removed and/or substituted, the qualities of brownies that suffer the most are their height, look, aroma, texture, and flavour. Egg substitutes do not significantly affect these characteristics, as seen by the lack of significant differences in moisture among the samples. The egg replaced brownie recipe was significantly different from the standard one. It had the most uneven rise of all the samples, was the most concave in shape, and had a significantly darker, less glossier crust. Aroma resembled Standard. egg substitute Analytical tests and sensory evaluation results vary between tests.

The starch-based egg substitute that performed the closest to Standard was slightly appealing' in overall likability. It

produced brownies with slightly darker crust color and a lower rise in the center than Standard. The aroma was slightly less intense and less appealing, and the texture was perceived to be drier.

The appearance of the whey-based egg substitute was comparable to Standard, but over time, the crust seemed lighter and drier. With a significantly lower overall likability rating than the starch-based or blended component egg replacer Tests, it had a more solid, slightly chewy texture and a moderately strong, mildly unpleasant flavour.

The substance made from algae fared the worst in a brownie application as an egg substitute. The sample had a somewhat less appealing aroma than Standard and had a fatty/slimy mouthfeel. It was also significantly darker and less smooth than Standard, but it did rise evenly from centre to edge. Its flavour was also the strongest, and its likeability was the lowest of all the samples.

Generalisations concerning egg substitutes might be challenging because they differ greatly amongst suppliers. Although some ingredient producers may give starting formulas and usage rate suggestions, many are unaware of how their product functions in various bakery applications. Product optimisation through the use of egg replacers can be time-consuming because manufacturer suggestions for introducing egg replacers into formulations can be hazy and challenging to follow. To obtain the required outcomes, formulators must choose the optimum ingredients for brownies by conducting practical testing on the bench and in the manufacturing facility, while balancing cost with functionality and flavour. In the end, that might entail making brownie recipes with real eggs.

7. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the investigation into the utilization of eggs in brownies has shed light on their role and importance in the baking process, while also delving into alternative options for substituting eggs. Through this exploration, several limitations and challenges have come to the forefront when it comes to finding suitable substitutes.

It is crucial to acknowledge that individuals with specific dietary requirements or preferences may encounter difficulties in finding the perfect egg substitute for their needs. Each substitute brings its own set of characteristics and may require experimentation and adaptation of recipes to achieve optimal results. The search for the ideal substitute may involve considering factors such as taste, texture, binding properties, and nutritional value. Furthermore, it is worth noting that certain recipes heavily rely on eggs for their unique flavor or specific structural properties. In such cases, the complete elimination of eggs or their substitutes may significantly alter the final outcome. This highlights the need for individuals to carefully consider the intended outcome and adjust their expectations accordingly.



Ultimately, while the investigation has broadened our understanding of egg substitutes and their potential in brownie recipes, it is essential to recognize that finding the best substitute is not a one-size-fits-all solution. Instead, it requires a personalized approach, where individuals with specific dietary requirements or preferences must experiment and adapt recipes to discover the substitute that best aligns with their needs and preferences.

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DIABETES PREDICTION USING SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14769>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14769

ABSTRACT

One of the worst illnesses in the world is diabetes. It is also the creator of a variety of other diseases, such as urinary organ illness, blindness, and cardiac failure. The patient must go to a diagnostic facility in this situation to receive their reports following consultation. Because of this, they always have to invest both money and time. However, as machine learning techniques have improved, we now have the freedom to look for the right solution. For example, we now have sophisticated information processing systems that can predict whether a patient has polygenic disease or not. Additionally, anticipating the illness early results in giving the patients what they need before it becomes urgent. Goals of this analysis is to develop a system which predicts the diabetes risk level of patient. The experimental results shows that the prediction of diabetes done at high accuracy using support vector machines.

KEYWORDS: Early Detection, Machine Learning, SVM(Support Vector Machines), Accuracy.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a common chronic disease. Diabetes can be identified when blood glucose is higher than normal level, which is caused by high secretion of insulin and biological effects. Diabetes can cause various damage to our body and can disfunction tissues, kidneys, eyes and blood vessels. The identification of such chronic disease at the beginning period could help specialists around the globe in forestalling loss of human life.

Diabetes can be divided into two categories, type-1 and type-2 diabetes. Patients with type-1 diabetes are normally younger with an age less than 30 years old.

The clinical symptoms increase thirst and frequent urination.

This type of diabetes cannot be cleared by medications as it requires therapy. Type-2 diabetes occurs more commonly on middle-aged and old people, which can show hypertension, obesity and other diseases.

Being one of the main causes of mortality is diabetes mellitus. The current need is for early diabetes detection and diagnosis. A major categorization issue is the diagnosis of the diabetes disease and the interpretation of the diabetes data.

It is necessary to create a classifier that is accurate, practical, and cost-effective. A lot of human ideologies are provided by artificial intelligence and soft computing techniques, which are also used in human-related domains of application. These systems are useful for making diagnoses in medicine.

The main topic of this research report is "Diabetes Detection Using Support Vector Machines (SVM)," a sophisticated

machine learning technique that has become well-known for its efficiency in resolving challenging classification issues. SVM's capacity to manage high-dimensional data and spot subtle trends within datasets makes it especially well-suited for medical diagnosis applications, such as diabetes detection. However, with the remarkable growth of Machine Learning and advanced information processing techniques, we now have the tools to address this health crisis effectively. These cutting-edge techniques grant us the ability to predict the onset of polygenic illnesses such as diabetes with a level of precision and efficiency previously deemed unattainable. Additionally, the proactive forecasting of illnesses is the first crucial step toward providing timely intervention, potentiating the potential for a cure.

The accuracy of various different approaches employed for the diabetes categorization dataset ranged from 59% to 77.5%. SVMs have demonstrated impressive performance when using Computer Aided Diagnostic (CAD) systems to enhance diagnostic choices. Vapnik was the first to introduce the Support Vector Machine (SVM), a unique learning device that has lately been used in a number of financial applications, primarily in the field of time series prediction and classification.

SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

SVM Model Generation

SVMs are also employed because they can identify intricate associations in your data without requiring you to perform a lot of manual modifications. When working with smaller datasets that contain tens to hundreds of thousands of characteristics, it's an excellent choice. Because they can handle small, complex information better than other algorithms, they usually find more

accurate findings.

SVM is a group of related supervised learning techniques used in regression and classification diagnostics in medicine [1,16]. SVM maximizes the geometric margin while also minimizing the empirical classification error. Therefore, SVM stands for Maximum Margin Classifiers. The Structural Risk Minimization Principle, or assured risk boundaries in statistical learning theory, forms the foundation of SVM, a general algorithm. Using an implicit mapping of their inputs into high-dimensional feature spaces, known as the kernel technique, support vector machines (SVMs) may effectively execute non-linear classification. The classifier may be constructed without explicitly knowing the feature space thanks to the kernel trick. An SVM model is a mapping of the instances as points in space, so that the examples belong to distinct categories and are separated by as large a distance as feasible [1, 8]. An SVM, for instance, locates a hyperplane with the highest proportion of points from the same class on the same plane given a set of points that belong to either of the two classes. The optimal separating hyperplane (OSH) is a separating hyperplane that minimizes the possibility of misclassifying test dataset samples while optimizing the distance between the two parallel hyperplanes.

Given labeled training data as data points of the form $M = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$ Where $y_n = 1/-1$, a constant that denotes the class to which that point x_n belonged. The variable n denotes the number of

samples. Each x_n denotes a p -dimensional real vector.

The SVM classifier performs classification using an appropriate threshold value after first converting the input vectors into a decision value. The hyperplane is divided (or separated) in order to display the training data. This can be explained as follows:

$$\text{Mapping : } w^T \cdot x + b = 0$$

Where w is the weight of vector i.e., perpendicular to the hyperplane.

x is the feature vector of a data point

b is the bias term

$$\text{Minimize } \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 \text{ ensure for all } i,$$

$$y_i (w^T x_i + b) \geq 1$$

Where :

y_i is the class label of the datapoint.

The data points that are closest to the hyperplane are called support vectors, and it is these that establish the margin. When the support vectors are evenly spaced and properly categorized, the margin is maximized relative to the hyperplane.

Because SVMs seek to identify a hyperplane that optimizes the separation between classes, they are an extremely strong tool for binary classification. This approach also makes SVMs resistant to outliers and very effective in a wide range of real-world scenarios.

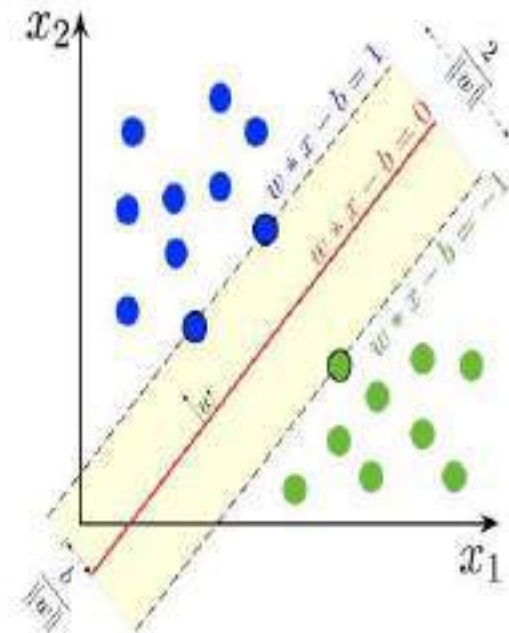


Fig.1. Maximum margin hyperplanes for SVM trained with samples from two classes

Existing System

Algorithms including k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), SVM, Decision trees, LR, Random forests, and Naïve Bayes are used to predict diabetes. The comparative analysis is performed using a standard diabetic dataset. A number of pregnancies, blood pressure, glucose, skin thickness, insulin, BMI, diabetes pedigree function, age, and outcome are among the attributes

that are used in the current dataset. Under the current system, only female patients who are at least 21 years old are diagnosed. Existing systems' efficacy varies, so before implementing them, it's critical to verify their accuracy using pertinent datasets, which adds to the implementation's time complexity.

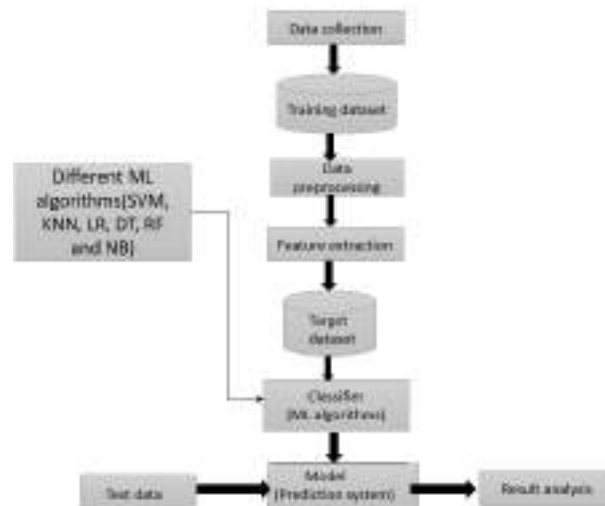


Fig.2.Existing System Architecture

Proposed System

We use a single algorithm in the proposed system, which lowers the time complexity. SVM (Support Vector Machine) is a machine learning technique used to predict diabetes. We are able to take into account patient data regardless of age or gender. The suggested system is an interactive application that

asks the user to enter data in order to generate a prediction.

The updated dataset under consideration includes the following attributes: gender, age, heart disease, hypertension, smoking history, BMI, hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) level, glucose level, and outcome. The proposed system takes into account patients who are younger than 21.

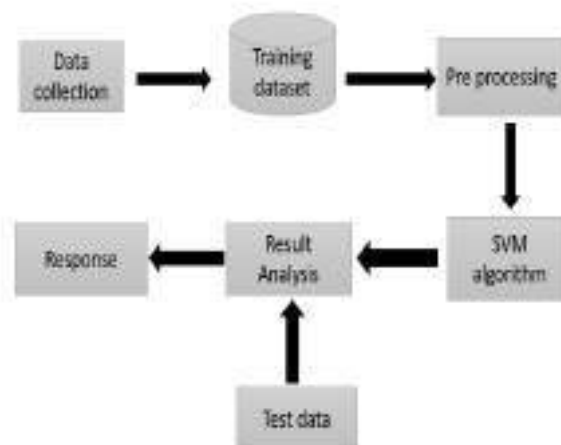


Fig.3.Proposed System Architecture

DISEASE CLASSIFICATION USING SVM

A. Experimental Setup

The diabetes dataset has led to the development of SVM models for classification. The Matlab R2010a is used to conduct the studies. The datasets are read straight out of Matlab and saved as MS Excel documents. The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve is used to assess the created models' diagnostic performance. Plotting the genuine positive rate (sensitivity) against the false positive rate for various cut-off values is how the ROC curve is made. A sensitivity/specificity pair that corresponds to a specific decision threshold is represented by each point on the ROC plot.

B. Diabetes Disease Dataset

The dataset for the suggested system includes both numerical and characteristic data. All patients can have the prediction made, regardless of their age or gender. The dataset, which has more than two lakh patient records, may be utilized for testing as well as training. "0" or "1" are the possible values for the binary target variable. "0" denotes a negative test result for diabetes, while "1" indicates a positive result. Maximum of cases are in class "0" while some of the cases are in class "1". By fine-tuning parameters, the relevance of the automatically selected collection of variables was assessed further by hand. The variables that performed the best in terms of discrimination were those that made the final cut.



Eight variables—numeric and characteristic—are present: (1)Gender, (2)an oral glucose tolerance test's plasma glucose concentration after two hours(HbA1c_level), and (3) Blood pressure diastolic (mm Hg),(4) Heart disease, (5)smoking history, (6)body mass index(BMI), (7)hypertension and (8)age

(years).Even when there are missing values in the data set, these can be handled by other processes.One of the characteristic variables is smoking history, which accepts inputs in the following three formats: never, no information, and current.

	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	smoking_history	hba1c_level	blood_glucose_level	diabetes
1	female	30.0	0	1	never	5.7	100	0
1	female	30.0	0	0	no info	7.0	100	0
2	Male	29.0	0	0	never	7.2	120	0
3	female	30.0	0	0	current	5.8	100	0
4	Male	29.0	1	1	current	7.4	100	0

C. Training and Test dataset evaluation

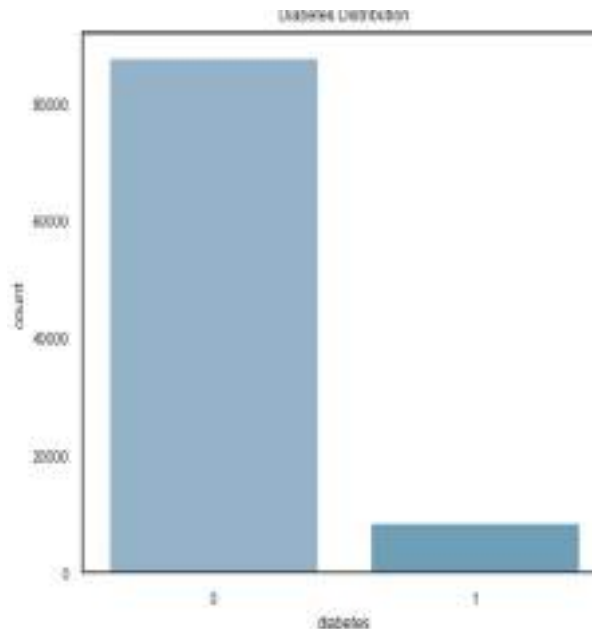
In the training data set, a 10-fold cross-validation was carried out to assess the SVM models' resilience. Ten equal-sized subgroups are initially created from the training data set. A model trained on all cases and an equal number of non-cases

randomly chosen from the remaining nine datasets was trained using each subset as a test data set. Ten iterations of this cross-validation procedure were conducted, with one test data set serving as each subset. Test data sets evaluate the models' performance.

RESULT ANALYSIS

When assessing the effectiveness of a classification model—like the one used to predict diabetes—a confusion matrix is a

useful tool. The confusion matrix in a binary classification problem such as this one (diabetic or non-diabetic) usually has four elements:



True Positives (TP): The quantity of diabetes patients who were accurately predicted.

True Negatives(TN):The quantity of appropriately predicted non-diabetic patients

False Positives (FP): The quantity of individuals who are not diabetic but are mistakenly diagnosed as such.

False Negatives (FN): The quantity of patients with diabetes who are mistakenly labeled as non-diabetic.

Table I

Data Set	Samples	Training Data	Testing Data	Attributes	No. Of Classes	Accuracy
Diabetes	1 lakh	80,000	20,000	8	2	96.5

$$\text{Accuracy} = (\text{TP} + \text{TN}) / (\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN})$$


```
# Create an instance of the SVM classifier
svm_model = SVC(kernel='rbf', random_state=42)

# Train the SVM model
svm_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

# Make predictions on the test data
y_pred = svm_model.predict(X_test_scaled)

# Calculate accuracy
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Accuracy:", round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred) * 100, 1))

Accuracy: 96.4
```

To comprehend your SVM model's decision boundary, create visualizations. This can assist you in understanding how the

model divides data points into various classes.

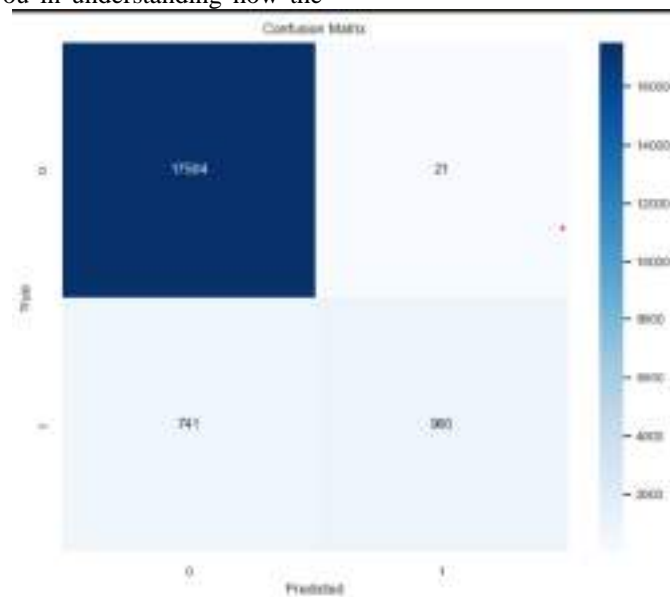


Fig Confusion Matrix

This project's experimental results show a remarkable degree of efficiency and accuracy, which is very promising. The ability of the SVM-based model to reliably predict diabetic risk levels has been demonstrated, and this can greatly enhance patient outcomes. Healthcare professionals can rely on the system as it reduces the possibility of false positives and false negatives with high accuracy.

CONCLUSION

In a time when technology and healthcare are increasingly combining, the creation of a diabetic risk level prediction system has shown promise for improving patient care and overall health. Diabetes is a worldwide health issue that has far-reaching effects. It frequently results in serious complications such as kidney disease, blindness, and heart failure. Patients have a significant time and financial burden because frequent trips to diagnostic centres become essential. The creation of this SVM-based diabetes risk prediction system is a major step in the direction of more efficient and proactive healthcare. One way to lessen the overall healthcare burden associated with

complications related to diabetes is to be able to provide patients with timely information and interventions. The project's success highlights machine learning's potential in the healthcare industry and the beneficial effects it can have on people's lives all over the world. The feature subset selection procedure can be used in the future to enhance the SVM classifier's performance.

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ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN ANGELES CITY: INSIGHTS, GAPS, AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra14785>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra14785

ABSTRACT

This research, conducted in Angeles City, Philippines, delves into the state of disaster and emergency preparedness among households. Employing a descriptive survey methodology, the study draws from influential scholars in the field to inform its approach. Focused on households with at least one member aged 18 or older, the study employs a well-structured questionnaire, combining multiple-choice and open-ended questions, to collect data on disaster risk awareness, hazard exposure, knowledge levels, and community-government relationships. The findings reveal a varied landscape of household preparedness within Angeles City. While most households enjoy basic amenities and reasonable living standards, disparities in preparedness levels exist. Participants exhibit a strong awareness of and concern for natural disasters but express the need for enhanced education and information sharing. A significant finding is the role of community engagement in effective disaster response and recovery. Moderate community involvement is associated with better access to government resources and programs, presenting opportunities for strategic investments to boost engagement. Additionally, the study uncovers a moderate positive correlation between household characteristics and preparedness levels, emphasizing the need for tailored policies for diverse demographic groups. The study recommends enhancing public education, information sharing, and crisis management skills within the community and advocates for fostering collaboration, trust, and confidence among residents to encourage active participation in disaster preparedness initiatives. It emphasizes the necessity of targeted policies aligned with household characteristics and community involvement. The methodology used provides valuable insights for understanding and improving disaster preparedness in Angeles City and highlights the need for ongoing research and intervention to enhance overall resilience.

KEYWORDS: Disaster Management, Disaster Resiliency, Household in Angeles City

I. INTRODUCTION

In regions susceptible to natural disasters and emergencies, disaster and emergency preparedness play a pivotal role, demanding households to recognize potential risks and proactively take measures [1]. Addressing responses at the household level is imperative for communities to foresee, manage, and recover from such occurrences. Disasters and emergencies, presenting unpredictable challenges, manifest in various forms worldwide, ranging from earthquakes, floods, and typhoons to fabricated crises like industrial accidents or public health emergencies. Angeles City, situated in the Philippines, is no stranger to these threats due to its geographical location and diverse risk factors. The capacity of households in Angeles City to prepare for, respond to, and rebound from disasters and emergencies is crucial. This is not only essential for ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents but also vital for enhancing the city's resilience in the face of adversity.

The substantial global cost of natural disasters, surpassing US\$300 billion annually, underscores their significant and adverse impact on communities, economies, and individuals [2]. Unnatural causes, such as terrorism, war, or crime, can exacerbate these consequences [3].

The Philippines, particularly its islands, experiences the impact of numerous natural disasters and violent acts of terrorism, leading to substantial loss of life and property. In response, the government initiated measures such as the Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (RA 9355) and the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Law (RA 10121), empowering local governments to formulate their disaster plans [3].

In Angeles City, initiatives have been undertaken, including the establishment of an Early Warning System, formation of responder networks, and public awareness campaigns. Despite progress, challenges persist, encompassing limitations in



resources, coordination issues among government agencies, and a lack of awareness among citizens [3].

To implement comprehensive emergency preparedness plans, increased resources, both financial and educational, are imperative. Effective coordination among government agencies is critical to prevent miscommunication and inefficiencies. Furthermore, enhancing citizens' knowledge is essential, as they need to grasp the significance of preparedness and undergo adequate training [3].

Recent natural disasters in the Philippines, such as typhoons, floods, and earthquakes, have underscored the importance of robust emergency preparedness. Angeles City has experienced significant damage, such as during Typhoon Pablo in 2012, resulting in over 1,000 deaths and \$11 billion in damages. However, further research on household-level preparedness in Angeles City is necessary.

This study aimed to comprehend the disaster preparedness strategies of households in Angeles City, evaluating their perceptions, knowledge, and readiness for emergencies. Its objective was to pinpoint the essential components required for effective preparedness and identify gaps in existing systems. The study provided insights and recommendations to enhance the city's emergency preparedness and response strategies.

A. Scope and Delimitations

This research concentrated on evaluating the disaster and emergency preparedness of households in Angeles City, Philippines, specifically focusing on their readiness for natural events like earthquakes and typhoons. The study delved into households' understanding of disaster preparedness protocols and the availability of vital resources such as emergency kits, medical supplies, and communication systems. It was restricted to households within Angeles City and did not encompass residences in other cities or regions. The research deliberately excluded the examination of disaster readiness within corporations, organizations, or other institutions. The findings were based on self-reported data, with due consideration given to potential limitations in accuracy inherent in such an approach. Acknowledging time and resource constraints, the study did not undertake an extensive investigation into the disaster preparedness plans and protocols of the local government.

B. Significance of the Study

The importance of this study, which concentrated on evaluating the disaster and emergency preparedness of households in Angeles City, cannot be overstated. In an era marked by escalating exposure to natural disasters, establishing adequate preparations is crucial to safeguard and assist the city's residents during such events. The study had the objective of identifying the prevailing level of preparedness among households and offering insights to enhance their readiness.

Recognizing the existing levels of disaster preparedness is fundamental for authorities in Angeles City to plan and manage their response effectively. The data gathered assisted in pinpointing vulnerabilities, allocating resources, and devising educational campaigns to enlighten citizens about potential risks and augment their preparedness.

The findings of the study played a crucial role in shaping comprehensive citywide emergency management plans. Equipped with information about household preparedness, authorities were able to formulate strategies to safeguard vulnerable households and provide necessary assistance post-disaster. Improved preparedness was equally essential for minimizing the economic impact, enabling accurate estimation of recovery costs, and ensuring efficient allocation of resources to promptly restore the city.

The study offered invaluable insights into the citizens' needs, enabling targeted assistance such as emergency shelter, food, and medical care based on current preparedness levels. It served as an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of existing emergency management programs, identifying gaps and paving the way for strategies to enhance Angeles City's overall preparedness for disasters.

This study was paramount in ensuring Angeles City's preparedness for disasters. By providing crucial information about households' current preparedness levels, authorities were able to develop strategic initiatives to protect residents and mitigate the economic impact of disasters.

The research held significant implications for the city's disaster and emergency management authorities, policymakers, community leaders, and residents. By offering a comprehensive assessment of the disaster and emergency preparedness of households, the findings enabled a more informed and targeted approach to disaster risk reduction and resilience-building efforts. This approach led to the development of tailored programs and policies, enhancing the city's overall preparedness and response to emergencies and ultimately reducing the impact and human suffering associated with disasters.

The research focused on households within Angeles City and their disaster and emergency preparedness. It involved surveys, interviews, and data analysis to gain insights into various aspects of preparedness, including risk awareness, planning, resource availability, and community engagement. The aim was to provide a detailed and current assessment of the state of household preparedness in Angeles City.

C. Theoretical Framework

The information provided delved into the utilization of Disaster Theory Management as a conceptual framework for comprehending the origins, consequences, and methodologies



associated with managing catastrophes. In employing this framework within the study of disaster risk management, researchers aimed to gain insights into the causes and effects of disasters. This knowledge facilitated the identification of strategies to diminish risk and enhance resilience in vulnerable communities.

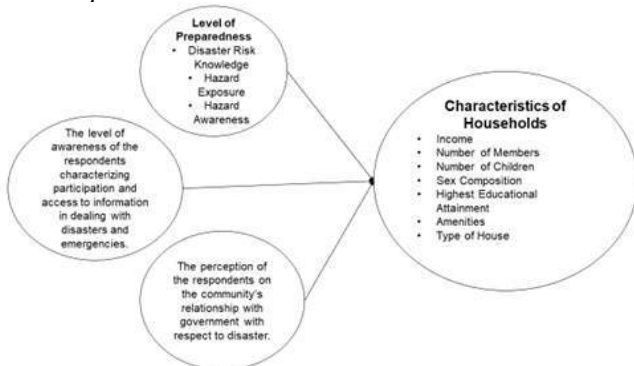
A pivotal focus of disaster theory management was on minimizing risks. The study explored factors that rendered communities more susceptible to disasters, such as social and economic disparities, environmental degradation, and insufficient infrastructure. Various strategies like hazard mapping, land use planning, and community-based disaster risk reduction were pinpointed as methods to decrease risk and bolster resilience.

Disaster theory management underscored the vital role of effective decision-making and communication in catastrophe management. The study highlighted essential communication and decision-making components, encompassing clear delineation of roles and responsibilities, streamlined coordination, and active community participation. The objective was to pinpoint strategies that could enhance disaster management and alleviate the impact of disasters on affected communities.

Managing disasters emphasized the importance of understanding the social and cultural contexts in which disasters unfolded. The research sought to formulate disaster management approaches that were culturally appropriate and effective. This involved investigating how social and cultural factors influenced people's experiences during catastrophic events.

Disaster theory management presented a comprehensive framework for comprehending the multifaceted aspects of catastrophe management. Its application to the study of disaster risk reduction led to a deeper understanding of effective disaster management components. This understanding, in turn, enabled the identification of strategies to diminish risks and cultivate resilience within vulnerable communities.

D. Conceptual Framework



The conceptual framework employed for analyzing household characteristics in Angeles City encompassed several essential factors vital for understanding household dynamics. These factors, including income, family size, number of children, gender composition, educational attainment, amenities, and housing type, collectively provided a detailed overview of household composition and the accessibility of resources [4]. This comprehensive analysis shed light on the diverse makeup of households and their available resources.

In evaluating disaster preparedness in Angeles City, frameworks related to disaster risk knowledge, hazard exposure, and awareness of hazards played a pivotal role [5]. These frameworks utilized a combination of surveys, interviews, and hazard maps to assess individuals' knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, exposure levels, and awareness. The analysis of the collected data provided valuable insights that informed effective disaster preparedness strategies and mitigation plans.

The conceptual framework introduced by Song, Croucher, and Nga (2020) focused on participation and information access during disasters [6]. This framework included dimensions of awareness and response, where awareness was categorized into ignorance, comprehension, and acceptance. The level of response was directly linked to the level of awareness, and the effectiveness of the response was influenced by access to relevant information.

Regarding respondents' perceptions of their relationship with the government post-disaster, another framework involved three key components[7]: the government's recognition of community power and responsibility, understanding of community disaster vulnerability, and trust in the government's coordination efforts. This framework underscored the significance of community involvement, awareness of vulnerability, and trust in government initiatives for a coordinated and effective disaster response.

These conceptual frameworks, when considered collectively, contributed to a nuanced understanding of household characteristics, disaster preparedness, individual responses to disasters, and the dynamics between communities and the government in the aftermath of catastrophic events.

E. Research Objectives

General Objective:

The primary objective of this research was to conduct a thorough evaluation of disaster and emergency preparedness within households in Angeles City. The study concentrated on a range of variables, including income, family structure, educational background, available amenities, and awareness of hazards. The research aimed to gauge the extent of preparedness, awareness, and residents' perceptions regarding disaster management. It also sought to investigate possible



connections between household attributes and levels of preparedness. Through a comprehensive analysis encompassing multiple dimensions, the study aimed to offer valuable insights into the prevailing disaster resilience within households in Angeles City. These insights were crucial for generating well-informed policy recommendations and strengthening community-driven disaster preparedness initiatives.

Specific Objectives:

1. To assess and describe the characteristics of households in Angeles City by examining the following variables:
 - a. Income
 - b. Number of members
 - c. Number of children
 - d. Sex composition
 - e. Highest educational attainment
 - f. Amenities
 - g. Type of house
2. To evaluate the level of preparedness of households in Angeles City regarding disaster and emergency preparedness, focusing on the following aspects:
 - a. Disaster risk knowledge
 - b. Hazard exposure
 - c. Hazard awareness
3. To gauge the level of awareness among respondents regarding their participation in and access to information related to disaster and emergency management in Angeles City
4. To determine the level of awareness among respondents regarding the various types of hazards that may affect Angeles City.
5. To explore the perception of respondents regarding the relationship between the community and the government concerning disaster management in Angeles City.
6. To examine and analyze whether there is a significant relationship between the level of preparedness of households in disaster and emergency preparedness and the characteristics of households in Angeles City.

II. METHODS

In the course of conducting an extensive study on disaster preparedness in Angeles City, employing a strategic approach to sampling was imperative. A stratified random sampling method *F*. was utilized to ensure diversity across socio-economic backgrounds and geographical locations. The objective was to attain a sample size of at least 500 households to guarantee statistical significance. The survey utilized a meticulously structured questionnaire featuring closed-ended and Likert-scale questions, covering a spectrum of areas such as demographic information, disaster awareness, emergency preparedness measures, risk perception, information sources, and community engagement.

Angeles City, being a bustling and expanding urban center, faced a multitude of disaster and emergency risks. Its vulnerability was heightened due to its location in a typhoon-prone region, close proximity to the Mount Pinatubo volcano, and susceptibility to flooding caused by its topographical features. The city's rapid urbanization and demographic diversity further exacerbated these risks. Recognizing households as fundamental units within the community, their role in disaster and emergency preparedness was pivotal. The capacity of individual households to anticipate, plan for, and respond to various threats significantly influenced the overall resilience of the city. Hence, understanding the state of disaster and emergency preparedness among households in Angeles City became paramount.

Prior to full-scale implementation, a pilot testing phase was essential. A small group of households was involved to identify and rectify any ambiguities or issues in the questionnaire. The data collection phase employed a combination of online and face-to-face survey methods. Trained surveyors ensured uniformity in procedures, and the potential use of GIS mapping aided in understanding spatial patterns.

For data analysis, statistical software was utilized, encompassing descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis. The study focused on exploring relationships between variables, such as socio-economic status and preparedness levels. Ethical considerations were prioritized, emphasizing respondent anonymity, confidentiality, informed consent, and adherence to ethical guidelines set by institutional review boards.

To validate and contextualize the results, a comparison was made with existing literature on disaster preparedness. The findings were synthesized in a comprehensive report, complemented by visual representations of data. Dissemination of results occurred through academic publications, community workshops, and presentations to relevant stakeholders. The study culminated in a feedback and iteration phase, incorporating input from experts and stakeholders to refine the methodology and address any limitations encountered.

Sampling Scheme

The study focused on the households residing in Angeles City, which were selected using a random sampling method, resulting in a total of 380 participants. These participants represented the residents of Angeles City, which had a population of 411,634 according to the 2015 Census [8]. The sample size of 380 residents was determined using the Raosoft sample size calculator, considering a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. The recruitment of participants was carried out through random sampling to ensure a diverse representation from the city's population.



Stratified convenience sampling approach was employed [9]. Specifically, a convenience sampling scheme was adopted, focusing on households from specific areas within Angeles City. Various data collection methods, such as structured J. questionnaires or semi-structured interviews, were utilized. The study emphasized the importance of considering demographic factors, including socio-economic levels, gender, age, and other relevant variables, in determining the sample size [9]. Additionally, the research suggested the potential use of a simple random sampling technique, involving the random selection of households from the entire population.

G. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

The study aims to encompass households in Angeles City that have a documented history of prior disaster or emergency encounters, have taken proactive preparedness measures, and express a willingness to engage in the study."

Exclusion Criteria

The exclusion criteria have been thoughtfully designed to create a focused and meaningful study by limiting participation to residents of Angeles City, those with direct experience of disasters, and those who willingly consent to be part of the research process. These criteria aim to enhance the study's internal validity and contribute valuable insights to the understanding of disaster experiences within the specified community.

H. Research Instruments

The objective of this research was to evaluate preparedness for emergencies and disasters. To achieve this, a survey questionnaire was developed, encompassing various aspects such as household readiness, knowledge, accessibility to resources, and actual preparedness behaviors. The questionnaire included a mix of closed-ended and open-ended items, employing a Likert scale for response options, ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree" [10]. The survey instrument was adapted from the survey guide of the School of Public Health and the Red Cross, specifically designed to assess household preparedness during emergencies and disasters.

I. Data Gathering Procedure

In Angeles City, a survey was carried out to evaluate households' preparedness for emergencies and disasters. The study employed a questionnaire comprising both closed-ended and open-ended questions, aiming to assess respondents' readiness for different calamities. Homes were randomly selected from the city's seven urban barangays to participate in the survey. Language flexibility was maintained, allowing respondents to choose between English and Filipino based on their preference. Trained enumerators, well-acquainted with the local context, conducted the in-person surveys to guarantee the accuracy of the gathered data. Prior to the main survey, a pre-

test was conducted to validate the effectiveness of the questionnaire [11].

Data Analysis/Statistical Treatment of Data

The Pearson Moment Correlation, a metric used to measure the linear correlation between two variables, was employed in this research, with values ranging from -1 to +1. A score of -1 indicated a perfect negative correlation, 0 denoted no correlation, and +1 signified a perfect positive correlation [12]. This coefficient was utilized to gauge the strength and direction of the linear relationship between variables, assuming linearity and a normal distribution of data [13]. A positive correlation indicated simultaneous increases or decreases in both variables, whereas a negative correlation involved one variable increasing as the other decreased.

In a prior study [14], Pearson's moment correlation coefficient (PMCC) was utilized to evaluate the significance of variables contributing to overall household characteristics. The research revealed that mean monthly household income exhibited the most substantial correlation with household characteristics, explaining 32.7% of the variance.

Concerning disaster preparedness, experts [15] recommended using Pearson moment correlation to analyze the interrelations between different attributes. This method facilitated effective data collection and interpretation, aiding the understanding of household preparedness. Similarly, Gonzalez-Rivera (2015) [16] emphasized the use of Pearson moment correlation to measure the strength of linear relationships, especially when studying awareness levels.

Veech (2011)[17] proposed the application of Pearson moment correlation to assess the relationship between the number of emergency supplies owned by households and their preparedness levels. A positive correlation indicated that as one variable increased, so did the other, while a negative correlation implied an inverse relationship. Researchers used the Pearson correlation coefficient to determine the strength and direction of this relationship [17].

In this study, a scale with a range of values was employed to measure levels of agreement or disagreement. This scale consisted of four intervals, each associated with a verbal description. "Strongly Disagreed" was represented by the numerical value of 1, indicating strong opposition or disagreement with a statement. The interval for this category spanned from 1.00 to 0.99. "Disagreed" was assigned a numerical value of 2, indicating general disagreement with a statement, with its interval from 1.99 to 2.00. "Agreed" was represented by the value 3, signifying agreement with a statement, and its interval spanned from 2.99 to 3.00. Lastly, "Strongly Agreed" corresponded to the numerical value of 4, indicating strong support or agreement with a statement, with its



interval ranging from 3.00 to 4.00. This scale allowed for a nuanced assessment of opinions and attitudes in the past research.

K. Ethical Considerations

The Disaster and Emergency Preparedness study conducted in Angeles City, upholding ethical integrity was of paramount importance, as highlighted in the literature. Firstly, showing utmost respect for the participants was emphasized, necessitating a profound understanding of cultural norms and practices. This understanding ensured that individuals were treated with courtesy and dignity throughout the study, thereby honoring their cultural context [18]. Additionally, the confidentiality of the information gathered was stressed, ensuring that participants' data was utilized solely for the purposes of the study and kept secure.

Creating a secure research environment was crucial to protect participants from any potential risks or harm, with a primary focus on ensuring their safety. The researcher's responsibility extended to identifying and mitigating any associated risks or dangers that participants might face, thus prioritizing their well-being during the research process [19].

Transparency and openness were underlined as fundamental ethical principles in research. This involved providing comprehensive information to participants, ensuring they fully understood their rights and responsibilities within the study context [20]. The researcher was obligated to transparently outline the research methods employed and adhere rigorously to ethical standards throughout the processes of data collection and analysis.

Responsible dissemination of research findings was strongly emphasized. It was essential that the results were shared widely and used ethically, with careful consideration given to potential implications. Ethical dissemination ensured that the findings were used responsibly, avoiding any harm or misinterpretation in the broader context [21].

III. RESULTS

The following table presents a comprehensive overview of diverse household characteristics, offering valuable insights into the perceptions and conditions within the community. The mean scores, which ranged from 2.51 to 3.52, provided a nuanced understanding of these characteristics. The initial indicator revealed a strong consensus (3.48) among participants that their households typically comprised three or more family members. In contrast, the presence of young children (0-4 years) received a slightly lower agreement score (2.73), indicating a less uniform response among the participants. Conversely, there was a more robust agreement (3.08) concerning the presence of children between 5 and 17 years, suggesting a shared understanding of households with school-aged children.

The table also examined the educational levels within households. Participants strongly concurred (3.20) that at least one family member had attained a college-level education or higher. However, there was a lower level of agreement (2.59) regarding the lowest education level being below primary, indicating a potential area of concern that warranted further attention.

The study assessed household amenities. A substantial consensus (3.52) was observed concerning access to basic amenities such as electricity, piped water, or a bathroom. Additionally, most respondents expressed agreement (3.34) that there were sufficient rooms in their homes for all family members, excluding the bathroom, reflecting a positive living situation within the community.

Table 1: Household Characteristics and Perceptions in Angeles City

Table with 5 columns: Indicator in Household Characteristics, Mean, Verbal Interpretation, Std. Deviation, Variance. Rows include indicators like 'My household has 3 or more members of the family', 'There are children between 0 and 4 years of age in my household', etc.

Ownership and risk factors were essential considerations within the study. A significant majority strongly concurred (3.24) that they either owned their homes, had rental agreements, or utilized other housing arrangements. However, a noteworthy concern (2.51) arose regarding the risks associated with their houses due to location or construction type, indicating potential vulnerabilities within the community.

The average mean score of 30.66, interpreted as a strong agreement, highlighted the generally positive sentiment regarding household characteristics. The standard deviations and variance figures reflected the extent of variation in responses for each indicator, indicating diverse perspectives within the community.

This data presented a comprehensive overview of household characteristics, forming a valuable foundation for targeted interventions. Areas of concern, such as the education level of family members and the perceived risks associated with housing, emerged as focal points for policy development and community initiatives. Understanding these aspects proved crucial for policymakers, enabling them to address specific challenges within the community and enhance overall well-being.



The results from Table 2 indicated the disaster risk knowledge of the respondents, providing key insights into disaster risk awareness and preparedness within the community. The presented data encompassed various indicators of disaster risk knowledge. Mean scores, ranging from 3.20 to 3.55, portrayed a generally optimistic outlook regarding disaster preparedness among the participants. They strongly agreed that being prepared was essential for families during emergencies, and they believed their families were capable of handling such situations. The standard deviations, ranging from 0.59 to 0.67, indicated a moderate level of variation in responses, showcasing a relatively consistent perception among the respondents. The verbal interpretations added context, confirming a unanimous belief within the community about the importance of preparedness. Moreover, variance values, ranging from 0.34 to 0.45, revealed the extent of deviation from the mean, indicating dispersion in responses for each indicator. With an overall average mean of 3.12, the data reflected a collective positive attitude toward disaster preparedness within the community. The assumed significance level of 1.96 underscored the statistical reliability of these findings, indicating a strong confidence level in the data. This information proved vital for disaster management authorities, providing them with insights into the community's preparedness status and allowing them to customize interventions effectively, thereby enhancing overall resilience.

Table 2: Community Attitudes and Preparedness Regarding Disaster Risk Knowledge

Table with 5 columns: Indicators for Disaster Risk Knowledge, Mean, Verbal Interpretation, Std. Deviation, Variance. Rows include statements like 'Being prepared helps your family in a disaster or emergency' and 'My family is prepared to handle a disaster or emergency'.

Table 3 provides a comprehensive overview of household preparedness and awareness among respondents concerning various disaster scenarios. The mean scores, ranging from 3.06 to 3.51, indicated a strong consensus across the surveyed aspects. Respondents demonstrated significant concerns about a variety of disasters, including generic disasters (3.46), flooding (3.26), earthquakes (3.49), unexpected fires (3.51), and storms with raging winds (3.44). This highlighted a high level of awareness and apprehension regarding potential disasters in their area.

The data indicated a proactive approach to disaster preparedness within the community. Participants strongly concurred (3.49) that being prepared was essential for their families during emergencies and disasters. Similarly, they expressed confidence in their family's ability to handle disasters, as reflected by the strong agreement score of 3.32. Additionally, respondents

reported engaging in discussions and planning related to disaster preparedness (3.27), showcasing an active effort to address potential challenges.

The data also revealed a comparative analysis. Respondents consistently expressed confidence in their family's ability to handle disasters, indicating that their preparedness status had remained stable over the past year (3.20). This reflective perspective proved valuable for understanding the long-term trends in disaster preparedness efforts within the community.

Table 3: Community Consensus on Household Preparedness and Disaster Awareness

Table with 5 columns: Indicators for Household Preparedness and Awareness, Mean, Verbal Interpretation, Std. Deviation, Variance. Rows include statements like 'Disasters concern us', 'Flooding concerns us', 'Earthquake concerns us', and 'Our community will experience a natural disaster within the next 7 years'.

The community's collective awareness extends beyond individual households. The majority of respondents indicated the presence of an early warning system (3.21) and a disaster response or emergency plan within their community (3.23). These results highlighted a broader community-level approach to preparedness, emphasizing a shared responsibility towards disaster resilience.

The standard deviations and variance values associated with each indicator provided insights into response consistency. The relatively low standard deviations (ranging from 0.55 to 0.76) and corresponding variance values indicated a moderate level of agreement among respondents, suggesting a cohesive understanding of the discussed topics within the community.

The data presented a positive portrayal of the community's disaster awareness and preparedness initiatives. The high mean scores and consistent verbal interpretations implied a strong consensus on the significance of preparedness and an active



approach in addressing potential disasters. This robust awareness, in conjunction with community-level planning and early warning systems, positioned the community effectively in anticipation of challenges, indicating a collective dedication to disaster resilience.

The results presented in Table 4 outline key indicators related to the respondents' perceptions of hazard exposure. Mean scores, ranging from 3.04 to 3.28, indicated a strong consensus among the surveyed individuals concerning various aspects of hazard exposure. Participants overwhelmingly agreed that disasters were becoming increasingly common (3.28) and that their community had been affected by a disaster or emergency within the past 5 years (3.04). Moreover, respondents expressed a high level of awareness that different types of disasters and emergencies had impacted their community (3.22). These responses highlighted a heightened awareness of their area's vulnerability to various hazards.

The data also explored personal perceptions and actions regarding hazard exposure. Participants generally felt well-informed about disaster hazards in their area (3.22) and expressed confidence in the safety measures they had taken to protect themselves from these hazards (3.27). These findings suggested a proactive approach among respondents, reflecting a combination of awareness and preparedness in response to potential hazards.

The average mean score of 16.03, interpreted as a strong agreement, emphasized the consensus among respondents regarding hazard exposure. The standard deviations and variance figures, ranging from 0.61 to 0.75 and 0.38 to 0.56 respectively, indicated a moderate level of variation in responses. This suggested a relatively consistent understanding of hazard exposure within the surveyed community.

Table 4: Community Perceptions and Preparedness Regarding Hazard Exposure

Indicators for Hazard Exposure	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
Disasters are becoming increasingly common.	3.28	Strongly Agree	0.60	0.42
In the past 5 years, my community was affected by a disaster or emergency.	3.04	Strongly Agree	0.68	0.47
Different types of disasters and emergencies struck the community.	3.22	Strongly Agree	0.75	0.56
Are you generally informed about disaster hazards in your area.	3.22	Strongly Agree	0.63	0.39
Are you confident in the safety measures you have taken to protect yourself from disaster hazards.	3.27	Strongly Agree	0.61	0.38
AVERAGE	16.03		1.32	1.72

The table illustrates a community that was acutely cognizant of the rising occurrence of disasters and had firsthand experience with emergency impacts. Furthermore, respondents were not only knowledgeable about the hazards in their area but also had confidence in the safety measures they had implemented. This amalgamation of awareness, practical experience, and confidence highlighted the community's resilience and preparedness endeavors in anticipation of potential hazards.

These findings held significant value for disaster management authorities, empowering them to customize their awareness campaigns and preparedness initiatives to further bolster the community's resilience.

Table 5 provides insights into the respondents' perceptions of governance, shedding light on the relationship between the community and local government concerning disaster management. The mean scores, ranging from 3.0833 to 3.4141, indicate a general consensus among the respondents, showcasing a positive view of the governance-related indicators. The participants strongly agreed that community members actively participated in planning and coordinating with local government entities (3.0833). This active involvement indicated a collaborative approach, revealing a sense of community engagement and partnership in disaster-related initiatives.

Moreover, respondents acknowledged the government's proactive role in their community's disaster resilience efforts. A significant portion strongly agreed that their government was engaged in projects or activities aimed at reducing risk and vulnerability concerning disasters (3.2578). Additionally, participants indicated that their community had access to government resources and programs designed for disaster response and recovery (3.2813). These responses showcased a perception of governmental support and an awareness of the resources available to the community in times of need.

The data also emphasized the community's confidence in the government's ability to respond and provide assistance in the event of a disaster (3.4141). This confidence highlighted a trust in the government's capacity to manage and mitigate the impact of disasters, fostering a positive outlook among the respondents.

The average mean score of 13.0365, interpreted as a strong agreement, reinforced the overall positive sentiment regarding governance-related aspects. The standard deviations and variance values, ranging from 0.60346 to 0.72863 and 0.364 to 0.531 respectively, indicated a moderate level of variation in responses. This implied a relatively consistent perception of governance-related factors within the surveyed community.

Table 5: Governance in handling disaster management

Indicators for Governance	Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Std. Deviation	Variance
Our community members are involved in planning or coordinating with the local government.	3.0833	Strongly Agree	0.7064	0.50
In the past year, the government is involved in any projects or activities related to reducing risk or vulnerability in the event of a disaster.	3.2578	Strongly Agree	0.6046	0.364
Our community access government resources and programs for disaster response and recovery.	3.2813	Strongly Agree	0.6333	0.40
In the event of a disaster, we have confidence in responding and providing assistance.	3.4141	Strongly Agree	0.6061	0.364
AVERAGE	13.0365		2.5811	1.5894

The data illustrates a community characterized by robust collaboration and trust in the local government's disaster management endeavors. The active participation of community



members, combined with the government's proactive initiatives and readily available resources, creates a positive atmosphere of cooperation and preparedness. These findings hold crucial significance for policymakers, underscoring the need to sustain and enhance community-government partnerships in disaster management initiatives. This approach ultimately contributes to bolstering the overall resilience of the community.

Table 6 displays the statistical correlations between household characteristics (HC) and the level of preparedness (LP) among the respondents. The Pearson correlation coefficient, utilized to gauge the strength and direction of a linear relationship between variables, stands at 0.584 for both HC and LP. This value signifies a moderately positive correlation between household characteristics and the level of preparedness. A positive correlation implies that as household characteristics change, the level of preparedness also changes positively, suggesting that specific household traits might be associated with higher preparedness levels among the respondents.

The significance values (Sig. 2-tailed) for both correlations are 0.076. In statistical terms, this denotes a p-value of 0.076, slightly above the commonly employed significance threshold of 0.05. Although not statistically significant at the 0.05 level, the p-value of 0.076 approaches the threshold, hinting at a potential significance trend. This suggests the presence of a meaningful relationship between household characteristics and the level of preparedness, even though this relationship does not meet the conventional standard for statistical significance.

The sample sizes for both HC and LP are 10 and 15, respectively. It is essential to note that a larger sample size generally enhances statistical power, indicating the study's ability to detect a genuine effect when it exists. In this context, the larger sample size for LP might contribute to a slightly higher confidence level in the correlation findings related to preparedness.

Table 6: Correlation between Household Characteristics and Level of Preparedness among Respondents.

		Household Characteristics	Level of Preparedness
HC	Pearson Correlation	.584	.584
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.076	.076
	N	10	10
LP	Pearson Correlation	.584	.584
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.076	.076
	N	15	15

The presented table demonstrates a moderate positive correlation between household characteristics and the level of preparedness among the respondents. While this relationship did not reach statistical significance at the common threshold of 0.05, the closeness of the p-value to the threshold indicates the necessity for additional investigation. A larger sample size would be imperative to establish a more definitive understanding of the relationship between these variables.

IV. DISCUSSIONS

The sample population in Angeles City demonstrates positive indicators in income, education, amenities, and housing type. The majority of respondents have children, with a focus on younger age groups (0-4 years and 5-17 years). Families comprise both males and females, and education levels range from college and above to below primary level. Access to basic amenities is widespread, indicating reasonable living standards.

The findings from the sample population in Angeles City reveal a community with positive indicators in income, education, amenities, and housing types. These favorable economic conditions suggest a relatively higher standard of living, potentially leading to improved overall well-being, including better access to healthcare and a higher quality of life.

The diversity in educational attainment, spanning from college and above to below primary level, highlights the need for a broad range of educational services and may affect employment opportunities and personal development within the community. The presence of families with children, especially in younger age groups (0-4 years and 5-17 years), signals a requirement for childcare services, educational facilities, and family-focused programs, which could inform local government policies and community support initiatives.

The inclusion of both males and females in surveyed families is essential for understanding gender dynamics within the community, potentially influencing policies related to gender equality and family roles. Widespread access to basic amenities signifies reasonable living standards, which could lead to overall improved health and well-being and influence the demand for higher-level services and infrastructure development.

Details about housing types could guide urban planning and development efforts to meet specific infrastructure and service needs. The positive indicators also present an opportunity for local authorities and organizations to focus on community programs aimed at further enhancing education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, using the data to allocate resources and tailor program development accordingly.

The demographic composition of the population, particularly the presence of children, may influence the provision of social services, and local authorities might need to adapt services to cater to the needs of different age groups. This wealth of information can guide policymakers, local authorities, and community organizations in making informed decisions to enhance the overall well-being and sustainable development of Angeles City.

An aggregate analysis of various research studies conducted in Angeles City, Philippines, reveals a positive socio-economic landscape. According to the [22] study on income and



expenditure patterns, households in Pampanga, encompassing Angeles City, boasted an average annual income surpassing the national average.

A 2019 research article in the Journal of Sustainable Tourism found that a majority of residents in Angeles City held at least a high school education, with a significant portion possessing college degrees, indicating favorable educational indicators.

(The University of the Philippines' 2017)[23] study on housing situations in Angeles City reported that a noteworthy percentage of households enjoyed concrete homes with basic amenities, reflecting positive housing indicators and reasonable living standards.

(Demographic insights from the 2017)[24] National Demographic and Health Survey indicated that the majority of women in Angeles City, particularly those in age brackets 0-4 and 5-17 years, had children, aligning with the notion that the sample population consists largely of families with children.

(The Department of Education in 2019)[25] and the Philippine Review of Economics in 2016, affirmed a diverse range of education levels and widespread accessibility to basic amenities in the area, further substantiating the positive socio-economic profile of Angeles City.

Respondents generally express optimism about their family's preparedness for disasters, with an average score of 16.56. However, there is substantial variation in opinions, evidenced by a standard deviation of 3.12. To comprehend why some families feel more or less prepared than the average, exploration of discrepancies is recommended.

Participants generally harbor concerns about natural disasters, giving an average rating of 3.46 on a scale of 1-5. While there is consensus regarding the importance of natural disaster risks, additional awareness-raising efforts are advised.

Survey respondents hold mixed views on their confidence and ability to respond to disasters, with a mean suggesting an average level of confidence. There is notable variation in responses, signifying differing levels of preparedness among participants.

Further research is necessary to accurately gauge preparedness levels and sentiments. The survey findings highlight diverse views among respondents regarding their confidence and ability to respond to disasters, with an average mean indicating moderate preparedness.

The observed variation suggests a lack of uniform perception, potentially influenced by differences in experiences, awareness, and resource access, emphasizing the need for tailored disaster

preparedness initiatives. While the average confidence level implies moderate overall preparedness, uncertainties arise regarding its alignment with actual readiness across all respondents, prompting a deeper exploration into influencing factors.

Notable response variations also point to the existence of subgroups with distinct levels of preparedness, emphasizing the importance of understanding these subgroups for targeted interventions. The complexity of disaster preparedness perceptions suggests a need for nuanced and customized approaches in future interventions, with additional qualitative research deemed essential to uncover the underlying factors influencing participants' views and preparedness levels.

Several studies and reports underscore the variability in community preparedness for natural disasters. In a study published in [26], respondents exhibited mixed views on their confidence and ability to respond to disasters, with varying levels of preparedness among participants indicating notable response diversity.

A research article in the [27] found an average mean level of confidence in responding to disasters among residents in a specific region, highlighting differing levels of preparedness and suggesting considerable variation in responses.

(The World Risk Report 2019)[28], published by the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, emphasizes the global importance of understanding public confidence and preparedness in disaster response. The report underscores the need for tailored interventions, recognizing the variation in responses among communities worldwide. These findings collectively highlight the complexity of disaster preparedness perceptions and advocate for customized strategies to address the diverse needs of different populations.

The community's involvement in governance remains moderately consistent across various indicators, attributed to government resources, program accessibility, and community confidence. To enhance community involvement in governance, governments should concentrate on improving resource availability and access.

The study reveals a moderately consistent level of community involvement in governance across various indicators, attributed to factors such as government resources, program accessibility, and community confidence. This positive trend suggests a foundation of active participation in governance processes. To further enhance community involvement, sustained efforts should focus on improving resource availability, ensuring communities have access to necessary tools and support for active participation. Program accessibility should be enhanced



through transparent, understandable, and inclusive government initiatives, involving improved communication channels, educational resources, and fostering an environment that encourages diverse community voices.

The study underscores the critical role of community confidence in fostering participation, emphasizing the need for governments to prioritize building and maintaining trust through transparent communication, accountability mechanisms, and responsive governance practices. In conclusion, governments can strengthen community involvement by concentrating on improving resource availability, program accessibility, and fostering community confidence, contributing to a more participatory and inclusive governance model for effective and responsive decision-making.

A moderate positive correlation implies a relationship between household characteristics and preparedness. However, the correlation is not statistically significant, necessitating further research with a larger sample size or in a more specific context. Policymakers should consider household characteristics when crafting emergency preparedness policies and explore the implications of financial and other characteristics on preparedness.

The identified moderate positive correlation between household characteristics and preparedness implies a potential relationship, but caution is warranted as the correlation lacks statistical significance. Further research with a larger sample size or in specific contexts is needed for a more robust understanding. Policymakers are advised to consider the potential influence of household characteristics on emergency preparedness, exploring implications of financial and other factors.

Despite the current correlation's lack of statistical significance, policymakers can tailor interventions, such as outreach programs and resource allocation strategies, to address the unique needs of different household profiles. This commitment to evidence-based policymaking is reinforced by the call for additional research to ensure emergency preparedness initiatives are informed by comprehensive empirical data.

Multiple studies and reports explore the connection between household characteristics and disaster preparedness, revealing a recurring theme of a moderate positive correlation. Findings from various sources, such as studies published in the International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction and the Journal of Emergency Management, indicate associations between factors like income, education, and homeownership, and preparedness levels.

Despite the observed correlations not being statistically significant, a consistent call for further research with larger samples or in specific contexts is evident. Policymakers are

urged to consider household characteristics, including financial resources and education, when crafting emergency preparedness policies to ensure inclusivity. Overall, the consensus underscores the need for comprehensive understanding through additional research and emphasizes the importance of tailoring interventions to the specific needs of households for effective disaster preparedness.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The research carried out in Angeles City delved into various household aspects, including income, family composition, and distribution of children's ages, gender distribution, educational background, housing types, and amenities. Most households surveyed had children in the age brackets of 0-4 and 5-17, and a predominant level of education attained was at the college level or higher. Access to essential amenities was widespread, indicating sufficient resources. The study revealed a generally positive state of preparedness concerning disaster risk knowledge, awareness of hazards, and overall preparedness. However, the varying levels of preparedness among respondents indicated a need for in-depth exploration into the factors shaping these disparities.

Community involvement in disaster response and recovery governance was found to be moderate, primarily influenced by government resources and programs. To bolster community participation, strategies should prioritize improved accessibility to resources and programs while focusing on fostering trust and collaboration. The research identified a moderate positive correlation between household characteristics and preparedness, underscoring the significance of considering these factors in the development of emergency preparedness policies.

The study concluded that the sampled population exhibited an overall state of preparedness for disasters, characterized by access to basic amenities and higher educational achievements. However, the observed variations in preparedness levels among respondents necessitated further research into family preparedness. The role of community engagement in governance emerged as pivotal for effective disaster response and recovery efforts. Although a moderate positive correlation between household characteristics and preparedness was acknowledged, further research was required to determine its strength definitively.

The recommendations put forward encompassed enhancing access to amenities, ensuring the availability of quality education, and promoting community awareness regarding disaster risks. Governments were strongly encouraged to invest in research and resources to improve alert systems and emergency response plans. Policymakers were advised to tailor their emergency preparedness policies based on specific household characteristics, ensuring a more nuanced and



effective approach to disaster management within the community.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The research outcomes underscore the necessity of enhancing access to fundamental amenities such as water, electricity, and sanitary facilities to sustain a high standard of living within the surveyed population. There is a particular emphasis on ensuring that every member of the community possesses the essential resources required for a quality education. Continuous support and guidance are recommended to effectively address potential opportunities and challenges that may arise in this context.

The disparities in opinions regarding family preparedness indicate the need for further investigation. The provision of educational programs to families is suggested as a means to enhance disaster preparedness comprehensively. Local and state governments are strongly encouraged to invest in initiatives aimed at raising community-level awareness about the risks associated with natural disasters. This initiative involves heightened investments in research, improvements in alert systems, and collaboration with organizations specializing in disaster preparedness methods.

The study proposes further research to pinpoint practical interventions that can augment public awareness, knowledge, and preparedness for disasters. Education and training programs, comprehensive information dissemination, and enhanced coordination with local authorities are suggested as effective measures. It is also recommended that tools and resources be developed to aid communities in assessing and addressing their preparedness levels effectively.

Governments are counseled to implement proactive strategies to foster community involvement in disaster response and recovery efforts. These strategies should focus on broadening access to resources, fostering trust among community members, and encouraging active engagement in disaster management processes. Policymakers are urged to concentrate on specific household characteristics that are correlated with preparedness, customizing policies rather than adopting generic approaches. Continuous research and analysis are considered indispensable for evaluating the success of policies and making necessary adjustments to enhance their effectiveness.

L. Acknowledgements

The researchers with sincere thanks, deep gratitude, and appreciation acknowledge the researchers who greatly contributed to the success of this study.

To our unwaveringly loyal, Dr. Rhem Rick Corpuz our research adviser, for his brilliant ideas and substantial knowledge, for his constructive criticism which serves us our foundation and challenge for the success of our teaching profession.

To our parents, for their uncounted support, emotionally, morally, spiritually and most of all financially. To our friends and loved ones who give their support, cheers and encouragement.

To the respondents who cooperatively and honestly answered the questionnaires. To the faculty, who give their support in making this research paper.

Above all, to our almighty Father, the source of everything, for giving us guidance and strength to hurdle all the obstacles in making this research successful. To all of you. Thank you very much.

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