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# **RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**



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# **ROLE OF NURSE IN FOSTERING AWARENESS ON THE HIDDEN EPIDEMIC: RECOGNIZING AND ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Domestic violence and abuse are pervasive issues that affect individuals across diverse demographics, impacting mental health, maternal well-being, and community safety. Nurses, as frontline healthcare professionals, play a pivotal role in recognizing and addressing these issues. This article explores the multifaceted role of nurses in fostering awareness about domestic violence and abuse. It emphasizes the importance of early identification, supportive care, and referral to appropriate resources. By addressing these challenges, nurses contribute significantly to enhancing mental health, ensuring maternal well-being, and promoting community safety.*

**KEYWORDS:** Domestic violence, abuse, nurses, awareness, mental health, maternal well-being, community safety

## **INTRODUCTION**

Domestic violence and abuse are global public health concerns that transcend cultural, socioeconomic, and geographical boundaries. They encompass various forms of physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, and financial abuse inflicted upon individuals, often within intimate relationships or households. The consequences of domestic violence and abuse are far-reaching, affecting mental health, maternal well-being, and community safety.

Nurses, as frontline healthcare providers, occupy a unique position to recognize, respond to, and intervene in cases of domestic violence and abuse. Their close and trusted relationships with patients, coupled with their comprehensive healthcare training, enable them to foster awareness, provide support, and facilitate access to essential resources for survivors. This article delves into the crucial role of nurses in raising awareness about domestic violence and abuse, focusing on their contributions to mental health, maternal well-being, and community safety.

## **THE HIDDEN EPIDEMIC: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE**

### **Impact on Mental Health**

Domestic violence and abuse can have profound and enduring effects on mental health. Survivors often experience anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and other mental health disorders. Nurses are well-equipped to identify signs and symptoms of mental distress in patients who may not readily disclose their experiences of abuse. By fostering awareness about the link between domestic violence and mental health, nurses can play a vital role in early intervention and support.

The impact of domestic violence on mental health is a complex issue. Survivors may experience a range of emotional and psychological responses, including fear, guilt, shame, and low self-esteem. These emotions can contribute to the development of mental health disorders such as anxiety and depression. In some cases, the trauma associated with domestic violence can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), characterized by flashbacks, nightmares, and severe anxiety.

Nurses, especially those working in mental health settings, are well-positioned to recognize these signs and symptoms. They can engage in sensitive and non-judgmental conversations with patients, creating a safe space for disclosure. Recognizing the relationship between mental health and domestic violence is essential for providing appropriate care and support.



### **Maternal Well-being**

Pregnancy and the postpartum period are vulnerable times for individuals experiencing domestic violence and abuse. Abuse can escalate during pregnancy, leading to adverse outcomes for both the mother and the unborn child. Nurses working in obstetric and gynecological settings are particularly poised to recognize signs of abuse and provide a safe space for disclosure. Addressing domestic violence during pregnancy contributes to maternal well-being and enhances the chances of a healthier start for the child. Domestic violence during pregnancy poses significant risks to both maternal and fetal health. Pregnant individuals experiencing abuse may face an increased risk of preterm birth, low birth weight, and other adverse pregnancy outcomes. Additionally, the psychological toll of abuse can affect maternal bonding and the overall well-being of the mother and child.

Nurses in obstetric and gynecological settings are trained to provide comprehensive care to pregnant individuals. This includes routine screenings for domestic violence and abuse. By fostering awareness about the importance of these screenings and creating a safe environment for disclosure, nurses contribute to the well-being of both the mother and the unborn child.

### **Community Safety**

Domestic violence is not confined to the home; it has ripple effects throughout communities. Nurses working in community health settings are instrumental in fostering awareness about the impact of domestic violence on the broader community. By identifying cases of abuse, offering support, and collaborating with law enforcement and social services, nurses contribute to community safety. Their efforts can break the cycle of violence and protect vulnerable individuals.

Domestic violence can have far-reaching consequences for community safety. It can lead to increased healthcare costs, strain on social services, and disruptions in the community. Additionally, the presence of domestic violence can contribute to a culture of fear and silence, making it difficult for survivors to seek help and escape abusive situations.

Nurses in community health settings play a crucial role in addressing these challenges. They are often the first point of contact for individuals seeking healthcare services. By fostering awareness about the impact of domestic violence on the community and actively identifying cases of abuse, nurses contribute to community safety and well-being.

## **THE ROLE OF NURSES IN FOSTERING AWARENESS**

### **1. Screening and Assessment**

Nurses are at the forefront of patient care, making them well-positioned to conduct screenings and assessments for domestic violence and abuse. Evidence-based screening tools and protocols can aid nurses in identifying potential cases. These assessments can take place in various healthcare settings, including hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

Screening for domestic violence and abuse is a critical component of nursing practice. Nurses are trained to ask sensitive questions and create a safe and non-judgmental environment for patients to disclose their experiences. Routine screenings can help identify cases of abuse early, allowing for timely intervention and support.

### **2. Creating Safe Environments**

Nurses are trained to provide care in a manner that ensures patient safety and comfort. Creating a safe environment where patients feel comfortable disclosing their experiences of abuse is essential. Trust-building and empathetic communication are key components of this process.

The nurse-patient relationship is built on trust and confidentiality. Nurses must prioritize patient safety and well-being and take appropriate steps to ensure that patients are safe from harm. This may include providing information about local resources, offering support, and assisting with safety planning.

### **3. Education and Awareness Campaigns**

Nurses can actively participate in education and awareness campaigns aimed at both healthcare professionals and the general public. By sharing knowledge about the signs of abuse, available resources, and the importance of early intervention, nurses contribute to fostering awareness and prevention.

Education and awareness campaigns can take various forms, including workshops, seminars, and community outreach programs. Nurses can collaborate with local organizations and advocacy groups to raise awareness about domestic violence and abuse. These campaigns can help reduce the stigma associated with abuse and encourage individuals to seek help.

### **4. Support and Referral**

Survivors of domestic violence and abuse often require immediate support and access to resources such as shelters, counseling, legal assistance, and advocacy services. Nurses play a critical role in connecting survivors with appropriate services and facilitating referrals.





Supportive care is a fundamental aspect of nursing practice. Nurses are trained to provide emotional support, validation, and assistance to individuals in crisis. For survivors of domestic violence, this support can be life-saving. Nurses can help survivors access the resources they need to escape abusive situations and begin the healing process.

### 5. Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Domestic violence and abuse cases often require multidisciplinary approaches. Nurses collaborate with social workers, psychologists, law enforcement, and legal professionals to ensure comprehensive care and safety for survivors.

Interdisciplinary collaboration is essential for addressing the complex needs of survivors. Nurses work alongside other professionals to coordinate services, provide holistic care, and ensure that survivors receive the support they need. This collaborative approach maximizes the effectiveness of interventions and promotes the safety and well-being of survivors.

### CONCLUSION

Domestic violence and abuse are pervasive issues that affect individuals' mental health, maternal well-being, and community safety. Nurses are instrumental in recognizing and addressing these challenges. Their roles encompass screening, creating safe environments, educating others, providing support, and facilitating interdisciplinary collaboration.

By fostering awareness about the interconnectedness of domestic violence and these critical areas, nurses contribute significantly to early intervention, survivor support, and community safety. Their holistic approach to patient care ensures that individuals affected by domestic violence receive the attention and resources necessary to heal and rebuild their lives.

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# A STUDY ON CUSTOMERS' SATISFACTION OF HYUNDAI CARS WITH RESPECT TO AFTER SALES SERVICE AT BLUE HYUNDAI SERVICES SUNKADAKATTE BANGALORE

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## ABSTRACT

*This study explores customer satisfaction with Hyundai cars, with a specific focus on Blue Hyundai services, to enhance overall customer-centricity in the competitive automobile industry. Using a mixed-methods approach, quantitative survey data and qualitative feedback were collected to identify key factors influencing satisfaction, examine its impact on brand loyalty and retention, assess areas for service improvement, and determine overall satisfaction levels. The findings contribute valuable insights for Hyundai Motor Company and Blue Hyundai to strategize and improve customer satisfaction and loyalty, elevating their competitiveness.*

**KEYWORDS:** Customer satisfaction, Hyundai cars, After sales services, Authorized service centers

## I. INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE STUDY

The automobile industry is highly competitive, with manufacturers constantly striving to fulfil the needs and expectations of customers. In this topic, customer satisfaction plays a crucial part in determining the success and reputation of automotive brands. Understanding customers' satisfaction levels and the service providers they have used is essential for companies to identify and improve any necessary improvements their overall customer-centric approach.

The goal of this investigation is to investigate customers' satisfaction levels towards Hyundai cars, emphasizing the experiences and perceptions connected to services offered by Blue Hyundai. By gathering insights from customers who availed of Blue Hyundai services, this research aims to determine strengths and weaknesses of service offerings. The finding will help in understanding the factors contribute to customer gratification and provide enlightening details for further improving the client experience overall.

## II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem addressed in this study is to evaluate customer satisfaction with Blue Hyundai's services, identify influencing factors, and explore its impact on brand loyalty and retention, providing actionable insights for enhancing service experience and fostering long-term customer relationships.

Specifically, the study seeks to determine factors influencing customers satisfaction and understand the areas for development required to enhance overall service experience. Additionally, the study seeks to explore the impact of customer gratification on brand loyalty and customer retention for Blue Hyundai. By analyzing the customer perceptions and feedback, the study seeks to deliver practical knowledge that can be assist Blue Hyundai in delivering service and fostering long term customer relationships.

## III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To determine overall service quality at Blue Hyundai services.
2. To examine gratification level with after-sales service at Blue Hyundai services.
3. To determine specific areas of improvement to enhance overall service experience and meet customer expectations.

## IV. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

1. **Udit R Shetty and Mr. Dharmaraj Solanki (2022)**, The study titled "A study on Customer Satisfaction towards After sales services at Hyundai Motors with concerning Chikhli City". This study describes Customer Satisfaction with Hyundai Motors and loyalty towards the company.



2. **S. Karthik and R. Selvakumar (2019)**, The study titled “Customer Satisfaction with Hyundai Car in Virudhunagar District”. The study describes about the Customer Satisfaction with Hyundai Cars whereas India’s automobile industry evolved to be the fourth largest in the world.
3. **DR. Gayatri Chopra, Assistant professor at Bhagwan Parshuram Institute of Technology, (2018)**, The study titled “Customer Preference towards Maruti Suzuki and Hyundai Motors and a comparative study of the Automobile sector”. This study was done primarily to compare consumer preferences in Delhi region for Maruti Suzuki and Hyundai Motors passenger Cars with 150 responders as sampling was used.
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5. **DR. K Venkatachalam and M Surumbharkuzhali (2018)**, The title is “The study on Consumers’ perception towards Hyundai Cars with Special Reference to Tiruppur City”. The research study says that every Company’s main goal is to boost sales by identifying the elements that influence consumer purchasing behaviour. Selecting, organizing, and interpreting or assigning meaning to environmental events is the process of perception.

## V. TYPE OF RESEARCH

This is Descriptive type of research helps to understand or identify the degree of customer satisfaction, opinions, experience in relation to quality and service factors of Blue Hyundai dealership and service. Descriptive Research type is used to diagnose the customer experience that leads to customer satisfaction. A structured questionnaire was designed by using close end questions which includes satisfactory scale or satisfactory rating scale, Rating scale or Response scale. Satisfaction rating scale is utilised to calculate levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with a particular product, service or experience. Response scale is utilised to evaluate opinions or evaluations on particular attribute or item.

## VI. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study has undertaken to examine customer satisfaction towards Blue Hyundai service. The dimension of study is restricted having the goals of studying the factors influencing or identification of consumer happiness in Blue Hyundai services in Bangalore city and identify point of customer experience which in turn leads to customer satisfaction.

## VII. SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

**Primary data:** The initial data are gathered using specific set of objectives with the questionnaire to gauge the customer experience which leads to customer satisfaction. The first-hand information were gathered from the survey participants of Blue Hyundai by giving them the questionnaire form to fill it up.

**Secondary data:** Secondary data are readily available informations from different websites, journals, article, magazines etc;

## VIII. DATA ANALYSIS

**TABLE 1:**  
**Table showing the Age of respondents**

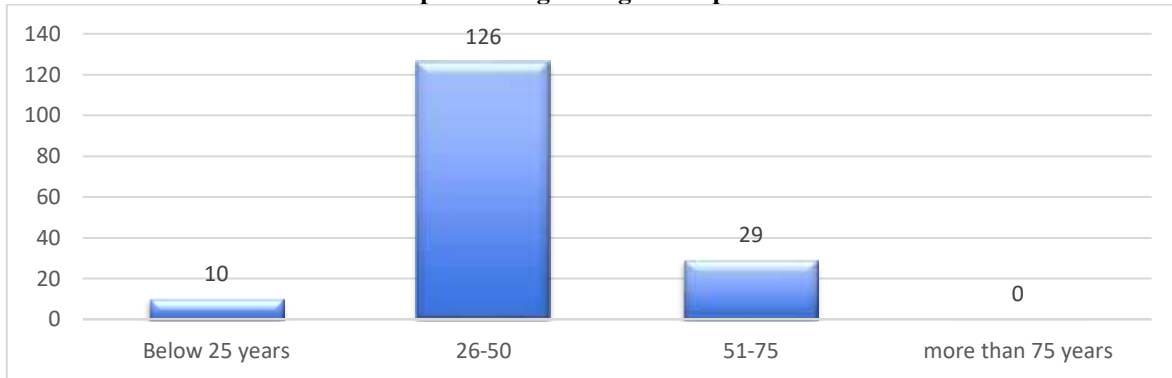
Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Below 25 years	10	5%
26-50	126	80.5%
51-75	29	14.5%
More than 75 years	0	0%
Total	200	100%

### Analysis

The table above depicts out of 200 respondents, 5% respondents are from below 25 years of age, 80.5% respondents are between 26-50 years of age, 14.5% respondents are between 51-75 years of age.



**GRAPH 1**  
Graph showing the Age of respondents



**Interpretation**

The distribution of responses by age is shown in the graph above, and majority of 80.5% fell inside the age range of 26-50 years. This indicates majority of customers who participated in the study and provided feedback on Hyundai cars and Blue Hyundai services were middle-aged individuals.

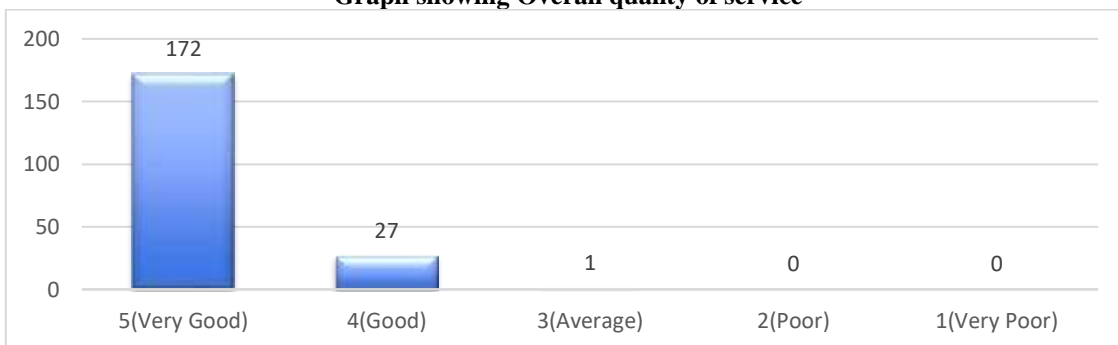
**TABLE 2**  
Table showing Overall quality of service

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
5(Very Good)	172	86%
4(Good)	27	13.5%
3(Average)	1	0.5%
2(Poor)	0	0%
1(Very Poor)	0	0%
Total	200	100%

**Analysis**

The table above depicts out of 200 respondents, 86% respondents have rated 5(Very Good), 13.5% respondents have rated 4(Good), 0.5% respondents have rated 3(Average) and none have rated 2(Poor) and 1(Very Poor).

**GRAPH 2**  
Graph showing Overall quality of service



**Interpretation**

From graph it construed many customers have rated 5(Very Good) accounting for 86% total respondents. This suggests majority respondents were very happy about quality of service they received from Blue Hyundai.



**TABLE 3**  
Table showing specific areas of improvement required:

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Pricing and affordability	94	47%
Product quality	0	0%
Personalization and Customization	12	6%
Problem resolution and follow up	3	1.5%
Others	91	45.5%
Total	200	100%

**Analysis**

The table above depicts out of 200 respondents, 47% have responded to improve pricing and affordability category, 6% have responded to improve on personalization and customization, 1.5% have responded to improve on problem resolution and follow up, and 45.5% have responded to improve on other categories by understanding the customer needs.

**GRAPH 3**  
Graph showing specific areas of improvement required



**Interpretation**

From the graph it construed many customers have responded to improve pricing and affordability category accounting for 47% of total respondents. This suggests majority respondents think that the service centre should to improve on pricing and affordability category.

**TABLE 4**  
Table showing level of satisfaction with Blue Hyundai Services

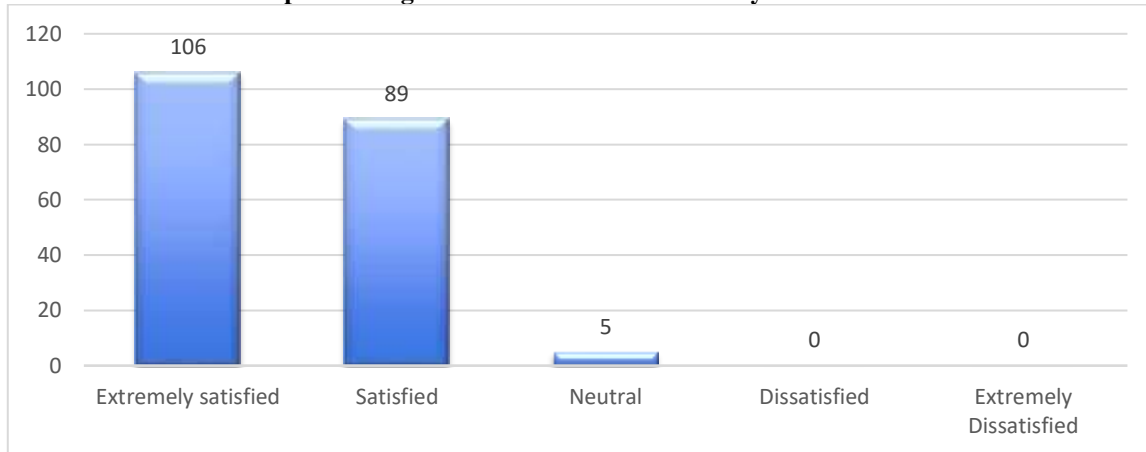
Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Extremely satisfied	106	53%
Satisfied	89	44.50%
Neutral	5	3%
Dissatisfied	0	0%
Extremely Dissatisfied	0	0%
Total	200	100%

**Analysis**

The table above depicts out of 200 respondents, 53% have responded extremely satisfied, 44.5% have responded satisfied, 3% have responded neutral and none have responded dissatisfied, extremely dissatisfied.



**GRAPH 4**  
Graph showing satisfaction level with Blue Hyundai Services



**Interpretation**

From the graph it construed many customers have responded extremely satisfied with Blue Hyundai services accounting for 53% total respondents. This suggests majority respondents were very pleased with services provided by Blue Hyundai.

**VIII. HYPOTHESIS**

**Hypothesis 1:**

H0: There is no significant difference in overall service quality rating at Blue Hyundai among different age groups.

H1: There is a significant difference in overall service quality rating at Blue Hyundai among different age groups.

This Hypothesis tested using ANOVA test: [TABLE 6]

➔ **Oneway**

**ANOVA**

Overall, how would you rate the quality of service you received at Blue Hyundai?

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.291	2	.146	1.082	.341
Within Groups	26.504	197	.135		
Total	26.795	199			

**Interpretation**

Asymptotic significance (p-value) = 0.341

Level of significance = 0.05 (5%)

(p-value 0.341 > LOS 0.05 %)

As level of significance is lesser than p-value, Null hypothesis (H0) is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected. Therefore, it indicates that there is no significant difference in the overall service quality rating at Blue Hyundai among different age groups.

**Hypothesis 2**

H0: There is no significant difference in the satisfaction with after-sales service at Blue Hyundai and specific area of improvement required to boost the service experience.

H1: There is a significant difference in the satisfaction with after-sales service at Blue Hyundai specific area of improvement required to boost the service experience.



This Hypothesis tested using Correlation test:[TABLE 7]

➔ **Correlations**

Correlations			
		How would you rate your satisfaction level with Blue Hyundai Services?	What are the specific areas of improvement required to enhance the service experience and meet the customer expectations?
How would you rate your satisfaction level with Blue Hyundai Services?	Pearson Correlation	1	.102
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.152
	N	200	200
What are the specific areas of improvement required to enhance the service experience and meet the customer expectations?	Pearson Correlation	.102	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.152	
	N	200	200

**Interpretation**

From the table above it is observed that the Pearson Correlation is 1 and its correlation coefficient is positive correlation. Here we can infer there is direct relationship between satisfaction level and improvement required to boost the service experience. Hence, Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Therefore, there is big difference between the satisfaction with after-sales service at Blue Hyundai specific area of improvement required to enhance the service experience.

**IX. FINDINGS**

- It is found that 80.6% respondents are between 26 – 50 years of age, 14.5% respondents are between 51 – 75 years of age, 5% respondents are below 25 years of age.
- It is found that 86% respondents have rated 5 (Very Good) for Overall quality of service, 13.5% respondents have rated 4 (Good) for Overall quality of service, 0.5% respondents have rated 3 (Average) for Overall quality of service.
- It is found that 47% have responded to improve pricing and affordability category, 45.5% have responded to improve other category, 6% have responded to improve on personalization and customisation, 1.5% have responded to improve problem resolution and follow up.
- It is found that 53% have responded extremely satisfied with Blue Hyundai services, 44.5% have responded satisfied with Blue Hyundai services, 3% have responded neutral with Blue Hyundai services.

**X. CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the study on customers’ satisfaction towards Hyundai automobiles with respect to Blue Hyundai highlights a positive and favorable perception among respondents. The majority of customers expressed high satisfaction with various aspects of the cars, such as comfort, mileage, maintenance, safety features, and overall service quality provided by Blue Hyundai. Notably, word-of-mouth recommendations and media advertisements emerged as influential factors in their purchasing decisions. This indicates that Hyundai has been successful in delivering a satisfying customer experience and building a strong brand reputation.

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## A STUDY ON IMPACT OF ONLINE GROCERY SHOPPING ON PHYSICAL STORE IN NORTH BENGALURU

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### ABSTRACT

*The effects of internet shopping's rising popularity in comparison to traditional brick and mortar retailers have been highlighted in this essay. These stores are entirely reliant on a particular, larger audience. However, the emergence of online businesses with their attractive financial and non-financial advantages and other wide selections has significantly harmed small stores and also stoked a fear of the unknown. Here, we largely concentrate on how shops have been impacted by the growth of internet shopping. The aim is to ascertain how the increasing acceptance of online shopping affects the financial performance of retailers.*

**KEY WORD:** *physical stores, online, impact, strategy, grocery, Internet, challenges faced by physical store.*

### INTRODUCTION

Retail is one of India's most lucrative industries. One of the busiest and fastest-growing industries in India is the retail industry, which is among the top five. More than 10% of the GDP and 8% of jobs are generated by this sector. The retail industry for foodstuffs, which contributes 16% of our GDP and has been expanding steadily, is currently seeing phenomenal expansion. The most recent eight years. Unorganised and organised retail markets are the two basic forms of retail marketplaces. A retailer is considered organised if they hold permits, are tax-registered, and accept both corporate-sponsored and offline sales.

India has had little shops and Kirana stores for a very long time, and they used to meet the needs of the local population. Since the government had previously provided assistance in the formation of rural retail companies, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission established a large number of franchises. The earliest businesses in India to develop retail chains were Bombay Dyeing (textile retail chain), Raymond's (textile retail chain), and Titan (watch showrooms). Then Food World and more modern supermarket and hypermarket chains appeared. With the development of technology, supermarket retail outlets have also gone online. A few examples of online grocery retail stores in India include Big Basket, Grofers, Amazon, Flipkart, Jio Mart, Zopnow, Nature Basket, Bazaar Cart, Aaram Shop, and others. This essay focuses on. The impact of online grocery stores on brick-and-mortar grocery stores is the main topic of this essay. It doesn't take the means of product distribution into account. The product selection, pricing, promotion, and presentation will all be constant in retail, on the other hand. Instead of market trends, what makes a retail model work for a particular shop is its budget, inventory, and community needs. A lucrative format helps a retailer thrive, build a name for themselves, and attract more customers.

### NEED FOR THE STUDY

Understanding how consumer behaviour is evolving and how businesses may adjust requires research on how internet grocery buying affects physical stores. It can shed light on changes in consumer preferences, sales trends, and overarching corporate plans. Additionally, analysing the competitive environment and looking into prospective partnerships between online and physical retailers could provide insightful data for both industries. In the modern world, trade and commerce have been conducted through a variety of online shopping methods. The study of consumer purchasing behaviour aids marketers in comprehending consumer expectations.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the perceived benefits and drawbacks of internet shopping versus physical store shopping
2. To research how new online businesses are affecting the success of physical stores.
3. To research how merchants may keep customers by modifying their business practises.
4. To provide acceptable strategies for offline grocery retailers to enhance their performance.

### HYPOTHESES

H0: there is no significant relationship between purchasing grocery in online and reasons for shopping grocery in online

H1: there is a significant relationship between purchasing grocery in online and reasons for shopping in online



## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In general, Offline shopping, sometimes known as "traditional" shopping, refers to the practice of consumers making actual trips to physical location, such as shops, malls and retail stores, in order to make purchases. Buying and selling of goods and services through the internet is referred to as "online shopping." The practice of making purchases of products or services online is referred to as "online shopping behaviour" or "buying behaviour." The approach consists of five stages, each of which is comparable to a stage that is frequently associated with buying behaviours. Online Shopping System helps in purchasing of goods, products and services online by choosing the listed products from website (E-commerce site). The system helps in building a website to purchase and sell products or goods using online mode with internet connection. Purchasing of goods online, user can choose different products-based categories, online payments, delivery, service and hence covering the disadvantages of the existing system and making the purchase easier and helping the vendors to reach wider market. The present literature on consumer online purchasing decisions has mainly concentrated on identifying the factors which affect the willingness of consumers to engage in online shopping. In the domain of consumer behaviours research, there are general models of buying behaviours that depict the process which consumers use in making a buying decision. These models are very important to marketers as they have the ability to explain and predict consumers' buying behaviours. **TOPIC: Effect of Online Reviews on Consumer Purchase Behaviour** [Zan Mo, Yan-Fei Li, Peng Fan] More than 400 Taobao shops' online reviews are gathered in order to comprehend the impact of online reviews on consumer purchasing behaviour. This paper examines the impact of online reviews of experience items on consumer buying behaviour using the S-O-R model (Stimulus Organism Response Model) from a fresh angle of consumer learning. The favourable reviews, detailed ratings, photo reviews, appending reviews, and cumulative evaluations all have an impact on consumer buying behaviour, according to statistical findings using SPSS 19.0 programme for data analysis and assumptions. **TOPIC: Consumer perceptions of privacy and security risks for online shopping** [Ana Fernandez and Anthony D. Miyazaki] Information security and privacy have been identified by government and industry organisations as important barriers to the growth of consumer-focused e-commerce. Both new and seasoned users of internet technology have been found to have problems with risk perceptions related to privacy and security on the internet. This study looks at how customers with different levels of Internet experience perceive risk and how it affects their online purchase behaviour. Results show correlations between customers' degrees of Internet experience, their use of alternative distant purchase channels (including phone and mail-order shopping), their perception of the hazards associated with online shopping, and their online purchasing behaviour. The implications for consumer welfare and internet commerce are examined. [Le, Carrel and Shah, 2021] Clients drawing in with both on the web and disconnected methods of shopping face specific difficulties. Items ascribable online don't permit the consumer to experience the nature of the item truly. The item's appearance is monotonous, and occasionally it is mistreated, which causes damage to it. Web-based purchasing also includes deceptive websites and marketplaces that severely disappoint customers' hopes for a web-based purchase. The transportation costs are apparent. Consumer examining every one of the elements that have a danger to their security bring about frustration among the buyers. [Jaywant Singh, Ruth Rettie *European Journal of Marketing*, 2020] This study investigates the key function of customer service and consumers' reactions to fulfilling grocery shopping in order to determine the elements influencing customers' online grocery shopping experiences. The PLS-based analysis supported the qualitative findings and established the importance of customer service, which together with other experience antecedents including the website, product, and delivery, accounted for 68% of the variance in the entire experience and 42% of the variance in customer satisfaction.

## RESEARCH GAP

After doing the review of literature it is been observed that various studies have been conducted in making a comparison of buying behaviour between online and offline but so far researchers have not concentrated with a specific product category so the present study is undertaken to understand the impact of online grocery shopping on physical store in North Bengaluru.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study helps in investigating the impact of online grocery shopping on offline/physical store. This study will help to know about the problems faced by offline or physical store and an idea to overcome the problems. This study covers all the information about online and offline grocery shopping. This study helps to know the various problems faced by the store owners and how to overcome from crisis with different ways. Also, to know what are the main factor effecting the physical store/offline shop

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There are many reasons why people choose to purchase online rather than in physical stores, but despite the rise in popularity of online shopping, we still have to look at the deplorable circumstances in many physical retail establishments. Online shopping has had a negative impact on physical retail businesses in terms of customer happiness and the availability of services, as they suffer high costs for storing and referencing their products.

## LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

1. The study is limited to only North Bangalore city.
2. Customer responses may not be accurate to do insufficient knowledge about the products and services.



3. few respondents were unwilling to provide accurate details

### TYPE OF THE RESEARCH

The Research Methodology consists of sampling techniques and statistical tools for analysis, data interpretation etc. Descriptive Research is typically characterized as a sort of quantitative study. To guarantee that the results are genuine and dependable, the study design should be properly constructed. Here descriptive research is used because it enables researchers to properly examine the backdrop of research problem and the questions are prepared and sent to the respondent who resides in North Bengaluru their response is collected and calculated with sample random method

**Population and sampling:** Research and survey activities had been done for the population of North Bengaluru in order to know buying behaviour consumers towards online and offline grocery shopping in north Bangalore. **Population:** All the people who are using online and offline shopping

**Sampling unit:** Sampling units Research has been done for both male and female candidates who prefer to shop grocery from online and offline in north Bengaluru

**Sample method:** Here, simple random sampling is utilized, in which a random sample of the population is chosen and set-up questioners are given to them, and they are the respondents to the questions. However, practical considerations of quantity and expenditure almost always lead to a responder activity known as distribution techniques.

**Sampling size:** 200 respondents are chosen as sample size for the study. Due to time constraint, survey will be done only for 200 sample size.

**Sources of data collection: Primary data:** Primary data include, information received and original research discovered through firsthand investigation. Surveys and structured questionnaires are used to collect primary data. **Secondary data:** Secondary data is information gathered from, websites, articles, books, journals, and magazines.

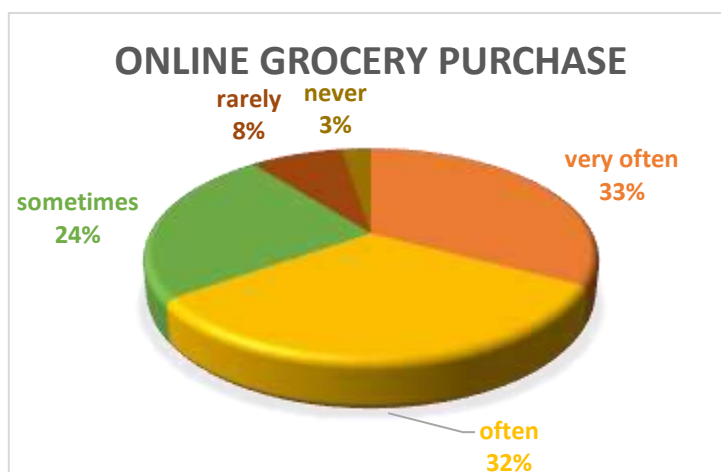
### STATISTICAL TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

In this study, for testing hypothesis SPSS Software was used to get the output. Certain statistical tool like Pie charts, Bar Diagrams, Correlation, ANOVA, and Chi-Square test, has been used for analysis of data and testing of hypotheses.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 1. Respondent's online grocery purchase

(Online purchase)	Respondents	Percentage
Very often	65	32.5
often	64	32
Sometimes	48	24
Rarely	16	8
Never	5	2.5
Total	200	100%





**Interpretation:** From above table it is analysed that 32.5% of respondents purchase grocery very often and 32% of respondents purchase often, 24% respondents purchase sometimes, 8% of respondents purchase rarely from online and only few respondents 2.5% never made purchase from online from online. By observing the pie chart, many of consumers very rottenly purchase grocery from online and only few consumers do not prefer to purchase grocery from online.

**2. Respondent faced any problem in offline grocery shop**

Particulars (problem)	Respondent	Percentage
Yes	90	45
No	110	55
Total	200	100%



**Interpretation:** From above table it is analysed that 45% of consumers have faced problem, while shopping groceries offline and 55% of respondents have not faced any problem while shopping groceries offline. Here we can observe that many of the repliers are not comfortable and have faced problem while shopping grocery from offline/physical store and few repliers have not faced problem while shopping groceries offline.

**3. Respondent reasons for shopping grocery online**

Particulars(reasons)	Respondent	Percentage
Easy payment	15	7.5
No hidden cost	17	8.5
Wide range of products	42	21
Saves time	84	42
Offers and discounts	42	21
total	200	100%



**Interpretation:** From above table it is analysed that 7.5% of respondents make purchase because of easy payment and 8.5% due to no hidden cost, 21% of respondents make purchase for wide range of products and 42% respondents says it saves time and 20 % shop because of offers and discount, only 1% for other reasons. here we can observe that majority of respondents shop online because it saves time and no need to visit the store, also online store provides more offers and discount and have huge verity of products, as well as easy payment with no hidden cost on product when it's compared to offline store.



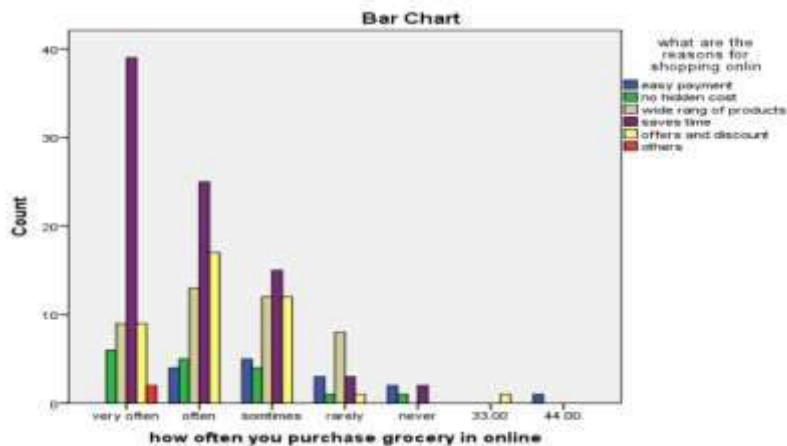
**HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

**Hypothesis 1:**

H0: there is no significant relationship between purchasing grocery in online and reasons for shopping in online

H1: there is a significant relationship between purchasing grocery in online and reasons for shopping in online

**Chi-square**



how often you purchase grocery in online \* what are the reasons for shopping online Crosstabulation

		What Are The Reasons For Shopping Online						Total
		Easy Payment	No Hidden Cost	Wide Range Of Products	Saves Time	Offers And Discount	Others	
How Often You Purchase Grocery In Online	Very Often	0	6	9	39	9	2	65
	Often	4	5	13	25	17	0	64
	Sometimes	5	4	12	15	12	0	48
	Rarely	3	1	8	3	1	0	16
	Never	2	1	0	2	0	0	5
	33.00	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	44.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		15	17	42	84	40	2	200

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	60.387 <sup>a</sup>	30	.001
Likelihood Ratio	54.051	30	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.436	1	.035
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 30 cells (71.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01.

Table showing the chi square of what are reasons to shop online and how often you purchase grocery in online

P value	0.001
Person chi square value	60.387
Level of significance	0.005



**Interpretation:** As level of significance is greater than P value, alternate hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between purchasing grocery in online and reasons for shopping grocery in online. As websites offers many discounts, deals, price-off, and home delivery option many consumers prefer to shop in online these days

## FINDING

1. Nowadays, many physical establishments offer services aimed at enhancing consumer pleasure.
2. Although offline retailers are unable to maintain a large range in their inventory, they make an effort to hold the best of them in order to increase sales.
3. Customers are observed doing window shopping at a startlingly greater rate so they can physically inspect the items before making a discounted online purchase.
4. Physical establishments are now beginning to offer home delivery services for a variety of their products to consumers' doors
5. With convenience and product selection becoming comparatively more essential as a decision factor for online shopping, customers are becoming more at ease with the process.
6. Following the COVID-19 phase, customer foot traffic has significantly decreased.

## CONCLUSION

There are numerous channels, each with its own objectives, expectations, and economics, that encompass retail establishments both online and offline. etc. To meet customer needs, both channels are necessary. For each of the two, there is only one channel. An important factor is ensuring customer satisfaction. Despite the fact that technology is developing, it is difficult to completely switch to online purchasing.

## SUGGESTIONS

1. The merchants must invest significantly in acquiring specialised knowledge in order to create demand forecasting models that are more precise and scientific.
2. In their immediate vicinity, small and medium independent physical stores are being attentively inspected.
3. The next step should be to get brick-and-mortar retailers to invest in enhancing the interiors of their individual businesses so that customers will like shopping there.
4. The physical store needs to adopt a new mindset towards its clientele and the marketplace, making customer happiness their top priority.
5. By offering higher-quality goods at reasonable prices and accommodating post-purchase services, an offline business may win over customers.
6. A devoted customer lowers the retailer's expenses. Retailers should make every effort to increase client loyalty, which will result in stable sales and repeat business. Some strategies include bonus points, free insurance, preferred customer status, cash back programmes, and other special offerings that satisfy the customer
7. Retailers should accept digital payments at their physical stores. Offline retailers should create a website or an app
8. Online stores should diversify their product offerings and make their operating hours more flexible.

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# EFFECTIVENESS OF STRETCHING LEG EXERCISE ON MUSCLE CRAMPS AMONG PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

*End-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients undergoing hemodialysis often experience muscle cramps, a debilitating and distressing symptom that significantly affects their quality of life. Muscle cramps in this population can be attributed to various factors, including electrolyte imbalances, fluid shifts, and nerve dysfunction. While several interventions have been explored to manage muscle cramps in hemodialysis patients, this article focuses on the effectiveness of stretching leg exercises as a non-pharmacological approach. This comprehensive review discusses the current state of knowledge regarding the use of stretching leg exercises in managing muscle cramps among patients undergoing hemodialysis, highlights the potential benefits, and explores their integration into patient care. Additionally, we delve into the evidence supporting this approach, practical strategies for implementation, and future directions for research in this important area of renal care.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Hemodialysis, muscle cramps, stretching exercises, effectiveness, renal failure, patient care*

## INTRODUCTION

End-stage renal disease (ESRD) represents the final stage of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and necessitates renal replacement therapy, typically in the form of hemodialysis. Hemodialysis is a life-sustaining treatment that involves the removal of waste products and excess fluids from the blood when the kidneys can no longer perform these vital functions adequately. Despite the benefits of hemodialysis, patients undergoing this treatment often face a multitude of challenges, including the frequent occurrence of muscle cramps.

Muscle cramps, characterized by sudden, involuntary contractions of skeletal muscles, primarily affect the lower extremities and can range from mild discomfort to excruciating pain. These cramps are a common symptom experienced by hemodialysis patients and can occur during or after dialysis sessions. The exact etiology of muscle cramps in this population is complex and multifactorial, involving factors such as electrolyte imbalances (particularly potassium and calcium), fluid shifts, nerve dysfunction, and reduced blood flow to muscles. Muscle cramps not only cause physical discomfort but also negatively impact patients' psychological well-being and overall quality of life.

While various interventions, including pharmacological treatments and dietary modifications, have been explored to manage muscle cramps in hemodialysis patients, non-pharmacological approaches have gained increasing attention for their potential effectiveness and safety. Among these non-pharmacological interventions, stretching leg exercises hold promise as an accessible and potentially beneficial strategy for alleviating muscle cramps.

This article aims to provide a comprehensive review of the current state of knowledge regarding the effectiveness of stretching leg exercises in managing muscle cramps among patients undergoing hemodialysis. It will explore the potential benefits of incorporating stretching exercises into the care of these patients, discuss the evidence supporting this approach, and offer practical insights into integrating stretching leg exercises into patient care. Furthermore, we will consider future directions for research in this vital area of renal care.

## STRETCHING LEG EXERCISES: AN OVERVIEW

Stretching exercises, commonly referred to as "stretching," involve the deliberate lengthening of muscles to enhance flexibility and reduce muscle tension. These exercises can target specific muscle groups, promote relaxation, and increase the range of motion in joints. Stretching leg exercises, in particular, focus on the lower extremities and can be performed in various forms, including static stretching (holding a stretch position), dynamic stretching (moving through a range of motion), and proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation (PNF) stretching (utilizing contractions and relaxations).



For hemodialysis patients, incorporating stretching leg exercises into their routine offers several potential benefits:

1. **Improved Blood Flow:** Stretching exercises stimulate blood circulation to the muscles, potentially reducing the risk of cramps triggered by poor circulation.
2. **Muscle Relaxation:** Stretching can relax muscle fibers, counteracting the involuntary muscle contractions associated with cramps.
3. **Enhanced Range of Motion:** Regular stretching can increase the flexibility of joints and muscles, reducing muscle stiffness and discomfort.
4. **Ease of Implementation:** Stretching exercises are generally safe, low-cost, and easily integrated into patients' daily routines, whether performed during hemodialysis sessions, at home, or under the guidance of healthcare professionals.

## EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS

Several studies have explored the effectiveness of stretching leg exercises in mitigating muscle cramps among patients undergoing hemodialysis. While the evidence base is evolving, there is a growing body of research that suggests stretching exercises may offer relief from this distressing symptom. Below are key findings from some of the studies investigating the effectiveness of stretching leg exercises:

### 1. Reduced Cramp Frequency

Research has indicated that regular stretching exercises may lead to a decrease in the frequency of muscle cramps experienced by hemodialysis patients. These exercises help prevent muscle tightness and promote optimal muscle function, potentially reducing the likelihood of cramp occurrence during or after dialysis sessions.

### 2. Improved Cramp Severity

Patients who engage in stretching leg exercises as part of their routine have reported a reduction in the intensity and duration of muscle cramps. By maintaining muscle suppleness and reducing muscle tension, stretching exercises can contribute to a less severe experience of cramps when they do occur.

### 3. Enhanced Quality of Life

Alleviating muscle cramps through stretching exercises has been associated with improvements in overall quality of life among hemodialysis patients. These improvements encompass physical comfort, psychological well-being, and the ability to tolerate and engage in dialysis sessions with greater ease.

For example, a study conducted by Khedr et al. (2018) examined the impact of a structured stretching exercise program on muscle cramps in hemodialysis patients. The results of this randomized controlled trial indicated a significant reduction in the frequency and severity of muscle cramps among participants who adhered to the stretching regimen. This study contributes to the growing body of evidence supporting the potential benefits of stretching exercises for managing muscle cramps in this population.

## INCORPORATING STRETCHING LEG EXERCISES INTO PATIENT CARE

To maximize the effectiveness of stretching leg exercises in managing muscle cramps among hemodialysis patients, healthcare providers and renal care teams can consider a multifaceted approach that integrates these exercises into the patients' care plans. Practical strategies for the implementation of stretching leg exercises in patient care include:

### 1. Patient Education

Educating patients about the benefits of stretching leg exercises is the first step toward encouraging their adoption. Patients should understand the potential advantages of these exercises in preventing and alleviating muscle cramps. Healthcare providers and renal care teams can:

- Provide informative materials and resources that explain the rationale behind stretching exercises.
- Offer clear and concise instructions for performing stretching leg exercises safely.
- Emphasize the role of these exercises in enhancing their overall well-being and comfort during dialysis.

### 2. Individualized Exercise Plans

Each hemodialysis patient has unique needs and physical capabilities. It is crucial to tailor stretching exercises to the individual patient's specific requirements, taking into account factors such as their current physical condition, flexibility, and any pre-existing musculoskeletal issues. This individualization ensures that stretching exercises are safe and effective for each patient.

### 3. Supervised Sessions

In the initial stages, patients may benefit from supervised stretching sessions led by qualified healthcare professionals or physical therapists. Supervised sessions provide patients with guidance on proper technique, monitor their progress, and ensure their safety. Healthcare providers can collaborate with physical therapists to develop customized stretching regimens for patients.

### 4. Home-Based Programs

To promote long-term adherence to stretching exercises, patients should receive guidance and instructions for home-based stretching routines. These routines can be tailored to the patient's preferences and time constraints, enabling them to incorporate stretching exercises into their daily lives between dialysis sessions. Providing patients with clear, illustrated instructions or video demonstrations can facilitate independent exercise.





## 5. Regular Assessment and Adjustment

The effectiveness of stretching leg exercises may vary from patient to patient, and individual responses may change over time. Healthcare providers should conduct regular assessments to monitor patients' progress and evaluate the impact of stretching exercises on their cramp frequency and severity. Based on these assessments, adjustments can be made to the exercise regimen to address evolving needs effectively.

## CONCLUSION

Muscle cramps are a common and distressing symptom experienced by patients undergoing hemodialysis for end-stage renal disease. These cramps can significantly impact patients' physical comfort, psychological well-being, and overall quality of life. While the exact causes of muscle cramps in this population are multifactorial, stretching leg exercises have emerged as a promising non-pharmacological intervention for their prevention and management.

Evidence from research studies suggests that stretching leg exercises may effectively reduce the frequency and severity of muscle cramps among hemodialysis patients. By promoting muscle relaxation, improving blood flow, and enhancing flexibility, stretching exercises offer a valuable addition to the armamentarium of interventions aimed at alleviating this distressing symptom.

Incorporating stretching leg exercises into patient care involves a multifaceted approach, including patient education, individualized exercise plans, supervised sessions, home-based programs, and regular assessment and adjustment. As healthcare providers seek to enhance the comfort and well-being of patients undergoing hemodialysis, the integration of stretching leg exercises into their care plans offers a practical and potentially impactful strategy.

However, further research is warranted to refine the implementation of stretching exercises in renal care and to establish comprehensive guidelines for their safe and effective use. Future studies should explore optimal methods, exercise regimens, and the long-term effects of stretching leg exercises on muscle cramps and overall well-being among hemodialysis patients. By continuing to advance our understanding of this important aspect of renal care, healthcare providers can improve the quality of life for individuals living with ESRD and undergoing hemodialysis.

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## RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CULTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ODISHA

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### ABSTRACT

*The objectives of the paper is to analyse research outputs, self financing courses, research initiatives and inclusive education in Odisha. The study highlights on Government investment in in research activities and Researchers who lead them with the expectations that the country benefits in the long term from increased productivity and enhance social development. The total expenditure on higher education by Odisha State government is approximately Rs.1, 200 Crore which represents 0.5% of its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). This includes plan and non-plan for revenue and capital expenditure. The state's annual per capita expenditure on higher education for its 18-23-year-old population is about Rs. 2,700 (EY, 2015). Studies have highlighted the value of continuity of sound leadership in enhancing institutional strength. All HEIs have Student Placement Cells but not all are equally functional. Cells are headed on a part-time basis by a member of the faculty who is a full-time teacher of a discipline, fitting in the management of the cell. Skills development, much sought after by employers, was supported by some colleges through well-planned co-curricular activities and processes. Experience with interactive sessions outside the regular classroom environment increases the flexibility and ease with which graduates can adapt to new environments.*

**KEY WORDS:** Culture, Journals, Patents, Publications, Research Policies

### INTRODUCTION

The process of elevating government colleges into autonomous colleges and autonomous colleges into universities has resulted in severe infrastructural stress with crowded facilities and insufficient equipment, libraries and documentation access, and a high-level ICT set-up. Teachers and research scholars sit in dark and dingy rooms. They have no private space in the libraries as well. The physical environment requires modernizing and upgrading if improved performance is expected in teaching, research and publications (Beteille, 2010). Quality tertiary level teaching and learning are characterized by two categories of research: (a) action research activities that feed into programmes and courses, providing a built-in mechanism for review and change; and (b) academic research into basic and applied disciplines or multi-disciplinary areas.

In the first category, the interviews carried out in this study suggest a need for systemic action research to be undertaken in areas such as curriculum revision and examinations. The performance of Boards of Studies (BOS) and their impact on college curricula would be one such key area. Similarly, the NAAC and the UGC have strongly supported the establishment of Quality Assurance Cells, Student Placement Cells, as well as Instrument Units in Science Faculties. Little is known about the performance of these cells/units, if they have met objectives or what changes need to be put in place to improve their functioning. Apart from faculty involvement, it may be a good idea to institute third-party evaluation studies of bodies within institutions and also an overall study of institutions. The staffing pattern in suggests that academic leadership is a major drawback in institutions' research and publication endeavours with only four Professors in the entire state to provide leadership. The absence of such leadership is perhaps part of the explanation for the paucity of outputs seen in Table 6. The data and information gathered in this study show that the research outputs are modest and perspective plans for the next three years are equally modest. The following table gives a snapshot of the current situation state-wide of Universities and Colleges under DoHE and for 2016-2017. It does not include the technical universities and colleges under the Department of Science and Technology or the research institutes.



**Table-1 Current Research Outputs 2013-2014/2016-2017 in DoHEHEIs**

Parameter	2013-14	2016-17
No. of research publications in refereed Indian Journals	640	770
No. of research publications in refereed international journals	226	255
No. of patents	00	00
No. of sponsored research projects completed	85	100

**Source:** State Plan for Higher Education at a Glance, 2014 & 2018.

Contributing to the analysis of institutional productivity and having a strong bearing on research policy, output and knowledge transfers are publications and citations. The target of 60 additional articles in Indian journals, and 29 planned for international journals from 2013-14 to 2016-17 as per the State Higher Education Plan at a Glance, does not paint a positive quality scenario for Odisha. The fact that completion of only 15 additional sponsored research projects is expected in three years is probably a reflection of research funding levels, expertise and the state research infrastructure whole. Over two years five Odisha Universities spent only 1% on research activities and 64% on Salary, Allowance and Retirement Benefits (EY, 2015). The picture from 15 Odisha Colleges is equally grim: with 87.9% expended on Salary, Allowance and Retirement Benefits, the category of Research Activities merited only a negligible 0.3% (EY, *ibid.* Figure 19, p. 20). While research grants are available from UGC, HEIs reported that the UGC research application and award process is unnecessarily cumbersome.

A useful proxy measure of an institution's technological inventions and innovations that have potential economic value may be derived from a country's level of patenting. They also indicate technological readiness for moving into a knowledge economy. Faculty personnel and graduate students reported that equipment and machines often are not available for laboratory experiments as well as research activities. A background of supportive management practices needs to be crafted for HEIs in terms of experienced leadership, funding allocations, a framework for national and international collaborations, and enabling infrastructure of facilities, equipment and instrumentation to help them translate their creativity into workable innovations and local solutions based on technology.

**Establishing A Research and Publication Culture**

Governments invest a great deal in research activities and researchers who lead them with the expectation that the country benefits in the long- term from increased productivity and enhanced social development. In Malaysia, the Government has designated five well-performing universities out of its 20 public universities as research universities which entitle them to higher levels of allocations for research in the annual approved budget. National and international collaborative projects are encouraged as are university-industry linkages, expecting some of these may be in time-designated Centres of Excellence. In Bangladesh, their UGC manages an Academic Innovation Fund open to public and private universities, administered on a competitive basis. The additional funds and a transparent public system of research funds allocation have energized the university sector as seen in recent research outputs.

In several colleges visited, including those which conduct PG courses, faculty had never been awarded research funding for projects nor had they printed an article in a journal of repute. However, given the general conditions of remuneration and working conditions, the finding was not unexpected. Moreover, allocations for research funding are negligible and access to other funds, given the absence of a research culture, seems insurmountable. At the State level, the Department of Higher Education needs to set up a competitive research grant scheme for HEIs, opening it up to public and private institutions to stimulate healthy competition and increase qualitative inputs. A well-organized competitive public research funding system, even if it starts small, can sow the seeds of significant research possibly leading to the commercialization of research outputs, helping to place institutions on the first few rungs of national and global research activities. Such a system needs to be transparent, well-monitored with a database in the public domain, an information system compatible with those of participating institutions, and a website that prompts full disclosure regarding announcements of available funds, details of application proposals, the process of selection and awards, and research findings.

**Curriculum And Development (Self-Financing Courses)**

All colleges follow the state- approved curriculum with 20% room for adaptation in the curriculum to local situations, a positive sign if colleges had the relevant expertise and experience to benefit from the policy. The common undergraduate curriculum was seen as restrictive, and overly theoretical both in content and presentation, with insufficient attention to the need to prepare students for the job market. Pervasive curriculum issues include a focus on information recall and rote learning at the expense of critical and analytical thinking. These features are reinforced by the nature of assessments and examinations which focus on rote learning and



information recall rather than higher-order cognitive skills such as making inferences and judgments based on information and data or critical analysis.

Observations and field findings appeared to indicate that on becoming autonomous, colleges are anxious to both complete the syllabus/course on time as well as show good student results. To achieve this, there are reports that the curriculum has been diluted. Firstly, most colleges did not have the expertise locally available to review and renew the curriculum; secondly, they did not have the funds available to invite experts from different parts of the state and nation to collaborate. Some mechanisms can be developed to improve the curriculum with affiliating universities having a larger role. Different universities have their mission and vision and they must be allowed to follow their mission Curriculum revision is regularly taken up by the Board of Studies (BoS) in which specialists from other colleges are invited as required, a major responsibility is to review and monitor the curriculum during the academic year. The Board's findings provide the basis for changes to the curriculum within the 20% leeway which exists. Many of the changes reported dealt with peripheral rather than core issues of design and outcomes. It would be time to examine the impact of Boards of Studies on teacher performance and student achievement to identify ways in which the system could have a more positive impact on teaching and learning. Curriculum design is a crucial issue. All universities and all colleges need not necessarily have an identical syllabus. There is a difference between the different institutions (autonomous colleges and universities) and this difference needs to be understood as well as respected. The Biswas committee report (2009) has highlighted this role of the universities and the report has also been accepted by the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE).

### **Self-Financing Course**

To generate funds, colleges conduct self-financing courses which fall outside the purview of Boards of Studies. Students pay tuition fees for these courses which are largely run by part-time faculty who are paid on a lecture basis. Sometimes a ceiling is fixed for payment to any single guest-faculty who cannot survive on this source of income alone. They tend to look for other part-time work restricting their time for teaching-related activities. Concerns include the fact that guest lecturers need not be in compliance with UGC qualification requirements nor is their course content and methodology subject to any kind of supervision by the college. This issue is more serious in private institutions. The performance of self-financed learners may be better than in regular programs as the course is run on time and properly. Students would benefit however if there were clear guidelines set by UGC or the State, regarding teacher qualifications, fees, course content and conduct of classes.

### **ICT Utilization**

Emphasis on and investment in modern communication technologies are ubiquitous. Funds have been given to making campuses Wi-Fi enabled and the use of communication technologies has become common amongst students, especially for social media. However, despite available funds and better connectivity actual use of institution-supported connectivity for academic use is often absent. For the professional development of staff and greater efficiency, both teaching and non-teaching ICT networks need to be embedded in institutions as an essential element in the lifelong learning and development process. For managers and administrators as well as academic staff, online training and enrichment modules are available on recent developments in content, policies as well as governance processes. Institutions need to work on popularising the use of infrastructure as well as connectivity.

### **Making Institutions Inclusive**

As a policy, India intends to make education for SC/ST and OBC categories of students completely free as well as support them through various measures. However large sections of these learners as well as the physically challenged are not provided with the support they require from the institutions. Children from weaker sections of society require special assistance in the language (especially English and sometimes other National Languages), Computer application, Mathematics and the Sciences, among others. Institutions should design and provide special classes in these areas to children. Some institutions are making serious efforts but concerted public will and supporting funds are required.

Hostels, as well as recreational facilities for the listed categories, are inadequate. There are instances of girls who have represented the State during their school days but have no sports facility at the college to develop their talent further. Sports centres and facilities need to be built for both boys and girls. Most campuses are unfriendly for blind, orthopedically challenged as well as mentally retarded learners. During discussions, officers/authorities appeared sensitive towards these issues but very little has been done in these areas on the campus.

It is suggested to enhance access and equity to labour market-relevant higher education for marginalized youth in remote areas. This could be done through a targeted effort to strengthen the quality of universities and colleges in remote areas with a high tribal population. Components of such an effort could be to develop: Satellite campuses to be established in remote areas to provide alternative innovative demand-driven short-term courses which are linked to livelihood and income-generating opportunities in the region. Online and web-based courses focusing on institutions' and students' needs in remote areas including piloting MOOCs courses. 'Earning-while-learning' type of vocational education will be developed and scaled-up in remote areas. Short-term courses



would be designed by the university/college in consultation with local industries and corporate houses. Resource persons from those industries/corporate houses could be engaged as resource person.

**Affiliating Universities, Affiliated Colleges and Quality Assurance**

Affiliating universities provide the teaching and assessment materials but do not follow up regularly with much-needed academic supervision and ongoing teacher support which would be key to quality enhancement in the many cases of under-staffed and inexperienced faculties at colleges. While regulatory norms prescribed by the state and UGC for taking on affiliated colleges exist and are known, it would appear that there is insufficient expertise or capacity to enforce them. Quality improvement grants are available from UGC but colleges cannot always meet conditional requirements for receiving them and it would appear that this is a nationwide phenomenon. Of the 16,000 colleges under UGC’s purview in 2008, 5,813 (36%) colleges received UGC grants having met the minimum standards required. Nationally less than 10% of 3,492 colleges had been accredited by NAAC, with major deficiencies attributed to the availability of qualified faculty, and physical and other infrastructural facilities .

In Odisha it is noted that NAAC accreditation has a long way to go. Only 41.67% of State Universities, where affiliating universities are key to the quality of the college system, have been accredited; Government Colleges, numbering 43, are doing better with 81.4%; and the large number of Aided and Private Colleges are doing poorly with only 21.25% and 12.03% respectively having received accreditation .

**Table-2 Basic Profile of Higher Education Institutions-NAAC Accreditation in Odisha**

	Total	2f	12B	NAAC Accredited	% NAAC Accredited to Total
State Universities	12	12	12	05	41.67
State Private University	03	03	03	00	00
Deemed Universities	02	02	02	02	100
Government Colleges	43	32	32	35	81.4
Aided Colleges	318	318	318	93	29.25
Private Colleges	316	00	00	34	12.03
Total Post-graduate Department at State university	174	00	00	00	00
Academic Staff Colleges	02	00		00	00

Source: State Plan for Higher Education, 2014, Odisha.

None of the State’s 174 Post-Graduate Departments has been accredited. It may be the case that NAAC is over-burdened and is unable to cover the institutions at a more accelerated rate; or that the institutions have not been able to meet the required criteria.

**Quality as Relevance**

Concerns about graduate unemployment resonate across the globe, with stakeholders calling for better linkages between higher education institutions and the workplace, helping students develop work-related experience and skills in efforts to improve employability upon graduation. Linkages can happen in many ways often relying much on local industry. In Odisha, unemployment is highest at the post-graduate level amounting to 42.86% which shows an increase of 66.6% over the previous year. Of Diploma and Certificate holders, 29.3% were unemployed compared with 23.1% of graduates (Issue Paper on Quality, Odisha).

The percentage change in undergraduate and post-graduate student enrolments according to the academic area is increasing over time. Disaggregated data sharpen the issue but given the preponderance of college graduates in the higher education sector, it may not be incorrect to say that college education does not match what employers look for, particularly at the post-graduate level. It would appear that the increases in enrolment are going in the right overall direction in terms of selection of discipline-Science, Engineering, Technology and Architecture reflecting one of the state’s objectives of providing quality education with multi-skills to make graduates more employable. The fact that Diploma and Certificate programs did not show any increase perhaps indicates that students are reading the market signals. The outlier seems to be the ordinarily popular Management programs whose enrolments dipped in 2009-2010 by 8.5%.

All HEIs have Student Placement Cells but not all are equally functional. Cells are headed on a part-time basis by a member of the faculty who is a full-time teacher of a discipline, fitting in the management of the cell where able. Skills development, much sought after by employers, was supported by some colleges through well-planned co-curricular activities and processes. A confounding factor in the setting of norms and ensuring their enforcement is the fact that while affiliating universities oversees all academic matters of affiliated colleges, some colleges are under the purview of UGC, AICTE and NAAC as well.



### **Leadership and Institutional Quality**

Vice-Chancellors (VCs) of affiliating universities in Odisha play a key role in managerial, administrative and academic leadership. Not only is this true in terms of their university and constituent colleges but also in terms of the heterogeneous body of colleges affiliated with them which, as in the case of Utkal University, numbers more than 300. Studies have highlighted the value of continuity of sound leadership in enhancing institutional strength. In a performance analysis of the National University of Singapore (NUS) and the University of Malaya (UM) between 1962 and 2008, it was found that during this period NUS had five respected scholars as VCs. This experience contrasts with UM's ten VCs over the same period: some were scholars, few from the civil service and many served a three-year stint and at least two did not complete their tenure. Few had the experience or could not develop these skills during their brief tenure to 'steer a large complex educational institution through a highly political environment. Many have, therefore, relied heavily on rigid government guidelines with scant regard for managerial, academic and financial autonomy' (Mukherjee and Wong, 2011). In the continuing efforts to climb world ranking tables, NUS has demonstrated how it has outshone UM and sound leadership over time has been acknowledged as a major element of its success.

### **Recent Initiatives**

The Odisha State Higher education Department has put in place several technology-based tools to increase accountability and efficiency in the system. It could be of value for the DoHE to carry out an impact evaluation of these innovations and assess the extent to which they have contributed to good governance. A more efficient governance and management system is not only more effective but also frees up resources for a stronger focus on learning outcomes: (i) The implementation of examination reforms where examination scripts are scanned and uploaded and examiners place their marks on the answer sheets leads to the makings of a transparent and efficient system.

The initial effort is directed at the 'plus 2' level examinations and is expected to be implemented at the undergraduate level in 2016. The system is linked electronically to the Higher Education Department which can zero in on any aspect of the examinations and their evaluation from its offices. Additional measures to increase trust in the initiative are the presence of CCTV surveillance which operates during the actual examination taking as well as the process of evaluation of exams. (ii) A key initiative in streamlining system management is seen in the digitization of personnel databases as well as payroll management. The Personnel Information Management System is a complete database of teachers in all government colleges whose bank accounts salaries are sent directly.

All training completed by teachers is captured in this system neatly facilitating overall faculty status information and development/training needs. A grant from UGC will support the HED in its plan to extend such digitization to nongovernment colleges. (iii) The ground-breaking Student Admissions Management System with its e-administration and re-admissions tools now permits student application to multiple HEIs electronically without having to be physically present, expanding program choices for students without the burden and expense of travelling in person to various campuses. Student performance is also tracked electronically. (iv) Other electronically-based reforms increasing overall system efficiency include the management of scholarship applications and awards (known as e-medhabruti) with funds transmitted from the Department of Higher Education directly to students' bank accounts; establishment of 55 language laboratories in collaboration with IIT- Kharagpur; and the Biju Patnaik SMART campus in College and University Scheme which aims at developing Wi-Fi ready campuses, library automation, language laboratories and SMART classes

### **Financing of Universities and Colleges**

The total expenditure on higher education by Odisha State government is approximately Rs.1, 200 Crore which represents 0.5% of its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). This includes plan and non-plan for revenue and capital expenditure. The state's annual per capita expenditure on higher education for its 18-23-year-old population is about Rs. 2,700 (EY, 2015). Odisha stands nineteenth in terms of per capita expenditure on higher education among all 30 Indian states with Goa (above Rs.14,000) and Tamil Nadu (about Rs.13,000) leading the way and Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand bringing up the rear, both below Rs.1,000 (EY,2015). Odisha ranks among the lowest in India in capital expenditure on higher education with high levels of revenue expenditure on teacher salaries. Teacher salaries constitute approximately 98% of total expenditure in the state, higher than the national average of 85%, indicating a lack of funds available for instructional and research support such as laboratories, libraries, industrial visits, and training workshops and seminars. Even infrastructure maintenance is seriously underfunded.

Colleges determine fee structures for their various programmes. Salaries of regular staff follow government salary norms with colleges deciding on ad hoc staff salaries. Student fees and salaries of guest lecturers/ad hoc are fixed by colleges and fees from these courses provide some leeway for independently determining institutional expenditure. Little information is available on how the revenue from fees is spent. Expenditure on infrastructure and high-value purchases requires approval from the government, a process which causes delays. Colleges have access to funds for some levels of purchases and expenses but overall their financial autonomy is limited. Odisha state has the lowest level of financial decentralization in India with only 7% of expenditure of state



funds accessible by institutions contrasted with the national average of 43%. Limited financial autonomy constrains administrative processes and institutional potential to act nimbly or creatively in response to changing circumstances.

## CONCLUSION

To improve the health of the higher education system with incentives for institutions to implement and sustain quality-enhancing steps, the findings of this study support the financial management study proposals that (i) per capita expenditure be increased in Odisha based on a comparison with all states in India, allowing for increased expenditure on non-salary areas of development and support such as research and infrastructural facilities; and (ii) the low level (lowest in India) of funds transfer or decentralization from the State Higher Education Department to state institutions needs to increase significantly from the current 7% (the national average is 43%) (EY, 2015). To optimize the utilization of higher levels of funds transferred from the centre, well-considered institutional strategic development plans need to become a regular feature of HEIs and be monitored periodically to satisfy accountability requirements.

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# **TOWARDS A NOVEL ECLECTIC FRAMEWORK FOR ADMINISTERING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES: A PROPOSED 'PEEC' DOCTRINE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Currently, there is no complete and effective framework that regulates Artificial Intelligence (AI). The study aims to bridge existing gaps and limitations of isolated regulations relating to AI technologies. At the outset, developmental evaluation approach was applied for exploring the possibilities of application of existing doctrines for development of holistic AI regulation that serves the local, national and international requirements. Subsequently, to bestow overall well-being of the society it is hypothesized that an eclectic regulations with due considerations to Public Interest, Environmental Sustainability, Economic Development and Criminal Law shall immensely contribute towards successful governing of AI technologies. A combination of these approaches is used to propose a novel 'PEEC' Framework for curbing the menace of AI systems while realizing its fullest potential. The proposed 'PEEC' framework addresses all potential imparity in AI regulation and lays down governing principles that can be used by the policymakers to make informed decision for governing AI where the stakeholders' interests are prioritized while retaining the core functions of regulating framework that bestow comfort, contentment, happiness, health, prosperity and protection to its citizens. Both, positive and negative impacts of proposed 'PEEC' framework on stakeholders are presented with suggestions to curtail its negative consequences. The study also proposed a 'PEEC Resolution' to be adopted by local, national or international authorities for administration of AI within their jurisdiction. The proposed 'PEEC' framework is a win-win proposition for all AI stakeholders

**KEYWORDS:** Artificial Intelligence, Criminal Law, Economic Development, Environmental Sustainability, Public Interest, Regulations, Society.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Artificial intelligence (AI) is an expanding technology having potential to transform the global economy and a variety of industries [1]. AI is being used in various fields, including personalized learning sector [2], healthcare sector [3], manufacturing sector [4], finance sector [5], retail sector [6, 7], and the fine arts sector [8]. The potential benefits of AI in these sectors are substantial and have unlimited capacity to transform the way in which professionals work [9]. Besides loss of Jobs, there is also associated number of challenges that requires immediate attention like data privacy, biased programming and potential misuse of the AI technologies against the public at large.

AI technologies are impacting our daily life in a huge way. AI technologies are in use in our routine life by various means viz. Social media, online shopping, and transportation, healthcare and business activities [10]. The uses of AI technologies (creative thinking machines) pose before us numerous ethical issues all presenting an important question of how to prevent harm to humans from these machines [11]. Since, AI systems are trained and developed to learn from historical data which may incorporate biases, it is seldom possible to completely eradicate introduction of bias and resulting discrimination into AI systems [12]. Bias and discrimination in any form was never accepted by any civilization and nor will it be accepted in future too.

The other big challenge with AI technologies is its potential to be used for vile ulterior motives. AI could be used to create deep-fakes (these are videos or audio recordings that have been tinkered to portray as if to suggest that someone is saying or doing something they never said or did) and spread misinformation. Misinformation damages our trust in institutions; oppressing democracy and making it extremely difficult to deal with and solve complex problems [13]. Furthermore, recent reports do suggest use of AI systems for potential security threats in digital, physical and political domains [14]. Autonomous weapons developed using AI technologies could also be used to kill people without human intervention [15]. Undoubtedly, mankind cannot thrive or survive under this looming crisis of technological malicious weapons.

World over, there are very few set of AI regulations. Many of them are in negotiation stage or some are not rigorously implemented. The EU's Artificial Intelligence Act (AIA) – 2021 is in negotiation stage. The California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) – 2020 does only put forth specific provisions addressing the use of data by AI systems. The New York State Artificial Intelligence Policy Act (AI Policy Act) – 2021 mandates creation and implementation of guidelines for responsible AI



development and utilization within state. In United States, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) – 2020 established AI Principles with a view to safeguard consumer interests, and foster healthy completion.

It is in these contexts, that it becomes imperative for us to critically think upon the future of AI technologies and come up with universal regulating policies that not only allows the use of AI for public interest but also restrain its potential risks. Currently, the private sector plays a pivotal role in development of AI technologies. Depending on the needs and caprice of large companies certain private entities may develop AI technologies to suite their requirements that may not always prioritize public interest. There is no robust framework for regulating AI at national and international level.

Butcher & Beridze, 2019 [16] argues that to make use of AI in a responsible and ethical manner we need to have in place a coordinated approach at international levels to AI governance. Numerous reports from the past decade suggest AI has a potential to both benefit and harm the society and that regulating AI is complex and challenging task as the technology is constantly evolving; for us to have effective and adaptable regulations, we need to have a consensus on unambiguous definition and potential risks of AI at all levels, which is lacking [17, 18, 19, 20 & 21].

This study aims to bridge the existing gap and limitations vis-à-vis AI regulations. Firstly, the study employs developmental evaluation approach to explore the possibilities of application of existing doctrines for developing a holistic AI regulation to suit regional, national and international boundaries. Secondly, in realm of ubiquity of AI technologies, to support the theory that an eclectic regulations with due considerations to Public Interest, Environmental Sustainability, Economic Development and Criminal Law ('PEEC') immensely contribute in governing AI with a view to bestow the overall well-being of the society. Together, the two approaches are applied to propose a novel 'PEEC' doctrine to be applied to AI technologies.

## 2. CHEMISTRY OF AI AND EXISTING DOCTRINES

Worldwide various philosophies are in use for numerous social causes which include 'Utilitarianism', 'Human Rights', 'Feminism', 'Environmentalism', 'Socialism', 'Non-violence', 'Social Justice', 'Communitarianism', 'Global Solidarity' and 'Animal Rights'. However, since the AI technologies are massively impacting all facets of the society it would be simply apt to consider only those legal philosophies that forms the main component of a society viz. the shared set of norms, values, beliefs and attitudes, the generated and utilized artefacts and the people itself. In this context, it is worth exploring the philosophies related to public interest, environmental sustainability, economic development and criminal law and its interaction with AI with due considerations to promote prosperity, well-being and high quality of life and to take care of the fundamental rights of the citizens.

Moreover, enacting a framework requires that the policymaker takes into account several important factors such as social needs, social emotions, unintentional events, public support and opinions, equality and equity, rights and duties of individual from society, cultural and social context, long-term impact, political feasibility, timing and priorities. Besides these, the policymakers are also faced with important question as to how the proposed law shall be implemented and enforced, and how it will be received by the society. These paradigms offer a background for understanding problems and determining suitable solutions. Unlike other field social science characteristics are quite distinct to either quantify or replicate and very rarely produce agreement regarding the importance of one factor over the other; in this context, some important components of public policies are public agenda, performers who react, interpret and respond to agendas, resources, institutions and the level of government [22]. 'Public Interest Doctrine', 'Environmental Sustainability Doctrine', 'Economic Development Doctrine' and 'Criminal Law Doctrine' all exhibit clarity, consistency, logic, comprehensiveness and appeal necessary for the policy. Besides, these doctrines to a large extent also contain features relating to policy for welfare of the society. Accordingly, these doctrines have been chosen for detailed evaluation for application to AI framework.

### 2.1 AI and Public Interest

Many experts are of the opinion that AI should be freely developed for all of us to fully realize its potential. On the other hand, some experts do not agree to this opinion citing public interest. For developing effective and adaptive regulating framework it is crucial to weigh the potential benefits and risks posed before us by AI technologies. Discrimination, privacy violations, security risks, loss of controls are some risk posed to public interest by AI and Improvement in efficiency in healthcare, education, transportation and environmental protection are some of the benefits of AI [23].

Zuger & Asghari (2023) [24] developed a framework based on public justification, equality, deliberations, technical safeguards, public scrutiny and validation and applied proposed framework to two case studies. Firstly, for SyRI, a Dutch welfare fraud detection project, and secondly, for UNICEF's Project Connect, which maps schools worldwide AI for the public. The authors duly considered the potential risks of AI and inferred that public interest theory can be vitally helpful in development of AI governance with emphasize on transparency, accountability and public participation in the development of AI systems.

Figure 1 shows the similarities and dissimilarities among elements of AI and public interest.

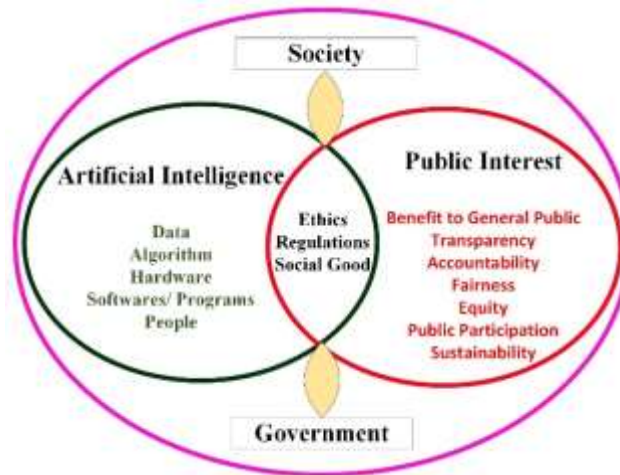


Figure 1 Interplay of Artificial Intelligence and Public Interest

### 2.2 AI and Environmental Sustainability

The concept of environmental sustainability is founded on pillars of social, economic, environment and governance. Use of AI systems for monitoring and improving biodiversity and energy efficiency and cutting down emissions from industries and vehicles are areas being explored by many researchers. However, there are associated negative consequences of use of AI for environment viz. exponential increase in energy consumption and introduction of altogether new pollutants [25]. Need is therefore felt to develop AI systems that are duly in line with environmental sustainability purposes and are effective in creating a sustainable future for all [25, 26, & 27].

The interplay among AI technologies, Environment, Society and Government (Figure 2) has to be understood for effective development of framework to be applied to AI systems.

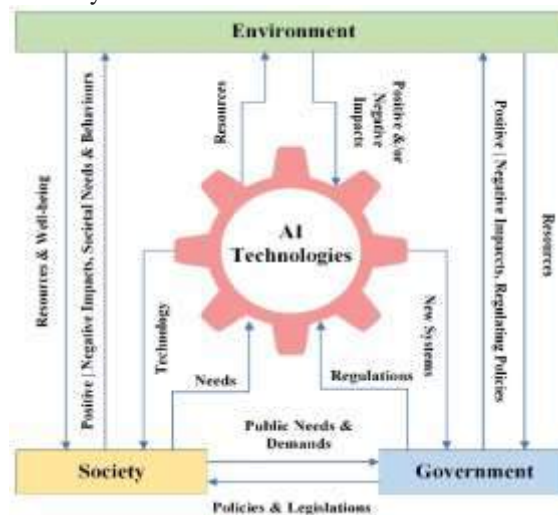


Figure 2 Interplay among AI technologies, Environment, Society and Government

Research evidences suggest that environmental sustainability can immensely benefit from AI systems. Political concerns relating to poverty alleviation, hunger, health, education, energy, water and climate change can all be efficiently addressed by employing AI. Though, it is crucial to develop and utilize AI in a manner that nullifies the potential negative impacts of this technology on environment [28, 29 & 30].

### 2.3 AI and Economic Development

Evidences from china suggest that AI has great potential to boost green economic growth however, level of deployment of AI systems, location and type of industries would govern such growth [31]. Researchers believe that we are yet to fully understand the impact of AI on productivity, innovation and inequality at the regional level. Regional planning, development, ethical and social implications of AI vary from region to region. In this context, the governance of AI system is a challenging task requiring an eclectic approach.



In the recent times, China has made significant progress in AI and thus is now considered to be a leading AI power. AI systems have immensely impacted economic development in china. China has invested heavily in research and development of AI for industries, in healthcare, agriculture and finance sector. Roberts et. al. (2023) [32] has scientifically studied the approaches of China and European Union (EU) and inferred that their approach in governing AI varies significantly. While the approach of China towards governing AI is top-down and focused on economic growth, the EU approach is more bottom-up and focused on human-rights and ethics. The article argues merit in both approaches but also emphasizes the need to strike a balance between economic development and human rights protection while dealing the potential risks of AI. For realizing fullest potential of AI it is extremely important to have a governance framework that is effective and adaptive to dynamics of social, political and economic contexts [33].

**2.4 AI and Criminal Law**

Ever increasing development and sophistication in AI raises numerous legal and ethical questions, more particularly in the field of criminal law. There is not much research and evidence suggesting the chemistry of AI and criminal law. Nonetheless, the most important question that requires our attention is whether a machine can be held responsible for a criminal act? For application of traditional criminal law the element of ‘Mens Rea or guilty mind’ has to be proved beyond doubt. But, AI systems do not have mind, they are just programed. However, if we define ‘criminal liability’ in more broad terms to include that the defendant’s action caused harm then it is possible to govern AI under criminal laws. Though, yet again the next question would be who is to be held responsible, the programmer who created the algorithm of AI, the manufacturer / supporter, the user or the AI system itself or none. Halvey (2013) [34] contend that we cannot regulate dynamics of AI development and its capabilities with existing traditional criminal law framework. Novel legal concepts and ethical frameworks are required to control and make accountable the ever developing AI technologies [34].

LAGIOIA & SARTOR (2020) [35] argues creation of altogether a new legal category of “Autonomous AI Agents” for us to hold the actions of AI as criminally liable. The authors also propose “Reasonable AI Standards” that can be looked into while designing and developing AI programs and creation of regulatory bodies to oversee all developmental and designing tasks for AI.

**3. LEVERAGING EXISTING LEGAL DOCTRINES FOR AI REGULATIONS**

**3.1 Public Interest**

The doctrine of public interest rooted in English Common Law has a long history and is used by courts and governments to ensure broader welfare of the society against the actions by individuals, organizations and governments. It plays pivotal role in shaping policies and regulations at regional and national as well as international level. The doctrine has evolved and is still evolving reflecting the ongoing development of the societal values and the changing relationship between individuals and regulators.

For regulating AI the ‘Public Interest Doctrine’ provides a guiding principle that not only prioritizes needs and aspirations of the society but also ensures that the laws and policies guarantee social, cultural and political welfare of the society.

**3.2 Environmental Sustainability**

Judicial system around the world has been applying certain basic principles in adjudicating matters relating to environmental pollution/ degradation. These broad principles are presented at Table 1.

**Table 1 Basic Principles used for Environmental Legislations**

Principle	Comments
<b>Precautionary Principle</b>	This principle emphasizes the need to act proactively to scientific uncertainty with a view to avoid potential environmental harm (i.e. Prevention is better than Cure). Courts applies this principles in cases where activities polluting environment is barred / banned till it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the court that the proposer shall undertake adequate measures to avoid/ cut-down potential environmental harm from proposed activity.
<b>Polluters Pay Principle</b>	This principle suggests that it is the polluter who shall make good/ bear the cost of environmental remediation/ cleaning-up. The financial responsibility is placed with the polluter rather than the general public or aggrieved parties. Courts use this principle to penalize the polluter with costs.
<b>Public Trust Doctrine</b>	This principle lays onus on government to preserve and protect natural resources such as air, water and environment. Courts use this principle for ensuring that government as public trustees take enough measures in protecting the natural resources for our future generations.
<b>Strict Liability</b>	This principle allows courts to held a party responsible for environmental pollution regardless of their negligence or fault, provided that there shall be enough evidence to suggest that the defendant’s actions or operations has caused the environmental harm.
<b>Absolute/ Severe</b>	In cases where multiple parties has contributed to environmental harm, the application of this principle



<b>&amp; Joint Liability</b>	allows court to grant compensation to affected person from a single or all parties responsible for pollution regardless of their individual contributions to the said pollution.
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Recently, many courts consider this principle for adjudication of cases relating to environmental pollution. This principle lays down the need to balance economic development with environmental protection for the well-being of the society, with a view to preserve and protect our environment for our future generations.
<b>Proportionality</b>	In certain cases courts may apply this principle to penalize the offender in proportion to the gravity of damages and to arrive at cost of compensation to the affected party.

Application of these principles can greatly help in adjudicating and regulating AI systems and ensure fairness while promoting responsible actions among the stakeholders of AI.

### 3.3. Economic Development

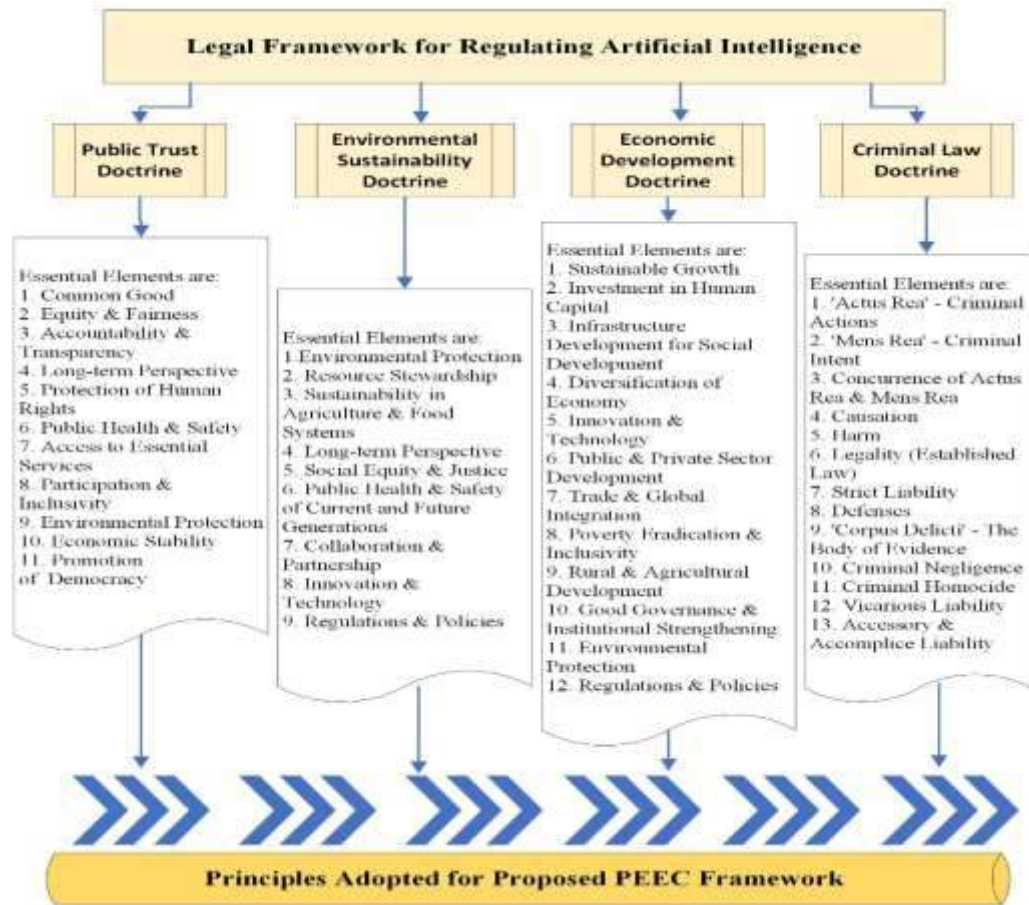
The set of principles, strategies and policies that are primarily meant to promote and sustain inclusive economic development within a region or a country form the basis of the doctrine of economic development. This doctrine incorporates sustainable growth, investment in human capital, infrastructure development, industrialization and diversification, promotion of innovation and R&D activities, private sector development, trade and global integration, poverty eradication, employment creation and inclusiveness, rural and agricultural development, good governance (ease of doing business), institutional strengthening and overall economic well-being of a population. Though, depending on the socio-cultural fabric of the region the degree of application of these elements may differ, for attaining a balance between regulating AI and attaining economic development these principles are imperative for development of a framework.

### 3.4 Criminal Law

The doctrine of criminal law ensures a crime free society where every citizen has equal protection of life and fundamental rights, freedom, fairness and justice. This doctrine also ensures that perpetrators of crime are prosecuted and punished for criminal offences. Retribution (the offender must suffer in proportion to harm caused by him/her), deterrence (the offender must refrain from reoffending through fear of punishment and also to set forth precedents for society and thereby sending an unequivocal message that others too will have to face consequences for their offences) and social control (standards and norms established as law to be followed by the society) are the three main functions of a criminal law. The cruxes of these functions are prevention of harm to society. AI regulating framework too calls for liability for harm and prevention of harm ensuring accountability of all stakeholders.

## 4. LESSONS LEARNED

A structured, coherent and eclectic approach for development of framework to regulate AI requires a thorough consideration of the context, purpose and the scope of the framework. The context, purpose and the scope need to be defined in terms of development, deployment, utilization and decommission of AI systems considering the interaction and the impact of this system if it fails to perform as expected under legal compliance duly considering ethics and values of the society. The basis for PEEC framework is presented at Figure 3.



**Figure 3 Basis for Proposed PEEC Framework**

Though, the doctrines of public interest, environmental sustainability, economic development, and criminal law deal with diverse aspects of the society, there are some shared features and principles which collectively focus on well-being of society by promoting justice and responsible governance. The similarities among these doctrines that would justify adoption of 'PEEC' framework for AI systems are listed below.

- Harmonizing Individual and Collective Interests:** Each doctrine aims at harmonizing individual rights, interests, and actions, and social welfare. All four doctrines take into considerations individual behaviour and how their decisions impact the society.
- Long-Term Perspective:** Each doctrine accentuates the significance of taking into consideration long-term consequences and outcomes. The core of these doctrines lies in the fact that each prioritizes actions that must have lasting positive effects irrespective of the fact whether it is for sustainable economic growth, environmental protection, upholding public interest, or administering justice.
- Accountability and Responsibility:** Accountability and responsibility is at core of all four doctrines. These doctrines demand responsible behaviour and decision-making for all actions such as holding individuals accountable for criminal acts, ensuring responsible resource use for environmental sustainability, or promoting ethical governance for economic development.
- Protection of Human Rights and Welfare:** All four doctrines are aimed at protecting and enhancing the fundamental human rights, prosperity, and welfare of individuals and societies. Each doctrine prioritizes the betterment of society over all other individual and collective actions of people.
- Ethical Considerations:** The principles of fairness, equity, and justice are all central to all four doctrines. These considerations form the fulcrum of all future practices and policies to benefit not an individual but to the society as a whole.
- Legal Frameworks and Regulations:** Each doctrine encompasses the creation and enforcement of lawful frameworks & regulations. Though, only the criminal law has a strong legal structure to govern behaviour, ensure compliance, and protect the common good of the society, and punish the guilty.



- g) **Cooperation & Public Involvement:** Each doctrine lays emphasis on having collective and collaborative efforts among all stakeholders and calls for public participation. Public involvement for environmental decision-making, engagement of stakeholders for economic development planning, or for ensuring a fair trial in criminal law are all illustrations of participatory approaches of these doctrines that promote informed, just, and effective outcomes.
- h) **Sustainability and Resilience:** All doctrines lay emphasis on the significance of sustainable practices and resilience in matters relating to environmental sustainability, economic development, and public interest. These doctrines identify the need to safeguard that action and policies are long-term, versatile and acquiescent to changing circumstances.
- i) **Promotion of Quality of Life:** Eventually, all four doctrines attempt to improve the quality of life of people and societies. May it be the case of nurturing economic growth for nation, protecting the environment for our future generations, ensuring justice for social good, or advancing overall public well-being, they share the goal of augmenting people's lives.

Although, these resemblances exist, it's vital to distinguish that each doctrine has its exclusive scope, focus, and specific principles that would govern its application within a societal and legal context. The regional, national and international government can use the above stated similarities to develop the purpose, focus and scope of AI regulations within their jurisdictions.

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### 5. PROPOSED 'PEEC' FRAMEWORK

The following governing principles as PEEC framework in deployment, development, use and decommissioning of AI systems are proposed that addresses the doctrines and common elements of public interest, environmental sustainability, economic development, and criminal law. Successful initiatives of Indian Government from other sectors to further illustrate upon these proposed principles are also presented at Table 2.

**Table 2 PEEC Framework & Examples of Initiatives of Government of India**

Sl.	Proposed principles of PEEC Framework to be employed in deployment, development, use and decommissioning of AI System	Government of India Initiatives to illustrate the use of proposed principle
1	<b>Transparency and Accountability</b>	Transparency by way of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizen's Charter (1997)</li> <li>• Right to Information Act (2005)</li> <li>• E-Governance (2006)</li> <li>• Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) (2007)</li> </ul> Accountability by way of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Vigilance Commission (1964)</li> <li>• Comptroller &amp; Auditor General (1971)</li> <li>• Lokpal / Lokayukt (2014)</li> <li>• Public Interest Litigation (1979)</li> </ul>
2	<b>Data Security and Data Privacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed Digital Personal Data Protection Bill (DPDP) (2022)</li> </ul>
3	<b>Ethical Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code of Ethics for Indian Audits and Accounts Department (2012)</li> </ul>
4	<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Assessment EIA (2006)</li> <li>• Proposed EIA Notification (2020)</li> </ul>
5	<b>Economic Incentives and its impact on society and Innovations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make in India (2014)</li> <li>• Digital India (2015)</li> <li>• 100 Smart Cities (2015)</li> <li>• Skill India (2015)</li> </ul>



Sl.	Proposed principles of PEEC Framework to be employed in deployment, development, use and decommissioning of AI System	Government of India Initiatives to illustrate the use of proposed principle
6	<b>Risk Management and Liability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Liability Insurance Act (1991)</li> </ul>
7	<b>Public Participation and stakeholder’s Consultation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‘MyGov’ Framework for Citizen Engagement in e-governance (2014)</li> </ul>
8	<b>Law Enforcement and Criminal Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Penal Code ( IPC) (1860)</li> <li>Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) (1974)</li> <li>Indian Evidence Act (1872)</li> </ul> <p>Proposed Bharitya Nyay Sahinta Bill (2023) shall replace IPC, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Bill (2023) shall replace CrPC and Bharatiya Sakshya Bill (2023) shall replace Indian Evidence Act.</p>
9	<b>Interdisciplinary Collaboration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-IPCS) (2018)</li> <li>Echo-Network (2019)</li> <li>Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (2023)</li> </ul>

The gravity of these ‘PEEC’ principles should be adjusted to suit the societal, economic, political, jurisdictional and contextual factors. As the AI technologies are constantly evolving and developing, the regulatory framework too shall have to evolve and develop to keep abreast to the ever changing needs and requirements of the society.

Long-term collaborated efforts from experts of legal, technical, scientific and policy domain should ensure the effectiveness of the proposed AI framework. The implementation of ‘PEEC’ framework shall require a formation of teams, training, identification, and assessment of hurdles at local, national and international levels to achieve the ultimate goal of well-being of the society.

The potential positive & negative impacts of the proposed ‘PEEC’ framework and suggestions to curb its negative impacts are presented at Table 3.

**Table 3 Impacts of PEEC framework with Suggestions**

Sector/ Stakeholder	Potential Positive Impacts of Proposed PEEC Framework	Potential Negative Impacts of Proposed PEEC Framework	Suggestions to Curtail Negative Impacts
<b>Individual</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of Human Rights</li> <li>Privacy &amp; Data Protection</li> <li>Transparency &amp; Trust</li> <li>Equitable Access to Services</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overregulation</li> <li>Limited Customization</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise Awareness &amp; Education</li> <li>Foresee the Adverse Effects of Misuse of AI</li> <li>Seek Tailored Solutions</li> </ol>
<b>Businesses</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovation and Development</li> <li>Ethical AI Development</li> <li>Responsibility and Liability</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barriers to Innovation</li> <li>Limited New Entry</li> <li>Slow Growth</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empower Cross-Functional Collaboration</li> <li>Stay Open to External Partnerships</li> </ol>
<b>Government</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement</li> <li>Public Trust</li> <li>Balancing Interests</li> <li>Energy Efficiency &amp; Resource Management</li> <li>Cross – Disciplinary Collaboration</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of Flexibility</li> <li>Administrative Burden</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training and Skill Development</li> <li>Standardizing Operating Procedures</li> <li>Outsourcing Non-Core Functions</li> <li>Continuous Assessment for Improvement</li> </ol>
<b>Society</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Growth</li> <li>Environmental Protection</li> <li>Safeguarding of Public Interest</li> <li>Prevention of Crime</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced Access</li> <li>Inequitable Impact</li> <li>Innovation Disruption</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training &amp; Feedback</li> <li>Regular Assessment &amp; Reviews</li> <li>Phased Implementation</li> <li>Risk Management</li> </ol>





## 6. PROPOSED 'PEEC' RESOLUTION

The primary instrument of government's policy – a resolution, making explicit the question of structure, spread, execution or procedure to regulate AI technologies based on the proposed 'PEEC' principles has to be developed. The first part of the resolution ought to recognize the guidelines for arresting the ill-effects of the AI technologies considering the national, societal, cultural, economic, political and environmental factors. Rather than directly establishing the protection/ regulating framework these guidelines shall constitute and emphasize the general considerations that may be adopted by the state after due local/ regional negotiations that corroborates the national policies. This shall promote and ensure healthy debate for adoption of common approach with key priorities/ guiding principles of the state. To match these principles, the second part of the resolution should establish a complete framework with provisions such as unambiguous objectives of regulating provisions for AI, strategies to achieve these objectives including monetary provisions, and exercising scrutinising and control through expert panel. The resolution shall be a large umbrella under which explicit general regional agreements based detailed and ambitious concrete legal framework on AI technologies takes shape. We urge that such an instrument be developed by all nations with all deliberate speed.

At the end of the day, the effectiveness of the AI regulations would be governed by the political will of the state enacting it. International institutions are toothless tiger without the states' consent to intervene/ govern local AI regulations. International institutions should thrive hard to encourage states to cooperate and lessen the potential risk posed by malefic use of AI technologies. Ultimately, any technology should only aid humankind and not destroy it.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The study has reconnoitred the need for an eclectic framework for regulating AI. The articulated doctrines of public interest, environmental sustainability, economic development, criminal law and its interaction with AI, public and society was studied to propose 'PEEC' framework that addresses all these principles. The proposal lays out a holistic approach to address the existing gaps and ensures a greater effectiveness in safeguarding the public interest while regulating AI technologies.

Legislative modifications can be a complex task. To aid the legislature the potential positive & negative impacts of 'PEEC' framework are highlighted with due suggestions to curb its negative values. The proposed 'PEEC' framework is a dynamic tool that will cultivate transparency, accountability, data security, ethical, societal, economical, & political affairs encircling present and future AI technologies. Since the ubiquitous AI technologies are ever evolving and developing, the gravity of 'PEEC' principles shall be attuned to keep abreast of the times with changing needs and requirements of the people. The study also proposes a general structure for 'PEEC' resolution for adoption by states.

The proposed 'PEEC' framework is an important step forward in addressing the challenges posed by malefic use of AI systems allowing harnessing its fullest potential. This paper shall provide valuable understandings and recommendations for policymakers empowering them to arrive at informed decisions to positively impact the society. Moving ahead, the proposed framework has the potential to safeguard inclusive well-being of the society without compromising stakeholders' interest. The proposed 'PEEC' framework is a win-win situation for all stakeholders of AI.

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# A STUDY ON INVESTMENT PATTERN OF WORKING WOMEN IN BENGALURU NORTH

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## ABSTRACT

Investors are not all the same, they differ in terms of things like expectations of returns, risk appetite, stability of income and so on. Working women significantly contribute to a nation's savings by expanding household incomes, stimulating economic growth, and reducing reliance on social welfare. Their financial literacy and investment contribute to long-term stability, bolstering a nation's economic resilience. Depending on their risk tolerance, investors invest their savings in all of those avenues. When making an investment decision, behavioural aspects, investor awareness level, risk attitude, investment habits, and common market understanding all play an important role in making a rational investment decision.

**KEYWORD:** financial planning, investment pattern, investment behaviour

## INTRODUCTION

Financial assets like stocks, bonds, real estate, and more are acquired as investments, hoping for favourable returns. Investment choices greatly impact future well-being. Today's investors have diverse options, driven by risk and return preferences. Risk-averse investors opt for stable, long-term investments, while risk-takers seek high returns in short-term endeavors. The influence of women in household decisions as well as finances is growing and aiding financial independence. Effective money management is crucial, paralleling earning efforts. Women investors impact investment patterns, shaping their financial future by way of converting savings to investments which drives economic growth, job creation, and reduced foreign reliance. A high-savings rate boosts investments and expands economies. Corporate investment channels are aligning savings and investments that are vital for profitable outcomes. Recognizing main household investment decision-makers, particularly working women, contributes to a nation's investment landscape.

## NEED FOR THE STUDY

Research highlights that women often face barriers in making independent investment choices due to lack of financial literacy and limited investment knowledge compared to men. Understanding and addressing these challenges is crucial for promoting women's economic empowerment and encouraging their contribution to a nation's capital formation and overall savings and investment. This ongoing research is vital for shaping effective policies and instruments that cater to gender-specific preferences and ultimately drive capital accumulation and economic growth.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To measure the level of knowledge among working women regarding various investment channels.
2. To know the various channels of investment preferred by working women.
3. To analysis the factors influencing investment decision among the working women.

## HYPOTHESES FOR THE STUDY

### Hypothesis 1:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between the investment knowledge possessed by working women and the channels of investment chosen by them. ( $r = 0$ )

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant relationship between the investment knowledge possessed by working women and the channels of investment chosen by them. ( $r \neq 0$ )



### Hypothesis 2:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant association between annual income of working women and average savings of the working women.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant association between annual income of working women and average savings of the working women.

### Hypothesis 3:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant difference between the time horizon preferred to investment by the working women and the returns they expect from the working women on their investment.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant difference between the time horizon preferred to investment by the working women and the returns they expect from the working women on their investment.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Kuldeep Bhalerao and Deepa Nair (2022)** the study aimed to explore the impact of gender on investment behavior in Navi Mumbai. The study indicated that gender influences investment awareness, with women displaying lower knowledge about financial instruments. This research highlights the significance of tailored investment approaches based on gender and the importance of promoting investment awareness for gender equality.

**S Sri Lakshmi, Nayana Rajeevan, and K G Rajani (2022)** This research focused on investment patterns among rural working women. The study revealed that while these women are aware of various investment opportunities, they tend to favor conventional options due to risk aversion. The study emphasizes the impact of socio-economic factors on investment choices.

**P G Geethu Krishna (2022)** The study explored women's attitudes towards investing in equity shares. The research indicated that women are motivated by dividend and capital appreciation, and they prefer moderate risk. The study underscores the role of gender-specific preferences in shaping investment decisions.

**Ramanujam V and Aishwarya Elangovan (2020)** focused on study delved into the personalities of female investors and their investment habits. It highlighted factors such as media exposure, sociability, and risk orientation affecting investment behavior. The research sheds light on the role of individual traits in investment decisions.

**Linnet Christilda Gnana Lilly R (2020)** conducted research on study aimed to understand investment Behavior among working women. It found that demographic factors don't significantly impact income derived from investments. The study underscores the changing role of women in managing investments and the need for further exploration.

**Dr. Meenakshi Anand (2018)** investigated the study explored the relationship between demographic variables and investment Behavior among working women. The research revealed that women tend to prefer low-risk, low-return investment strategies, with wealth accumulation as their primary goal. The study emphasizes the role of demographics in shaping investment decisions.

## RESEARCH GAP

This research analyses investment patterns of working women in Bengaluru north region, focusing on the period between April 2023 and August 2023. It aims to address the gap in literature by exploring perception of women regarding investments and comparing savings and investment patterns. The main objective of the study is to identify their familiarity about investment choices and biases hindering women's decision making with reference to their investments. This research is also used to know the investment behaviour of the working women which directly benefits the regulators, financial institutions, lenders and sellers of financial products to monitor or sell their financial products.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This research is done to know about the working women awareness about financial literacy, their spending, earnings of individuals, the knowledge on the financial avenues where they can invest their money to optimize their objectives. The research is focuses on the working women in Bengaluru North region.

## LIMITATIONS

- There might be a possibility that respondents will be biased in a personal survey.
- The study is solely open to Bengaluru north region women.
- This research is purely based on the working women hence it may be gender biased.

## TYPE OF THE RESEARCH

The research study is descriptive in nature. It aims to describe and document the characteristics, behaviors, and patterns within a specific group or population. The study would focus on understanding the investment patterns of working women in Bengaluru North.



## Population and Sampling Unit

### Population

Population for this study is around 40000 working women in Bengaluru north region.

### Sampling Unit

In the Bengaluru north region there are around 40000 working women. In this population, responses have been drawn from 120 working women for this research.

### Sampling Area

This study is conducted in the urban region from Bengaluru North.

### Sampling Method

Convenience sampling random method is used to know the sub groups within the population and region gender are taken for the survey and it's used to know the Savings and Investment pattern of working women Bengaluru North region.

### Sampling Size

A total number of respondents for this research is 120 who are working in Bengaluru North.

### Source of Data Collection

The questionnaire has related to the demographic profile of respondents, while the content section contained information on product awareness and current investments of the respondent of various financial products and all related to the study. Secondary source of data collection is been used for the purpose of review of literature which is been gathered through the websites, research papers etc.

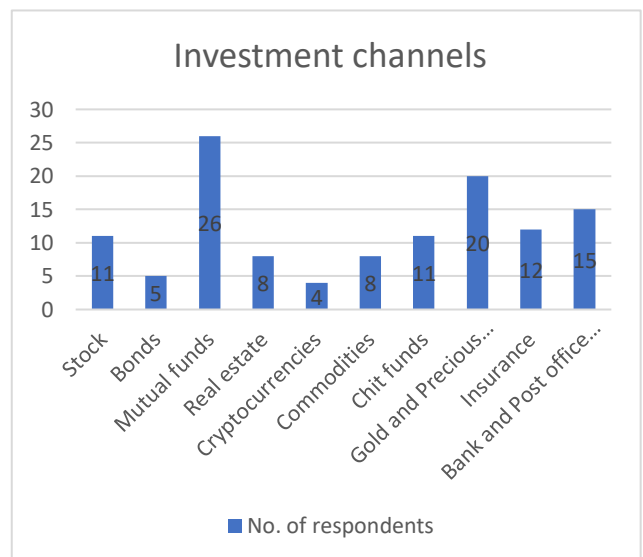
### Statistical Tools and Techniques

For the purpose of presentation of data tables, graphs have been used. For validating the hypotheses, statistical tools like Chi-square, Correlation and Anova is been used.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INFERENCES

### 1. The various channels of investments chosen by respondents.

	No. of respondents	(%)
Stock	11	9.2
Bonds	5	4.2
Mutual funds	26	21.7
Real estate	8	6.7
Cryptocurrencies	4	3.3
Commodities	8	6.7
Chit funds	11	9.2
Gold and Precious metals	20	16.7
Insurance	12	10.0
Bank and Post office savings	15	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>



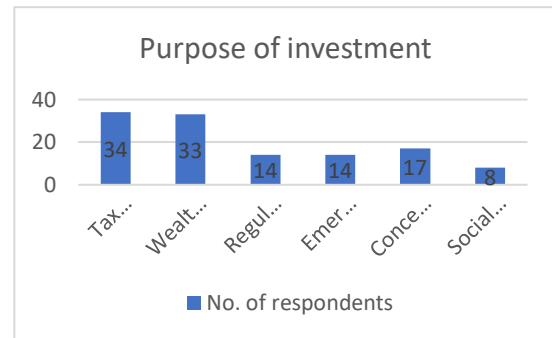
### Inference

Mutual funds (21.7%) and gold and precious metals (16.7%) are the most invested options, with 26 and 20 respondents, respectively. Bonds (4.2%) and Cryptocurrencies (3.3%) are the least invested options, with 5 and 4 respondents, respectively. This indicates that mutual funds and gold/precious metals are favored choices for investment, while bonds and cryptocurrencies are less commonly chosen. Mutual funds are popular due to their diversification benefits and professional management, while investment in gold and precious metals is driven by their historical store of value and hedging against economic uncertainty



**2. Purpose of investment by the respondents**

	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Tax Shelter	34	28.3
Wealth creation	33	27.5
Regular Returns	14	11.7
Emergency Purposes	14	11.7
Concealability	17	14.2
Social Security	8	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>



**Interference**

The two most common investment purposes are tax sheltering and wealth creation, with almost similar percentages of respondents falling into each category. This indicates that a significant portion of participants prioritize tax efficiency and long-term asset growth. As working women crossing the nontaxable limit of the income can avail relate u/s 80c by investing on tax sheltered schemes. The most of respondents' prefer investments for tax shelter, while few others are conservative about future and eye upon capital appreciation.

**Hypothesis Tests**

- Chi-Square test to find out the significant relationship between the investment knowledge possessed by working women and the channels of investment chosen by them.**

		How much do your income do you save annually?				Total
		less than 10000	10000-50000	50000-100000	100000 and above	
What is your annual income?	Less than 2 lakhs	10	13	6	4	33
	2-3 lakhs	9	11	11	2	33
	3-4 lakhs	6	4	6	7	23
	4-5 lakhs	3	8	10	4	25
	5 lakhs and above	2	1	1	2	6
Total		30	37	34	19	120

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.165 <sup>a</sup>	36	.698
Likelihood Ratio	36.576	36	.442
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.198	1	.023
N of Valid Cases	120		

Table showing the chi-square of the between the investment knowledge possessed by working women and the channels of investment they preferred

<b>P Value</b>	<b>0.698</b>
<b>Pearson Chi-Square Value</b>	<b>31.165</b>
<b>Level of Significance</b>	<b>0.005</b>

**Interpretation**

From the above table it can be inferred that the table value of 0.698 is more than the level of significance of 0.005, hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the investment knowledge by the working women and the channel of investment chosen by the working women.



**2. Correlation to find there is a significant relationship between annual income of working women and average savings of the working women.**

**Symmetric Measures**

	Value	Asymptotic Standardized Error <sup>a</sup>	Approximate T <sup>b</sup>	Approximate Significance
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	.190	.091	2.103	.038 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	.195	.089	2.156	.033 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases	120			

<b>P Value</b>	<b>0.038</b>
<b>Pearson correlation</b>	<b>0.190</b>
<b>Level of Significance</b>	<b>0.005</b>

**Interpretation**

The correlation value of 0.38, indicates the variables are it is positively directly correlated; hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be stated that there is a significant relationship between annual income of working women and average savings of the working women.

**3. ANOVA to analyze weather there is a difference between the time horizon preferred to investment by the working women and the returns the expect from the working women on their investment.**

**ANOVA**

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.299	2	.149	.317	.729
Within Groups	55.168	117	.472		
Total	55.467	119			

**Interpretation**

Since the p value .729 is greater then 0.05 (level of significance), the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there is significant no relationship between the time horizon preferred to investment by the working women and the returns the expect from the working women on their investment.

**FINDINGS**

- Mutual funds and gold/precious metals are the most preferred investment options among respondents, with 21.7% and 16.7% of them investing in them, respectively.
- Most of respondents' have a tax shelter weather creation as primary objective of investment . This indicates that respondents consider various factors before making investments, with company reputation 25.8%.
- Majority 41.7% of respondents expect returns between 10-20%, while 30% anticipate returns of 20% and above on their portfolios.
- There is significant relationship between the investment knowledge possessed by working women and the channels of investment chosen by them.
- There is significant relationship between annual income of working women and average savings of the working women. (r ≠ 0)
- There is no significant difference between the time horizon preferred to investment by the working women and the returns the expect from the working women on their investment.

**SUGGESTIONS**

- Financial advisors can recommend investment strategies tailored to respondents' objectives, such as tax-efficient investment options for tax shelter seekers, diversified portfolios for wealth creation, and liquid assets for emergency funds, ensuring alignment with their unique goals and risk profiles.
- To address the knowledge gap, financial literacy programs and accessible educational resources can be introduced to empower respondents with better understanding and confidence in making informed investment decisions.



- Respondents appreciate informative campaigns by financial institutions and insurers detailing diverse insurance offerings, enabling them to grasp the role of insurance within a holistic financial strategy, fostering better preparedness for unexpected events.

## CONCLUSION

Working women at Bengaluru North region display a financial discipline through diversified investments, focusing on long-term growth. Their financial literacy and awareness drive a departure from traditional norms, seeking education on investment options and risk management. Risk tolerance varies, with some favouring safe returns and others embracing volatility for higher gains, highlighting the need for personalized financial advice.

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## THE ROLE OF ADULT LEARNING IN COMMUNITIES

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### ABSTRACT

*A circumstance in which an adult is actively engaged in learning is defined as adult learning. This may be done formally in a university, vocational school, or via an apprenticeship. Adults who desire to go back to school only to acquire a certain skill set might also benefit from this approach. Andragogy, also known as the Adult Learning Theory, is the study of the ways in which adults learn, as opposed to children. It was first developed by Malcolm Knowles in 1968. It's meant to illustrate the uniqueness of adult education and help find the most effective methods of instruction. There have been modifications and expansions to the idea throughout time. It is built on four tenets of andragogy and five underlying beliefs about adult learners. It's a notion that may be used in the corporate world, since it's effective for typical training programs like those that teach soft skills.*

### INTRODUCTION

A circumstance in which an adult is actively engaged in learning is defined as adult learning. This may be done formally in a university, vocational school, or via an apprenticeship. Adults who desire to go back to school only to acquire a certain skill set might also benefit from this approach. Many researchers have dedicated time and energy to the study of adult learning because of the wealth of resources available for understanding how to teach adults. Adults' learning styles vary greatly from those of children's, necessitating the usage of distinct methods if we're to maximize their potential.

### ADULT LEARNING THEORY

Adult Learning Theory explained, how do you as a training provider use it practically for your corporate learning? Here are a few tips toward using this theory in your eLearning:

**1. Analyze your learning with the theory in mind:** The analysis step is common to many instructional design approaches, including ADDIE. Everything from who, what, when, where, and how is examined within this framework. This is also a great opportunity to think about how andragogy may be used. You should now evaluate the efficacy of your past training and consider whether or not it was consistent with the overall strategy. Ask yourself how you can map out training's real-world applications to make the training more tangible to your workers, customers, etc.

**2. Collaborate on the learning you're providing:** As was previously noted, people like to take an active role in their education. Before designing training courses, for instance, it's a good idea to survey employees to find out what they need help with and how they want to be taught. Learning is enhanced when students and teachers work together and share their thoughts and ideas. Then, after training is complete, solicit comments on all aspects of it, including tests, course materials, and software. The students will feel more engaged in the learning process as a result.

**3. Enable self-directed learning:** In the past, corporate education has often been treated as a required weekly event. Using modern tools like a learning management system, you may give your adult students considerably more freedom and autonomy in their studies. You may give them the freedom to exercise whenever and wherever they choose, let them pick from a variety of available courses, and let them set their own individual objectives for the time spent in training.

**4. Use real-world learning examples:** According to the literature, adult learners are more engaged when they can see how classroom instruction will directly translate to real-world situations. Include as many relevant real-world examples as you can while developing your course materials. The best way to teach a consumer on your product is to take them through a real-world scenario in which they would be utilizing it, explaining why and how they would do each step along the way. The same holds true for staff training: explain the benefits to be gained, and then demonstrate those gains using real-world examples.

**5. Let your learners figure it out themselves:** Since adults value creative problem-solving more than just consuming information, content creators would do well to avoid spoon-feeding readers their solutions. Instead of using the same old boring methods, why not be innovative with your course design? Including evaluations and simulations that highlight particular challenges a student would really meet and then enabling your learners to apply their abilities to solve them is a simple method to achieve this goal.



**6. Experimentation is key:** The applications of Adult Learning Theory in business training are many. The best way to learn, though, is to put what you've learned to the test. Use what you find useful from the theory to enhance the training you provide to your staff or customers.

## **DIFFICULTIES OF ADULT LEARNING**

1. Lack of time. Adult students often have full-time employment and, in some cases, families to support. This might make it tough to fit in more study time. The mission of WGU is to aid in the solution of this problem. Our online degree programs are designed to be accommodating to your life and job obligations. Your education is in your hands, and you may go through courses as rapidly as you understand the subject, so there's no need to check in to class at a certain time or worry about missing a deadline. We realize that it may be challenging for students to carve out time for academics, and we want to alleviate some of that pressure and difficulty.
2. Self-doubt. Many students give up on their education because they believe they are too old to benefit from it. They could feel like they've lost their opportunity now. That is just false! It is never too late to go back to school and get the degree you always wanted. Whether you have five years or fifty years remaining in the job, you should do what makes you happy and pursue a career that excites you.
3. Neuroplasticity. The malleability of the human brain is a key factor in our capacity for education and development. Every time we think of anything, we're strengthening a connection in our brain. New information leads to the development of previously unexplored avenues. We are continually forging new neural pathways and reinforcing preexisting ones as our brain's connections strengthen and weaken. Change comes more naturally to younger individuals because their minds are more malleable. We grow less able to change our minds and more set in our ways as we become older. That's a major roadblock for students seeking to acquire new material and develop novel approaches. Because their brains are less malleable, adults may have more difficult time learning new information. Although this is a challenge, it is not insurmountable when it comes to teaching adults.
4. Financial barriers. College funding for younger students often comes from their families. For the most part, that is not the case with adult students. Students may encounter financial difficulties while trying to realize their goal of obtaining a college education. WGU strives to ensure that cost is never an issue. Because of this, our low tuition is calculated per six-month term rather than per credit, so the more quickly you complete your coursework, the more you save. To further reduce the cost of attending our institution, we provide financial help and scholarships.
5. Contradiction. The things that adults learn in school may not always match up with what they already know. Adult students may find this concept challenging to grasp. They may need to make adjustments to their existing body of knowledge in order to accommodate new information, which requires effort.
6. Lack of support. Without assistance, pursuing higher education might seem like an insurmountable task. It's possible that students don't have the resources they need to study and thrive despite the challenges they face in the classroom. Whatever the case may be, we at WGU want our students to know they have our full support. That's why the program pairs each student with an individual mentor who will guide them through the whole process, from application to diploma. Each week, mentors in this program check in with their mentees to see if they have any questions or concerns and to see if they need any assistance.

## **BENEFITS OF ADULT EDUCATION IN THE COMMUNITY**

### **1. Change in Behavior of the Individuals**

A means to effect change, adult education is essential. It's useful for many different community-wide behavioral shifts. Strengthening one's capacity for critical thought is aided by this. It shifts people's habits toward production by teaching them the abilities they'll need to succeed in their chosen careers. People learn to value consistency and excellence as a result. The moral character of the individual is adjusted to meet the standards of the group. The threat or criminal activity of certain people, who are illiterate or otherwise uneducated, is mitigated as a consequence. It's a great way to foster originality and self-sufficiency in kids and adults alike. Adjustment helps a person fit in with his peers and flourish in his new environment.

### **2. Development of Economic Activities in the Community**

Some local economies are very specialized and need a specialized set of skills and knowledge to thrive. Pluralistic economic activities in a society include a wide variety of specialized occupations from which people may draw the resources necessary to support themselves. Some of them entail the migration of individuals from one community to another in order to engage in economic activity, such as the trade of commodities and services necessary for survival. Understanding the requirements of clients, setting fair prices for goods, engaging in fruitful negotiation to increase profits, learning the language of others, respecting the customs and privacy of those with whom one interacts, and so on, are all examples of behaviors that may be indicative of social mobility. The ability to succeed in business by navigating the aforementioned differences demands a certain degree of culture, which may be attained via formal schooling.



### **3. Effective Participation in Political and Economic Matters Affecting the Community**

When it comes to making important decisions about the economic and political future of his community and beyond, an educated person is expected to demonstrate the thinking habit, acceptable attitude, developed initiative, and managerial abilities necessary to do so (Oreh, 2001). The ability to control one's own financial situation is essential for minimizing waste and contributing to social cohesion via political means. Beyond his local surroundings, he should be able to help the community prepare for economic and political benefits. His ability to empathize with the financial struggles of others and his desire to assist others less fortunate in his community should both benefit from his participation in adult education programs.

### **4. Maintenance of Good Understanding and Healthy Relationship with other Communities**

In most situations, members of a community engage with members of other communities who have quite different beliefs, policies, and cultures than their own. This is because many communities are both distinct and varied in terms of language, culture, political interest, economic development, social, and religious interest. Members of these communities need access to an education that promotes mutual understanding, unity, and progress without showing favoritism toward any one set of values or principles in order to ensure that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the various subgroups within a given community are maintained.

### **5. Recognition of Community Rights**

The cultural rights of some rural and suburban residents are so important to them that they see no other legacy they can leave behind. They guard these cultural privileges and conduct with a fierce possessiveness, and they lack the motivation to engage in other community activities (Olaitan, 2006). Such societies are seen as backward and ignored by progress. The majority of their customs and beliefs are archaic and traditional. That Adult Education's Crucial Function in Social Progress 57 is, they do not change, and the people of the community will fight against any efforts to alter the customs and beliefs that have been passed down from generation to generation. The community's members' increased exposure to adult education has led to a shift away from some of these behaviors and toward a more nuanced appreciation of their interdependence with other groups and the advantages they deserve from the government to which they are legally obligated to pay taxes. Members who have received more formal education tend to be more ambitious in terms of community growth and to feel resentful when they are denied opportunities that other communities enjoy. They are taught the proper way to petition the government for their rights. They may petition their government for the necessities of life because they have the education to do so. The community's educated adults want to demand basic services like electricity, water, good roads, security, markets, housing, communication equipment, higher education, agricultural technologies, and so on from the government, either individually or through delegation to government officials.

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# CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS DECATHLON PRODUCTS WITH REFERENCE TO SHIVAMOGGA CITY

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## ABSTRACT

Decathlon is a recognised sporting goods buy observed for its wide selection of high-quality and reasonably priced sports and outdoors gear. Decathlon, which has a global presence, offers a wide range of athletic gear, clothes, and equipment for a variety of activities such as cycling, running, swimming, hiking, and more. Their dedication to creativity and design guarantees that their goods appeal to both novice and experienced athletes. The in-house brands of Decathlon, include Quechua, Kalenji, and Domyos, are well-known for their durability and performance. Furthermore, the company's emphasis on durability and affordability make it an attractive option for anyone looking for eco-friendly and cost-effective solutions in the realm of athletic activities and outdoor leisure. This paper focuses on consumer satisfaction based on factors such as product quality, functionality, durability and performance in Shivamogga city. The focus of the study is to know impact of factors such as pricing, availability and customer service.

**KEYWORDS:** Consumer service, Decathlon, price, and quality are some of the keywords.

## INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE STUDY

Decathlon, a renowned global sports retail giant, has consistently strived to be the ultimate destination for sports enthusiasts, offering an extensive range of high-quality sports and outdoor products. One of the key measures of their success lies in their unwavering commitment to customer satisfaction. Decathlon understands that happy consumers are not just shoppers they are athletes, adventurers, and fitness enthusiasts who rely on their products to enhance their sporting experiences. This dedication to customer satisfaction is evident in the meticulous design, rigorous testing, and affordability of their products. Decathlon's relentless pursuit of innovation and their emphasis on customer feedback and needs have cultivated a loyal following of individuals who not only appreciate the value they offer but also trust in the brand's ability to elevate their sporting journeys. In this era of ever-evolving sports retail, Decathlon stands out as a beacon of consumer-centricity, continually setting the benchmark for satisfaction in the industry.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Dr.S. Purushothaman et al., (2023) described that “A study on customer satisfaction towards decathlon products”. The motive of this survey is to become aware how happy consumers in company of Decathlon's offerings. The study will examine variables such product quality, cost, design, and customer service that affect consumer satisfaction. Study indicate that buyers considered product quality, cost, and variety to be the most crucial reasons for choosing Decathlon, how crucial it is to satisfy the requirements of various customers groups, including those based on age, income, and employment.
2. Rishabh Singh Bharaj et al., (2018) attempt to focus on “A Study of Customer Perception towards Decathlon Road Cycles” According to the survey, Decathlon must actively improve its marketing, layout, and communities to boost foot traffic and cut stock. A kind of Decathlon that is mostly unexplored and that may be much improved is social media marketing. Additionally, it is essential to develop communities that will serve as brand ambassadors and aid in boosting B twin Cycles sales.
3. M. Ramya (2019) described that “A Study on the Impact of Brand Image on Consumer Decision Making at Decathlon”. This research will examine if brand image has a substantial bearing on how consumers make decisions. Primary and secondary data



were gathered for this aim. This survey demonstrates with other things, brand image plays a big part in how people decide what to buy. It was shown that brand image and customer choice were significantly correlated. The research showed that customers rely their choices on brand image as well.

4. Mrs . Grace Hemalatha et al.,(2018) “A study on digital marketing impact of consumer buying behavior at decathlon”. knowing of the marketing landscape. Through the study's investigation of consumer purchasing According to the study, increasing the number of features that online portals offer will encourage customers to purchase the product. Customers should also be properly informed about the portals, and customer service should be improved in online marketing to boost sales and satisfy customers, various digital marketing methods, promotional initiatives, and services offered both online and offline is beneficial. It also gives one practical patterns, we can gain a lot of insight into what consumers think about when they purchase online.
5. Dr. A. Jayanthi et al.,(2023) “A Study on Factors Influencing the Buying Decision of Customers at Decathlon”. This survey helps a prototype for measuring consumers happy at Decathlon supermarkets by analyzing the elements that affected shoppers' pleasure. As a result of the research done on the elements influencing consumers' purchasing decisions at Decathlon, it is demonstrated that each market segment's customers have different demands, wants, and work styles.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study consumer satisfaction towards Decathlon products with reference towards Shivamogga city.
2. To measure consumer satisfaction based on factors such as product quality, functionality, durability, and performance.
3. To determine the extent to which Decathlon products meet consumer expectations and fulfill their needs.
4. To assess the impact of factors such as pricing, availability and customer services.
5. To compare consumer satisfaction levels across different product categories offered by Decathlon with another sports store.

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Decathlon being a well-known sports company with a large selection of items, The goal of a survey is to know the happy consumers are with Decathlon's products and what variables contribute to that satisfaction in the Shivamogga city. A renowned sports retail business, Decathlon offers a broad selection of athletic products and equipment to meet the demands of various customers. Despite its widespread use and wide range of available products, maintaining a competitive edge in the market requires an awareness of the elements that affect customer satisfaction. So that to raise customer satisfaction levels, it is important to comprehend the elements that lead to consumer discontent and identify opportunities for development.

### **NEED OF THE STUDY**

This research is to assess consumer happiness levels and pinpoint areas for development to improve customers' overall experiences with the company, a research of consumer satisfaction with Decathlon products in Shivamogga city is essential.

Both quantitative and qualitative analysis are used to understand how happy consumers are with Decathlon's products. To acquire information on consumer experiences, opinions, and impressions of Decathlon products, this may entail surveys, interviews, and other techniques. The information may then take to determine Decathlon's strengths and opportunities for development.

### **Type of research**

Descriptive research is a survey method that focuses on describing and documenting the characteristics, behaviors, patterns, and trends of a particular phenomenon or subject of interest. The primary goal of descriptive analysis is to come up with a detailed and accurate snapshot of the existing situation, without attempting to manipulate or control variables.

### **Sources of Data collection**

#### **Primary data**

The primary data are collected with a specific goal in mind, to evaluate customer purchasing behavior. Through the structured questionnaire was sent to respondents in Shivamogga so that to get first-hand information. The firsthand information were possessed from respondents of consumers who visit the store.

#### **Secondary data**

Secondary data is information that is easily accessible from a variety of sources, such as websites, journals, papers, magazines, etc.



**Sampling method**

Random sampling was made based on accessibility and availability by sending a questionnaire using Google Forms at our convenient level. Random sampling was employed from the population; it is done when a customer randomly visits the decathlon outlet.

**Population and sampling units**

In order to understand consumer’s satisfaction towards product of the decathlon and services, research and survey activities for people of Shivamogga are conducted.

Sampling units- Research was done on both male and female candidates who have purchased products in decathlon.

**Sample size**

Sample size is the amount of sampling units chosen from population of customers who visit Decathlon store for purchasing the sports goods; here the sample size is 250. As much we desire the respondents up to expectation is performed the quantity is appropriate According to its limitations 250 respondents are chosen as sample size for the study. there will around 50-100 people visiting Decathlon store in the weekends , the response was taken by 30-40 people in weekends the response of 250 people was covered within 10 days . Due time constraint, survey will be done only for 250 sample size.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

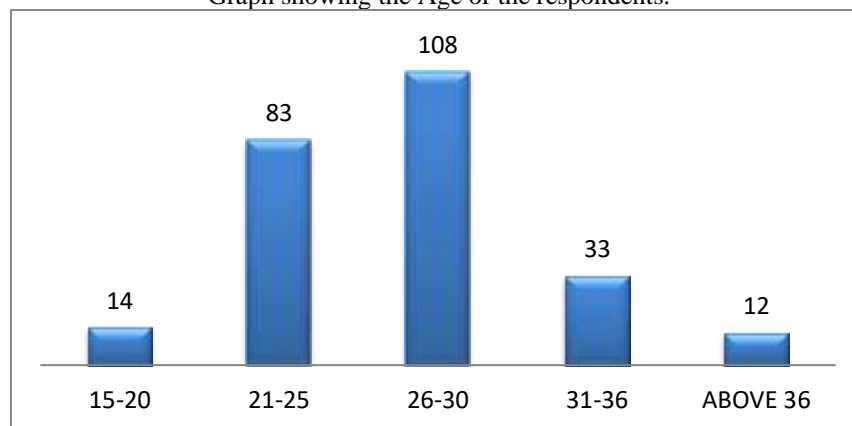
**Table 1**  
Table showing the age of respondents

Age	No of respondents	Percentage of respondents
15-20	14	5.6%
21-25	83	33.2%
26-30	108	43.2%
31-36	33	13.2%
Above 36	12	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Analysis**

From the above table it is known that out of 250 respondents, 43.2% of respondents are 26 - 30 years, 33.2% of respondents are between 21 - 25 years, 13.2% of respondents are between 31 - 36 years and 5.6 % of respondents are 15-20years and 4.8% are above 36.

**Graph No 1**  
Graph showing the Age of the respondents.



**Inference**

From the above graph, it is conclude that large number of consumers are from the age group 26-30 years. This suggests that middle-aged consumers are more when compared to other age group because of their interest in new arrivals of products and want to use them.



**Table 2**

Table showing the income of the respondents

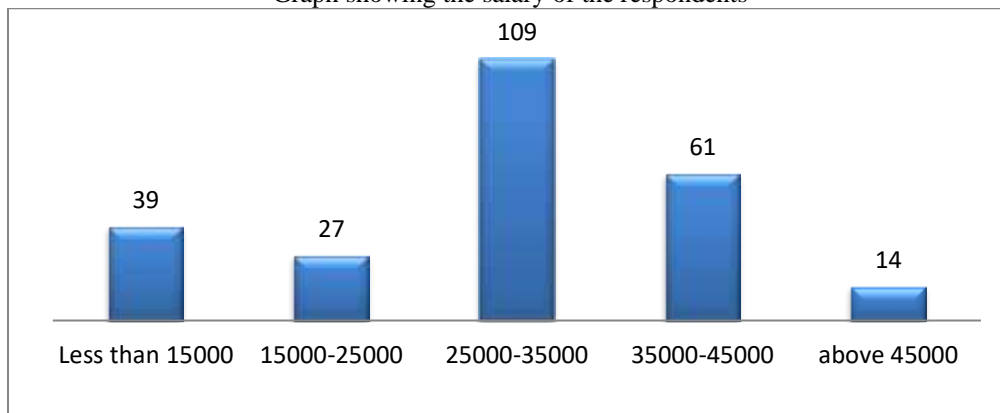
Income	No of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Less than 15000	39	15.6%
15000-25000	27	10.8%
25000-35000	109	43.6%
35000-45000	61	24.4%
Above 45000	14	5.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Analysis**

From the above list it is known that out of 250 respondents 43.6% of them having income between 25000-35000, 24.4% having income less than 35000-45000, 15.6% of them having income between less than 15000, 10.8% of them having income between 15000-25000, and 5.6% of them having income above 45000.

**Graph 2**

Graph showing the salary of the respondents



**Inference**

From the above graph, it is inferred that out of 250 respondent’s customers having income between 25000-35000. This suggests that consumers having income 25000-35000 per month are more than compared to other respondents.

**Table 3**

Table showing the usage of products from respondent

Usage	No of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Yes	200	80%
No	50	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

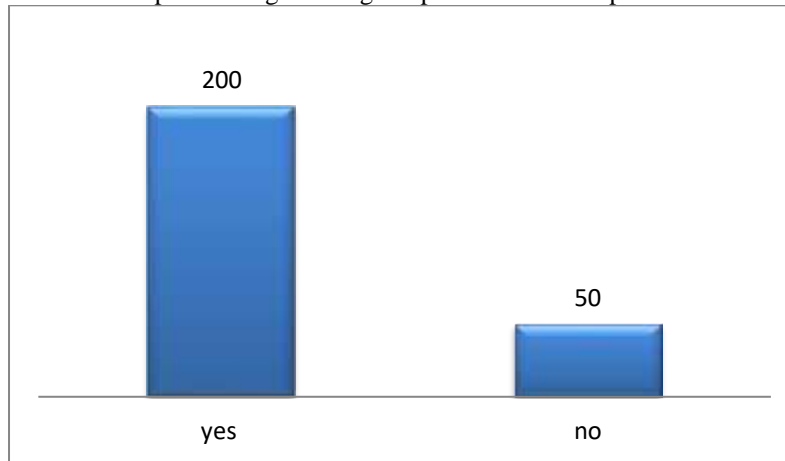
**Analysis**

From the above list, it is known that out of 200 respondents there are 98.5% are using the decathlon products. 1.5% of the respondents are not using the products from the decathlon.



**Graph 3**

Graph showing the usage of products from respondent



**Inference**

From the above graph it is inferred that 80% of the people are using the decathlon products out of 200 respondents. This recommends that high number of the consumers are aware of the decathlon brand and the products which are offering by them based on their experience.

**Table 4**

Table showing satisfaction level of each factor

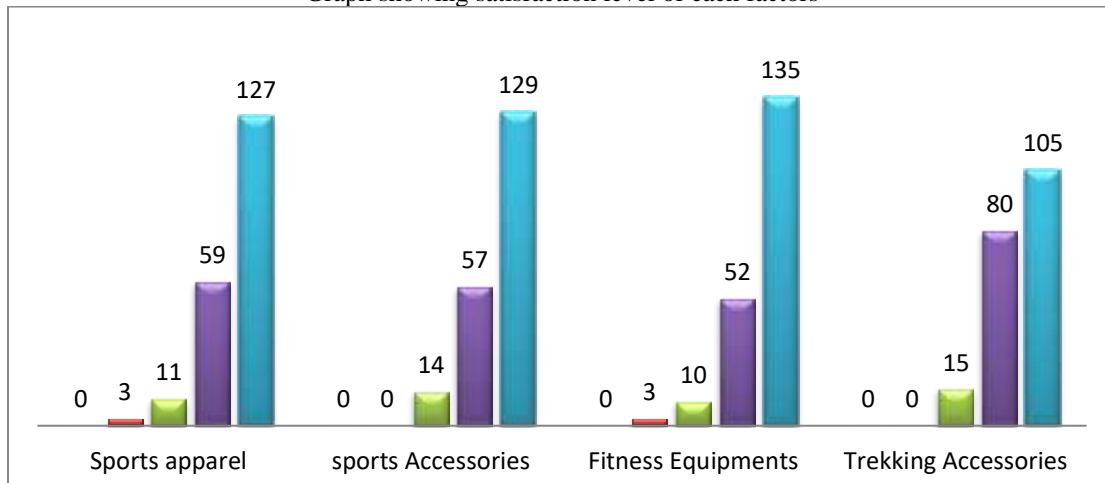
Factors	Extremely Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Extremely satisfied
Sports Apparel	0	3	11	59	127
Sports Accessories	0	0	14	57	129
Fitness Equipment's	0	3	10	52	135
Trekking Accessories	0	0	15	80	105

**Analysis**

From the above list, it is seen that more number of the consumers are extremely satisfied with the sports apparel, Sports accessories, Fitness equipments and trekking Accessories followed by satisfied and neutral out of overall respondents.

**Graph 4**

Graph showing satisfaction level of each factors







**Inference**

From the above chart, it is conclude that more number of consumers is highly satisfied with the sports apparel, sports accessories, fitness equipments and trekking accessories .This suggests that the consumers are high satisfied with products that they used from the decathlon and the products have reached the expectation of the consumers and satisfied the needs of customers.

**HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

**H0-** There is no significant relation between income and usage of the individual

**H1-** There is a significant relation between income and usage of the individual.

**This Hypothesis is tested using Chi-square test.**

The Chi-square test is performed to compare the actual findings to what was anticipated. Here, income is seen as a consequence, and as usage of the individual which gap from each other, this test is done to determine the relationship between income and usage of the individual

**Crosstabs**

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
INCOME * HAVE YOU USED ANY PRODUCTS FROM DECATHLON?	250	100.0%	0	.0%	250	100.0%

**INCOME \* HAVE YOU USED ANY PRODUCTS FROM DECATHLON? Crosstabulation**

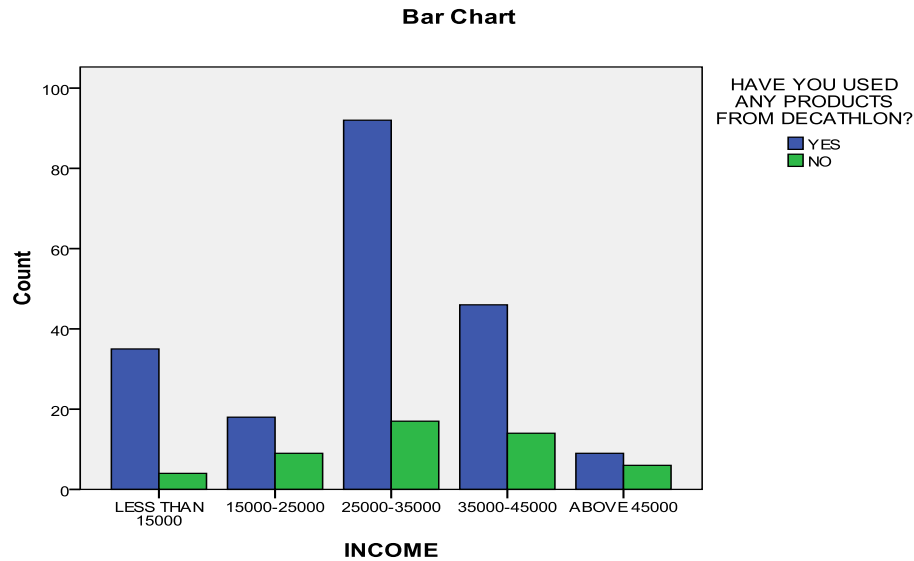
Count

	HAVE YOU USED ANY PRODUCTS FROM DECATHLON?		Total
	YES	NO	
INCOME LESS THAN 15000	35	4	39
15000-25000	18	9	27
25000-35000	92	17	109
35000-45000	46	14	60
ABOVE 45000	9	6	15
Total	200	50	250

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.802 <sup>a</sup>	4	.029
Likelihood Ratio	10.278	4	.036
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.967	1	.085
N of Valid Cases	250		

a. 1 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.00.



### Interpretation

Asymp (P value)=0.029

Level of significance= 0.05(5%)

(P value 0.029 < LOS 0.05%)

- The null hypothesis H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and the alternative hypothesis H<sub>1</sub> is accepted since the level of significance is smaller than the P value.
- Therefore, income is related to the use of the consumers.
- Hence, there is a significant relation between the income of the customers and the use of the individual.

### FINDINGS

1. It is said that out of 250 respondents, 5.6% of people are 15 - 20 years, 33.2% of people are between 21 - 25 years, 43.2% of respondents are between 26- 30 years and 13.2 % of people are 31-36 years and above 36 are 4.8%.
2. It is said that that out of 250 people 23.6% of the people are students 18% are sports persons, housewife are around 4.8 % and retired are 4.4% and majority of the consumers are employed around 49.2%.
3. It is said that out of 200 respondents it is known that 30% of respondents like to choose based on factors of Quality, 18.5% choose based on Brand,15.5% of choose based on Availability ,14% of them choose based on Price,12.5% of them choose based on every factors, 5.5% of them choose based on Product design and 4% of them choose based on customer service.
4. It is said that out of 200 respondents 38% of the respondent's visit the stores once in a month, 30.5% of them visit when there is need, 27% of them visit often to the stores and 4.5% of them visits once in a week.
5. It is stated that out of 200 respondents 70% of people are satisfied, 21% of people are highly satisfied, 8% of people are Neutral and 1% of people are most dissatisfied with decathlon after sales.
6. It is said that that more number of respondents rated as excellent for product design, price, Quality, customer service and online shopping out of overall respondents.
7. It is said that more number of the consumers are extremely fulfilled with the sports apparel, Sports accessories, Fitness equipment's and trekking Accessories followed by satisfied and neutral out of overall respondents.
8. It is said that 55% responded as Satisfied, 23% responded as Extremely Satisfied and 22% responded as Neutral with the overall satisfaction about the decathlon out of 200 respondents
9. It is said that out of 200 respondents 15.5% visits Puma store, 20.5% visits Adidas store,25% visits Nike store,22.5% visits Normal sports store,7.5% visits All the above stores and 9% of them doesn't visit any other stores other than the decathlon.
10. It is said that out of 200 respondents 47% Agree, 41% Neutral, 8.5 % having strongly agreed, 3% Disagree and 0.5% strongly disagree about the satisfaction towards the price of the products offered by decathlon.



## CONCLUSIONS

This study helped to decide how consumers are happy with Decathlon's products in Shivamogga city by asking them about broad aspects of their visit to the store. The results show that Decathlon has succeeded in gaining a firm existence in market and winning favor with a wide variety of clients. Notably, a number of elements, including product quality, pricing, popularity, customer service, or availability, work together to persuade buyers to buy Decathlon items. A sizable majority of respondents expressed satisfaction across sectors, demonstrating the company's commitment to catering to the demands of various age groups, marital situations, educational levels, and jobs. Customers' preferences for desired items within the store's inventory have come to light as a crucial factor affecting satisfaction levels. Furthermore, a sizable majority of 200 participants gave Decathlon favorable comments for their dedication to providing items that fulfill or exceed expectations. This is consistent with their track record of upholding high standards across a range of product categories, including sportswear, equipment, gym supplies, and hiking gear in Shivamogga decathlon store.

## SUGGESTIONS

The sports retail industry completely depends on the consumers for their existence. Therefore, they have to commit to a few suggestions for improvements, whose turn leads to efficiency, in order to keep and preserve relationships with their consumers. They must to make an effort to please consumers. The store must have to give preferences to all products availability and store must try extend the needs of the consumers to excellent level by analyzing the needs of the customers. Decathlon has to fix the fair rates for their products as other sports retail it will give consumers value for their money. Store must provide more variety of products for the customers. Therefore they can buy the other products from different category when needed. Stores have to take more consideration towards the loyalty to their customers by conducting a loyalty programs and events so that customers can repeat the purchase. Discounts must be provided for the loyal customers those who repeat the purchase from the decathlon. If the store provides unique products and services the consumers will be check out the different category products. Service from the decathlon Stores have to provide good customer support before and after the purchasing of the products that consumers can repeat the purchasing from the decathlon.

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# **E-GOVERNANCE: MODERN UNIVERSAL APPROACH OF GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*E-governance refers to the use of ICT (information and communication technology) in governmental processes. To repeat, “e-governance” “is the public sector's use of ICTs to improve accountability, transparency, and efficiency in government, as well as to increase citizen participation in decision-making and service delivery. E-governance, as defined by the Ministry of Information and Technology, extends much beyond the mere computerization of bureaucratic procedures.” There will be major changes in how the government works, with implications for the legislature, the administration, the judiciary, and the people at large. The Comptroller and Auditor General of the United Kingdom defines e-governance as “the practice of government departments and their agencies making information available to the public online.” When information and communication technologies (ICT) are used to government processes, the result is SMART governance, which stands for “simple,” “moral,” “accountable,” and “responsive” administration.*

**KEYWORDS:** *E-Governance, Modern Approach of E-Governance, Types of E-Governance, Smart Governance.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

As more and more businesses go worldwide, e-governance has become an essential component. Increasing demands for transparency in administration, rapid information transfer, proficient execution, and enhanced public service have encouraged businesses to use electronic technologies. Through innovative use of IT and e-governance, businesses may improve their output. across the many benefits of e-governance for public administration include easier citizen access to services, lower overhead expenses, more managerial insight, and better networked collaboration across government agencies. The government's use of the internet has been a major source of innovation in online services. For smaller organizations in developing countries, the use of ICT and e-governance holds tremendous promise. E-governance was developed with the intention of making government more efficient and effective for all stakeholders, including citizens, workers, and enterprises. The term “e-governance” refers to the use of technological means to facilitate and inspire effective government. The use of economic, political, and administrative authority to efficiently monitor corporate operations on both the national and regional levels is one definition of effective administration.

## **MODERN APPROACH OF E-GOVERNANCE**

The term “e-governance” “is used to describe the practice of utilizing information and communication technologies to improve the transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, adequacy, simplicity, and accountability of governmental, intergovernmental, and” intragovernmental transactions, as well as those between federal, state, regional, and local government agencies, and between citizens and private sector organizations. At its core, “E governance” refers to electronic administration, which takes advantage of advances in information and communication technology across different levels of government and the public sector. Based on theoretical investigations, E Governance is the method of enhancing government contacts with individuals, organizations, and internal branches via the use of ICT resources. The state need not play the role of sole judge and jury in all matters of authority. Participating NGOs, NGOs' groups, and private businesses may work in concert with government agencies to establish a governing structure, or they may operate autonomously from any central authority. Using information and communication technology, e-governance aims to include the public in policymaking processes.

The term “e-governance” is used to describe the public sector's use of ICT to provide more transparency, efficiency, and citizen engagement in government operations. E-governance allows for new types of leadership, more efficient data organization and service provision, expanded opportunities for resident participation, and better training and education. Accessibility, accountability, and efficiency are all ways in which service delivery to the public may be improved. E-Government has the ability to open up all government



data and services to the public and commercial sector online. The governments of developing nations have a responsibility to provide an enabling setting for e-governance. E-governance, in which individuals are provided with government services and information via digital mediums, provides various advantages over the old approach. This involves boosting the efficiency of various government processes, being honest and anti-corruption in all interactions, and empowering locals to better support and work with the administration.

The concept of “e governance,” which is rapidly becoming an important part of the business world, has witnessed a stratospheric surge in popularity in recent years. The term “e-governance,” which refers to the use of electronic means of communication and administration, has been in use for some time now. Its declared purpose is to improve federal, state, regional, and municipal government efficiency, viability, openness, and accountability, as well as people' access to and use of data.

### **E-GOVERNANCE: DEFINITION**

To provide individuals with access to government information and services over the Internet and the worldwide web is what is known as “e-Government” or “e-Governance.” According to the UN (2006) and AOEMA (2005),

In essence, “Electronic Governance” describes “How government utilized IT, ICT, and other Web-based telecommunication technologies to improve and/or enhance on the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery in the public sector.”

The use of e-government has the potential to alter the operation of governments at all levels. Some countries and institutions have yet to begin the transition to e-administrations or e governance, while others are already hard at work, leveraging their hopes, demands, and resources to establish such systems. In terms of providing sophisticated e-services, certain countries and institutions have come a long way. However, the road to consistent e-Government is not an easy one. There are a number of potential threats that, if realized, might have an extremely negative impact on the economics, productivity, and longevity of e-Government projects.

According to UNESCO “E-governance may be defined as any activity performed in the electronic medium in order to facilitate and efficient, speedy and transparent process of disseminating information to the public, and other agencies, and for performing government administration activities.”

According to another definition e-governance is defined as “the use of information and communication technologies, and particularly the internet, as a tool to achieve better government.”

### **OBJECTIVES OF E-GOVERNANCE**

1. To bolster and streamline administration for government, residents, and business.
2. Through expert open administrations and compelling collaboration between the public, private sector, and government, we can make government more transparent and accountable to the needs and wants of the people we serve.
3. To decrease humiliation in government.
4. To guarantee quick organization of administrations and data.
5. To decrease challenges for business, give quick data and empower computerized correspondence by e organizations.”

### **TYPES OF INTERACTIONS OF E-GOVERNANCE**

Using the internet and other forms of digital communication, e-governance (also known as e-government or e-government) facilitates interactions between governments and their constituents (citizens), between governments and businesses, and between governments themselves (internal government processes and collaborations).

**1. Government to Customer:** Central to Government to Customer (G2C) e-Governance is the use of technology to improve relationships between the government and its residents by providing a variety of ICT services in a way that is both efficient and convenient for citizens.

There are many methods for G2C e-Governance. Residents may communicate reasonably with open directors, use electronic voting (electronic Voting) from a distance, and yet have the experience of voting in the moment. Payments and other transactions for services like municipal utilities may now be handled electronically or over the phone. Convenient and less time-consuming alternatives to in-person interactions exist for a variety of activities, including changing one's name or location, applying for services or awards, and transferring current services.



The time and money required to plan and implement a complete shift to Government to Customer e-Governance is substantial. Similarly, Government agencies seldom involve citizens in shaping and refining e-Government services or responding to feedback. The difficulties of providing e-Government services to the general people were known to the customers, such as the fact that not everyone has access to the Internet, particularly in rural or low-income regions, and the fact that G2C innovation may be harmful for locals who lack computer skills. Inadequate security measures, language obstacles (such as needing an email account to access some services), and technological restrictions prevent certain users from fully using the services offered by some G2C sites.

**2. Government to Employees:** One of the crucial links in the E-Governance transport concept is the relationship between E-Governance and its workforce, or G2E. They are able to keep in touch with both the government and their own businesses because to the interconnectedness of many internet instruments, sources, and publications. It would be possible to centralize record keeping and make it accessible to many parties over the web. E-governance makes it possible for businesses to become paperless, with no need for staff to fax or print off any important reports that need to be shared with colleagues across the globe. The G2E package also includes HR software for employee record keeping. Some of the benefits of G2E include:

- E-Payroll: Those in charge of the system that lets workers see their pay stubs, pay their bills, and monitor their charging activity also get a glimpse into how much the employee is really benefiting from the system.
- E-training: enables new hires to get up to speed on relevant information in one central location, while also empowering current staff to maintain their level of preparation in light of evolving technologies.
- E-learning: combines visuals, simulations, recordings, and other techniques to teach agents what they really need to know. In most cases, it involves the use of a computer, although this is not always the case. It's also a means for workers to further their educations (through distance learning) at their own pace.

**3. Government to Government:** When government agencies, departments, and groups exchange information and data electronically, this is known as "government to government" (G2G). Through enhanced communication, information access, and information exchange, G2G aims to support e-government initiatives.

**4. Government to Business:** Government to business (G2B) is a non-profit online network that links state and federal governments with the private sector in order to educate and counsel businesses on effective e-strategies. The G2B aims to simplify corporate interactions, improve access to timely information, and streamline e-business (XML)-based communication.

## SMART GOVERNANCE

- 1. Moral** - signifying the formation of a new set of moral standards in government institutions. Anti-corruption organizations, law enforcement, courts, etc., benefit from technological innovations that streamline their operations.
- 2. Accountable** - It is possible to guarantee the accountability of public sector officials by promoting the design, development, and implementation of efficient Management Information System and performance assessment systems.
- 3. Responsive** - improving system responsiveness and service delivery speed by optimizing existing operations.
- 4. Transparent** - transparency of government procedures and operations; the result would be more fair and lawful action taken by administrative bodies; information formerly hidden away in government papers made available to the public.

## SMART GOVERNANCE HELPS TO

1. improving the internal organisational processes of governments;
2. providing better information and service delivery;
3. increasing government transparency in order to reduce corruption;
4. reinforcing political credibility and accountability; and
5. Promoting democratic practices through public participation and consultation.

## ADVANTAGES OF E-GOVERNANCE

- 1. Speed:** Modern methods of contact are far more expedient. Furthermore, the internet and smart phones have allowed for the instantaneous dissemination of massive amounts of information throughout the globe.
- 2. Saving Costs:** Much of the cost of running the government is absorbed by the need to stock up on stationary for lawful operations. Stationery is used extensively for letters and other written documents. However, by switching to internet-connected smartphones, annual savings of crores might be expected.



**3. Transparency:** The adoption of e-governance not only reduces operational expenses, but also simplifies the management of the whole company. Everything the government has will soon be online. At the click of a mouse or the touch of a finger, locals may get whatever information they could want, whenever they might need it.

**4. Accountability:** Thus, there is a direct line between openness and responsibility. When we have a better idea of how the government is supposed to operate, we can start holding them to account.

**5. Fast, Convenient and Cost Effective Service Delivery:** The government can now give information and services to the public more efficiently, cheaply, and easily than ever before because to the development of e-Service delivery.

**6. Transparency, Accountability and Reduced Corruption:** Information and communication technology (ICT) dissemination improves openness, guarantees accountability, and discourages corruption. Citizens' understanding of their rights and responsibilities increases as their usage of computers and online services rises.

**7. Increased Participation by People:** When individuals are able to easily access government services, they have more trust in the government and are more willing to voice their opinions and suggestions.

**8. Different Sectors Benefited by E-Governance:** The government is using e-governance in almost every sector. Government is pervasive, with manifestations in spheres as diverse as politics and education.

### DISADVANTAGES OF E-GOVERNANCE

1. **Loss of Interpersonal Communication:** E-governance's biggest drawback is that it eliminates face-to-face interaction. Many people place a premium on interpersonal communication as an aspect of communication.
2. **High Setup Cost and Technical Difficulties:** The downsides of technology are real. "In particular, there is a hefty initial investment required, and regular maintenance of the devices is required. Computer and internet failures may potentially ding government operations and services."
3. **Illiteracy:** A large percentage of the population in India is illiterate and hence unable to utilize basic forms of communication technology. They have a hard time using and comprehending online forms of government.
4. **Cybercrime/Leakage of Personal Information:** The security of citizens' personal data kept in government databases is constantly at risk. A data breach might lead individuals to lose faith in the government's ability to manage the people, which makes it harder to prevent cybercrime.

### CONCLUSION

To facilitate an efficient, quick, and open method of disseminating information to the public and various offices, as well as for carrying out government organization exercises, "e-governance" "may be thought of as the presentation of governance through the electronic media. According to the Council of Europe, e-Governance is the use of electronic innovations in three areas of public activity, including relations between governments and citizens, the operation of governments throughout the democratic process (electronic democracy), and the delivery of public services (electronic public services)."

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# LIC: MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNET ADVERTISEMENTS

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## ABSTRACT

*The Insurance sector is an essential part of the economy because it helps people and businesses reduce risk and protect their finances. It functions by obtaining premium payments from policyholders and providing reimbursement for specific losses, such as injuries, diseases, or property damage. It is vital for insurers to adapt and innovate in order to remain competitive and satisfy the changing demands of the market since the industry continuously changes due to advancements in technology, data analytics, and changing customer preferences. One of India's biggest and oldest life insurance firms, the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), was founded in 1956. It is a significant player in the Indian insurance industry and a state-owned organization. LIC serves millions of customers by offering a variety of life insurance and investment products. Given that it is owned by the government, it plays a crucial role in encouraging long-term savings and financial inclusion in India.*

*This article examines the profound influence of internet advertising on the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). As digitalization continues to reshape the business landscape, LIC has embarked on a strategic journey to harness the potential of online advertising. The study investigates the multifaceted impact of internet advertising on LIC, encompassing heightened brand visibility, targeted customer engagement, and operational efficiency. By leveraging data-driven insights and innovative marketing strategies, LIC is not only expanding its market reach but also fostering stronger customer relationships in the digital era. This abstract offers a glimpse into how internet advertising is reshaping LIC's strategies and its pivotal role in securing the corporation's relevance and competitiveness in the contemporary insurance industry.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Internet advertising, LIC insurance services, online marketing, advertising campaigns.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the ever-evolving insurance sector, technological advancements, shifting consumer preferences, and dynamic risk landscapes are driving profound changes. While challenges like cybersecurity threats and regulatory complexities persist, the industry offers promising opportunities for innovation, sustainability, and a heightened focus on customer-centricity. Insurers are increasingly leveraging digital tools, data analytics, and personalized services to adapt to this changing landscape and meet the evolving needs of policyholders.

The Indian insurance sector is experiencing rapid growth and transformation. With a large and diverse population, there's immense untapped potential. Regulatory changes have opened up the market, attracting both domestic and foreign players. Digitalization is driving accessibility and customer engagement, while innovations like health and crop insurance are addressing specific Indian challenges. Despite growth, penetration remains relatively low, indicating room for expansion and increased financial inclusion. Overall, the Indian insurance sector holds significant promise amid evolving customer needs and regulatory reforms.

Online advertising for LIC has become a crucial strategy in reaching a broader audience and enhancing brand visibility. Leveraging the power of the internet, LIC can engage consumers with informative and engaging ad content, emphasizing the importance of compelling messaging. This approach not only aids in customer acquisition and retention but also contributes to overall business performance. Different online advertising platforms, including social media and search engines, offer varying degrees of effectiveness in reaching LIC's target audience. Personalization and relevance are key factors in ensuring that ads align with consumers' needs and interests, increasing the likelihood of positive responses and actions. In summary, online advertising plays a pivotal role in LIC's marketing efforts, driving growth and engagement in the digital age.





## LITERATURE REVIEWS

**1.Pillai, Ghosh, and Vittal in 2016**, conducted research on the Influence of Internet Advertising on Insurance service providers using a review approach. The study involved an examination of existing literature and studies on Internet Advertising strategies employed by insurers, with a focus on Insurance service providers like LIC (Life Insurance Corporation). The primary objective was to assess the Impact of Internet Advertising on these providers and gauge the effectiveness of diverse Internet Advertising strategies in customer outreach and interaction. Although specific findings aren't provided, it's likely that the authors presented an exhaustive review of the prevailing literature on Internet Advertising in the Insurance sector. This encompassed various strategies used by insurers and their efficacy in reaching and engaging customers. The research outcomes could have shed light on the role of Internet Advertising in the Insurance industry, offering insights to inform industry practices and decision-making.

**2.Banwait and Sapatnekar in 2016**, employed a quantitative research method to explore consumer perceptions and preferences regarding Internet Advertising in the Insurance domain. The study employed a survey questionnaire distributed to a sample of Insurance consumers. This questionnaire encompassed aspects of diverse Internet Advertising techniques and their Influence on consumer behavior and decision-making. The results of the research provided valuable insights into consumer attitudes toward Internet Advertising within the Insurance sector, pinpointing the more effective and influential techniques. The conclusions enhanced the comprehension of consumer behavior with regard to Internet Advertising, thereby aiding Insurance companies in the development of impactful Advertising strategies.

**3.Rao and Panigrahi in 2016** undertook a study involving a literature review and analysis of existing studies and industry reports to identify effective Internet Advertising strategies for Insurance companies, with a particular focus on the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). The authors collated information on target audience demographics, customization of messages, and online channels employed by Insurance companies, with specific attention to LIC. The research's findings underscored the importance of understanding the demographic traits of the target audience and tailoring messages accordingly. The study also highlighted the significance of utilizing a range of online channels for Advertising to achieve optimal outcomes within the Insurance sector.

**4.Jha and Goyal in 2016** endeavored to explore the Influence of Internet Advertising on customer loyalty in the Insurance industry. Utilizing quantitative research, the authors gathered data via survey questionnaires administered to Insurance customers. The research's focal point was to examine the relationship between the efficacy of Internet Advertising and customer retention, contentment, and loyalty. The findings established a meaningful positive correlation between Internet Advertising effectiveness and customer loyalty. The study posits that adept Internet Advertising can contribute to heightened levels of customer satisfaction, retention, and loyalty in the Insurance sector.

**5.Shunmugam and Durai in 2017**, embarked on a systematic review of prevailing studies, articles, and reports focusing on the role of social media Advertising within the Insurance sector, particularly concerning LIC. The authors dissected and amalgamated findings from multiple sources to glean insights into the advantages and challenges of deploying social media platforms for Advertising and engaging with Insurance customers. The study's conclusions furnished an all-encompassing overview of the potential benefits and hurdles linked to social media Advertising within the Insurance domain. This enhanced comprehension aids in understanding the Influence of social media Advertising on LIC and akin organizations.

**6.Sivaprasad and Reddy 2017** aspired to unearth the digital marketing strategies embraced by Indian Insurance companies, primarily centering on the practices of Indian insurers, including LIC. Employing qualitative research, the authors conducted extensive interviews and procured data from key stakeholders within the Insurance realm. The study's findings highlighted the growing adoption of digital platforms by Indian insurers for Advertising, customer acquisition, and retention goals. The revelations illuminated effective digital marketing strategies harnessed by Indian Insurance companies, casting light on the dynamic landscape within the Insurance sector.

**7.Prabu and Srivastava 2017** set out to scrutinize the consequences of online Advertising on customer behavior in the Indian Insurance domain. Employing a quantitative research methodology, the researchers amassed data through surveys administered to a cross-section of Insurance customers. The research assessed the Influence of online advertisements on assorted aspects of customer behavior, encompassing purchase choices, brand perceptions, and interactions with Insurance companies. The results divulged a notable affirmative correlation between online Advertising and customer behavior, signifying the substantial Impact of online advertisements on customers' choices, brand perceptions, and interactions with Insurance entities in India.

## RESEARCH GAP

The research gap identified in this study can be summarized as Lack of Specific LIC Findings: Existing research reviews various Internet Advertising strategies but doesn't offer specific findings related to LIC. An analysis that directly investigates LIC's Internet Advertising impact and strategies is needed.



Consumer Perception and Trust in LIC's Advertising: The literature reviews general consumer attitudes but doesn't delve into how LIC's specific Internet Advertising efforts shape consumer perceptions and trust.

Exploration of Emerging Advertising Trends: As digital marketing evolves, there's a gap in exploring how LIC adapts to emerging Internet Advertising trends like influencer marketing and AI-driven strategies.

Cross-media and Omnichannel Approach: A gap exists in examining how LIC integrates its Internet Advertising across various digital channels and employs an omnichannel approach.

Regulatory and Ethical Considerations: The impact of regulatory changes and ethical considerations on LIC's Internet Advertising strategies needs further exploration.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the Impact of Internet Advertising on LIC's marketing strategies.
- To identify the various internet advertising platforms and channels utilized by LIC for promoting its insurance products and services.
- To analyze the customer attitudes and preferences regarding online promotional strategies of LIC.

## HYPOTHESIS FOR THE STUDY

**H0:** The overall satisfaction with LIC does not significantly correlate with the Impression of LIC Online Advertising.

**H1:** The overall satisfaction with LIC does significantly correlate with the Impression of LIC Online Advertising.

## RESEARCH TYPE

The research study describing fall under the category of "Descriptive Research." This research aims to describe and document the characteristics, behavior, and patterns within a specific group or population. The study would focus on understanding the impact of Internet Advertisement of LIC. Descriptive research involves collecting and analyzing data to provide a comprehensive picture of the subject being studied, without attempting to establish cause- and-effect relationships.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of this study focuses on the Impact of Internet Advertising on LIC. To Identify the various internet advertising platforms and channels utilized by LIC for promoting its insurance products and services. To analyse the customer attitudes and preferences regarding online promotional strategies of LIC. It encompasses an analysis of LIC's marketing strategies, customer behaviour, and overall business performance in relation to Internet Advertising campaigns. To study the effectiveness of different Internet Advertising channels utilized by LIC.

## Source of Data Collection

### Primary Data

Primary data refers to original data that is collected directly from the source for the purpose of a specific research study, investigation, or analysis. It is data that is collected firsthand, specifically for the research at hand and has not been previously published or used in any other study. Primary data collected through surveys. Surveys will be conducted with structured questionnaire consists of multiple questions with respect to LIC and to gather their opinions and feedback regarding Internet Advertising.

### Secondary Data

The term "secondary information" refers to facts and figures that have been collected and made publicly available from sources other than the original researcher or for a different purpose. This refers to information that was collected for one purpose but used in another line of inquiry or analysis. Secondary data, gathered from places like the internet and academic journals, is gathered for the purposes of a literature review.

**Sampling Unit:** People who use Internet and exposed to online advertisements.

### Sampling Method

Convenience sampling is non-probability sampling is used in research to choose participants based on their availability and proximity to the researcher. This approach is one of the simplest and most often used in sampling, however it does have some limitations and may have certain biases.

**Sample Size:** The study conducted with 100 LIC customers.



### STATISTICAL TOOLS

The hypothesis test and chart analysis are utilized to analyze data using SPSS, utilizing percentage and bar charts to determine the relationship between variables.

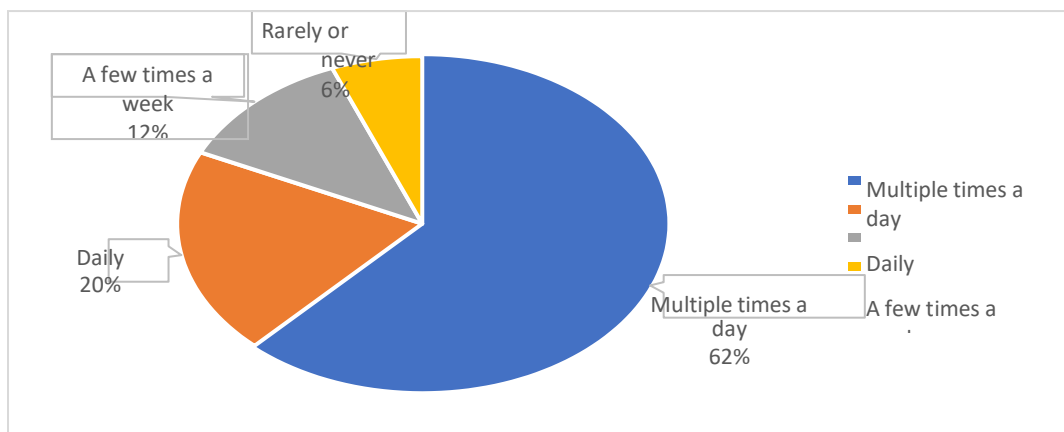
### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table: Frequency of Internet Usage in a Typical Week**

Response	No of Respondents	Percentage
Multiple times a day	62	62%
Daily	20	20%
A few times a week	12	12%
Rarely or never	6	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Analysis:** From the above table, it shows that the 62% respondents use internet multiple times a day, 20% respondents come under the category of using internet daily, 12% respondents use internet few times a week and 6% use internet rarely or never.

**Chart: Frequency of Internet Usage in a Typical Week**



**Interpretation:** From the above table it can be interpreted that the respondents use internet multiple times a day which helps to understand the digital behaviour of the target audience. In today's digital age, online advertising is a prominent medium for reaching consumers. By assessing how frequently individuals use the internet.

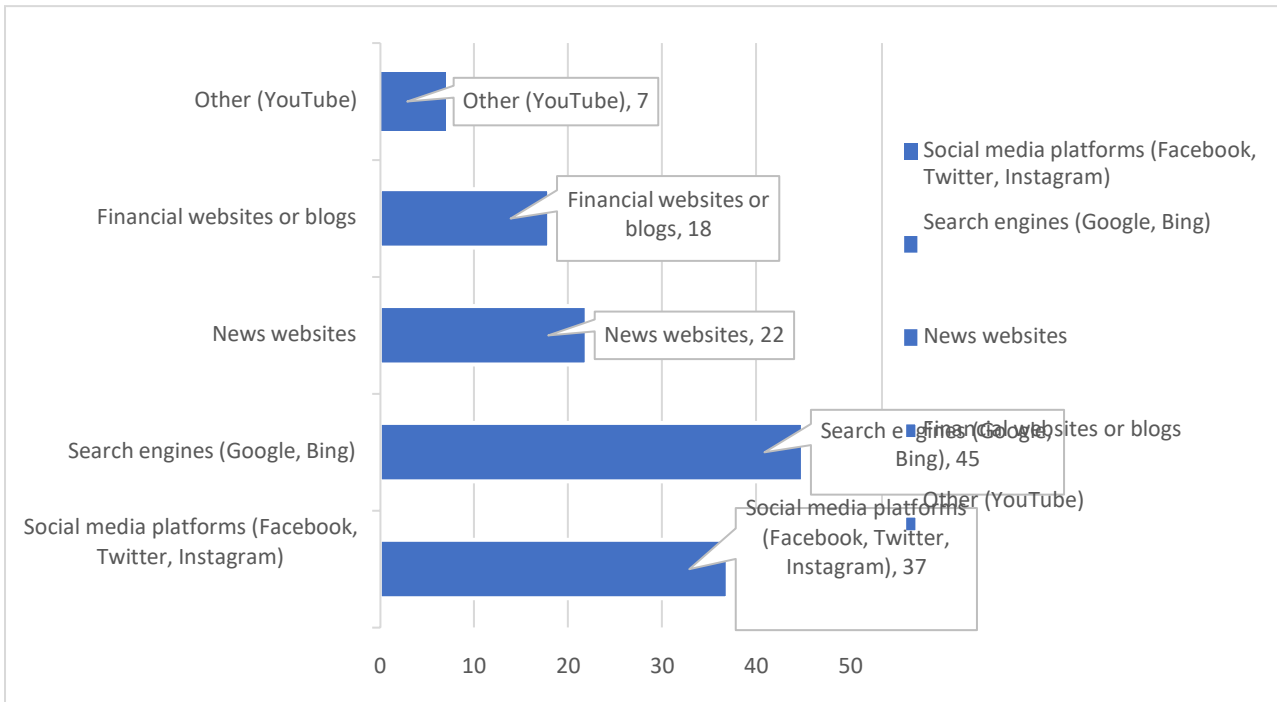
**Table: Online Platforms where LIC Advertisements are Seen**

Response	No of Respondents	Percentage
Social media platforms(Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)	37	37%
Search engines (Google, Bing)	45	45%
News websites	22	22%
Financial websites or blogs	18	18%
Other (YouTube)	7	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Analysis:** From the above table, it shows that the 45% respondents have seen LIC advertisements on search engines, followed by 37% on social media platforms. 22% respondents have seen in News websites and financial websites/blogs and 18% respondents have seen in financial websites or blogs.



**Chart: Online Platforms where LIC Advertisements are Seen**



**Interpretation:** From the table above respondents have seen LIC ads in different platforms offer varying visibility and audience engagement. Helps to allocate resources effectively and focus on platforms with higher user engagement for better outcomes. Search engines and social media platforms are the most effective online platforms for LIC to reach potential customers.

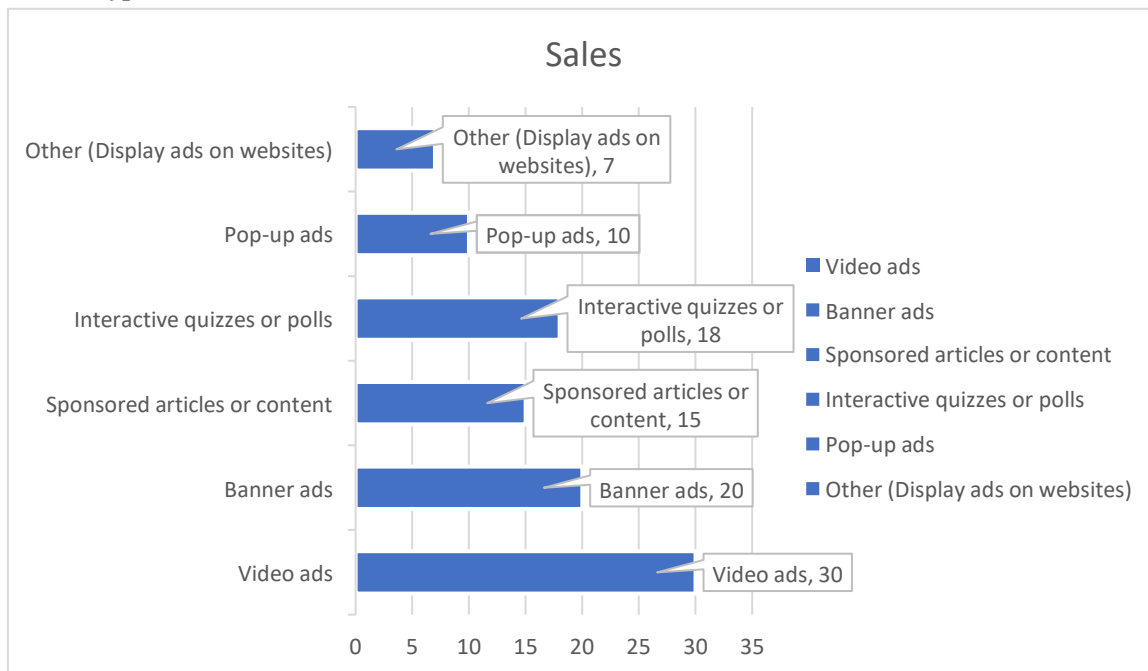
**Table: Type of LIC Internet Advertisements Seen**

Response	No of Respondents	Percentage
Video ads	30	30%
Banner ads	20	20%
Sponsored articles or content	15	15%
Interactive quizzes or polls	18	18%
Pop-up ads	10	10%
Other (Display ads on websites)	7	7%

**Analysis:** From the table above, it shows that 30% respondents have seen video ads are the most seen type of LIC internet advertisements, 20% respondents have seen Banner ads, 18% respondents have seen Interactive Quizzes or Polls, 15% respondents fall under sponsored articles or content, 10% respondents have seen Pop-up ads and 7% respondents have seen other ads.



**Chart: Type of LIC Internet Advertisements Seen**



**Interpretation:** The above table, it shows that Different ad formats have varying degrees of effectiveness and user engagement. By understanding which types of ads are more prominent or appealing to the audience. The table shows that video ads are effective in capturing the attention of respondents, followed closely by banner ads and interactive quizzes/polls. This indicates the importance of visual and interactive elements in online advertising for LIC.

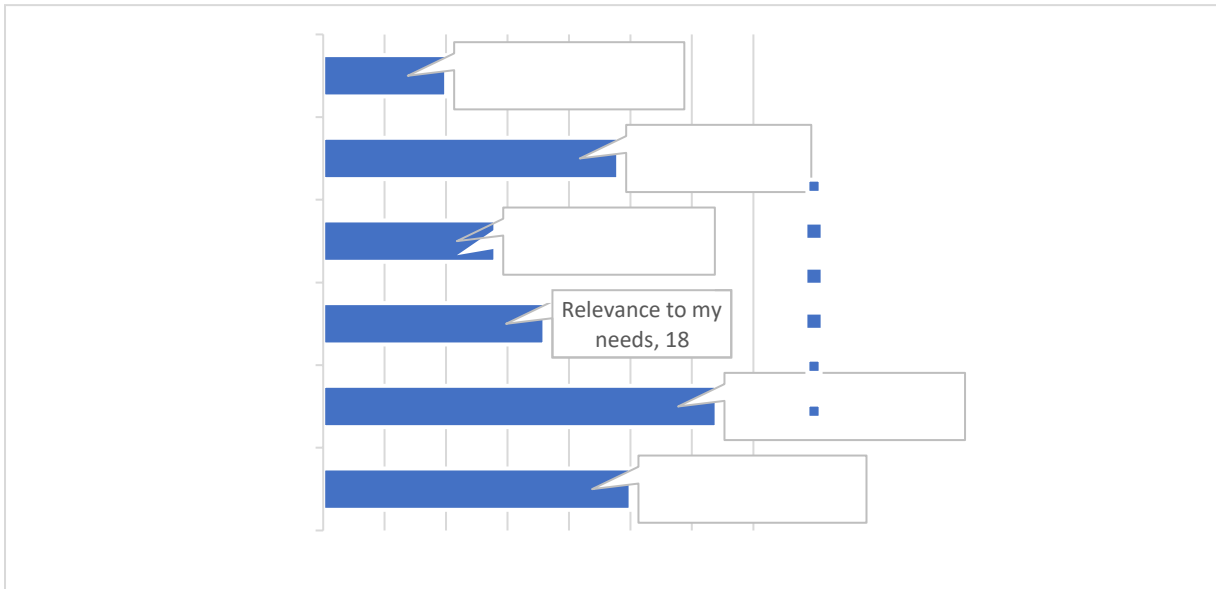
**Table: Motivation to Click on LIC Internet Advertisements**

Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Appealing visuals and design	25	25%
Interesting message or offer	32	32%
Relevance to my needs	18	18%
Discounts or special offers	14	14%
Curiosity to learn more	13	24%
Other (Personalized recommendation)	10	10%
Total	100	100%

**Analysis:** From the table above, it is evident that 32% respondents are interested in clicking LIC ads Because of their Interesting messages or offers, 25% respondents are motivated to click for their Appealing visuals and design, 24% respondents are curiosity to learn more, 18% respondents are motivated to click because if their needs,10% respondents have other opinion.



**Chart: Motivation to Click on LIC Internet Advertisements**



**Interpretation:** The graph shows that the respondents are interested in appealing messages/offers by LIC's internet ads, shows the effectiveness of their advertising strategy. It shows that LIC's internet ads motivates the respondents to click.

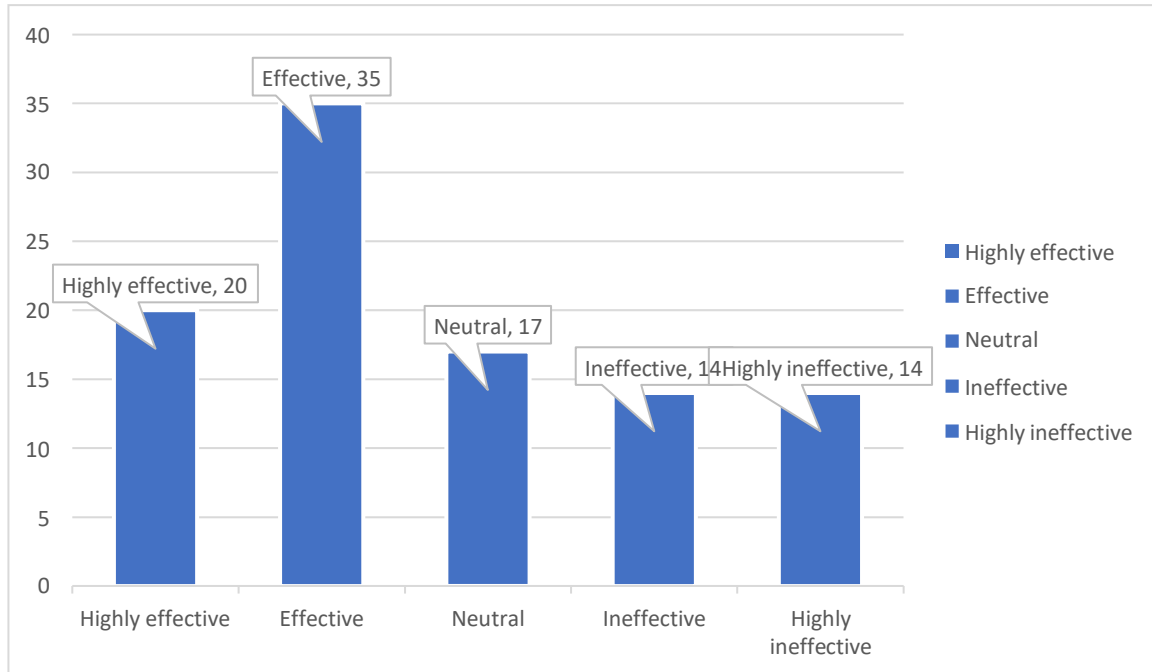
**Table: Effectiveness of LIC's Internet Advertising**

Response	No of Respondents	Percentage
Highly effective	20	20%
Effective	35	35%
Neutral	17	17%
Ineffective	14	14%
Highly ineffective	14	14%
Total	100	100%

**Analysis:** From the table above, it shows that the respondents find LIC's internet advertising to be effective, with a total of 55% highly effective, 17% respondents are neutral and 14% respondents are feeling it is ineffective and 14% respondents its highly ineffective.



**Chart: Effectiveness of LIC's Internet Advertising**



**Interpretation:** High levels of effectiveness suggest that the ads are achieving their intended goals, such as engaging viewers and motivating them to take action. From this LIC can refine its advertising approach to create more impactful and persuasive online campaigns.

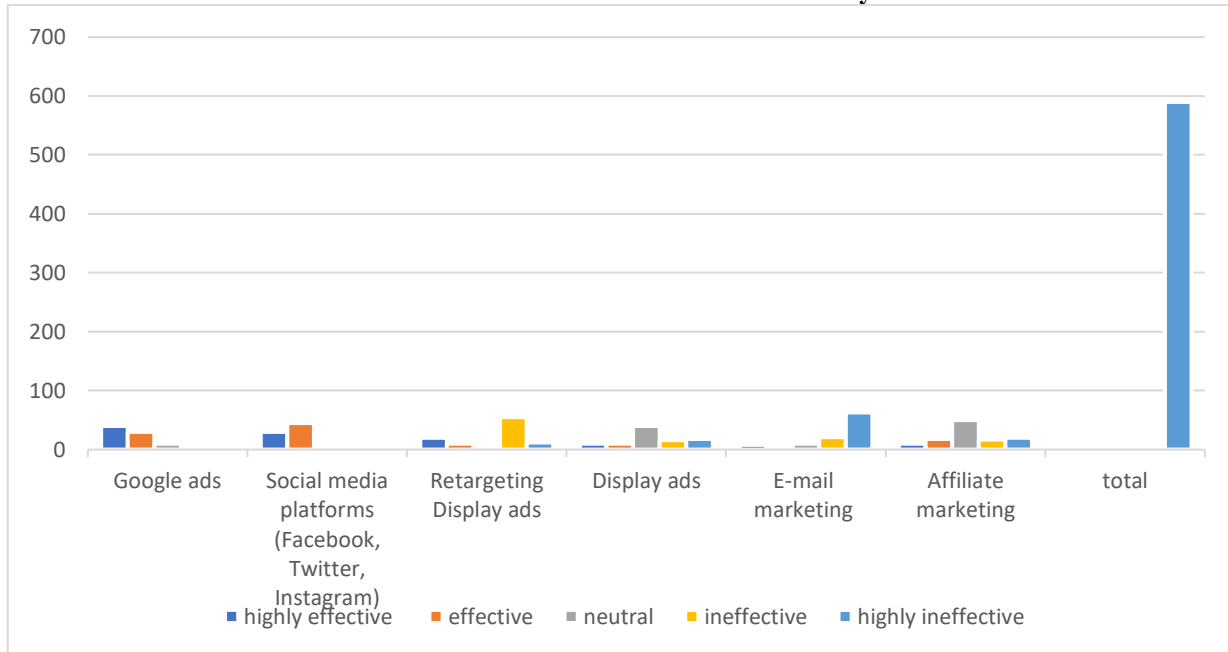
**Table: Most attractive Online Advertisements by LIC**

Response	Highly Effective	Effective	Neutral	Ineffective	Highly Ineffective
Google ads	40	30	10	5	2
Social media platforms	30	45	5	4	3
Retargeting Display ads	20	10	3	55	12
Display ads	10	10	40	16	18
E-mail marketing	8	5	10	21	63
Affiliate marketing	10	18	50	17	20
<b>Total</b>					<b>590</b>

**Analysis:** From the above table, 63% of respondents feel that e-mail marketing is highly in effective, 55% respondent feel that retargeting display ads are ineffective, 50% respondents feel affiliate marketing is neutral, 45% feel that social media is effective and 40% of google ads are highly effective.



**Chart: Most attractive Online Advertisements by LIC**



**Interpretation:** From the graph above, google ads and social media ads are the most effective and attractive ads, helps to allocate resources effectively and focus on platforms with higher user engagement for better outcomes. Search engines and socialmedia platforms are the most effective online platforms for LIC to reach potential customers.

**HYPOTHESIS**

**H0:** The overall satisfaction with LIC does not significantly correlate with the Impression of LIC Online Advertising.

**H1:** The overall satisfaction with LIC does significantly correlate with the Impression of LIC Online Advertising.

**This Hypothesis is tested using Spearman Rank Correlation test.**

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Overall satisfaction with LIC * impression of LIC online adds	100	77.5%	29	22.5%	129	100.0%

**Overall satisfaction with LIC \* impression of LIC online adds Crosstabulation**

		Count					Total
		Informative and engaging	Repetitive and annoying	Captivating and persuasive	Irrelevantand confusing	any other	
Overall satisfaction with LIC	Extremely Satisfied	6	4	4	3	3	20
	Satisfied	8	5	15	3	1	32
	Neutral	3	2	11	1	2	19
	Dissatisfied	5	3	3	3	1	15
	Extremely Dissatisfied	6	2	3	2	1	14
Total		28	16	36	12	8	100





### Symmetric Measures

Value			Asymptotic Standard Error <sup>a</sup>	Approximate T <sup>b</sup>	Approximate Significance
Interval Interval	by Pearson's R	-0.066	.109	-.654	.515 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal Ordinal	by Spearman Correlation	-.050	.109	-.496	.621 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases		100			

a. Without making assumptions about the null hypothesis.

b. Employing the asymptotic standard error under the assumption of the null hypothesis.

c. Grounded in the approximation of normal distribution.

### Interpretation

The correlation stands at 0.515, indicating a positive correlation. As a result, the alternative hypothesis is embraced, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. This permits the assertion that a substantial connection exists between the general contentment with LIC and the perception of LIC Online Advertisement.

### FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Findings reveals that the usage of internet is high, Term insurance is the most commonly known insurance when think of LIC and the most seen ads of LIC is video ads and banner ads it is seen on the platform search engine (google, Bing) and social media. LIC's online ads motivates respondents to click again and again because of their interesting messages and offers and appealing visuals and designs while there is chance and room for improvement in target content, address ineffective impression, tracking and communicating can be improved.

### CONCLUSION

The conclusion reveals that LIC's internet advertising has a significant impact on customer perceptions and engagement. While there is room for improvement in terms of personalization and content creativity, a majority of respondents found LIC's online advertising effective and were motivated by interesting offers and visuals. To continue its success in the digital realm, LIC should consider these findings and adapt its online advertising strategies accordingly.

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# THE PLACE OF C677T POLYMORPHISM IN THE MTHFR GENE IN THE FORMATION OF METABOLIC SYNDROME

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## ABSTRACT

*The material for the molecular genetic study was peripheral blood of 183 patients with metabolic syndrome and myocardial infarction (the main group) and 155 conditionally healthy donors (the control group). The main group was divided into 3 subgroups: 64 patients with MS+MI, 61 patients with MS without MI, and 58 patients with MI without MS. Testing of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene was performed on a Rotor-Gene Q device (Quagen, Germany), using a commercial test kit of Syntol LLC (Russia). DNA regions were amplified by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using TaqMan probes. Statistical processing of the results was performed using the standard OpenEpi V.9. 2 application software package.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Metabolic syndrome, insulin resistance, abdominal obesity, myocardial infarction, C677T genetic polymorphism in the MTHFR gene.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Metabolic syndrome (MS) is a complex of metabolic, hormonal and clinical disorders that are powerful risk factors for the development of cardiovascular diseases, which are based on: high blood pressure, overweight/obesity, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia, which are the leading cause of death and disability worldwide [1].

According to a multicenter epidemiological study [3, 11] conducted in 22 countries of the world, the prevalence of pathological conditions/markers of MS among patients suffering from CHD was: obesity-33%, central obesity-53%, hypertension-56%, high total cholesterol - 51%, DM-25%.

Overweight and obesity are among the most common diseases at the moment. The constant increase in the number of people suffering from obesity has led to the fact that WHO considers it as a "non-communicable epidemic of the present time" [6].

According to WHO, about 30% of the world's inhabitants (16.8% of women, 14.9% of men) are overweight. The number of obese people increases progressively by 10% every 10 years. For the first time, he combined carbohydrate metabolism disorders, arterial hypertension (AH) and dyslipidemia in the concept of "X syndrome" by G. Reaven (1988), which did not consider obesity as a mandatory component. In 1989, N. Kaplan included obesity among the mandatory signs of MS [3, 7]. Thus, the leading clinical sign of MS is abdominal-visceral obesity, and the earliest manifestations, along with obesity, are dyslipidemia and hypertension.

According to a meta-analysis of 37 prospective studies, MS is associated with the risk of CVD and death and was 2 times higher than without it [10, 9]. Arterial hypertension is one of the earliest and most frequent clinical manifestations of MS [1,4]. The risk of developing cardiovascular complications in patients with hypertension in combination with other components of the metabolic syndrome (MS) is 5 times higher (25%) than in patients without metabolic disorders (5%) [5]. This fact determines the medical and social significance of studies of hypertension associated with metabolic imbalance. Frequent combination of hypertension with various components of MS can be considered an unfavorable prognostic sign for the development of diseases associated with atherosclerosis [2]. In recent years, the hypothesis that AH and IR are parallel consequences of a common cause – a genetically determined violation of the ion transport function of cell membranes-has become increasingly popular [8].

Thus, long-term population studies are required to determine the place of homocysteinemia in the pathogenesis of MS and cardiovascular diseases. It is necessary to decide on the expediency and ways to correct this condition.



## 2. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

To study the frequency of distribution and significance of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene and the level of homocysteine in the blood in the pathogenesis of metabolic syndrome.

## 3. MATERIAL AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

The material for the molecular genetic study was peripheral blood of 183 patients with metabolic syndrome and myocardial infarction (the main group) and 155 conditionally healthy donors (the control group). The main group was divided into 3 subgroups: 64 patients with MS+MI, 61 patients with MS without MI, and 58 patients with MI without MS. Testing of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene was performed on a Rotor-Gene Q device (Quagen, Germany), using a commercial test kit of Syntol LLC (Russia). Statistical processing of the results was performed using the standard OpenEpi OpenEpi V.9. 2 application software package.

The frequency distribution of alleles and genotypes in the studied genes was checked for compliance with the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

## 4. THE RESULTS OBTAINED AND THEIR DISCUSSION

The study examined the C677T marker of the MTHFR gene. The C677T marker of the MTHFR gene consists of 3 genotypes C/C, C/T, and T/T (see Table 1).

According to the results of the conducted studies, in the group of patients with MS+MI and the control group, the prevalence of the major C allele of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene was 63.3% and 74.8%, respectively. The prevalence of the functionally unfavorable minor-type T allele was 36.7% and 25.2%, respectively. According to the statistical report, carriers of the minor T allele are 1.7 times more likely to develop the disease (MS+MI) than carriers of the major C allele of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene, and it was determined that the difference between them has a significant statistical significance ( $\chi^2=5.9$ ;  $P=0.03$ ;  $OR=1.7$ ;  $95\%CI: 1.11-2.68$ ). Studies have shown that the initial C allele of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene has a protective efficacy against the development of MS+MI ( $\chi^2=5.9$ ;  $P=0.03$ ;  $RR=0.6$ ;  $95\%CI:0.37-0.9$ ).

The prevalence of the wild C/C genotype of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene in the group of patients with MS+MI is significantly lower compared to the control group, which is 39.1% and 57.4%, respectively, and this indicates a protective function against the development of the disease (MS+MI) ( $\chi^2=6.1$ ;  $P=0.03$ ;  $OR=0.5$ ;  $95\%CI:0.26-0.86$ ).

**Table 1. Carriage of alleles and genotypes of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene in patients with MS+MI and the control group.**

Alleles and genotypes	Number of examined alleles and genotypes				$\chi^2$	p	OR	95%CI
	MS + MI		MI Control group					
	n	%	n	%				
C	81	63,3	232	74,8	5,9	0,03	0,6	0,37 - 0,9
T	47	36,7	78	25,2	5,9	0,03	1,7	1,11 - 2,68
C/C	25	39,1	89	57,4	6,1	0,03	0,5	0,26 - 0,86
C/T	31	48,4	54	34,8	3,5	0,10	1,8	0,98 - 3,16
T/T	8	12,5	12	7,7	1,2	0,30	1,7	0,67 - 4,35

It should be noted that, according to the results of genetic studies of the genotypes of the C677T polymorphic marker of the MTHFR gene, a comparative analysis of the main (MS+MI) and control groups showed a probability of  $R=1.8$  ( $CI_{95\%}:0.98-3.16$ ) cause disease in functionally unfavorable heterozygous C/T genotype in the main group. And also, along with this, there was a probability of  $OR=1.7$  ( $CI_{95\%}: 0.67-4.35$ ) to cause the disease also in the mutant T/T genotype of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene.

Statistical processing of the results revealed a decrease in the frequency of the major C allele and a tendency to increase the minor T allele генетического of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene in MS patients without MI compared to conditionally healthy donors. Carriage of the mutant T allele was associated with a 1.33-fold increased risk of MS in the group of patients compared to the control group ( $\chi^2=1.2$ ;  $P=0.33$ ;  $OR=1.33$ ;  $95\%CI: 0.8282-2.0606$ ) (see Table 2).

The frequencies of C/C, C/T T / T genotypes C677T in the MTHFR gene in the studied groups of MS patients without MI and control were: 49.2%, 41.0% and 9.8% versus 57.4%, 34.8.8% and 7.7%, respectively.



The frequency of favorable C/C genotype among patients was not significantly lower than in the control group (49.2% and 57.4%, respectively, with  $\chi^2=1.2$ ; P=0.33; OR=0.77; 95% CI:0.44-1.33).

**Table 2. Carriage of alleles and genotypes of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene in MS patients without MI and in the control group.**

Alleles and genotypes	Number of examined alleles and genotypes				$\chi^2$	p	OR	95% CI
	MS without		MI Control group					
	n	%	n	%				
C	85	69,7	232	74,8	1,2	0,30	0,8	0,49 - 1,23
T	37	30,3	78	25,2	1,2	0,30	1,3	0,82 - 2,06
C/C	30	49,2	89	57,4	1,2	0,30	0,7	0,4 - 1,3
C/T	25	41,0	54	34,8	0,7	0,40	1,3	0,71 - 2,38
T/T	6	9,8	12	7,7	0,3	0,70	1,3	0,47 - 3,63

The incidence of the unfavorable T/T genotype among MS patients without MI was slightly higher than in the control group (9.8% and 7.7%, respectively, with  $\chi^2=0.3$ ; P=0.77; OR=1.33; 95% CI: 0.4747-3.6363) (see Table 2). In general, the listed analysis calculations showed that MS patients with this genotype are absent. There was a weak tendency to increase the number of unfavorable heterozygous C / T polymorphism C677T in the MTHFR gene in the study group, which indicates an increased (1.33-fold) risk of developing MS ( $\chi^2=0.7$ ; P=0.33; OR=1.33; 95% CI:0.7171-2.3838) (see Table 2).

In MI patients without MS (n=58), the occurrence of the major allele C677 of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene significantly decreases to 63.8%, and the minor T677 allele increases to 36.2% (see Table 3). This conclusion is justified by the association of allelic carriage of T677, the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene, with a high risk (1.7 times) of MI development without MS ( $\chi^2=5.1$ ; P=0.3; OR=1.7; 95% CI:1.07-2.66).

In addition to these features, the proportion of genotype C677C in patients with MI without MS decreased to 39.7% compared to the control, while the frequencies of unfavorable genotypes C677T and T677T of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene increased to 48.3% and 12.1%, respectively. These features may indicate an association of the C677T genotype with the trend of the risk of MI development in comparison with conditionally healthy donors (see Table 3).

**Table 3. Carriage of alleles and genotypes of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene in patients with MI without MS and in the control group.**

Alleles and genotypes	Number of examined alleles and genotypes				$\chi^2$	p	OR	95% CI
	MI without MS		Control group					
	n	%	n	%				
C	74	63,8	232	74,8	5,1	0,03	0,6	0,38 - 0,93
T	42	36,2	78	25,2	5,1	0,03	1,7	1,07 - 2,66
C/C	23	39,7	89	57,4	5,3	0,03	0,5	0,26 - 0,9
C/T	28	48,3	54	34,8	3,2	0,10	1,8	0,95 - 3,21
T/T	7	12,1	12	7,7	1,0	0,40	1,6	0,62 - 4,35

Thus, in the presence of unfavorable genotypes C677T and T677T of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene, the risk of MI development increases by 1.8 and 1.6 times (at  $\chi^2=3.2$ ; P=0.11; OR=1.8; 95% CI:0.9595-3.21 and at  $\chi^2=1.0$ ; P=0.44; OR=1.6; 95% CI:0.62-4.35). At the same time, our study showed that C677C the C677c genetic marker C677T of the MTHFR gene is associated with a significant contribution of this polymorphism against the risk of IMMI.

As can be seen from Table 4, the observed difference in the frequency distribution of the minor T-type allele between the group of MS+MI patients and MS without them was characterized by its moderate increase among patients with MS+MI by 1.33 times (36.7% vs. 30.3% with  $\chi^2=1.1$ ; P=0.33; OR=1.33; 95% CI:0.7979-2.226). Meanwhile, the increase in cases of carriage of the heterozygous C/T genotype of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene among patients with MS+MI compared to those in the group of patients with MS without MI by 1.44 times (48.4% vs. 41.1% with  $\chi^2=0.7$ ; P=0.55; OR=1.44;



95%CI:0.667-2.74) suggests that there is a moderate tendency for its association with the risk of developing MS+MI (see Table 4).

**Table 4. Carriage of alleles and genotypes of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene in patients with MS+MI and MS withoutMI.**

Alleles and genotypes	Number of examined alleles and genotypes				$\chi^2$	p	OR	95% CI
	MS+		MI MS without					
	MI n	%	n	%				
C	81	63,3	85	69,7	1,1	0,30	0,8	0,44 - 1,27
T	47	36,7	37	30,3	1,1	0,30	1,3	0,79 - 2,26
C/C	25	39,1	30	49,2	1,3	0,30	0,7	0,33 - 1,35
C/T	31	48,4	25	41,0	0,7	0,50	1,4	0,67 - 2,74
T/T	8	12,5	6	9,8	0,2	0,70	1,3	0,43 - 4,01

This was accompanied by a slight decrease in the favorable C/C genotype (39.1% vs. 49.2%, respectively) and the major C-type allele (63.3% vs. 69.7%, respectively) in the group of patients with MS+MI ( $\chi^2=1.3$ ; P=0.33; OR=0.7; 95%CI: 0.3333-1.35 and  $\chi^2=1.1$ ; P=0.33; OR=0.8; 95%CI: 0.4444-1.27) compared to the same in the group of MS patients without MI. Calculation analyses showed an insignificant increase in the number of non-favorable T/T genotype in the group of patients with MS+MI than in the group of patients with MS without them. (12.5% vs. 9.8% for  $\chi^2=0.2$ ; P=0.77; OR=1.3; 95%CI:0.4343-4.01)

Thus, a decrease in the proportion of carriers of the major C-type allele and wild genotype C/C genotype in the group of patients with MS+MI, and, in contrast, an increase in cases of carriage of the minor T-type allele and the unfavorable genotype C/T genotype genetic marker of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene compared to their shares in the group of patients with MS without MI, it suggests that they are associated with moderate development of MS+MI.

When studying the frequency of occurrence of the wild C allele and the mutant T allele genetic marker of the MTHFR gene between the studied groups of patients with MS+MI and MI without MS, it was found that the absolute value of the frequency of allele distribution in both cases was equal (63.3% vs. 63.8% with  $\chi^2=0.0$ ; P=0.9; OR=1.0; 95%CI:0.58-1.65 and 36.7% vs. 36.2% at  $\chi^2=0.0$ ; P=0.9; OR=1.0; 95%CI: 0.61-1.72) (see Table 5).

The frequency of distribution of genotypes in the MTHFR gene in groups of patients with MS+MI and MI without MS was: (wild) C / C genotype 39.1% vs. 39.7% and (unfavorable) C/T genotype 48.4% vs. 48.3% and mutant T/T genotype 12.5% vs. 12.1%, respectively. The results obtained showed that the frequency of occurrence of alleles and genotypes of the studied genetic marker C677T of the MTHFR gene in patients with MS+MI did not differ from the group of patients with MI without MS.

**Table 5. Carriage of alleles and genotypes of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene in patients with MS+MI and MI without MS.**

Alleles and genotypes	Number of examined alleles and genotypes				$\chi^2$	p	OR	95% CI
	MS +		MI MI without MS					
	n	%	n	%				
C	81	63,3	74	63,8	0,0	0,95	1,0	0,58 - 1,65
T	47	36,7	42	36,2	0,0	0,95	1,0	0,61 - 1,72
C/C	25	39,1	23	39,7	0,0	0,95	1,0	0,47 - 2,02
C/T	31	48,4	28	48,3	0,0	0,99	1,0	0,49 - 2,05
T/T	8	12,5	7	12,1	0,0	0,95	1,0	0,35 - 3,07

Assessment of the level of association of the C677t polymorphism C677T в gene in the MTHFR gene in patients with MS without MI and MI without MS showed that the proportion of C and T alleles in the compared groups did not significantly differ from each other and amounted to 69.7% and 30.3% versus 63.8% and 36.2%, respectively.

The results of the study showed that the detection of the wild C allele and the unfavorable T allele in patients did not increase the risk of developing MS compared to MI representatives without MS ( $\chi^2=0.9$ ; P=0.4; OR=1.3; 95%CI:0.76–2.24 and  $\chi^2=0.9$ ; P=0.4; OR=0.8; 95%CI: 0.45-1.32) (see Table 6).



**Table 6. Carriage of alleles and genotypes of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene in patients with MS without MI and ИМ без МСМІ without MS.**

Alleles and genotypes	Number of examined alleles and genotypes				$\chi^2$	p	OR	95%CI
	MS without		MI MI without MS					
	n	%	n	%				
C	85	69,7	74	63,8	0,9	0,40	1,3	0,76 - 2,24
T	37	30,3	42	36,2	0,9	0,40	0,8	0,45 - 1,32
C/C	30	49,2	23	39,7	1,1	0,30	1,5	0,71 - 3,04
C/T	25	41,0	28	48,3	0,6	0,50	0,7	0,36 - 1,54
T/T	6	9,8	7	12,1	0,2	0,70	0,8	0,25 - 2,52

As can be seen from Table 6, in relation to the unfavorable haplotypes C677T and T677T полиморфизма of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene, although there were differences characterized by an almost 1-fold increase in their proportion among patients with MI without MS в 1 раз (48.3% vs. 41.0%;  $\chi^2=0.6$ ;  $p=0.55$ ;  $OR=0.7$ ;  $95\%CI$ : 0.3636-1.54 and 12.1% vs. 9.8%;  $\chi^2=0.2$ ;  $p=0.7.7$ ;  $HR=0.8$ ;  $95\%CI$ : 0.2525-2.52), however, they did not differ statistically significantly in comparison with similar values in the group of patients with MS withoutMI. The opposite situation was found in the study of the frequency of occurrence of the wild haplotype C / C polymorphism C677T in the MTHFR gene and theanalysis of calculations showed that the proportion of favorableoro haplotype C/C wasa slightly higher in patients with MS withoutMI than in the group of patients with MI without MS (see Table 6).

In general, according to the results of this study, insignificant differences in the frequency of alleles and genotypes of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene were found between MS patients without MI and the group of patients with MI without генетического маркер C677T гена MTHFRMS.

Further, the level of homocysteine in the blood of all examined patients was studied.

The study of homocysteine levels in the blood showed that in the group of patients with MS+MI, the level of this indicator was  $24.6\pm 0.8$  mmol/l, in the group of patients with MS without MI –  $18.4\pm 0.8$ mmol/l, and in the 3rd group of patients with MI without MS- $19.2\pm 0.8$  mmol / l, while in the control group, this parameter was equal to  $8.7\pm 0.5$ mmol / l, showing that a significant difference in the level of homocysteine in the blood serum in the group of patients was detected in relation to conditionally healthy people ( $p<0.001$ ).

The mean homocysteine values in the subgroups significantly differed from each other. In the group of patients with MS+MI, the mean homocysteine values were significantly higher by 1.4 times and 1.3 times compared to other subgroups of patients with MS without MI and MI without MS.

Further, the study examined the average level of homocysteine in the main study group of patients, depending on gender (see Table 7).

**Table 7. Average homocysteine level in the main study group of patients, depending on gender**

Patients	Homocysteinemia level		
	MS+MI n=64	MS without MI n=61	MI without MS n=58
Men	(64/45) $24.8 \pm 0.9^*$	(61/16) $18.3 \pm 1.7$	(58/45) $19.6 \pm 0.9$
Women	(64/19) $23.9 \pm 1.7^*$	(61/45) $17.9 \pm 0.9$	(58/13) $17.9 \pm 1.9$

**Note:** \* - significance of differences between male and female groups of MS+MI and MS without MI and MI without MS at  $p<0.001$ .

When studying the level of homocysteine between men and women in each subgroup of patients, this indicator was higher in men compared to the opposite sex. But despite this, the results were statistically unreliable ( $p >0.05$ ) (see Table 7). The results of assessing the level of homocysteine in the section of the male sex in the studied groups of patients showed the following: (MS+MI)  $24.8\pm 0.9$  mmol / l vs. (MS without MI)  $18.3\pm 1.7$  mmol/l and (MI without MS)  $19.6\pm 0.9$  mmol / l (see Table 7). In particular, the level of homocysteine (HC) in the blood of men in the group of patients with MS+MI was on average significantly 1.4 and 1.3 times higher compared to men in the 2nd and 3rd groups of patients with MS + MI.  $p<0.001$ , respectively. In the



subgroup of female patients in group 1 with MS+MI (23.9±1.7 mmol/L), the level of HC was also characterized by more pronounced and significant changes in relation to women of other subgroups with MS without MI (17.9±0.9 mmol/L) and MI without MS (17.9 ± 1.9 mmol/L).

The results of assessing the level and frequency of hyperhomocysteinemia showed that patients with MS+MI with hyperhomocysteinemia accounted for 82.8%. Analysis of the obtained data showed that in group 1 of 64/53 patients had a high level of homocysteine in the blood and the average level of homocysteine in these (53) patients was 27.1 ± 0.5, which is 1.3 and 1.2 times higher than in patients with MS without MI and MI without MS. In patients with MS without MI and MI without MS, an increase in homocysteine in the blood was found in 61/44 (72.1%) and 58/42 (72.4%), respectively (8).

**Table 8. Frequency and level of hyperhomocysteinemia in the main study group of patients**

№	Group no. of patients	with Hyperhomocysteinemia	
		%	±
1.	MS + IM	64/53 (82.8%)	27.1 ± 0.5*
2.	MS without	MI 61/44 (72.1 %)	21.4 ± 0.6
3.	MI without MS	58/42 (72.4%)	22.4 ± 0.6

**Note:** \* - significance of differences between male and female groups of MS+MI and MS without MI and MI without MS at p<0.001.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Thus, according to the statistical report, carriers of the minor T allele and associated unfavorable C/T and T/T genotypes are significantly more likely to develop the disease (MS+MI) than carriers of the major C allele of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene, and it was determined that the difference between them has significant statistical significance. Studies have shown that the original C allele of the C677T genetic marker of the MTHFR gene has protective efficacy against the development of MS+MI.

Analysis of the obtained data showed that in the 1st group of patients with MS+MI out of 64/53, they had a high level of homocysteine in the blood and the average level of homocysteine in these (53) patients was 27.1 ± 0.5, which is 1.3 and 1.2 times significantly higher than in patients with MS without MI and MI without MS.

Knowing the indicators of genetic testing in patients with MS, it is possible to calculate the genetic risk of developing coronary heart disease (MI) in MS. Genetic risk assessment may contribute to the early prevention of coronary heart disease (MI) in MS.

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## ISSUES OF ACCOUNTING INVENTORIES IN ECONOMIC ENTITIES

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### ANNOTATION

*This article discusses current problems associated with accounting for inventories in economic entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

**KEY WORDS:** *economic entities, expenses, accounting procedures, material assets, accounting policies, explore.*

## ВОПРОСЫ УЧЕТА ТОВАРНО-МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЗАПАСОВ В ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ СУБЪЕКТАХ

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### Аннотация

*В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы, связанные с учетом товарно-материальных запасов в хозяйственных субъектов Республики Узбекистан.*

**Ключевые слова:***хозяйственные субъекты, расходы, учетные процедуры, материальные ценности, учетная политика, исследовать.*

Известно, что в экономическом развитии предприятий постоянный контроль над товарно-материальными запасами имеет большое значение как для материального, так и для социально-экономического развития предприятия.

В Узбекистане в этой сфере проведен и продолжается ряд исследовательских работ. Национальный опыт учета товарно-материальных запасов (далее ТМЗ) в хозяйствующих субъектах Республики Узбекистан проанализированы в статьях и научных трудах Каримова А.А., Кузиева И.Н., Дусмуратова Р.Д., Маматова З.Т., Пардаева А.Х., Тулахужаевой М.М., Туйчиева А.Ж., Ташназарова С.Н., Каримова Н.Ф., Хасанова Б.А., Холбекова Р.О.

По мнению Х.Роджер Хермансона в себестоимость запасов должны включаться четыре элемента: цена инвойса продавца (дисконт приобретения понижается); страховые расходы от транзитного оборота товаров; транспортные расходы покрываемые покупателями; расходы по размещению, в том числе по погрузке и разгрузке [1]. К.Д.Ларсон и другие ученые считают, что себестоимость запасов складывается из действующей цены т.е. цены инвойса, минус разных уступок, плюс расходов по доставке до место назначения, прямых и косвенных расходов до приведения материалов в товарный вид и т.д. [2].

В настоящее время действуют ряд законодательных документов, регулирующих бухгалтерский учет ТМЗ в Узбекистане: Закон Республики Узбекистан «О бухгалтерском учете» (в новой редакции 13.04.2016 г. № ЗРУ-404), Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-4720 «О мерах по внедрению методов современного





корпоративного управления в акционерных обществах» от 24 апреля 2015 года, Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-475 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию рынка ценных бумаг» от 27 сентября 2006 г., Приложении № 2 «О мерах по обеспечению эффективного управления предприятиями с государственной долей в уставном фонде и надлежащего учета государственного имущества» к Постановлению Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 215 от 16.10.2006 г. и других нормативно-правовых документах, касающихся данной деятельности.

В условиях рыночных отношений полиграфические предприятия не могут позволить себе большой штат бухгалтеров и экономистов, где не большая трудоемкость учетных процедур. Этим и вызвано необходимость внедрения компьютерных программ и технологий как прогрессивную форму ведения учета.

Проблемой становится относительно невысокий уровень компьютерной квалификации бухгалтеров и не имеющих опыта использования для ведения учета программных средств общего назначения, электронных таблиц и интегрированных систем, с другой стороны предопределяют высокую потребность именно в специализированных программных системах автоматизации бухгалтерского учета товарно-материальных запасов.[ 3 ]

Мы должны знать, что в состав материальных ценностей не относятся материалы, не принадлежащие данному предприятию. Они выделяются в отдельную группу и учитываются на забалансовых счетах 002 «Товарно-материальные ценности, принятые на ответственное хранение» и счете 003 «Материалы, принятые на переработку».

Хотелось бы отметить, что в учётной политике очень слабо раскрыты методы списания ТМЗ (FIFO либо AVECO), и вообще даже не раскрыты критерии отнесения активов ТМЗ (стоимостной и срок эксплуатации). Значит в этой области нам придется делать ещё много дела, исследовать учет товарно-материального запаса, как основной вид субъекта хозяйства.

В хозяйствующих субъектах служит основой для своевременного пополнения товарно-материальных запасов на основании нормативных документов и ведения правильного бухгалтерского учета.

Учет запасов осуществляется в соответствии с ПБУ 5/01 «Учет запасов». В бухгалтерском учете товарно-материальными запасами (далее ТМЗ) считаются следующие активы:

- используемые в качестве сырья, материалов и т.п.;

При производстве продукции, предназначенной для реализации (выполнении работ, оказании услуг);

- предназначенные для реализации (готовая продукция и товары);

- используется для управленческих нужд организации.

Подразделение учета запасов выбирается организацией самостоятельно таким образом, чтобы обеспечить формирование полной и достоверной информации об этих запасах, а также соответствующий контроль за их наличием и движением.

В зависимости от характера запасов, порядка их приобретения и использования единицей запасов может быть число, партия, однородная группа и т. д.

Товарно-материальные запасы принимаются к учету по фактической стоимости, под которой понимается следующее:

а) товаров, приобретенных за вознаграждение, и суммы фактических затрат организации на приобретение, без учета налога на добавленную стоимость и других возмещаемых налогов:

- суммы, выплачиваемые поставщику (продавцу) в соответствии с договором;

- суммы, выплачиваемые организациям за информационные и консультационные услуги, связанные с приобретением товарно-материальных ценностей;

- Таможенные сборы;

- невозвратные налоги, уплаченные в связи с приобретением товаров;

- комиссия, уплаченная посреднической организации;



— затраты на приобретение товара и его доставку к месту использования, включая расходы на страхование;

- расходы на содержание заготовительно-складского подразделения организации, расходы на транспортные услуги по доставке товара к месту использования, если они не включены в цену товара, указанную в договоре;

— проценты по кредитам, предоставленным поставщиками (торговый кредит), начисляемые до учета ТМЗ;

- затраты на приведение запасов в готовность к использованию в запланированных целях (затраты на полную переработку, сортировку, упаковку и улучшение технических характеристик запасов и услуги, не связанные с производством, выполнением работ);

— прочие затраты, непосредственно связанные с приобретением товарно-материальных ценностей;

б) при добыче самой организацией она определяется исходя из фактических затрат, связанных с добычей этих запасов;

в) вклады в уставный капитал организации определяются исходя из их денежной оценки, согласованной учредителями (участниками);

ж) исходя из текущей рыночной стоимости основных средств и иного имущества, оставшегося от отчуждения по договору дарения или полученного безвозмездно;

д) стоимость активов, переданных или подлежащих передаче организацией, признается исходя из цены, определенной на сопоставимых условиях при их получении по договорам, предусматривающим исполнение обязательств (оплату) за неденежные средства. Предприятие обычно определяет цену аналогичных активов.[4]

При запуске запасов в производство или выбытии иным способом они оцениваются одним из следующих методов: - по себестоимости каждой единицы; - по разумной цене; - по стоимости первоначального приобретения запасов.

В стоимость каждой единицы включаются фактические затраты на приобретение, транспортировку и другие затраты, рассчитанные на одну номенклатурную единицу или количественный показатель.

Оценка запасов по средней стоимости осуществляется путем деления общей стоимости группы (типа) запасов по каждой группе (виду) запасов на их количество, которое формируется из их стоимости и суммы остатка на балансе. начало. месяц и акции, полученные в этом месяце.

Оценка запасов по себестоимости первой покупки запасов применяется в месяце и других периодах в соответствии с очередностью их приобретения, то есть первой номенклатуры, подлежащей производству (продаже) с учетом стоимости запасов на начало периода. месяца основано на предположении, что поступающие запасы должны быть оценены.

Для каждой группы (типа) запасов в отчетном году применяется один метод оценки.

10-Счет «Материалы» предназначен для обобщения информации о наличии и движении сырья, материалов, топлива, запасных частей, инвентаря и предметов быта, тары и т.п. Учет материалов осуществляется на счете 10-«Материалы» по фактической себестоимости их приобретения (закупки) или учетной стоимости. При учете материалов по учетным ценам (закупки (плановой стоимости закупки), средней закупочной цены и т.п.) разница между стоимостью материальных благ по этим ценам и фактической себестоимостью закупки (закупки) отражается на счетах Закупки. и приобретение материальных ценностей» и 16 «Отклонение в цене материалов».

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## **CURRENT ISSUES IN STUDYING ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING INVENTORIES**

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### **ANNOTATION**

*In this article, the author, based on a study of literary sources, regulatory documents and directly practical materials, examines the state of accounting and auditing of materials and inventories of an enterprise.*

**KEY WORDS:** *audit, accounting, inventory, cost, enterprise, profit, products, index standard.*

## **АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ УЧЕТА И АУДИТА ТОВАРНО-МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЗАПАСОВ**

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### **Аннотация**

*В данной статье автор на основе изучения литературных источников, нормативных документов и непосредственно практических материалов исследует состояние бухгалтерского учёта и аудита материалов и товарно – материальных запасов предприятия.*

**Ключевые слова:** *аудит, бухгалтерский учет, товарно-материальных запасов, себестоимость, предприятие, прибыль, продукция, указательный стандарт.*

Accounting and auditing of materials, as factors ensuring the economic activity of an enterprise, play an important role. How the enterprise is supplied with production reserves in terms of quantity, quality and assortment determines its main activity and the implementation of the production program, and ultimately the volume of sales of products, the volume of its income. In the current conditions of a gradual transition period to market relations, saving material resources also becomes important reducing the cost of manufactured products' production of imported and tailor-oriented products. This truth is once again proven by the current global financial and economic crisis. One of the ways out of this crisis is to introduce a strict economy regime at enterprises and reduce production costs.

In 2022, proposals from business entities were approved to implement measures aimed at reducing production costs this year by at least 35 percent in leading sectors of the economy. In this regard, serious requirements are placed on inventory accounting. These requirements guide accounting workers to further improve the system of accounting and reporting of economic analysis, control and audit of the correct and efficient use of materials for accounting for all waste and losses. Particular attention needs to be paid to the unification of forms of primary documentation, the use of differentiated economically justified standards for inventories of material resources, ensuring the accounting of their actual balances and the development of indicators characterizing the loss of materials and strengthening responsibility for their irrational use.

The audit of inventories is an important area of the audit, since it is in this area of accounting that, in the absence of proper control over the condition and safety of the use of raw materials and materials of finished products and goods, it can provide an opportunity for negligent employees to resort to acts of fraud, misappropriation and theft. This determines the relevance of accounting and auditing of material assets.



Inventories are the material basis for the operation of an enterprise; the efficiency of organizations depends on their correct use and provision of them. In this regard, a special role is assigned to their accounting.

Accounting for business entities in market conditions acquires special importance. It is built on the basis of general principles and provisions enshrined in the Accounting Standards, in the Standard Chart of Accounts for accounting of financial and economic activities of entities, issued in accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Accounting”, “On Taxes and Other Mandatory Payments to the Budget”, as well as instructions, regulations and recommendations issued by the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Accounting. Moreover, the current accounting system in the republic is as close as possible to international accounting standards.

Accounting for inventory is organized in accordance with IFRS section “Inventories. This standard establishes methods for assessing inventories, their classification, and the composition of costs included in the cost of manufactured products.

Inventory accounting indicators are used for operational management of the work of business entities and their structural divisions, for drawing up economic forecasts and current plans, and, finally, for studying and researching the patterns of development of the country's economy.

In modern business conditions, it is almost impossible to manage the complex mechanism of an economic entity without timely and reliable information provided by a well-established accounting system. ....

In the production process, along with the means of labor, objects of labor also participate, which act as inventories. Unlike means of labor, objects of labor participate in the production process only once, and their value is fully included in the cost of the products produced and constitutes its material basis.

Accounting for inventories in a business entity must (for the purpose of providing information in financial statements) be carried out in accordance with accounting standard 7 “Accounting for inventories”, effective in the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to which, inventories are assets in the form of raw materials, materials, purchased semi-finished products, components, structures and parts, fuel, containers and packaging materials intended for use in production or performance of work and services:

- work in progress, work and services;
- finished products, goods intended for sale in the course of the entity's activities

The standard describes such issues as: measurement of inventories, their cost and valuation, recognition of inventories as expenses, disclosure in financial statements.

And also taking into account International Accounting Standards IAS No. 2, the purpose of which is to establish an approach to accounting for inventories in the historical cost accounting system. The main issue in accounting for inventories is determining the amount of costs to be transferred as an asset to subsequent periods before recognizing the corresponding revenue. The standard provides practical guidance on the determination of cost and its subsequent recognition as an expense, including any reduction to net realizable value. It also provides guidance on the costing formulas that are used to assign costs to inventory costs and provides insight into the costing formulas used to determine inventory costs. ....

In accordance with the order of use, inventory items are divided as follows.

Depending on their role in the production process, performance of work and provision of services, materials are divided into the following groups

- raw materials and basic materials;
- auxiliary materials;
- fuel;
- spare parts;
- containers and packaging materials;
- purchased semi-finished products;
- returnable production waste;
- Other materials;

Raw materials and basic materials constitute the material base of the manufactured product or are necessary components for its manufacture.

Within each of the listed groups, material assets are divided into types, varieties, brands, and standard sizes. Each name, grade, and size of materials is assigned a short numerical designation (item number) and recorded in a special register, which is called a nomenclature price tag. The nomenclature price list also indicates a fixed accounting price and unit of measurement of materials.

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# ANALYSIS ON CIVIL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL AND CONCURRENT DELAY IN NIGERIA

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## ABSTRACT

Prompt execution of civil engineering project has been a critical challenge due to delay in both approval and construction delays in Nigeria. In previous years, the government establishes several Communal Construction Projects (CCPs) in order to fulfill the developmental plan. Therefore, the prevalent and frequent construction approval and delay in execution is one of the critical issues that affect CCPs Nigeria. Therefore, it is fundamental to study, analyze and explore different aspects that resulted in construction and approval delays in CCPs. The purpose of this research is to investigate those factors that mitigate delays in CCPs in Nigeria and to proffer related measures to defeat this challenge. In accordance to some causal factors explored from the literature and communal annual reports, a total of 200 questionnaire surveys were distributed to CCPs practitioners and 160 of them were completed, while the results and data collected from interviews and stakeholders were also used. A list of 35 causes of delay was gathered from communal annual reports were further categorized based on the three stages of a construction project's lifetime. A factors analysis was used to evaluate quantitatively the difference in factors based on views from 200 stakeholders. The top 5 factors were identified. "Weather conditions" with a relative importance index (RII) and mean score (MS) of 0.850 and 4.23 respectively, this were found to be the top cause while the factor "Claims" with RII= 0.798 and MS=3.99 was found to be the least. Furthermore, a structural equation modeling was used to assess the influence degree relationship between latent variables was also conducted. A standardized calculation shows that all these factors during bidding has positively influence bidding. The findings of this research will provide adequate measures to avert approval and delays in construction projects.

**KEYWORDS:** Delay, Communal, Construction, Projects, Factor, Analysis, Structure, Modeling, Nigeria

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Project management achievement is assessed by its timely delivery, budget and quality level specified in a given contract. Across the world, every construction projects delay is a challenge according to (Kwatsima 2015)(Bagaya and Song 2016). Delay' is defined as a time overrun according to the specified date in a contract (Alamri et al. 2017). (Akhund et al. 2017) also defined 'delay' as a condition where a construction project does not completed within the designed schedule. Some existing works on the one hand concluded that there are two main types of delay (Excusable and Non-excusable delay). Excusable delays include compensable and non-compensable delays while non-excusable delays are non-compensable (Kraiem, Diekmann, and Management 1987; Alaghbari et al. 2007), while others studies in the other hand mentioned four main categories of delays such as critical or non-critical, Excusable or non-excusable, Compensable or non-compensable, Concurrent or non-concurrent (Wei 2010; Fakunle and Fashina 2020). Time overrun has a significant amount in worldwide construction projects. Therefore, public projects performed between 2000 - 2013 years, 72% of them exceeded the planned project duration (Senouci, Ismail, and Eldin 2016, Assaf and Al-Hejji 2006) in large construction projects. The results revealed that 70% of the Saudi Arabian projects were completed over their planned duration and their average timeout is between 10-40%. In addition, a study was also conducted on Kenyan road construction projects where about 60% of the projects initiated are plausible to escalate in duration with a magnitude of over 50% (Atibu 2015). Elsewhere, it was found that delays in construction projects are critical in developing countries where they exceed 100% of the estimated time (Azhar, Farooqui, and Ahmed 2008) (Le-Hoai, Dai Lee, and Lee 2008). Most delay that is common to worldwide construction industry has also critically affected CCPs in Nigeria by more than 50% on average (as revealed by communal reports). Thus prevent government in achieving targeted objectives towards development. It is then necessary to conduct specific research on the causes of CCPs' delay while knowing that no study has been carried out since their existence.



## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Construction delays have been seen as a global challenge affecting time delivery, quality and budget of a construction project. It is the most common, risky and costly problem for both private and public construction projects. As a result of this, studies have been conducted in the construction field to identify the most relevant causes to provide effective and efficient solutions. Aziz R (2016) presented the number of delays caused by different types of the construction project (Figure 1). Table 1 summarizes the findings and study area for some of the past research. To prevent the cause “underestimation of project schedule” (Al Sadi and Dawood 2021) recommended adopting an alternative bidding system instead of the lowest bidder selecting system. This alternative bidding can be an excellent performance of a detailed analysis of contractors who would otherwise be disqualified by the lowest bidder.

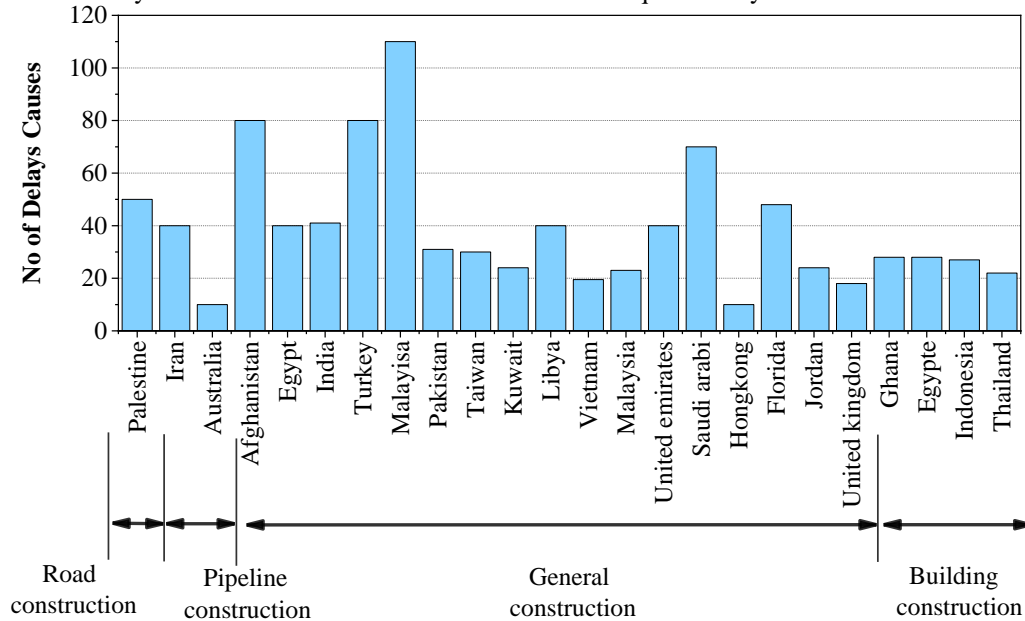


Fig.1 Classification of the number of causes from literature review (Aziz R F,A (2016)

Table 1 Identified critical causes of delay by some of the researchers in the past

Authors	Area	Findings
(Gündüz, Nielsen, and Özdemir 2013)	Turkey	(1) Inadequate experience of contractor; (2) Inefficient project planning and scheduling; (3) Poor site management and supervision; (4) Design changes; (5) Delay in delivery of materials; (6) Unreliable subcontractors; (7) Delay in testing and carrying out the inspection. (8) Unqualified workers; (9) Change of orders; (10) delay in site delivery; (11) Delay in design approval documents; (12) Delay in progress payment; (13) Slowness when making a decision; (14) Poor coordination.
(Muhwezi et al. 2014)	Uganda	(1) Consultant delays to assess changes in the scope of work; (2) contractor dishonesty in finance; (3) contractor with inadequate experience; (4) design errors by designers; and (5) consultant inadequate site investigation.
(Mpofu et al. 2017)	United Arab Emirates	(1) Unrealistic contract duration imposed by the client; (2) incomplete design at the time of tender; (3) too many scope changes and change orders; (4) inadequate planning and scheduling (by contractors); (5) poor project planning and control (by Project Managers); (6) delay in obtaining permits/approval from municipality /different government. Authorities.
(Yusuwan and Adnan 2013)	Malaysia	(1) Penury of materials/manpower/equipment; (2) slow decision making; and (3) delays by owner in contractor's payment
(Aziz and Abdel-Hakam 2016)	Egypt	(1) Owner financial problems; (2) shortage in equipment; (3) inadequate contractor experience; (4) shortage in materials; (5) equipment failure.



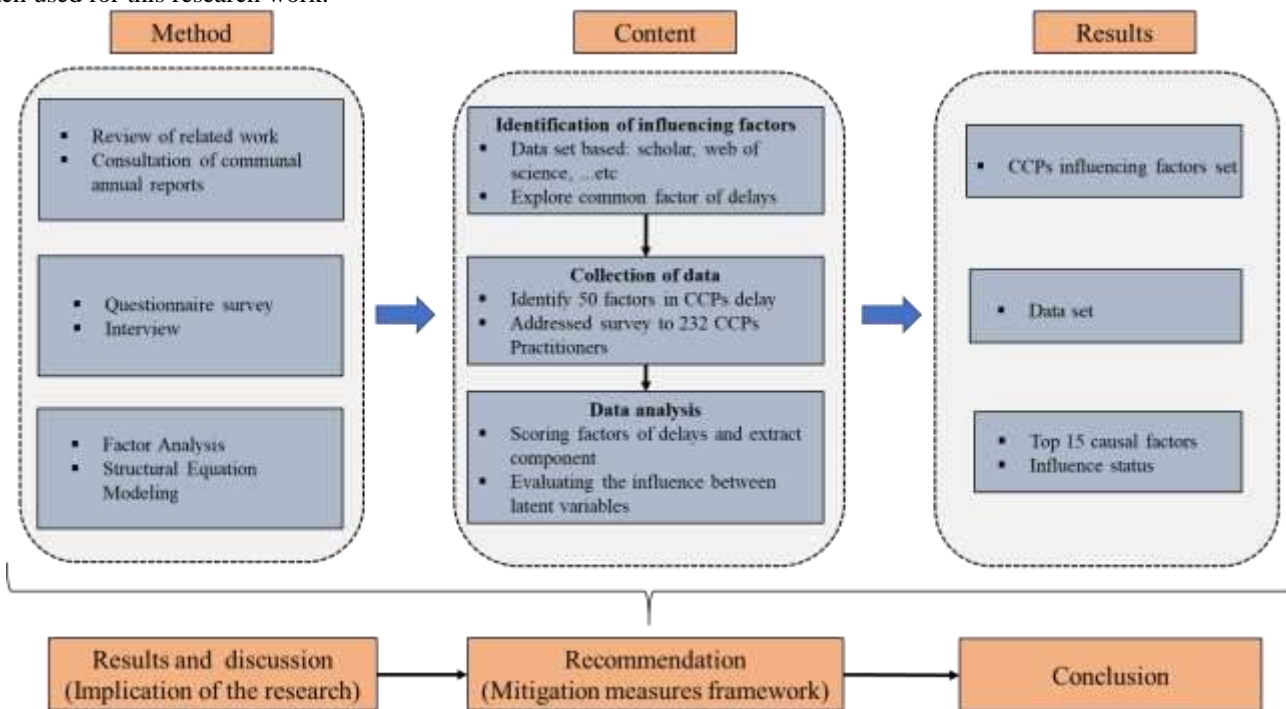
(Rachid, Toufik, and Mohammed 2019)	Algeria	(1) Slow change orders; (2) unrealistic contract duration, (3) slow variation orders in extra quantities; (4) delays in payment of performed work; and (5) ineffective planning and scheduling by contractors
(Niazi and Painting 2017)	Afghanistan	(1) Corruption; (2) delay in progress payment by owner; (3) difficulties in financing project by contractors; (4) security; (5) change the order by the owner during construction; and (6) market inflation

Many researches that have been conducted to identify causes of delays in the construction industry by providing remedial measures to avoid them, the authors also mentioned that there are uncontrollable causes of delays when they occur you become perplexed and nothing can be done at that present time. Thus, there is no measures to avoid them but some strategies to deal with them can be observed, such as collaboration with meteorological agencies and then planning the execution of some tasks of the project during times when the climate seems to be favourable (Ibadov, Kulejewski, and Technology 2019). Despite all these concerted efforts, the construction industry keeps facing the same challenges. An exploratory overview of past studies revealed that projects are unique. This has worthily attracted the authors to attach greater importance on the identification of causal factors with the aim of providing the best practice solutions to mitigate delays and improve project schedule management.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The main objectives of this research work are stated as: (1. Identity factors affecting delay in CCPs in Nigeria; 2. Quantify and rank delay factors according to their importance level and mean scores; 3. Evaluate the influence relationship degree between latent variables; 4. Propose mitigation and practical measures to be undertaken to avoid any delay factors to occur in the future.

To meet the goal of this research, a questionnaire survey for collecting data from the views of stakeholders is used. This questionnaire was designed based on causal factors explored from the literature and communal annual reports. Supported by these data, are the importance of each factor which was calculated by a Relative Importance Index (RII) method. Furthermore, Factor Analysis (FA) methodology was applied to the top 5 most influencing factors causes delays in CCPs using IBM SPSS V.24. This applied methodology (FA) extracts the components on which the top 5 factors are loading. The methodology (FA) also enables the establishment of a hypothetical influential diagram and then evaluates the relationship between latent variables. This calculation uses AMOS V.24 software and is commonly known as Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), as shown in Figure 1 which illustrate the flowchart of the methodology approach used for this research work.







**Figure 1 Research Flowchart of the proposed methodology approach**

**3.1 Factors that delay CCPs in Nigeria**

A number of 50 common causes of delay were gathered through literature and communal reports and divided into three major phases of a construction project lifetime, they are: (1) factors before bidding; (2) factors during bidding; and (3) factors after bidding (during construction) (Alsuliman 2019). Table 2 summarizes the common delay factors based on these five-point Likert scale, (1) very low, (2) low, (3) medium, (4) high, and (5) very high contributing to delay, respondents were asked to specify, within their perception and experience, to which scale a factor is corresponded (Doloi and management 2013) (Mahamid and Innovation 2013)(Larsen et al. 2016).

**Table 2 Common causes of delay in CCPs in Nigeria**

No.	Phases	Causes of delay	References
1.	Before bidding	Disputes for having a site	(Aziz and Abdel-Hakam 2016), (Marzouk and El-Rasas 2014), (Niazi and Painting 2017), (Alsuliman 2019),
2.		Unqualified communal council members	Author
3.		Delay by communal council in selection of priority projects	Author
4.		Owner delay in submitting priority projects for financing	Author
5.		Delay in pre-project study by owner	(Faridi, El-Sayegh, and Economics 2006), (Alsuliman 2019)
6.		Unqualified design engineers	(Aziz and Abdel-Hakam 2016), (Alsuliman 2019), (Hsu, Aurisicchio, and Angeloudis 2017),
7.		Owner’s lack of accuracy project technical specification	(Aziz and Abdel-Hakam 2016), (Marzouk and El-Rasas 2014), (Alsuliman 2019)
8.		Owner's underestimation of project cost and time	(Alsuliman 2019), (Aziz and Abdel-Hakam 2016),
9.		Provision of one national responsible department for communal finances	Author
10.		Provision of one national reanalysis and approval office for project quantities	Author

**3.2 Factor Analysis**

Factor analysis is a statistical technique which is aimed towards identifying the correlations between and among variables to bind them into one underlying factor driving their values (Wang and Yuan 2011; Deng et al. 2014). Two main conditions needed to be considered in determining whether a data set is suitable for factor analysis method or not (Pallant 2020), they are: 1) sample size 2) strength of the relationship between the variables: The correlation matrix  $\geq 0.3$ ; Bartlett’s test of Sphericity  $p < 0.05$  and Kaiser-Mayer- Olkin index  $KMO \geq 0.50$ .

**3.3 Structural Equation Modeling**

A structural equation modeling (SEM) is defined as a multivariate technique used to statistically analyze the structural relationship between measured variables and latent construct (Lee 2007).The use of SEM in this paper is to assess the influence relationship degree between latent variables. Therefore, this method considers a factor causing delay as a variable.

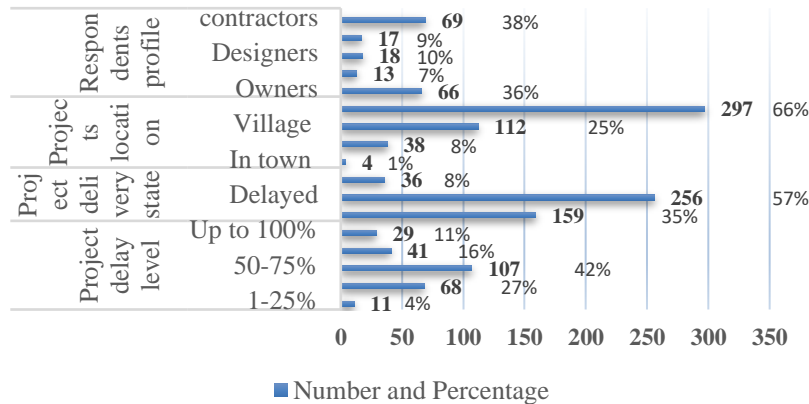
**4.0. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This section presents the results obtained from the analysis and their interpretation. The results from sections one and two which included respondents' profiles and projects general information (location, delay level and state) respectively on a questionnaire survey is also presented in figure 2; results from section three are first presented in Figure 3, and finalized by factors analysis results in Table 4, while the results from an SEM are observed and interpreted in the end.

A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed to communal construction project practitioners and 150 were completed and returned. This represents 69%. The sample size was found to be consistent according to the range of 20% to 30% response rate standard for construction industry questionnaire surveys (Yusuwan and Adnan 2013). On the other hand, despite that 49 of them did not respond to



the questionnaires. Different categories of respondents such as owners, consultants, engineers, contractors, and subcontractors participated in the survey.



**Figure 2 shows the distribution of respondents profile; projects location, delivery state and delay level**

The status of the 250 projects experienced during the three years is revealed as follows: (1) According to the location, some are located in towns; semi towns; villages; and others are remotod. (2). According to the projects’ delivery state, some were executed within time; others were delayed; while some were abandoned.(3) According to the project’s delay level, some projects presented a delay levelled from 1-25%; 25-50%; 50-75%; 75-100% and others are delayed up to 100% according to their planned time. Figure 2 shows the distribution of questionnaire respondents' profiles, project location, project delivery state, and project delay level.

#### 4.1 Top 3 causes of delay based on their importance and mean

According to their importance level, the factors that cause CCPs delay were ranked from the highest to the fifteenth as shown in figure 3. Therefore, “weather conditions” is ranked the first with  $RII = 0.850$  and  $MS=4.23$  while “claims after publication of tender analysis results” ranked the fifteenth with  $RII = 0.798$  and  $MS=3.99$ . The results reveal that amongst the top 3 factors.

**Table 3 Ranking of 3 top causes of delay in CCPs in Nigeria**

Classification	ID	Cause of delay	Rank
Before bidding	FBB1	Disputes for having a Site	6
	FBB2	Owner’s underestimation of project cost and time	7
	FBB3	Unqualified design engineers	10
	FBB4	Insufficient duration for project study	14
During bidding	FDB1	Focus on financial analysis and award to the lowest bidder	4
	FDB2	Award to a contractor with the projects beyond his financial potentiality	5
	FDB3	Contractors ignorance to visit site before submit tenders	8
	FDB4	Mismatch of drawings and quantities to be executed	9
	FDB5	Award to the defaulting contractor	13
	FDB6	Clams after publication of tenders analysis results	15
After bidding	FAB1	Weather conditions	1

#### 4.2 Results from Factor Analysis

The applicability of the factor analysis method for data analysis in this paper is in agreement with the results in Table 3. Therefore,  $KMO = 0.830$ , which is greater than  $0.7$ ; the probability level is very significant ( $p \leq 0.001$ ), less than  $0.05$ ; the degree of freedom is positive  $df = 105$ ; the approximate chi-square  $\chi^2$  is significant ( $\chi^2 = 3533.476$ ). Furthermore, most of values in the variables correlation matrix are shown to be larger than  $0.3$ .

**Table 4 KMO and Bartlett's Test results**

Test	Results	Value
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin	Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	0.830
	Approx. Chi-Square	3533.476
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Df	105
	Sig.	0.001

The standard deviations of all factors are greater than zero (positive), which justifies the significant of the factors according to their data set. The extraction communalities of all factors are greater than 0.50, consequently all factors are retained for analysis. The Cronbach's Alpha equals to 0.783; 0.722; 0.713 for components 1; 2; 3, respectively, which are greater than 0.7 and are ranged between 0-1. Therefore, the five-point Likert Scales are reliable. The Eigen values results are all greater than 1.0, which prove that the number of factors in this paper is optimal. A three-component extracted solution was created. The standard cumulative guideline is normally 60% according to the latent root criteria (Deng et al. 2014). The outcomes of the research show anormality cumulative of 80.974 %, larger than 60%.

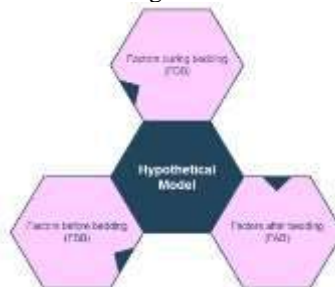
**4.3 SEM Analysis, Results and Interpretation**

By setting up the hypothetical model, this study selected the three components extracted from a factor analysis method. Thus, the model will consider factors before bidding(FBB), factors during bidding(FDB), and factors after bidding (FAB) as latent variables and their respective causal factors as measured variables. Therefore, factors before bidding are believed to positively influence factors during bidding and factors after bidding. Factors during bidding are positively influence factors after bidding to cause delay in CCPs in Nigeria. However, Figure 3 presents the hypothetical relationship model between latent variables based on the following three hypotheses.

**H1:** FBB positively influences FDB to cause delay in CCPs in Nigeria

**H2:** FBB positively influences FAA to cause delay in CCPs in Nigeria

**H3:** FDB positively influences FAA to cause delay in CCPs in Nigeria



**Figure 4 Hypothetical model**

According to the hypothetical model, the measurement model was constructed and it includes the latent variables, their respective observed variables that will be used to measure the latent variables. The measurement model is tested later on the dataset using several goodness-of-fit indices. An examination of our model fit was conducted by performing a Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Table 5 shows the results after the model goodness-of-fit assessment.

**Table 5 Fit indices of the measurement model**

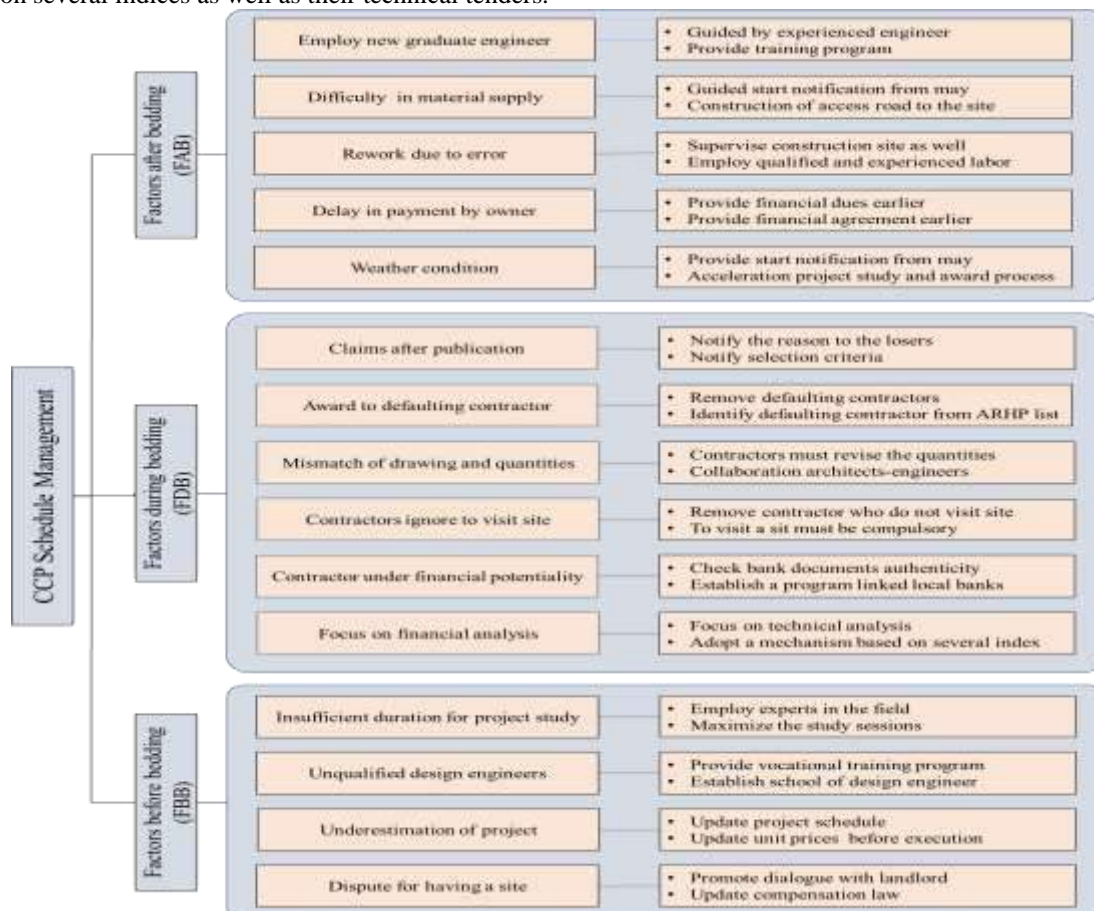
Fit indices	Recommended	Measured model
Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ )		183.119
Df		87
P	<0.05	0.001
$\chi^2/df$	<3	2.104
CFI	>0.9	0.999
TLI	>0.9	0.915
RMSEA	<0.05	0.028

Note: CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root-mean square error of approximation; df = degree of freedom; p = significant value; ( $\chi^2/df$ ) = normality Chi-square.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the hypothesis three (H3) it is found to be supported by the estimate calculated results. However, factors affecting during the bidding stage of a construction project lifetime positively influence the factors that often appear during construction. This can be justified by the fact that the ignorance of contractors to visit a site before they submit their tenders and the mismatch between drawings and quantities to be executed significantly influence the difficulty in supplying materials and rework due to error. Additionally, contracts awarded to the lowest and non-potentiality financial bidder will lead to the employment of unqualified and new graduate engineers with no experience. This is found to have a greater negative impact on the progress of a project within its planned schedule. Moreover, the same results also show that factors during and after bidding are negatively influenced by the factors before bidding. Thus, the underestimation of project cost and time by the owner do not justify his latest payment during construction. Moreover, the later payment by the owner to the contractor is not emanated from the owner's project underestimation of the project budget but may be to his cause. Unexpectedly, the mismatching of drawings and quantities to be executed should positively be influenced by the existence of unqualified design engineers, and what is unsupported by the results. This requires further research for being validated.

To perform CCPs according to their specified duration in a contract, can prevent negative impacts, this paper therefore proposes some recommendations that stakeholders can take up. Furthermore, project awards should not only be based on the contractor's financial tender but also on several indices as well as their technical tenders.



**Figure 5 CCPs schedule management framework**

## 6.0 CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the barriers and factors that retards CCPs delay can be summarily concluded by stating them as: (1) Delays in achieving the project's objectives according to the planned schedule are considered one of the main sources of conflicts among stakeholders in construction industry. Thus this paper is aimed towards identifying the factors that affect delay in Nigeria communal construction projects (CCPs) to delay and proposes related measures to overcome this challenge. The weather condition is ranked as the



first then delay in payment by the owner, rework due to errors, focus on financial analysis and award to the lowest bidder; award to a contractor with projects beyond his financial potential; disputes in the construction site before submit tenders; mismatch of drawings and quantities to be executed; unqualified design engineers; difficulty in material supply; employment of new graduate engineers with no experience; contract awarded to the defaulting contractor; insufficient duration for project study; claims after publication of tender analysis results.

Thus, contractors needed to visit the site before they submit their tender; if they failed to do this, they will perceive difficulties during the delivery of materials to the site. Proper resizing of the project to match the drawings with respect to the quantities that will be executed and the employment of qualified labor will avert construction rework. It is my believe that this concept research work will go a long way in solving an impending problems related to contract, award, approval and delay.

### Data availability statement

The corresponding author will provide all the data used in this study upon reasonable request.

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# CONSUMER TRUST AND BRAND FAITH ON RELIANCE TRENDS IN TIRUPUR CITY

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## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to identify the consumer trust and brand faith by the respondents while using reliance trends. The data has been collected from 150 respondents in tirupur city using simple random sampling. The statistical tools such as percentage analysis, weighted average, chi-square analysis and regression. In this above research, consumer suggested that they mostly spend 2-3 hrs in reliance trends and they are using reliance trends products for branded clothing, the respondents goes to reliance trends every month for shopping.*

**KEY WORDS:** Reliance Trends, Consumer Trust, Brand Faith

## INTRODUCTION

The textile industry in India is one of the largest in the world. Now a days dressing is major part of our lifestyle, dressing decides everything. In earlier days they do not give much interest for dressing they give important to culture and tradition. Even though many of them love to accede to different culture and cloth to the wish. Retail by hour has become an integral part of everyday life and many Countries have enjoyed social and economic progress with the help of strong retail sectors. The lightness of Access to diverse product sourcing, high levels of customer service and freedom of choice. The retail sector has made retail a popular way of doing business. Over the past decade, the retail industry has marketing constantly witnessing fundamental changes in the way of retail operations are conducted. In this era Liberalization, highly sensitive customers, globalization, retailers must make a conscious effort to do this they stand up to the competition and can definitely position themselves in the market. The celebrity endorsements, visual merchandising, and store ambiance all have a significant impact on the fashion apparel industry's short product life-span. Consumers' buying intents are driven by regional and local multi-channel systems of brand promotion and differentiation reinforced by local cultural forums.

Indian fashion scenario is known for its cultural heritage, elegance, and colorfulness. It brings out the subtlety and beauty which has sustained through innumerable decades. For not only is it comfortable, sophisticated and aesthetically beautiful but it has also evolved over time. Making a sweeping surge into today's global scenario, the fashion industry in India is an amalgamation of dynamic conventions. From ethnic to western, salwar kameez to high-street fashion; fashion industry in India has definitely gone through a milieu of transformations. Needless to say, the fashion industry in India has been advantaged by thousands of years of rich tradition behind it and the knowledge as the vogue of sewn garments have existed in India ever since ancient history.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- Before 2000's Indian consumers preferred to purchase local clothing stores. Nowadays most of the textile segments converted into branded apparels. In this era, many people are choosing branded products due to their reputation, good quality, Variety of collection, quality service and ambience.
- Compared to other shops in the city reliance trends is not affordable for every people, and it is not suitable for every age group people, only people under 50 can get wide range of designs in reliance trends.
- Sometimes reliance trends neglect the needs of some customers and it made them lose their trust in buying from this shop. Hence the study is focused on the consumer trust towards and brand faith on reliance trends in Tirupur city.

## OBJECTIVES

- To study the consumer trust towards reliance trends.



- To find out the factors influencing the customer to choose reliance trends.
- To know the consumer expectation in reliance trends.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problems. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. It includes the overall result design, data collection methods, and analysis procedure.

## AREA OF THE STUDY

This study was conducted only in Tirupur city.

## DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is the process of gathering information from all relevant sources to find answers to a research problem, test a hypothesis and evaluate the results. The researcher required two types of data.

## PRIMARY DATA

The primary data are first hand collected, compiled and published by organization for some purpose. They are most original data in character and have not undergone any sort of statistical treatment. Primary data has been used well-structured questionnaires were prepared and the survey was undertaken.

## SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data consists of information that already exists somewhere, having been collected for some other purpose. The secondary data are the second-hand information which are already collected by someone (organization) for some purpose and are available for the present study. In this study, the secondary data was collected from studies, journals and websites.

## TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

The rules of statistics in research is to function as a tool in designing research, analysing the data, drawing its conclusion from most research studies result in large volumes of raw data that must be appropriately reduced so that the same can be read easily and can be used for future analysis. The tools used are

- Simple percentage analysis
- Weighted average analysis
- Chi square analysis
- Regression

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr.V.Sridevi,(2022) studied In today's cutthroat marketplace, everyone who has studied the ready-to-wear industries must be aware of clients' demands, tastes, and expectations. If we want to remain in the market and gain a competitive advantage, we need have this data or a consumer study. After conducting this study, we must be able to comprehend what consumers desire from a brand, the reasons behind their switch to another brand, and the driving forces behind their purchase of rival brands of clothing. By analysing this, businesses may create tactics that cater to client needs and encourage consumers to buy the same products, which will result in increased sales.

Mr. S.Muruganatham,(2021) The study is about "a customer satisfaction towards reliance trends with special reference in Coimbatore city.The main objectives of this study is to find out the the factors influencing the consumer to choose reliance trends. to research the most purchasing goods. Tools utilized in this project is straightforward percentage analysis, Ranking Analysis . Most of the purchasers suggestion is Respondents are satisfied by the reliance trends product but customer asked to improve the offer. Most of customer asked for collections in the kids wear section can be increased. .So, it should maintain the standard of the merchandise to retain its customers.

HUO. The study may be a descriptive nature and were used primary data was collected through the structured questionnaire with the sample size of 2 hundred and fifteen male respondents within the particular city. The study reveals that Raymond, peter England, and john player remains the highest three branded apparels by the respondents.



Pandian, Varathani, Keerthivasan (2012) This study shows that the top three brands still favoured by the respondents are Raymond, Peter England, and John Player. It is evident that the majority of men’s brand-name shirt buyers were greatly impacted by criteria including durability, reference groups, a greater selection of colour and design, attractiveness, price range, and celebrity endorser. The majority of clients anticipate lower prices and a greater variety of colour and design options.

SHEIK MEERAN AND RANJITHAM (2016) the study has investigate customer perception towards branded apparel and to determine the brand of apparel using by the respondents in Tirunelveli.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**SIMPLE PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS**

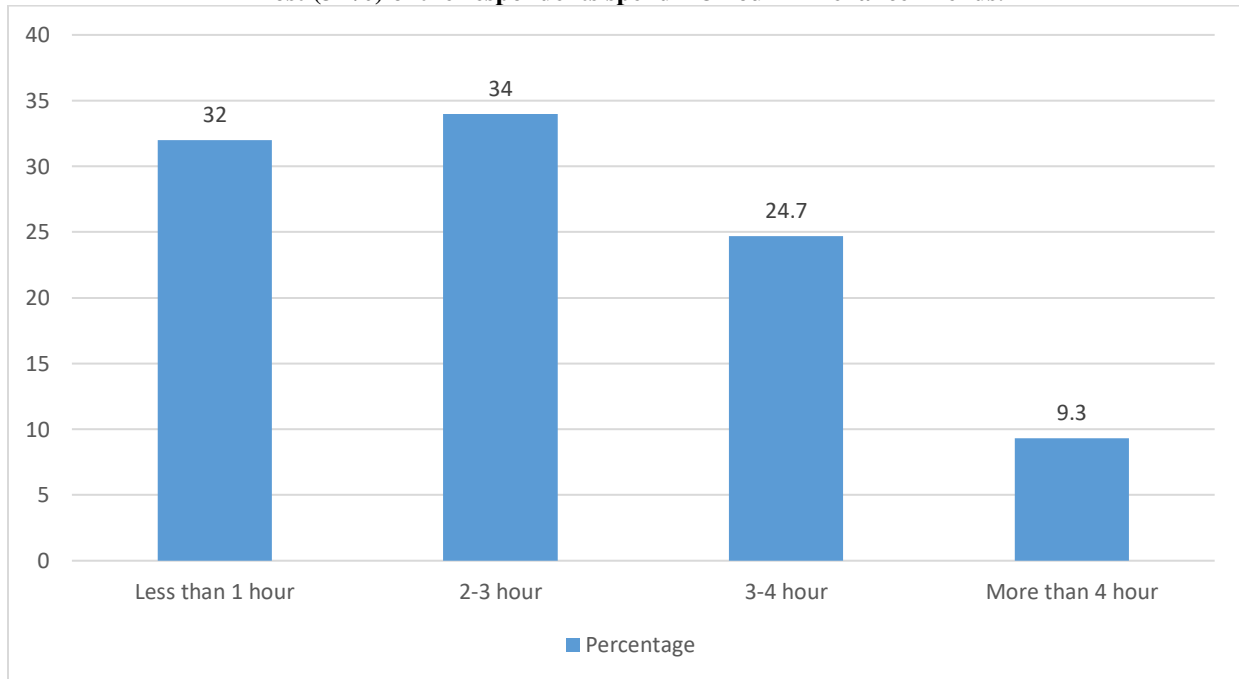
**AVERAGE TIME SPEND IN RELIANCE TRENDS**

S.NO	AVERAGE TIME SPEND IN RELIANCE TRENDS	NO. OF RESPONENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Less than 1 hour	48	32
2	2-3 hour	51	34
3	3-4 hour	37	24.7
4	More than 4 hour	14	9.3
	Total	150	100

**INTERPRETATION**

In the above table shows the respondents average spending time in reliance trends. 34% of the respondents spend 2-3 hour, 32% of the respondents spend less than 1 hour and 24.7% of the respondents spend 3-4 hours, and remaining respondents spend More than 4 hour.

**Most (34%) of the respondents spend 2-3 hour in Reliance Trends.**







**WEIGHTED AVERAGE ANALYSIS**

**DEGREE OF SATISFACTION**

FACTORS	1(5)	2(4)	3(3)	4(2)	5(1)	TOTAL	MEAN SCORE
Quality of the Product	82 (460)	28 (114)	32 (96)	5 (10)	3 (3)	150 (631)	4.20
Reasonable Price	36 (180)	59 (236)	34 (102)	11 (22)	10 (10)	150 (550)	3.66
Quality Service	40 (200)	36 (144)	60 (180)	9 (18)	5 (5)	150 (547)	3.64
Billing Facility	33 (165)	49 (196)	41 (123)	20 (40)	7 (7)	150 (531)	3.54
Exchange and Return	33 (165)	45 (180)	44 (132)	16 (32)	12 (12)	150 (521)	3.47
Ambiance of the shop	45 (225)	51 (204)	35 (105)	13 (26)	6 (6)	150 (566)	3.77
Parking facility	58 (290)	40 (160)	30 (90)	17 (34)	5 (5)	150 (579)	3.86

**INTERPRETATION**

The above table shows the degree of satisfaction of customers in Reliance Trends. The highest mean score is 4.20 for purchase of quality product in Reliance Trends.

**CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS**

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MONTHLY INCOME AND MONEY SPENT ON RELIANCE TRENDS**

MONTHLY INCOME	MONEY SPENT ON RELIANCE TRENDS				TOTAL
	BELOW 2000	2001 - 3000	3001 - 4000	ABOVE 4001	
Less than 20000	23	18	3	6	50
20001-30000	5	18	11	2	36
30001-40000	3	13	20	3	39
More than 40001	4	5	11	5	25
<b>Total</b>	35	54	45	16	150

To find out the association between monthly income and money spent on reliance trends of the respondents, Chi-square test is used and result is given below.

**Hypothesis**

H0: There is no significant relationship between monthly income and money spent on reliance trends of the respondents.

H1: There is significant relationship between monthly income and money spent on reliance trends of the respondents.

**CHI-SQUARE TEST**

Factor	Calculated value	Df	Table value	Remarks
Monthly income	41.321 <sup>a</sup>	9	16.92	Rejected

**INTERPRETATION**

It is clear from the above table that the calculated value of chi-square is greater than the table value. Hence the hypothesis is rejected stating that there is significant relationship between monthly income and money spent on reliance trends of the respondents.



**REGRESSION**

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND VISITING FREQUENCY OF RELIANCE TRENDS**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.234 <sup>a</sup>	.055	.048	0.96088

a. Predictors:(Constant), age

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Sum of square	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Regression	7.892	1	7.892	8.548	.004 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	136.648	148	.923		
Total	144.540	149			

a. Dependent Variable: visiting Frequency

b. Predictors:(Constant), age

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized B	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
(constant)	2.032	.203		10.005	<.001
age	.289	.099	.234	2.924	.004

Dependant Variables: visiting Frequency

**INTERPRETATION**

The beta value is positive, which means indicates the positive impact between two variables or in other word, when independent variable increases by one unit the dependent variable increases by .234 units.

**CONCLUSION**

In today’s world fashion is everything, mostly people are being judged based on their dressing sense. Reliance Trends offer stylish and high-quality products for value of money to the consumer, they are well known for their women’s wear, men’s wear, kids wear and fashion accessories through a diversified index of their own brand and international brands. It is frequently noticed that mid-aged people are interested than youngsters in reliance trends. Even through there are pros there is cons as well, as they are providing trust worthy product for their consumers. Bringing customer into the store may be easy, but once they enter the store, they should get what they want, and retaining the consumer is a toughest job for every business. Even though there are many competitors in the fashion industry, reliance trends is still providing good products for their consumers. Hence, I conclude that most of the consumers are satisfied with the reliance trends.

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# PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EFFECTS OF STRESS ON WORKING WOMEN: A CRITICAL STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

Stress is a coping mechanism for whatever we encounter as fear. Stress is the fight-or-flight response to fear and helps the individual determine how to respond to a stressful event or stimulus. There must be some tension to know your limits and capabilities. However, excess stress is distressing to people and can cause individuals to collapse. Stress comes from internal, external or a combination of both. External factors include family differences, professional and academic pressures, and money. Low self-esteem, negative mind-set, and rigidity are internal causes. It can develop into any of the following forms such as acute stress, transient acute stress, or chronic stress. Common factors include excessive sweating, lack of clarity of thought, self-confusion, anger, and anxiety. Recognizing and being alert to triggers and finding healthy alternatives are two important ways to avoid stress. Although there are some tests and investigations to diagnose the condition, a detailed discussion with a qualified professional leads to the most appropriate diagnosis. Treatment includes a combination of medication, counselling, and alternative therapies and lifestyle modifications.

## INTRODUCTION

In today's modern era, the amount of stress is increasing in a big way. Stress is something everyone experiences. Few of the working women seem to manage stress well. Day by day, the number of women who have lost their happiness and health in life due to not being able to cope with the stress properly is increasing day by day. Many women find themselves paying the price with stress in the form of minor health complaints or sometimes serious ailments like heart disease due to over-stress. Stress affects family health. Hence, an unsatisfactory marital relationship leads to divorce. Institutions, offices, organizations where women work are not immune to the effects of stress. As a result, they face absenteeism, reduced productivity, and increased sickness costs. Over the past several years, the effects of stress on health have attracted the attention of researchers. Many studies have shown that excessive stress is the root cause of many diseases such as heart disease, cancer, lung disease, blood pressure disease, diabetes, skin disorder, mental illness. First of all, in 1936, Hans Selye introduced the concept of stress in life sciences. In the seventeenth century the word stress was used to mean labour, burden, pressure, adversity. Further, the word stress was the concept of pressure, force, and in physiology a stimulus that produces deterioration in a person's health. The event or situation is dangerous. And it is impossible to deal with it. This kind of perception creates tension. Stress affects women as much as men. Housewives and working women are also less and less stressed. In addition to family responsibilities, the place of work and the situation put stress on the women working in specialty jobs.

## SYMPTOMS OF STRESS

Symptoms vary from person to person and depend on the type of stress and the level the person is at. Some symptoms are so basic that they are easy to ignore or create confusion for a different condition

Symptoms of stress are as follows

1. Emotional barriers such as anxiety and or fear
2. Stomach disorders including flatulence, constipation, irritable bowel disorders, heart and gas disorders
3. Musculoskeletal problems such as back pain, headache, and jaw pain
4. Muscle or ligament problems due to uterine tension
5. Symptoms of arousal include dizziness, profuse sweating, clammy limbs, breathing problems, increased blood pressure, headache, and sweaty palms.



6. Symptoms of short-term severe stress include: Aggressiveness Impatience Generally feelings of hostility and inner fear perpetual fear of everything Negativity and feelings of mistrust
7. High blood pressure, headaches, migraines and heart problems
8. Severe stress causes severe symptoms that include • Feeling constantly evaluated
9. Trying to look great all the time
10. Unawareness of the chronic stress experienced increases the risk of heart disease, heart attack and cancer.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Measuring stress levels among working women under current conditions.
2. To explore the increase in stress of working women due to increasing influence of information technology.
3. To find out the increase in stress due to office work and conditions of working women.
4. To study the causes and effects of women's stress.
5. Suggest psychological measures to control stress.

### DEFINITION OF STRESS

1. The mental, physical and emotional impact on the adjustment of a person is called stress.
2. Stress is the general or specific reaction of an individual to events that create imbalance in the individual.
3. Walter Shaffer: Stress is the state of arousal of the mind and body, which is the reaction of the body and mind to demands.
4. Fickman-Taylor: Stress is the response to events that threaten or cause actual impairment of a person's physical or mental functioning.

### TYPES OF STRESS

Hans Selse (1974) explained four types of stress. Stress is a multifaceted concept Stress has not only adverse but also positive effects on an individual.

1. Unpleasant / adverse stress: When the effects of stress on the individual are harmful or distressing, it is called pleasant stress. E.g. Financial loss, job loss, physical loss etc.
2. Pleasant strain: When stress has favourable effects on the individual, it is called unhealthy stress. E.g. getting a job Getting married, getting promoted.
3. Extreme stress: Sometimes a particular event puts a huge strain on a person's adjustment skills. These events can also be favourable. This is called critical stress. e.g. appointed as a manager of a company. Although the position here is big, there are many responsibilities.
4. Insufficient stress: Sometimes lack of initiative leads to stress. That is, the stimulus is so weak that it falls short to produce a certain stress, it is called insufficient stress.

### CAUSES OF STRESS

Any stressful event, situation i.e. Stressors just as one person's food can be another's poison. Similarly, what causes stress to one person may be trivial and of no consequence to another. So every person changes with the situation.

#### Causes of stress

1. Atmospheric
2. Organizational
3. Personal
4. External causes
5. Psychosocial causes
6. Subjecting personality

### EFFECTS OF STRESS ON WORKING WOMEN

When stress is created, its side effects can be seen at the physical, mental, emotional and behavioural levels of women. Stress has an adverse effect on the life of working women. Disputes often arise with the head of the office in the field where women work. Also, due to non-cooperation from senior to sometimes junior colleagues, stress is created in women. Many psychological researchers and practitioners have found this in their research. Working women suffer from role conflict. They have high levels of anxiety, and it affects their marital life. The study also sheds light on the problems faced by women in terms of marital adjustment. Many factors affect women's marital adjustment. There is a significant amount of stress in women's attitude towards the job, spouse's personality traits,



economic and social conditions, attitude towards husband and wife roles and at various levels in the women's police department. Low number of police personnel, increasing crime rate, lack of facilities, long working hours, lack of holidays are also adding to the stress. Education, Medical Services The country has women to perform various family duties.

Nurses in medical care have to provide medical care round the clock during crisis. Nurses are subjected to physical stress due to night shift duties. Also, women working in the field of education have to do various educational works in the school. e.g. Student discipline, carrying out various educational activities, completion of syllabus, evaluation by examination and preparation of results etc. Work has to be done. Due to this, there is a kind of mental stress on the teachers as well. Women have to face various situation problems in the respective office, department while working. All those problems have to be solved with conscience, women have to be physically and mentally fit.

Physical labour is required in some fields. Layers In some fields, mental labor (intellect) is required. In each of these places they have to balance according to their strengths. Women are more emotional than men. So, naturally, there is mental stress on them.

There are some fields where women are required. E.g. Girls' Ashrams, Girls' Hostels, Girls' Colleges, Girls' Schools and Girls' Correctional Institutions are all places where only women have to be present because if any physical or mental problems arise, women can understand those problems and take remedial measures. Their mental comfort, guidance and counselling can do the best.

In this way, women working in any field are directly and indirectly subjected to physical and mental stress. But to control these stresses, women must do Pranayama, Meditation, Aasanas and physical exercises every morning.

### **STRESS CONTROL MEASURES / STRESS MANAGEMENT**

Experiencing stress is a reality. Everyone should remember this well. Everyone should try to reduce the intensity of stress and make it bearable. The various efforts we make are called stress management. Stress management and stress control measures are as follows.

1. Women with good stress management understand that stress is expected. Also controls and regulates them.
2. They should practice relaxation techniques daily to balance the intense arousal caused by stress.
3. Signs, warning signs of physical and mental stress should be recognized quickly.
4. Adopting constructive rather than reactive ways of responding to traumatic stress.
5. Creating harmony between private life and public life.
6. Enjoy regular exercise, good dietary habits, adequate sleep, healthy happiness.
7. Increasing personal responsibility, integrity, empowerment, balance, awareness, action, experimentation, self-efficacy, continuous process, self-awareness by working women for effective stress management.
8. Doing yoga, different types of asanas, meditation regularly every morning.
9. Regular physical and mental health check-ups and tests should be done.
10. Medications are used for stress-related problems even if medications cannot be prescribed to treat stress directly. Medications are prescribed for insomnia, anxiety, depression and stomach ailments.
11. Counselling relieves stress considerably. Practicing harmony-based therapy and mindfulness-based stress relief, this helps direct energy and reduce stress.
12. Yoga, acupuncture, aromatherapy (smell-based treatments) and other methods of remediation are recognized options.
13. Recreational activities help reduce stress and promote a sense of well-being. Taking on confidence-building projects and making constructive contributions are great therapeutic tools.
14. Different management techniques help to make the attitude more positive.
15. In the long run, support groups can be seen as a great forum for de-stressing (through sharing of experiences) it increases self-esteem and helps the individual to realize that he is not imperfect and not alone.
16. Spending your free time in pursuit of your interests reduces stress a lot. Regular practice of relaxation techniques such as body relaxation techniques, meditation, yoga, and visualization exercises can help a person calm down.
17. It is an important part of helping to keep the body and mind agile and positive and maintain a healthy lifestyle.
18. Setting achievable goals brings a sense of accomplishment and also reduces stress. In the beginning, outside help may be needed to set goals and set priorities, but over time people will be able to see their own potential more clearly and set goals themselves.

### **CONCLUSION**

In every field, more or less women are working in the place where the environment is affecting the personality of women adversely and putting stress on them. Due to that stress, more and more problems like family, socio-economic, educational, cultural,



husband-wife relationship, mother-mother relationship etc. are increasing. Many problems arise in all types of relationships. Working women have to be strict and conscientious in their professional roles as they have to perform family roles competently. Due to these dual roles, the level of stress among working women is increasing day by day. Due to this, their family life, personal life, social life are adversely affected. But this stress can be controlled by regular physical exercise, yoga, various Asanas, pranayama, and meditation. Also balanced diet, positive thinking, courage etc. by adopting these things one can reduce physical and mental stress and gain control over it and achieve a stress free lifestyle.

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# A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ONLINE ADVERTISING ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR

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## ABSTRACT

*The finding of this study reveals significant insights into the relationship between online advertising and consumer buying behavior. It is observed that well-executed online advertising campaigns can effectively influence consumer perceptions, preferences, and purchase intention. The study identifies the use of personalized content, interactive features, and social media engagement. Additionally, the research highlights the importance of trust, credibility, and transparency in online advertising, as consumers are more likely to make purchase decisions when they perceive the information as reliable.*

## INTRODUCTION

The subject of internal and external elements influencing the decision-making process is consumer purchasing behaviour. Studying "the processes involved when individuals or groups select, purchase, use, or dispose of goods, services, ideas, or experiences to meet needs and desires" is known as consumer behaviours (Solomon, 1995). A form of communication called advertising is used to persuade a certain audience to adopt a new action. Advertising is carefully considered as a key and crucial component in the economic success of the dealers and other firms in the marketplace.

Advertising is typically a for-profit kind of promotional content created by a sponsor and distributed through a variety of modern and conventional media, including blogs, websites, text messages, television commercials, radio ads, outside advertising, newspaper editors, and magazine mail. Also, the advancements and technology advances have made advertising more prevalent and powerful in its effects. Early advertisers believed that advertising could be very effective because it "comes via and strongly achieves the supposed and persuasive goals as "the early bullet or "hypodermic needle" modes of conversation which has given rise to the earliest idea of verbal exchange outcomes.

## STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Internet advertising, which has recently been used by all businesses due to its accessibility and larger coverage than conventional media, appears to be the most recent method for advertisements given the increasing age of the internet and the tendency of people utilizing it for shopping and searching. Now the debate is whether online advertising is more successful than traditional media. Do individuals purchase goods as a result of internet advertising? Do additional elements affect consumers' perceptions of advertisements?

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the core concept of Online Advertising
- To find out the factor influencing consumer's buying decision
- To study the impact of online advertisement on the Consumer Behaviour
- To investigate the effectiveness of online advertisements
- To determine if internet ads influence Nepalese consumers

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The studies mainly concentrated in Coimbatore. The sample selected from the population is 175, it includes males and females. The study belongs to the area of marketing and it has been conducted on March 2023. The main intention behind the study is to find out the effectiveness of online advertising in creating consumer buying behaviour among youth.



### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research in common pursuance refers to a search for knowledge in a scientific and systematic way for pursuant information on a specified topic. Once the objective is identified that next step is to collect the data which is relevance to the problem identified and analyse the collected data in order to find out the hidden reasons for the problem.

### DATA COLLECTION

#### PRIMARY DATA

Primary data is collected by the concerned project researcher with relevance to problem. So, the primary data is original in nature and is collected first hand.

#### SECONDARY DATA

It is the data already existing, which has gone through some standard analysis. Under the secondary data, the company's annual reports, brochures, pamphlets, newspapers, journals and internet were taken in to consideration.

### SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A Random sampling method was used in the study for data collection.

### SAMPLE SIZE

The sample was taken from the universe on random sampling basis in Coimbatore. The sample size designed for this project is 175 keeping in mind the paucity of time and also the customer base of the organization in their search area.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Belch and Belch (2003,) Described of their have a look at that at a few states of affairs in the course of the buying method, customers forestall searching out and comparing statistics before going to the next stage. At this stage, buyers determine whether or not or not they are able to reap merchandise or no longer. The buying choice depends at the motivation and impact of other buyers thru opinions and recommendation.

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

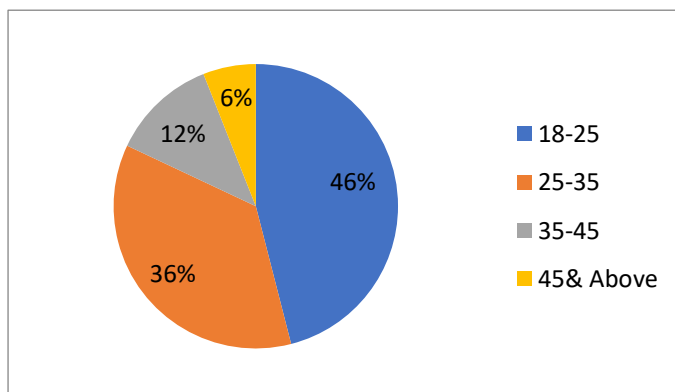
**TABLE 1  
AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS**

AGE GROUP	No. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
18-25	81	46%
25-35	63	36%
35-45	21	12%
45& above	10	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100</b>

### INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that 46% of respondents are in the group of 18-20 years 36% are 25 to 35 years 12% are 35 to 45 years, 6% are 45 & Above.

- **Majority of the respondents are 18-25(46%).**







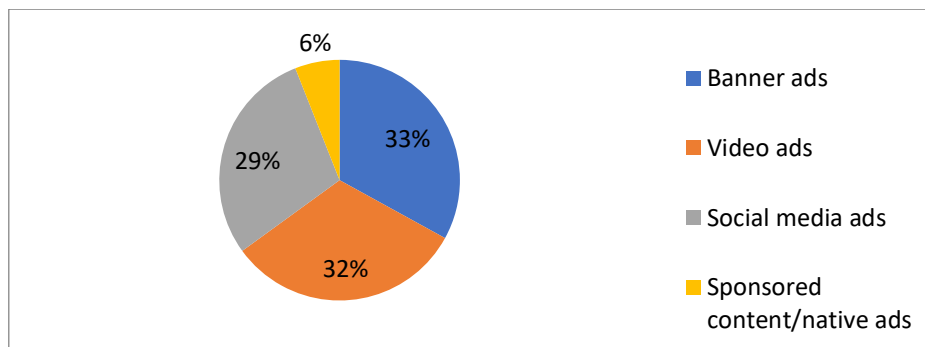
**TABLE 2**  
**WHICH TYPES OF ONLINE ADVERTISEMENTS DO YOU FIND MOST EFFECTIVE**

FACTORS	No. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Banner ads	58	33%
Video ads	56	32%
Social media ads	51	29%
Sponsored content/native ads	10	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

From the above table 33% of the respondents have chosen Banner ads; 32% of the respondents have chosen Video ads; 29% of the respondents have chosen social media ads; 6% of the respondents have Sponsored content/native ads.

- **Majority of the respondents are Banner ads (33%).**



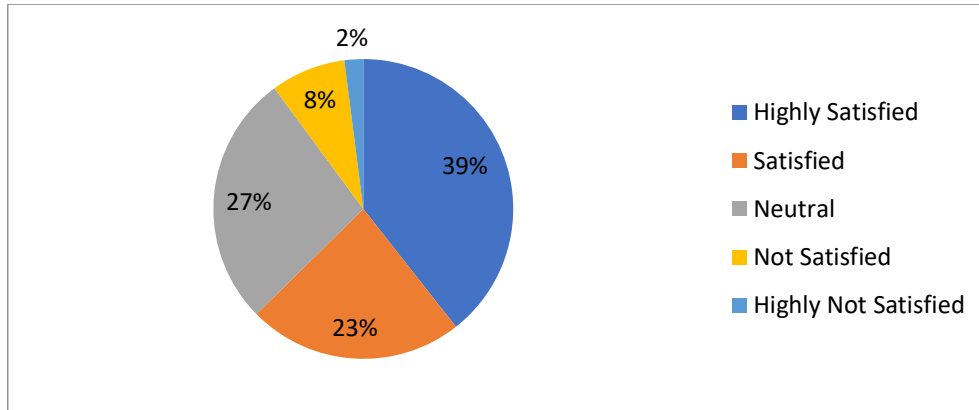
**TABLE 3**  
**HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE OVERALL EXPERIENCE OF ONLINE ADVERTISING**

FACTORS	No. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Highly Satisfied	69	39%
Satisfied	40	23%
Neutral	48	27%
Not Satisfied	14	8%
Highly Not Satisfied	4	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

From the above table 39% of the respondents have chosen Highly Satisfied; 23% of the respondents have chosen Satisfied; 27% of the respondents have chosen Neutral; 8% of the respondents have chosen Not Satisfied; 2% of the respondents have chosen Highly Not Satisfied

- **Majority of the respondents are Highly Satisfied (39%).**



**Table 4**

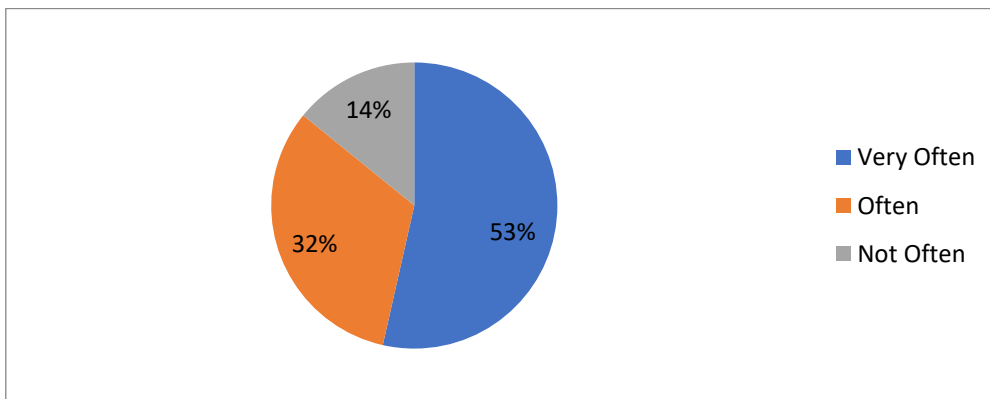
**HOW OFTEN DO YOU SEE ONLINE ADS WHILE BROWSING THE INTERNET**

FACTORS	No. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Very Often	93	53%
Often	57	32%
Not Often	25	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

From the above table 4.1.19 53% of the respondents have chosen Very Often; 25% of the respondents have chosen Often; 27% of the respondents have chosen Not Often.

- Majority of the respondents are Very Often (53%).



**TABLE 5**

**RATING OF THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF ONLINE BUYING**

FACTORS	5(5)	4(4)	3(3)	2(2)	1(1)	TOTAL	MEAN SCORE
Services	107	29	19	10	10	175	4.16
	535	116	57	20	10	738	
Products	48	83	22	20	2	175	3.89
	240	332	66	40	2	680	
Availability	59	31	61	21	3	175	3.69
	295	124	183	42	3	647	
Quality	65	38	19	42	11	175	3.59
	325	152	57	84	11	629	



### INTERPRETATION

The above table 4.3.1 shows that the 1<sup>st</sup> highest mean value is secured for Services by respondents, the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest mean value is secured for Products, the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest mean value is secured for Availability, the 4<sup>th</sup> highest mean value is secured for Quality.

### CONCLUSION

The study entitled "Effectiveness of online advertisement in creating consumer's buying behaviour among youth" made an earnest attempt to ascertain the importance of online advertisement. The study helps to assess the effectiveness of online advertisement on buying behaviour among youth. It is concluded that the advertisement affects the youth as compared to the other category of people. The price and product design are the most important factors which draws the attention of youth. The advertisements with more visual treat can attract large number of respondents.

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5. "Shopper, Buyer and Consumer Behavior: Theory and Marketing Applications" by Jay D Lindquist and Joseph M Sirgy
6. "Consumer Behavior" by David Loudon and Albert Della Bitta



## TO THE PROBLEM OF GENDER CULTURE FORMATION IN ADOLESCENTS

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### ANNOTATION

*The article actualizes the problem of the development of gender culture as a culture of social interaction, gives its historical and genetic analysis and determines the role of education in this process. It is shown that the development of gender culture includes the formation of universal, humane values, analytical perception of reality, non-stereotypical thinking.*

**KEY WORDS:** *gender culture, interaction culture, education system.*

### INTRODUCTION

The modern educational process is characterized by an increasingly pronounced individualization. In the system of basic personality characteristics that a teacher needs to take into account, along with class, nationality and age, one of the most important is gender. As the outstanding domestic teacher B.G.Ananyov stated, "the sex of a person plays a huge role in his life and work, being the natural basis of his entire personality" [1, p. 76]

To form a personality in the course of educational work in an educational organization without taking into account the gender of students is, at the very least, unprofessional. N.N. Kuindzhi rightly notes that "a normal personality is formed on the basis of a specific gender" [2, p. 12]. A teacher who does not take into account the gender of the student is like a builder erecting a building without a foundation.

### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

One of the important problems of cultural studies in recent decades is the study of people's behavior in the prism of a relatively new branch of scientific knowledge for the domestic humanities - gender culture. According to many researchers, ideas about the biological nature of man and the physiological differences between men and women are determined by the sociocultural context. Undoubtedly, we consider modern gender culture as the total experience of human life, as a certain set of stereotypes that determine and limit a person's actions within the framework of a particular cultural paradigm.

The term "culture" is known to have many meanings. However, the German sociologist B. Pfau Effinger introduced the concept of "gender culture" into the scientific lexicon, which is most appropriate for this context: "...part of the entire cultural system of society, formed by a set of values, ideals and norms of behavior associated with gender relations" [3, p. 25].

Gender culture is one of the main elements of culture as a social phenomenon. In turn, this concept itself is complex, including political, legal, educational, everyday, economic, historical and many other aspects. It is obvious that the main subject of the development of gender culture is the education system as an institution in which the process of gender socialization can be purposeful.

On December 18, 1979, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which marked the official recognition of the fact of gender inequality in the world, and also declared this state of affairs unacceptable [4]. As of April 2010, the Convention has entered into force for 186 countries. The Convention is the main international instrument for addressing gender discrimination issues. By ratifying it, participating States undertake not only to establish formal legal equality between men and women, but also to take steps to ensure that women actually enjoy their rights on an equal basis with men. In addition, states are required to submit reports every four years on measures taken and difficulties in implementing the provisions of the Convention.



In gender cultural studies, the main subject is the person (man and woman). Global problems of our time, transformation processes are making changes in the intergender relations of individuals, for example, overcoming the patriarchal nature of culture is observed. And according to domestic researchers, there is a process of “destruction of the existing gender system of social differentiation of people” [ 5 ].

In the process of life, people interact with each other as representatives of a certain gender. And these multi-level relationships and connections that arise in their joint communication are “embedded in a wide social context and manifest themselves at different levels of society. They exist at the macro, meso and micro levels of social reality, in different spheres of people's life. Through these correlates, the relations under study are described and analyzed, which makes it possible to reveal their specificity” [ 6 ].

The problem of forming a gender culture of relationships between high school students is of particular relevance in the changed socio-cultural conditions of strengthening the spiritual crisis, the dominance of the pragmatic values of young people, depersonalization, devaluation, virtualization of communication, which conflict with the growing need in senior school age for real communication as the leading activity (T.S. Kuznetsov, V.S. Mukhina, L.I. Stolyarchuk ), limiting the personal choice of strategies for gender relationships, preventing the choice of life prospects.

In accordance with the requirements of state educational standards, high school students are faced with the task of developing respect for the opinions of "other people", the skills to "conduct a constructive dialogue", "reach mutual understanding" through classroom and "through extracurricular activities". However, in real life, high school students often turn out to be conformists, “victims of gender socialization” (A.V. Mudrik), extremely susceptible to socializing influences, incapable of a gender subject position in communication. The actions of teachers in the course of extracurricular activities are not effective enough due to the lack of theoretical validity of the process of forming a gender culture of relationships between high school students.

An analysis of the scientific literature on the problem of the formation of a gender culture of relationships between high school students shows that researchers consider the studied quality as an educational result of students (the period of early adolescence, 15–18 years old). “The task of educational institutions is not to teach students in early adolescence a certain strategy, including a set of rules and external prohibitions of gender behavior...” [ 7 , p. 35], but to create conditions for obtaining ideas about various strategies of gender relations as equivalent, “tolerant respectful towards them”; the ability to consciously choose a strategy that corresponds to one's own gender characteristics, internal needs ... individuality, prospects for self-realization ... [ 7 , p. 35] .

The formation of a gender culture of the individual is one of the priority areas of state policy in the field of education.

In the process of formation and development of gender culture, three main stages of activity can be distinguished. The first stage is the stage of formation of a system of gender knowledge, which includes mastering the basic ideas of gender theory, including the following:

1. Men and women, as representatives of social groups, are more similar than different in most of the psychological characteristics and personality traits necessary to fulfill various social roles.
2. Social statuses and positions of men and women in public and private spheres of life should not be built on the principle of hierarchy.
3. The biological characteristics of each sex cannot be the basis and justification for situations of gender inequality.

The second stage is the stage of developing skills in analyzing phenomena and situations of gender inequality. It includes:

1. Mastering the skills of analyzing phenomena and situations of gender inequality in the surrounding life, the ability to notice situations of manifestation of various forms of prejudice in the behavior of other people.
2. Mastering the skills of analyzing one's own prejudices, analyzing one's own behavior in which they manifest themselves. Awareness of situations in which each person has been the object or subject of a demonstration of gender bias.

The main task of the stage is to learn to notice the manifestations of sexism and neo-sexism in your behavior.

The third stage is the stage of developing the skills of gender-competent behavior. The main task of the stage is to learn not to show gender bias both in behavior (in the sphere of interpersonal contacts, in professional activities) and at the level of decision-making. From the standpoint of the competency-based approach, gender culture can be represented in the triad “knows – knows how – owns” as follows:

1. Knows: the purpose, functions of men and women in society, features of female/male individuality, the image of the gender self; features of psychosexual personality development, the essence of gender differentiation and personal identification; gender models of cultures of different peoples, stereotypes, norms and attitudes, understands their cultural conditioning.



2. Able to: analyze changes occurring in the world in the gender sphere; be aware of the specifics of gender interaction, norms of gender-role behavior; build a personal gender behavioral strategy as a future socially mature individual, family man, citizen; reflect on one's own behavior as a representative of a certain gender; extract knowledge on gender issues from various sources; distinguish between facts and speculation on gender issues.
3. Possesses: a motivational and value-based attitude towards representatives of both sexes, including himself as a representative of a particular sex, their social role, status; skills of critical understanding of gender attitudes reproduced by society through the partnership model of relationships in behavior and interaction with people of the same and other genders; development of skills for deconstructing unfounded stereotypes [ 8 ].

## CONCLUSION

The general idea of the formation of a gender culture is to strengthen the social status of a man and a woman, to become aware of oneself as a subject of gender self-education, to take responsibility for one's own gender self-construction, gender behavior, which is the key to successful harmony between the sexes in modern society.

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# INFLUENCE OF RETIREMENT PLAN ON PERCEIVED RETIREMENT ANXIETY AMONG STAFF IN USMANU DANFODIYO UNIVERSITY SOKOTO, NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR CAREER COUNSELLING

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## ABSTRACT

Retirement is an inevitable phase of life that all those engaged in paid labour have to face at a certain time, as such planning for it should be unavoidable also. Many times, workers experience fears when approaching retirement period for the simple reason that they did not plan for it; workers in Usmanu Danfodiyo University are not any different. Thus, the study investigated how retirement planning influenced retirement anxiety among the staff. Using descriptive survey, the study utilizes purposely sampled staff who retired and those who are about to ( $N = 31$ ). An adapted version of Preretirement Planning Questionnaire was used to collect data, which was analyzed by using chi-square and independent t-test analysis. Results indicated that planning for retirement positively influence retirement anxiety among the staff, and also that there was no difference in how the academic staff plan for retirement or how they experienced anxiety over retirement from that of the non-academic staff. Among the recommendations made was that employees in the university should plan ahead for the inevitable date of their retirements; in this way they would greatly reduce or altogether avoid feelings of concerns that may be a source of anxiety. One of the implications for career counselling is to employ adequate counselling approaches so that employees in the university should be empowered to plan ahead for the inevitable date of their retirements; in this way they would greatly reduce or altogether avoid feelings of concerns that may be a source of anxiety.

**KEY WORDS:** Retirement, Anxiety, Staff, Influence, Plan

## INTRODUCTION

Retirement is a process that started on day one that an employee took up and started a paid job that contains the clause of duration of service, especially under Nigerian civil service terms. Invariably, any staff that took up work appointment that specifies duration for which he or she would spend, must understand that there would be a day when the work shall finish. In Nigeria, such appointments are usually for thirty-five years of service or sixty years of age – whichever comes first. This clearly shows that an employee ought to know that his/her years to be spent in work are numbered and the need to start planning for that. Thus, retirement is the formal disengagement from an employed job and the stage of being terminated from public or business organization and from active service. It is the transition from a formal business career or active service to another second career in life or a second range of life development (Gbenda, 2006). In another vein, Adeloye (1999) saw retirement as an act of withdrawing oneself from a particular regular working place and can be described as the final stage of an individual's working experience when he quits from his occupation either voluntarily or compulsorily. It also signifies transition to old age. Retirement was also perceived by Akinade (as cited in Onuigbo, 2007) as the termination of a pattern of life or a disengagement from active and a sort of regimented mode of occupation as a result of old age, poor health, social pressure or weariness after a long period on a particular job.

An important belief that apparently ought to be held by working people is that, at the end, retirement is inevitable as is with anything that has a beginning. Thus, Machima (2012) aptly points out that retirement is an inescapable phase in life of any worker being it an employee or an employer of labour. It is a period when old age causes one to slow down in working activities. Though retirement from full time paid employment is a defining moment that marks the beginning of a life transition, some were never prepared for it despite



being fully aware of it from the start. And this may result in uncalled for anxiety and even phobia about it. This may be simply as a result that such workers never really planned for it despite the notice of years they received for it. Thus, Adejare, Dalhatu, Oyelabowo and Yusuf (2019) rightly observed that people who plan their retirement well in advance adjust well and they are likely to go through it as a honey moon phase in which they are quite active or may go through rest and relaxation phase of recuperating from the stresses and strains of employment. But when retirement comes in one way or the other and coupled with failing to plan for it, such “abrupt actions provoke anxiety for workers who are yet to retire or be retired” (Adejare, Dalhatu, Oyelabowo and Yusuf, 2019). Thus, a feeling of anxiety may set in.

Dalhatu (2017) explains that retirement anxiety by its nature, involves worries about the future of the individual as a result of the cessation of active working. It is associated with several fears that affect the personality of the retirees entirely. It involves worry that usually results from change. Change is inevitable but most people tend to resist change because it is not always convenient. We can then argue that for workers who did not plan for retirement, at its time they may be faced with anxiety of how to get into another life which they are not accustomed to because of the psychological, emotional, physical, economic and social work life that their mindset has been used to. Hence some researchers pointed out that retirees may have to contend with one, two or all the major causes of retirement anxiety.

Accordingly, Ode (2004) identified the following as some of the major causes of retirement anxiety; inadequate fund, inadequate planning of retirement, challenges of managing a new and lower social status, difficulty in time management, total dependence on present salary, problem of securing residential accommodation, ignorance of what to do with pension money, attitude of friends and family and the challenges of sudden retirement, challenges in managing mental health as observed by Ekoja and Tor-Ayiin (2005) that “retirees who have not been equipped find it difficult to cope with health challenges”. Others are unexpected death or illness, redundancy during retirement, children education, and the feeling of being unsecured among others. Sometimes, in order to overcome the anxiety, the workers device means to continually remain in the service or work even in retirement. This seems to be the reason for falsification of records by workers in a bid to remain in service even after attaining the retirement age.

Any academic staff in the services of the university ought to put it at the back of his mind that at the age of seventy years his services would be retired and as such should start to plan for it since years before then. Hence, Ndaman (2004) noted that 10% of those who retired, who are living well and probably in high spirit, able to maintain their status quo are those who prepared and planned ahead. This clearly shows that planning for retirement is very much required and essential for workers as long as they aspire for a satisfying and fulfilling retirement devoid of any anxiety or stressors because “there are instigators that are capable of stirring up anxiety in the lives of workers” (Petters, 2009). Such stressors could originate from lack of money, health complications, aging, marital status and improper care for the elderly (Omoresemi, 2012). Adequate retirement planning could ensure financial strength that would take away such stressors for as pointed out by Christine (2002) that financial security is a necessity in old age to be able to afford comfortable, safe and accessible accommodation, home ownership and maintenance of such home, the wherewithal to pursue leisure and recreational activities as well as the ability to produce quality health care and other support services. For this reason, Uzoigwe (2001) suggested that the key words in preparing for retirement are effective preparation and careful implementation of plans. Without these the retirees or potential retiree may not be successful. Thus, Eze (1989) stated that preparation for retirement is something that needs embracing by all working class because such preparations will help minimize the problems that the retirees always face with retirement.

Accordingly, Lursadi and Mitchell (2011) pointed to the fact that financial knowledge increases effective planning for retirement and that lack of initiative often leads to breakdown during retirement. Though, Hanna (2005) argues that adjustment also involves mobilization of one's sense of worth, and values in the pursuance of life goals such as economic independence in vocation or occupational ventures. The ability to accommodate and face up to the stress, upheavals and various changing conditions in the pursuance of life goals, mark good adjustment. Accordingly, Omoresemi (1987) suggested that the way to successful retirement lies first in having a retirement plan to look forward to and carrying it out without delay.

Studies carried out have shown the need for careful planning for retirement and that majority of workers who plan for retirement find it easier and comfortably to do so. Among such, Streib and Schneider (1971) found that, the closer men were to the event of retirement, the more negative their attitudes are likely to be towards retirement. Likewise, Jenson-Scott (1993) suggested that preparing for an active life into retirement may be a crises period as the transition is not from work to not working but can involve personal shift of status identity and power. Thus, Arah (1996) indicated that the major problem being faced by retirees in Nigeria is lack of retirement plan caused by not being properly counselled. Similarly La Bauve and Robinson (1999) contended that any adult once employed should be planning for retirement but individual must have an awareness, which is through counselling of those issues relating to personal goal of post retirement life. In addition, Denga (1982) stressed the need for counselling on workforce to develop their self-concept toward facing





retirement challenges. Interestingly, Parretti and Wilson (1975) discovered that many who have retired voluntarily had planned to do so for several years. One may ask, why a public servant should experience fear and anxiety towards the end of his service, Agaba (2003) wondered and a simple reason is that there is usually fear and anxiety in respect of an unknown future. But apart from the fear and anxiety associated with the future, a simple answer to the question is that the public servant is never fully prepared for retirement and the changes that are evidently associated with the retired.

This study was hinged upon the Social Psychology Theory of Anxiety propounded by Horney (as cited in Abuo, Effiom and Odo-Simon, 2020) and the Activity Theory of Retirement propounded by Burgess (1960). The social psychology theory of anxiety believes that basic anxiety is not inherited but is a product of culture, socialization in the environment and so on. Accordingly the anxious person has the tendency of developing neurotic strategies to cope with the feeling of insecurity and advised that workers yet to retire should think in a more constructive (positive) way. This will help them to avoid anxiety that would result from illogical thinking of retirement as meaning "end of life". The activity theory of retirement, on the other hand, states that one may compensate for roles that are lost as one aged. The theory further posits that maintaining a constant socialization with people around their environment can contribute positively to the well-being of retirees. This theory encourages the individual to be better equipped with a large number of roles rather than depending on a single work role alone. Thus, interpersonal activity leads to life satisfaction and successful retirement.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Even though retirement for staff in the Nigerian university system now ranges between sixty-five to seventy years of age and might look not in the near future, eventually it always happened. It has been observed usually that most staff used to postponed planning for their retirement believing that there is enough time for that, thereby deceived themselves in coming face to face with retirement when they are not yet fully ready for it which also inhibit a lot of tension, resentment and anxiety. Thus, it is common to find staff who resigned but are not yet ready to squarely and happily face their retirement. Another factor that may deceive workers is the recently introduced Contributory Pension Scheme, believing that it covers every plan you need to make for a joyful retirement from active service. Alas, with it the story is entirely different! Accessing it alone is proving to become a herculean task for those who retire; in fact, how to plan for accessing it is a retirement plan in itself. It has been observed thus that there was a gap in planning retirement among the staff and which will inevitably result in a lot of anxiety and tension at the eleventh hour. These and more salient reasons are what raised interest for the study and what prompted it.

### RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to find out how retirement plan influenced retirement anxiety among staff in Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto, but specifically to:

- i. Find out the effect of retirement plan on perceived retirement anxiety among staff.
- ii. Find out whether there is any difference in the retirement plan between academic and non-academic staff.
- iii. Find out whether there is any difference in the perceived retirement anxiety between academic and non-academic staff.

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following questions were asked to guide the conduct of the study:

- i. How does retirement plan have effect on perceived retirement anxiety among the staff?
- ii. Does the academic staff plan retirement better than the non-academic staff?
- iii. Does the academic staff perceive retirement anxiety better than the non-academic staff?

### RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

In line with the research questions, the following hypotheses were formulated for the study:

- i. There is no significant effect of retirement plan on perceived retirement anxiety among the staff.
- ii. There is no significant difference between academic and non-academic staff in their retirement plans.
- iii. There is no significant difference between academic and non-academic staff in their perceived retirement anxiety.

### METHODOLOGY

The study utilizes the descriptive survey approach as the design to collect data from staff in the area of the study. This is as result that responses were sought from the staff because the study aimed at finding out how retirement plan influenced perceived retirement anxiety.



The population of the study was all the 21, 653 staff in Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto (Office of the Registrar, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto, 2023). As for the sampling, subjects were drawn from the total population by the purposive (judgmental) sampling technique; twenty-two 22 non-academics and nine 9 academics (N = 31). All in all, the study utilized 17 staff that are about to retire and 14 staff that are already retired from the service of the university. The study decided on using this technique based on the fact that it aimed at only those staff who retired and those who have less than six months to retire.

Instrument used for collecting data for the study was an adapted version of “Preretirement Planning Questionnaire (PRPQ)” (Abubakar, 2011). The instrument has section ‘A’ that sought for the respondents’ demographic data of sex, age, year of/to retirement, location/address and section ‘B’ that contains 20 items that dealt with planning retirement. The researchers added section ‘C’ which contains 20 items that dealt with anxiety towards retirement based on the scale developed by Oluseyi and Olufemi (2015). The modified instrument is in 4-point Likert-form scale of ‘Strongly Disagree’, ‘Disagree’, ‘Agree’, and ‘Strongly Agree’. Furthermore, the instrument was subjected to experts in the field of psychology and guidance and counselling who made necessary adjustments and corrections after which it was adjudged as possessing both construct and content validities. Moreover, after subjecting the instrument to a test re-test reliability analysis, a Cronbach alpha index value of 0.76 was realized. Thus, for this study, both the validity and the reliability of the instrument were considered satisfactory and good enough.

The researchers gathered data for the study by visiting the sampled staff and administered the instrument, this was done by the help of the university authority for the respondents’ locations/addresses, and likewise, by engaging the help of some people who located them; thus, the study was able to cover them since their number is not much. In analyzing the gathered data, related samples chi-square was used to analyze hypothesis one while the independent samples t-tests technique was used to analyzed hypotheses two and three at .05 level of significance.

**RESULT PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

The following are the result of the analysis of the data gathered for the study.

**Hypothesis 1:** *There is no significant effect of retirement plan on perceived retirement anxiety among the staff.*

This hypothesis was tested by subjecting retirement plan scores and the retirement anxiety scores to a related samples chi-square analysis as shown in table 1.

**Table 1: Effect of retirement plan on perceived retirement anxiety among the staff.**

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	X <sup>2</sup> -Cal	p-Value	Decision
Retirement Plan	31	52.48	17.324	3.903	.048	H <sub>0</sub> Rejected
Retirement Anxiety	31	41.16	8.922			

Result of table 4.3.1 indicates scores for retirement plan ( $M = 52.48, SD = 17.324$ ) and retirement anxiety ( $M = 41.16, SD = 8.922$ ),  $\chi^2(30) = 3.903, p < .05$ . This indicates that retirement plan positively and significantly affects retirement anxiety of the staff because the  $p$ -value is less than the .05 level of significance. Therefore, H<sub>01</sub> which states that there is no significant effect of retirement plan on perceived retirement anxiety among the staff is rejected.

**Hypothesis 2:** *There is no significant difference between academic and non-academic staff in their retirement plans.*

This hypothesis was tested by subjecting retirement plan scores of the academic and non-academic staff to an independent samples t-test analysis as shown in table 2.

**Table 2: Difference in the retirement plan of the academic and non-academic staff**

Status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-Cal	p-value	Decision
Academic	9	57.67	15.937	-1.068	.294	H <sub>0</sub> Accepted
Non-Academic	22	50.36	17.770			

Table 2 shows result indicating that scores were significantly higher for the academic staff ( $M = 57.67, SD = 15.937$ ) than for the non-academic staff ( $M = 50.36, SD = 17.770$ ),  $t(29) = -1.068, p > .05$ . Nevertheless, the result revealed that there was no significant difference in the retirement plans of the academic and non-academic staff. On the basis of this finding, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference between academic and non-academic staff in their retirement plans was therefore accepted.



**Hypothesis 3:** *There is no significant difference between academic and non-academic staff in their retirement anxiety.*

This hypothesis was tested by subjecting retirement anxiety scores of the academic and non-academic staff to an independent samples t-test analysis as shown in table 3.

**Table 3: Difference in the retirement anxiety of the academic and non-academic staff**

Status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-Cal	p-value	Decision
Academic	9	43.89	8.660	-1.092	.284	H <sub>0</sub> Accepted
Non-Academic	22	40.89	9.480			

Table 3 shows result indicating that scores were significantly higher for the academic staff ( $M = 43.89$ ,  $SD = 8.660$ ) than for the non-academic staff ( $M = 40.89$ ,  $SD = 9.480$ ),  $t(29) = -1.092$ ,  $p > .05$ . Nevertheless, the result revealed that there was no significant difference in the retirement anxiety of the academic and non-academic staff. On the basis of this finding, the hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference between academic and non-academic staff in their retirement anxiety was therefore accepted.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the findings of the study, an important revelation is that retirement plan positively and significantly affects retirement anxiety of the staff. In a way, this indicates that how staff in the university plan ahead for an inevitable retirement greatly reduce anxiety about it. So, planning for retirement could go a long way in resolving what Agaba (2003) considered as the usually fear and anxiety in respect of an unknown future. Accordingly, for the retirees and the would-be retirees, the best option is to imbibe the advice by La Bauve and Robinson (1999) that any adult once employed should be planning for retirement and must have an awareness, which is through counselling of those issues relating to personal goal of post-retirement life. This is all to avoid what Arah (1996) indicated that the major problem being faced by retirees in Nigeria is lack of retirement plan caused by not being properly counselled. Thus, Denga (1982) stressed the need for counselling on workforce to develop their self-concept toward facing retirement challenges. This may well be the reason why Adejare, Dalhatu, Oyelabowo and Yusuf (2019) rightly observed that people who plan their retirement well in advance adjust well and they are likely to go through it as a honey moon phase in which they are quite active or may go through rest and relaxation phase of recuperating from the stresses and strains of employment. Summarily, staff in the university are to plan for their retirement as this would reduce or altogether take away the feeling of anxiety that they may feel when approaching the time.

Another result from the study revealed that there was no significant difference in the retirement plans of the academic and non-academic staff. This implies that there is no difference in how both categories of staff in the university plan for retirement. Thus, this is well in accord to the suggestion by Omoresemi (1987) that the way to successful retirement lies first in having a retirement plan to look forward to and carrying it out without delay. In line with this, it would be much better if staff in the university take on seriously the issue of planning for retirement as this will prove vital for adjustment to retirement in the future since Ndaman (2004) noted that 10% of those who retired, who are living well and probably in high spirit, and are able to maintain their status quo are those who prepared and planned ahead. This clearly shows that planning for retirement is very much required and essential for workers as long as they aspire for a satisfying and fulfilling retirement devoid of any anxiety or stressors because adequate retirement planning could ensure financial strength that would take away such stressors Christine (2002). For this reason, Uzoigwe (2001) suggested that in preparing for retirement, effective preparation and careful implementation of plans are key factors; and without these the retirees or potential retiree may not be successful. Of course, it is also pertinent to involve adjustments in mobilization of one's sense of worth, and values in the pursuance of life goals such as economic independence in vocation or occupational ventures, since the ability to accommodate and face up to the stress, upheavals and various changing conditions in the pursuance of life goals, mark good adjustment (Hanna, 2005). Conclusively, as pointed by Eze (1989) that the thing that needs embracing by all working class is preparation for retirement, because such will help minimize the problems that the retirees always face with retirement

Results in the study finally revealed that there was no significant difference in the retirement anxiety of the academic and non-academic staff. In essence, this means that retirement anxiety is felt or experienced similarly by both categories of staff in the university. This lent support to the assertion that retirement anxiety by its nature, involves worries about the future of the individual as a result of the cessation of active working thus, associated with several fears that affect the personality of the retirees entirely and involves worry that usually results from change (Dalhatu, 2017). The finding is also in line with what some argue that for workers who did not plan for retirement, at its time they may be faced with anxiety of how to get into another life which they are not accustomed to because of the psychological, emotional, physical, economic and social work life that their mindset has been used to; hence, pointed out that retirees may have to contend with one, two or all the major causes of retirement anxiety (Adejare, Dalhatu, Oyelabowo & Yusuf, 2019; Ode, 2004). In the Nigerian situation, where rules that govern the civil service are recently changed, retirement may hit some without adequate warning



and in such instances, “when retirement comes in one way or the other and coupled with failing to plan for it, such abrupt actions provoke anxiety for workers who are yet to retire or be retired” (Adejare, Dalhatu, Oyelabowo & Yusuf, 2019).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that:

- i. Employees in the university should plan ahead for the inevitable date of their retirements; in this way they would greatly reduce or altogether avoid feelings of concerns that may be a source of anxiety.
- ii. Employees of the university should employ strategies that will enable them make realistic and concrete financial and other material provisions so that at the event of retirement they would not be much othered by undue financial constraints.
- iii. The university employees should strengthen the existing cooperative societies by attracting and injecting more money and devising more ways to improve financial savings into such cooperatives. This is because overtime the cooperatives have proven more helpful and resilient, with minimum hassle, towards staff financial and material needs.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR CAREER COUNSELLING

The following are the implications for career counselling:

- i. Counsellors should mount awareness focusing on the reality of retirement and teach the best strategies that could be employed in order to make concrete plans that would ensure taking retirement as another phase of life that needs to be celebrated and not viewed with apprehension. This should entails involving themselves in familial, societal or community activities that will ensure a sense of importance and belonging.
- ii. There is the need to employ adequate counselling approaches that will ensure that workers improve upon their culture of savings. This will empower the workers become financially stable during retirement even before the expected severance benefits are available or before drawing on their pensions.
- iii. Since undue hardships in drawing retirement benefits are proven to be another source of anxiety for retirees, counsellors should collaborate with relevant authorities to ensure that the modalities for realizing retirement benefits from Retirement Savings Scheme (RSS) are better improved so that prompt and timely payment and withdrawals of retirement savings are ensured. In this way, the notorious delay or loss of such benefits associated with the scheme would be avoided and that retirees would not go through undue hardships before their benefits could materialized.

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# BUYERS CONTENTEDNESS TOWARDS HYPERMARKET WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SPAR

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## ABSTRACT

*Alike IT industry, retail industry is also a blooming industry in India. SPAR is the world's leading voluntary food retail chain. It is now famous across the world as a symbol of quality and value. One of spars key strategy is it became expert in operating a highly efficient distribution channel, for 50 years of experience in wholesale distribution. This research is conducted to understand the buyers contentedness towards SPAR hypermarket in Coimbatore city. The objective of the study is to understand the buying behaviour and satisfaction towards various products offered by SPAR and also to analyse the level of satisfaction while shopping at SPAR hypermarket. SPAR is a big retail giant which provides various kinds of products line for its buyers. This research study is conducted mainly to understand the buyers contentedness and the marketing strategy opt by the SPAR to be successful in this industry. Research methodology adopted in this research study is descriptive in nature and random sampling method is used with a sample size of 115 respondents through structured questionnaire directly with the respondents. The findings and suggestions are based on the outcome of the study.*

**KEYWORDS:** buyers contentedness, marketing strategy, buying behaviour, SPAR.

## INTRODUCTION

Buyers contentedness is measured through how happy and satisfied by the products and services offered by a company to its customer. Buyers' satisfaction also includes after sales services that includes exchanges and etc which gives faith for the buyers towards that brand. SPAR business started with one Dutch store 1932 and now comprises more than 13900 stores in over 48 countries on four continents. SPAR is a license agreement between the Dubai based Landmark Group's Max Hypermarkets India Pvt. Ltd. and SPAR International in India. SPAR is all-in-one hypermarket that offers wide variety of quality products in every category ranging from FMCG, home care, farmer's market, health & beauty, fashion, kids and baby world to its customers under one roof. Their mission is to be creative, energizing and effective marketing, merchandising and distribution services business in the world as measured by the success of our clients and growth of our people.

## OBJECTIVE

- To know buyers contentedness towards spar.
- To know the buyer's buying behaviour towards spar.
- To analyse the satisfaction level of buyer's experience while shopping in spar.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on empirical research by conducting survey. Research methodology adopted in this research study is descriptive in nature and convenient random sampling method is used with a sample size of 115 respondents through structured questionnaire with google forms. This study is limited to Coimbatore city.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

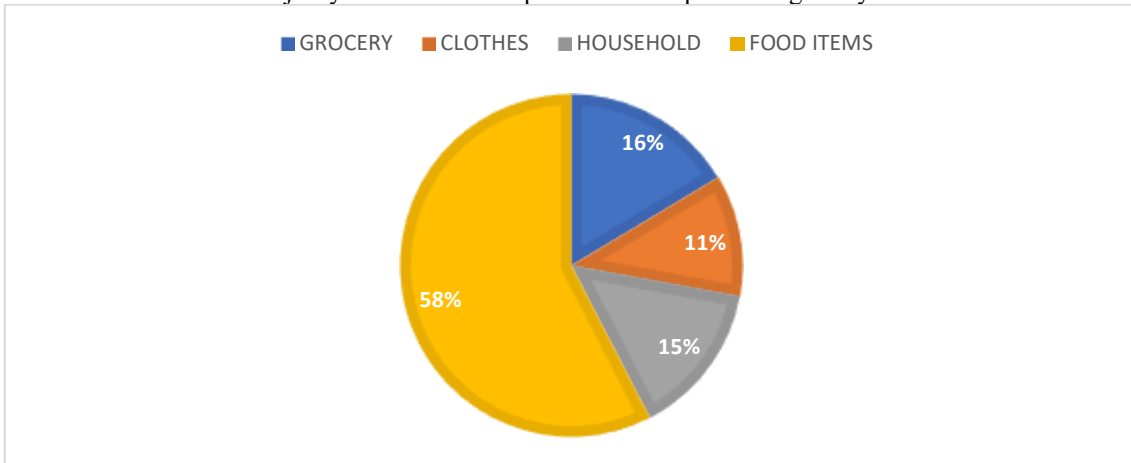
**TABLE 1  
PRODUCT PREFERENCE IN SPAR**

S.NO	PRODUCT PREFERENCE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Grocery	53	34.2
2	Clothes	47	23.9
3	House hold	37	30.3
4	Food items	18	11.6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>



**INTERPRETATION**

It is observed from the above table majority 34.2% of the respondents have preferred grocery.

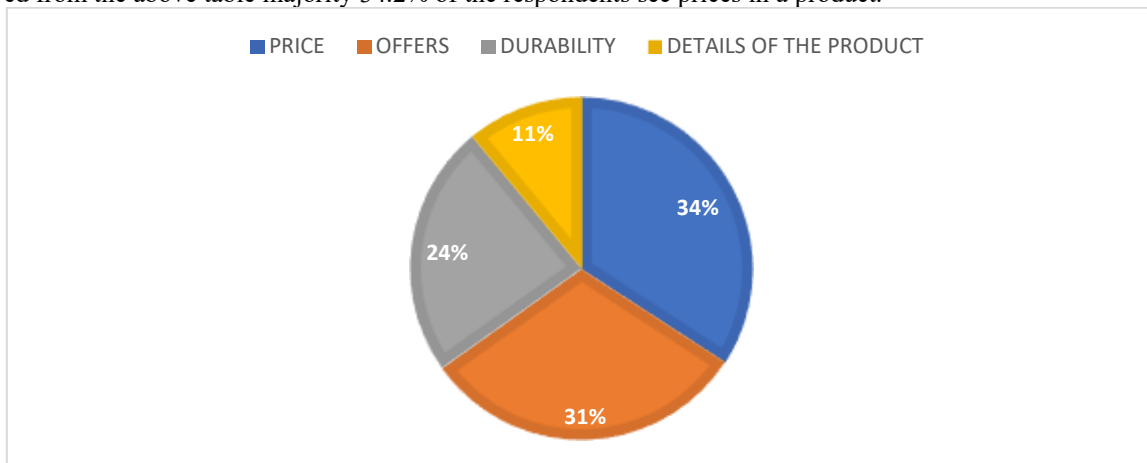


**TABLE 2  
FEATURES IN A PRODUCT**

S.NO	FEATURES IN A PRODUCT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Price	53	34.2
2	Offers	48	31
3	Durability	37	23.9
4	Details of the Product	17	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

It is observed from the above table majority 34.2% of the respondents see prices in a product.



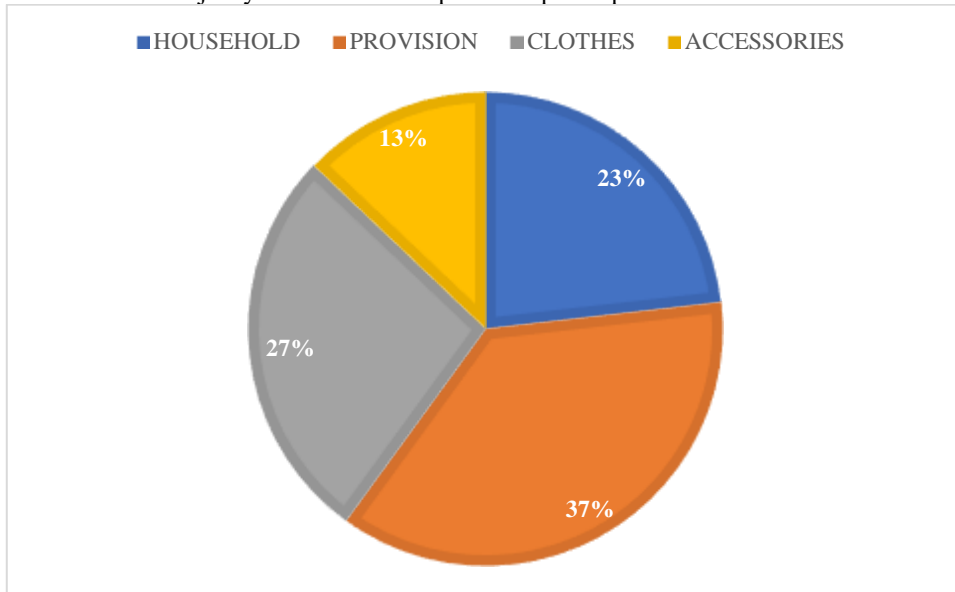
**TABLE 3  
WHICH SECTION YOU PREFER IN SPAR**

S.NO	WHICH SECTION YOU PREFER IN SPAR	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Household	36	23.2%
2	Provision	57	36.8%
3	Clothes	42	27.1%
4	Accessories	20	12.9%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100%</b>



**INTERPRETATION**

It is observed from the above table majority 36.8% of the respondents prefer provision section in SPAR.

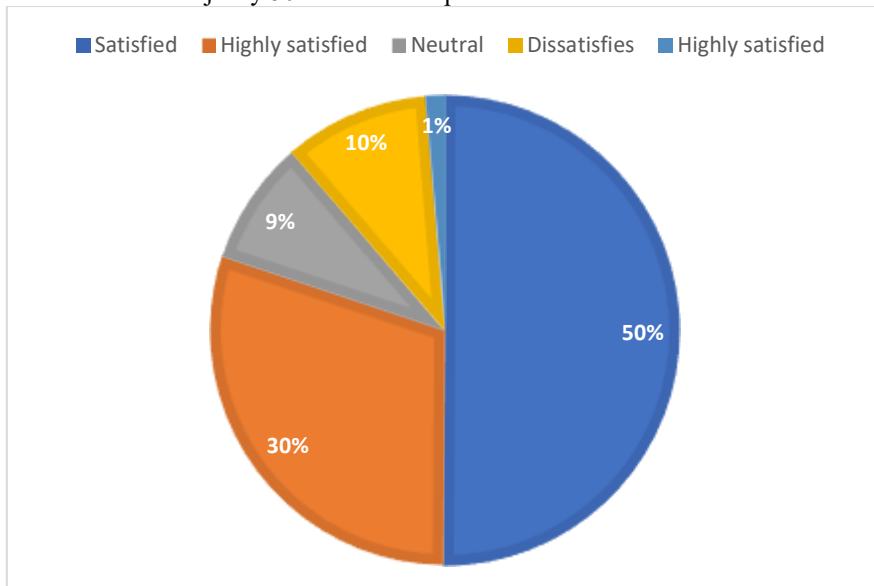


**TABLE 4  
DIFFERENT BRAND AVAILABILITY**

S.NO	DIFFERENT BRAND AVAILABILITY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Satisfied	84	50.1
2	Highly satisfied	48	30
3	Neutral	15	8.6
4	Dissatisfies	17	10
5	Highly satisfied	1	1.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

It is observed from the above table that majority 50.1% of the respondents are satisfied with different brand availability in SPAR.



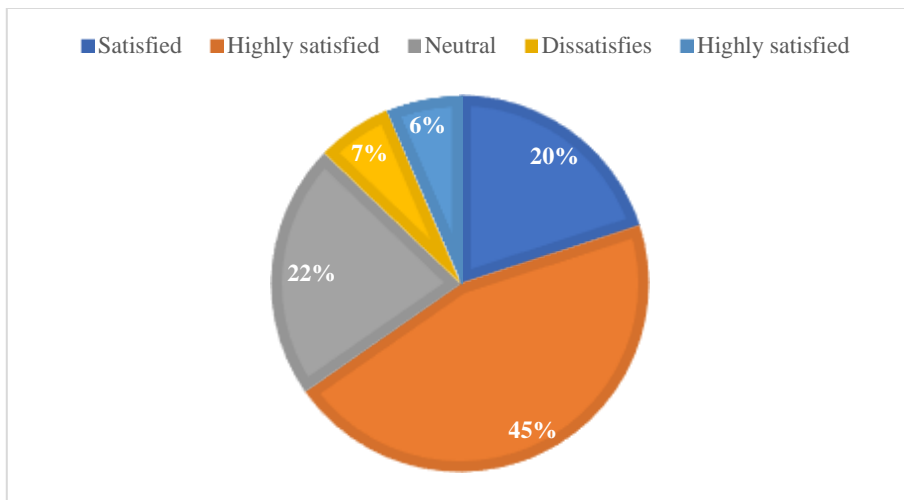


**TABLE 5**  
**RESPONSE OF THE SALES REPRESENTATIVE**

S.NO	RESPONSE OF THE SALES REPRESENTATIVE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Satisfied	31	20
2	Highly satisfied	70	45.3
3	Neutral	34	21.9
4	Dissatisfies	10	6.4
5	Highly satisfied	10	6.4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

It is observed from the above table that majority 45% of the respondents are highly satisfied with the response of the sales representatives to the buyers.



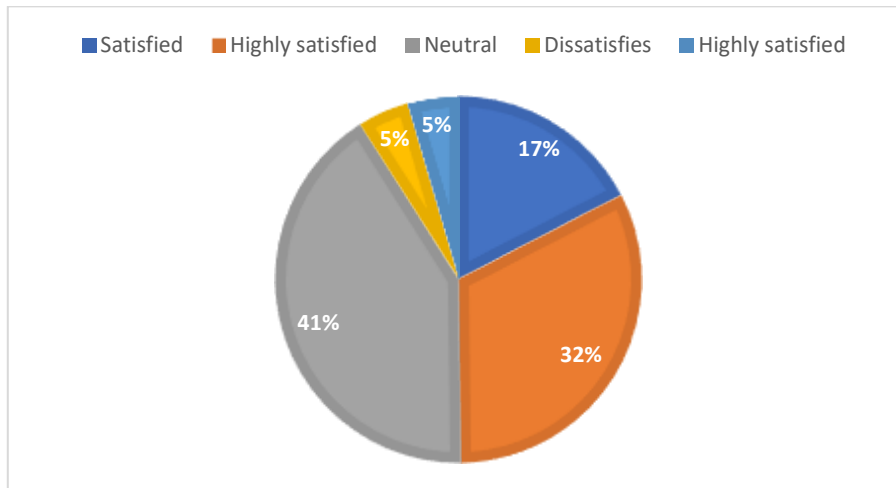
**TABLE 6**  
**SAFETY MEASURE OF SPAR**

S.NO	SAFETY MEASURE OF SPAR	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Satisfied	27	17.4
2	Highly satisfied	50	32.4
3	Neutral	64	41.2
4	Dissatisfies	7	4.5
5	Highly satisfied	7	4.5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

It is observed from the above table that majority 41% of the respondents choose moderate for safety measures in SPAR.





**WEIGHTED AVERAGE**

**TABLE 1  
LEVEL OF SATISFACTION**

FACTOR	1(5)	2(4)	3(3)	4(2)	5(1)	TOTAL	MEAN SCORE
Different brands availability	84 420	48 192	15 45	7 14	1 1	155 671	<b>4.33</b>
Response of sales representative	31 155	70 280	34 102	10 20	10 10	155 567	<b>3.66</b>
Safety measure of SPAR	27 135	50 200	64 192	7 14	7 7	155 548	<b>3.53</b>
Quality of product	43 215	40 160	41 123	22 44	9 9	155 551	<b>3.56</b>
Parking facility	35 175	45 180	45 135	15 30	15 15	155 535	<b>3.45</b>
Availability of products	50 250	45 180	37 111	12 24	11 11	155 576	<b>3.72</b>

**INTERPREETATION**

The above table shows the satisfaction level of customer towards different factors such as different brands availability, response of sales representative, safety measure of SPAR, quality of product, parking facility and availability of products. Highest mean score 4.33 from different brands availability.

**CONCLUSION**

SPAR is a hypermarket as it provides various kinds of goods like apparels, grocery, stationary, food items, electronic items, watches, jewellery, crockery, decorative items, chocolates, ice creams, beverages and much more. It completes all socially stores of different products which provides at good quality for the money value. It holds a large customer based and it seemed from the study that the customer is quite satisfied with SPAR. The customers are also satisfied with the different brand availability, response of sales representatives, quality of the products and services such as parking/gift wrapping facilities, packing facilities, refreshment facilities, shopping carts, alterations, complaints and return handlings as well as the pricing for the facilities. However, many services fall short of the expectations of the customers, e.g., parking, baby strollers, fitting/trial rooms, personal assistance in selecting merchandise, washroom, drinking water facilities, billing facilities, store environment and warranties.

The mainly concentrates on higher-income groups, but it should also give equal attention to middle-income groups because as most of the Indians are lying under the middle-income group category. It can give more offers and discounts to attract more customer base. It can be concluded that customer satisfaction is very important. Thus, though customer satisfaction does not guarantee repurchase on the part of the customer but still it plays a very important part in ensuring customer loyalty and retention. Therefore, organizations should strive to ensure that their customers are very satisfied.



# **CITIZEN JUAN BROCHURE: A PRINTED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING RESOURCE FOR LEARNER'S IMPROVEMENT IN ARALING PANLIPUNAN**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Citizen Juan Brochure as an additional supplementary learning resource in improving the performance of Grade 10 learners in Araling Panlipunan. The research questions were: (1) What is the mean level of learners' performance before the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource? (2) What is the mean level of learners' performance after the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource? and, (3) Is there a significant difference between the mean level of learners' performance before and after the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource?*

*The participants were the forty-six (46) Grade 10-Ipil learners. A teacher-made pre-test was administered before using the Citizen Juan Brochure, followed by a post-test after its utilization. Mean (M) and Standard Deviation (SD) were utilized to determine the level of learners' performance before and after using the Citizen Juan Brochure. To determine the significant difference in learners' performance before and after applying the Citizen Juan Brochure, a t-test was used.*

*The results showed that out of forty-six (46) learners, only twenty-nine (29) achieved very satisfactory scores while seventeen (17) scored outstandingly high on post-tests compared to pre-tests. The mean score increased significantly from satisfactory to very satisfactory as well as the standard deviation. Therefore, it can be concluded that usage of the Citizen Juan Brochure has resulted positively in students' learning outcomes. Also, it is recommended that the printed supplementary material may be used in remedial and enhancement classes.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Citizen Juan Brochure; Student Performance Improvement.*

## **CONTEXT AND RATIONALE**

The Department of Education continuously improves and innovates the learning service delivery by conducting a series of seminars and training workshops that hone the teachers in crafting lesson exemplars, learning resource materials, assessments, and the like. The results of reaching out to learners and parents with education included developing modules, Continuous Improvement Plans, and learning packages. Notwithstanding the distribution of these modules, learning resources, and interventions, students continued to receive lower grades or fail to complete the required tasks.

According to Modesto as cited by Ayado and Berame (2022), the development of Supplementary Learning Materials (SuppMats) are alternative learning materials that are initiated by the teachers in motivating them for promotion and giving them a way to contextualize materials for different regions and diversity of learners.

From the study conducted by Nurlaela, Siti & Widiyanto, Mohammad. (2018) they concluded that the use of Tourism Brochure as a medium significantly enhances students writing report text. Moreover, the writer suggests to teachers to use Tourism Brochure as a media to make it easy and help students write report text and explore their ideas, so that they are motivated to study English.

Answering the issue about the significant difference in learners' mean scores on quizzes under three scenarios (not receiving brochures, receiving brochures on the day of the discussion, and receiving brochures beforehand), it was found that handling brochures to learners before the day of the discussion results into significantly high scores in quizzes compared to not giving them brochures or giving them the brochures on the day of the discussion. (Pascual, 2022)

Quesea (2020) found out on her study that the rate of increase between the means and MPS of both pretest and posttest results (99.08) implied that the use of E-Brochure (Electricity-Brochure) as supplementary materials is found effective.

Developed Supplementary Learning Materials are additional or alternative printed or non-printed materials used for both distance learning and face-to-face classes to promote motivation and to help the students to master competency-based skills on Most Essential



Learning Competencies (MELC's) that were not developed during the making of Alternative Learning Modalities (ADM) known as DepEd modules (Llego, 2020).

In this action research, the researcher seeks to determine the Citizen Juan Brochure's effectiveness as an additional printed supplementary learning resource in improving the performance of the Grade 10 learners in Araling Panlipunan on the topic of Citizenship during the fourth quarter of the school year 2022–2023.

### **INNOVATION, INTERVENTION, AND STRATEGY**

This action research proposed to develop a printed Citizen Juan Brochure, a supplementary learning resource as an intervention to improve the performance of Grade 10 learners in Araling Panlipunan on the topic of Citizenship.

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

This action research will determine the effect of using the Citizen Juan Brochure as an additional supplementary learning resource in improving the performance of Grade 10 learners on the topic of Citizenship in Araling Panlipunan.

Specifically, it will seek to answer the following questions:

1. What is the mean level of learners' performance before the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource?
2. What is the mean level of learners' performance after the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource?
3. Is there a significant difference between the mean level of learners' performance before and after the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource?

### **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

This research was conceptualized to assess the effectiveness of the Citizen Juan Brochure as an additional printed supplementary learning resource in improving the performance of the Grade 10 learners in Araling Panlipunan on the topic of Citizenship during the fourth quarter of the school year 2022–2023.

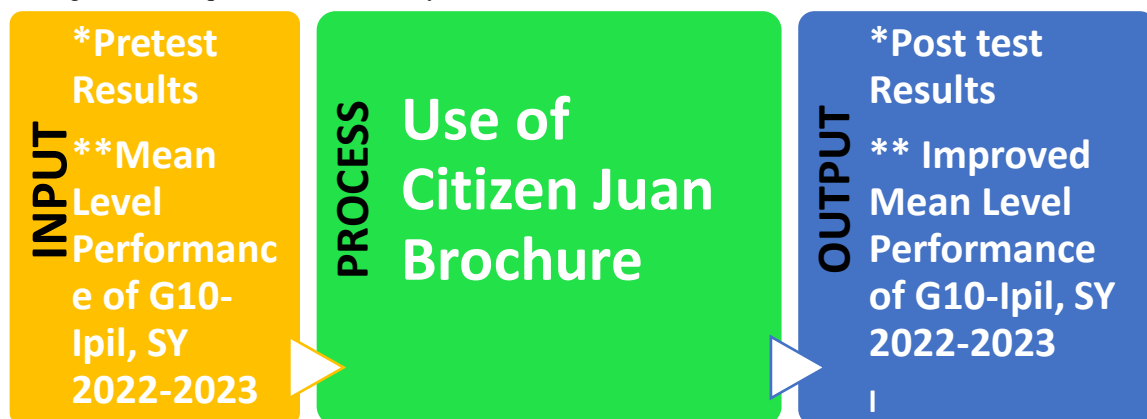


Figure 1. It shows the process of how the study was conducted. After the administration of the pretest, Citizen Juan Brochure was given. Post-test results showed that all learners got improved scores.

### **ACTION RESEARCH METHODS**

This part includes the methods and procedures used in the entire study. It consists of the target participants, data gathering method, and data analysis plan.

#### **A. Participants and/or other Sources of Data and Information**

The sample will be composed of forty-six (46) Grade 10-Ipil learners in Araling Panlipunan. These students are enrolled in grade 10 for the school year 2022-2023.

#### **B. Data Gathering Method**

A teacher-made pretest was administered before the use of the proposed supplementary learning resource and a posttest test after the Citizen Juan brochure was utilized.

The teacher used the Citizen Juan Brochure as an additional supplementary printed learning resource to improve students' performance on the topic of Citizenship in Araling Panlipunan. The scores were collected, analyzed, and interpreted so as to verify the effectiveness of the use of teacher-made brochure.



**DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND REFLECTION**

This chapter presents the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of the data based on the research questions.

**Table 1. Level of Learners’ Performance Before the Use of the Citizen Juan Brochure Printed Learning Resource**

Score Range	Before		Verbal interpretation
	f	Percentage	
13-15	0	0.00%	Outstanding
10-12	6	13.04%	Very Satisfactory
7-9	23	50.00%	Satisfactory
4-6	17	36.96%	Fairly Satisfactory
1-3	0	0.00%	Poor
Total	46	100.00%	
Mean: <b>7.09</b>			SD: <b>1.66</b>
Verbal Interpretation: <b>Satisfactory</b>			

The result shows that out of 46 learners, 0 (0.00 %) garnered an outstanding score, 6 (13.04 %) garnered a very satisfactory score, 23 (50.00 %) garnered a satisfactory score, 17 (36.96 %) garnered a fairly satisfactory score, 0 (0.00 %) garnered a poor score. This implies that 17 (36.96 %) of Grade 10 learners are underperforming.

The level of learners’ performance before the use of Citizen Juan Brochure attained a mean score of 7.09 and a standard deviation of 1.66 which was interpreted as satisfactory.

**Table 2. Level of Learners’ Performance After the Use of the Citizen Juan Brochure Printed Learning Resource**

Score Range	After		Verbal interpretation
	F	Percentage	
13-15	17	36.96%	Outstanding
10-12	29	63.04%	Very Satisfactory
7-9	0	0.00%	Satisfactory
4-6	0	0.00%	Fairly Satisfactory
1-3	0	0.00%	Poor
Total	46	100.00%	
Mean: 12.39			SD: <b>1.31</b>
Verbal Interpretation: <b>Very Satisfactory</b>			

The result shows that out of 46 learners, 17 (36.96 %) garnered an outstanding score while only 29 (63.04 %) garnered a very satisfactory score. The level of learners’ performance after the use of Citizen Juan Brochure attained a mean score of 12.39 and a standard deviation of 1.31 which was interpreted as very satisfactory.

The result suggests that the usage of Citizen Juan Brochure has resulted in very satisfactory learner performance, as evidenced by the high percentage of learners achieving very satisfactory scores and supported by the mean and standard deviation scores. It also implies that using this additional printed learning resource could be beneficial for improving learner performance.

Table 3 shows the significant difference between learners’ performance before and after the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource.



**Table 3. Level of Learners' Performance Before After the Use of the Citizen Juan Brochure Printed Learning Resource**

Before Using the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource	After Using the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource	Mean Difference	df	Computed t-value	p-value	Interpretation
<b>Mean</b>	<b>Mean</b>					
7.09	12.39	5.3	45	-17.03893	<0.00001	Significant
*p<0.05						

The result shows a significant difference between learners' performance in scaling before and after the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure Printed Learning Resource at p<0.05.

The learners' performance garnered a mean of 7.09 before the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource which is lower than the mean of 12.39 with the aid of Citizen Juan Brochure.

There is a 5.3 increase in mean with the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure which proved that the use of the additional printed learning resource affects the learners' performance in a positive way. The computed t-value of 17.03893 exceeded the critical t-value of 0.00001 at this level of significance using the degrees of freedom equal to 45.

From the findings, we can infer that at 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference between the mean level of learners' performance before and after the use of Citizen Juan Brochure printed learning resource" is rejected. Thus, the alternative should be accepted which indicates that there is a **significant difference**.

**Recommendations**

The findings led to the following recommendations:

1. For other G10 learners to have an easier time understanding the topic of citizenship, the researcher highly recommends the use of the Citizen Juan Brochure as supplementary material. It may even be extended to learners who are absent from class due to sickness and attending competitions.
2. This printed supplementary material may be used in remedial and enhancement classes, and different learning modalities.

**Reflection**

Action research gives the researcher the chance to apply what the researcher has learned the way he teaches. Additionally, action research allows him the ability to evaluate his own methods and learner's skills in order to determine what works and what doesn't. The researcher's knowledge and teaching and learning skills have improved through action research.

Both the process and the results of our own action research will teach us a lot. We can obtain a better understanding of our own teaching, the students' learning, and their confidence in our work by conducting our own action research.

**ACTION PLAN**

The result of this research will be disseminated and utilized following the activities below.

DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES	July 2023	Aug. 2023	Sept. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023
1. Reporting and Sharing the Result through LAC Session					
2. Rolling Out the Result to other Grade Levels or Section					
3. Publishing and continuous sharing with other educators.					



## FINANCIAL REPORT

There was no financial statement since this is a “low-cost strategy”. The printing of a few materials was shouldered by the researcher.

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# EMPOWERING HEALTH AND CHOICES: THE VITAL ROLE OF NURSES IN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION

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## ABSTRACT

*Sexual and reproductive health education is a critical component of healthcare, impacting individuals across the lifespan. This comprehensive interdisciplinary research article explores the indispensable role of nurses in providing sexual and reproductive health education. We delve into the multifaceted responsibilities of nurses in educating patients, the challenges they face, and the profound impact of their efforts on patient outcomes. Furthermore, we emphasize the significance of culturally competent and patient-centred approaches in delivering sexual and reproductive health education. This article underscores the critical importance of nurses in delivering evidence-based education in the realm of sexual and reproductive health and highlights the need for interdisciplinary collaboration and continued professional development.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Sexual and Reproductive Health Education, Nurse, Patient-Centred Care, Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Evidence-Based Practice*

## INTRODUCTION

Sexual and reproductive health education is a fundamental pillar of healthcare, encompassing a wide spectrum of topics ranging from family planning and contraception to sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention and sexual wellness. Nurses are at the forefront of delivering this education, playing a pivotal role in promoting healthy sexual and reproductive behaviours. This comprehensive research article delves into the multifaceted role of nurses in providing sexual and reproductive health education, the complex challenges they encounter, and the profound impact their efforts have on patient outcomes.

### I. The Role of Nurses in Sexual and Reproductive Health Education

#### *Nurses as Educators*

Nurses serve as educators in healthcare settings, facilitating patient understanding and empowerment in various aspects of sexual and reproductive health. They engage with patients at different stages of life, presenting opportunities for education and counselling on sexual and reproductive health topics. This role encompasses addressing questions, disseminating information on contraceptive options, explaining STI prevention, and promoting sexual wellness.

Nurses not only offer clinical expertise but also employ their unique position as trusted healthcare providers to foster dialogue on sensitive issues. Their approach extends beyond merely dispensing facts; it emphasizes the importance of informed decision-making, personal values, and autonomy. As educators, nurses create safe and empathetic spaces for patients to discuss sensitive concerns, allowing for open dialogue, active listening, and the provision of evidence-based information tailored to individual needs.

#### *Nurse-Patient Communication*

Effective communication forms the cornerstone of sexual and reproductive health education. Nurses excel in building rapport with patients, creating an environment that encourages open dialogue, free of judgment and stigma. This establishes a foundation of trust and confidence, which is particularly crucial in discussions pertaining to sensitive sexual and reproductive matters.

Nurse-patient communication in sexual and reproductive health encompasses a range of skills, including active listening, empathy, and non-verbal communication. These skills enable nurses to delve into patients' concerns, assess their needs, and provide relevant information and guidance. This form of communication is patient-centric, ensuring that the education and counselling offered are in alignment with patients' unique circumstances and preferences.



## II. Challenges and Opportunities for Nurses in Sexual and Reproductive Health Education

### *Cultural Competence*

Cultural competence is a paramount consideration in sexual and reproductive health education. Nurses must navigate the intricate tapestry of cultural backgrounds, values, and beliefs to ensure that the information they provide is not only accurate but also respectful and relevant. The intersection of culture and healthcare can present challenges, particularly when cultural norms and traditions differ from evidence-based practices.

One significant challenge nurses encounter in this context is addressing issues such as contraception, family planning, and sexual health in a manner that respects cultural sensitivities. Strategies to navigate these complexities include recognizing cultural diversity, adapting communication styles, and collaborating with interpreters when language barriers exist. Additionally, nurses must possess the cultural humility to acknowledge their own biases and engage in continuous self-reflection and education to enhance their cultural competence.

### *Interdisciplinary Collaboration*

The provision of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education often necessitates interdisciplinary collaboration. Nurses do not work in isolation but as part of a broader healthcare team. Collaborative practice is particularly critical when addressing complex sexual and reproductive health issues, such as infertility, high-risk pregnancies, or complex gynaecological conditions. Interdisciplinary collaboration involves working alongside physicians, social workers, educators, and other healthcare professionals to ensure that patients receive comprehensive care. In this context, nurses bring their unique expertise in patient education and counselling to the table, contributing to holistic and patient-centric care plans. Effective collaboration ensures that patients with complex medical conditions receive well-coordinated and evidence-based care, with each team member playing a vital role in the patient's journey toward sexual and reproductive health.

### *Staying Current with Evolving Practices*

The field of sexual and reproductive health is dynamic, continually evolving with advancements in research, technology, and healthcare practices. Nurses must commit to ongoing professional development to remain at the forefront of this field. The commitment to lifelong learning ensures that nurses can provide patients with accurate, up-to-date, and evidence-based information. Continued education encompasses staying informed about the latest research findings, emerging technologies, and evolving best practices. It also involves participating in relevant workshops, conferences, and training programs to enhance skills in sexual and reproductive health education. By dedicating themselves to professional growth, nurses can maintain their competency and provide patients with the highest quality of care and education.

## III. Impact of Nurse-Led Sexual and Reproductive Health Education

### *Improved Patient Outcomes*

Extensive research underscores the positive impact of nurse-led sexual and reproductive health education on patient outcomes. Patients who receive comprehensive education are more likely to make informed decisions about their sexual health, engage in preventive behaviors, and seek timely healthcare services when needed.

For instance, education on contraception empowers individuals to select the most suitable contraceptive method based on their preferences and needs, ultimately reducing unintended pregnancies. Similarly, education on STI prevention raises awareness about safe sexual practices, leading to a decreased incidence of STIs. Moreover, patients who are well-informed about their sexual and reproductive health are more likely to engage in regular screenings and check-ups, allowing for early detection and treatment of conditions such as cervical cancer or infertility.

### *Reduced Disparities*

Nurses, through their commitment to culturally competent care and education, play a pivotal role in reducing health disparities related to sexual and reproductive health. Disparities in access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services have long been a concern, particularly among underserved and marginalized populations. By addressing the unique needs of diverse patient populations, nurses contribute to more equitable access to care and improved health outcomes.

Cultural competence involves acknowledging and addressing the social determinants of health that impact sexual and reproductive health outcomes. Nurses must be attuned to the specific challenges faced by vulnerable populations, such as racial and ethnic minorities, LGBTQ+ individuals, and those with low socioeconomic status. This awareness allows nurses to tailor their education and counselling approaches to overcome barriers related to discrimination, stigma, and healthcare access, thus reducing disparities and promoting health equity.





#### IV. Patient-Centered Approaches in Sexual and Reproductive Health Education

##### *Individualized Care Plans*

Patient-centred care is a guiding principle in sexual and reproductive health education, emphasizing the importance of tailoring education and counselling to individual preferences, needs, and circumstances. Each patient is unique, and their experiences, values, and goals differ. Therefore, nurses create individualized care plans that respect patients' autonomy and choices regarding their sexual and reproductive health.

For example, when discussing family planning, nurses take into account a patient's reproductive goals, cultural and religious beliefs, and health status to provide guidance that aligns with the patient's values. This personalized approach ensures that patients receive education and counselling that is relevant, meaningful, and respectful of their autonomy.

##### *Informed Decision-Making*

A central tenet of patient-centred care in sexual and reproductive health education is empowering patients to make informed decisions. This empowerment entails providing patients with comprehensive information on a wide range of topics, including contraceptive options, fertility preservation, family planning, and sexual health.

For instance, when discussing contraceptive methods, nurses educate patients on the mechanisms of action, effectiveness rates, potential side effects, and suitability based on individual health factors. This information equips patients with the knowledge needed to make choices aligned with their goals and values. Furthermore, nurses engage patients in shared decision-making, acknowledging that each patient's preferences and priorities are paramount in selecting the most appropriate course of action for their sexual and reproductive health.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, nurses play a central and indispensable role in delivering sexual and reproductive health education that is patient-centred, evidence-based, and culturally competent. Their efforts are instrumental in shaping informed decisions, promoting healthy behaviours, and reducing health disparities among diverse patient populations. As the field of sexual and reproductive health continues to evolve, nurses must remain dedicated to ongoing professional development and interdisciplinary collaboration to ensure that they provide the highest standard of care in sexual and reproductive health education. By doing so, they contribute significantly to the overall well-being and health equity of individuals across the lifespan.

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# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BUERGER ALLEN EXERCISE ON LOWER EXTREMITY PERFUSION AND REDUCING PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY SYMPTOMS AMONG DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENT IN SELECTED COMMUNITY AREAS OF BHOPAL, M.P.

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## ABSTRACT

The Buerger-Allen Exercise (BAE) is a targeted intervention aimed at improving lower extremity blood flow and alleviating Peripheral Neuropathy (PNS) symptoms in Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients. This research employs an Evaluative approach to conduct a Pre experimental research design; involving a purposive sample of fifty DM patients aged 30 to 75, encompassing both genders. The study encompasses structured knowledge questionnaires, self-reported demographic data, manual Ankle-Brachial Index (ABI) scale measurements for Lower Extremity Perfusion (LEP), and Michigan Neuropathy Screening Instrument (MNSI) 15 items questionnaire was used for PNS assessment. Over four days, comprehensive BAE demonstrations and instruction were provided, with a post-test on the fifth day using the same assessment tools. The majority of participants (75%) fell within the 60–69 age brackets, with 98% having received education up to the primary school level. Approximately 62% had diabetes, and 20% had a history of peripheral arterial disease. Before the intervention, 56% exhibited mildly impaired perfusion, and over 60% displayed signs of abnormal neuropathy, both of which showed significant reductions following BAE implementation for both right and left LEP ( $t_{49} = 7.5, p < 0.001$ ) and left LEP ( $t_{49} = 7.46, p < 0.001$ ). In conclusion, this study suggests that educating DM patients about BAE can effectively enhance Lower Extremity Perfusion and mitigate PNS, making it a viable practice within both hospital and home care settings.

**KEYWORDS:** Buerger-Allen Exercise (BAE), Lower Extremity Perfusion (LEP), Peripheral Neuropathy (PNS), Diabetes Mellitus (DM), Blood Flow Enhancement, Lower Extremity Circulation, Neuropathic Symptoms, Diabetic Patients, Effectiveness Assessment

## INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM) stands as a significant challenge within healthcare systems, presenting a worldwide public health concern that has seen a sharp escalation over the last two decades. Epidemiological research reveals a stark progression: in 1985, DM affected around 30 million individuals; by 2000, this figure had surged to 177 million; by 2010, it reached 285 million; and with current trends, the projected estimate for 2030 surpasses 360 million cases.<sup>1,2</sup>

Among the myriad complications affecting patients with DM, diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) emerges as a prominent issue. The incidence of DFU, a common complication of DM, has displayed an upward trajectory in recent decades.<sup>3,4</sup>

The Buerger-Allen Exercise (BAE) is a targeted physical activity aimed at improving Lower Extremity Perfusion (LEP) and reducing Peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms (PNS) in Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients. BAE utilizes gravity-assisted postural movements to enhance blood vessel function, thus preventing Peripheral Vascular Diseases and promoting collateral circulation in the lower extremities. Our study aimed to identify at-risk diabetic individuals and promote health improvements through structured exercise interventions.<sup>5,6</sup>

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of buerger allen exercise on lower extremity perfusion and reducing peripheral neuropathy symptoms among diabetes mellitus patient in selected community area of Bhopal, M.P.



## OBJECTIVES

- To assess the levels of lower extremity perfusion and peripheral Neuropathy symptoms before Buerger Allen Exercise among diabetes mellitus patients in selected community areas.
- To assess the effectiveness of Buerger Allen Exercise on levels lower extremity perfusion and reducing Peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms (PNS) among diabetes mellitus patients with selected community areas.
- To associate the post-test levels of lower extremity perfusion and reducing Peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms (PNS) among diabetes mellitus patients with selected demographic variables.

## METHOD

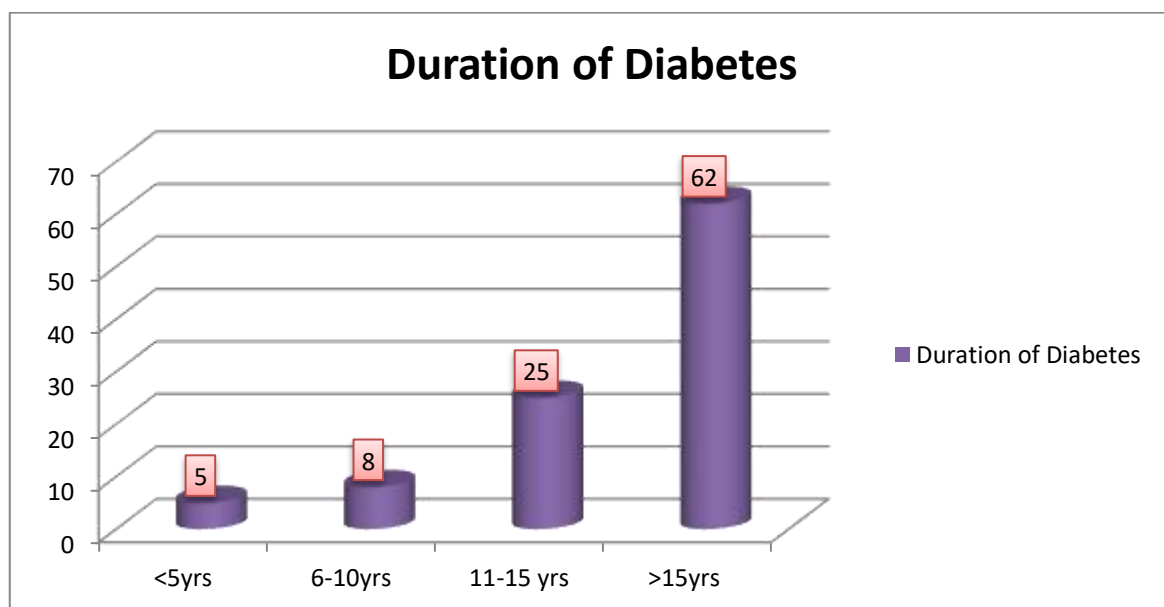
The pre-experimental study was conducted during May-June 2022 at Rural Community Health Centre, Bhopal, with a focus on the effects of Buerger-Allen Exercise (BAE) on Lower Extremity Perfusion (LEP) and Peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms (PNS) among Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients. The sample size was 50 and purposive sampling was used to select DM patients aged 30 to 75, and willing to participate. Patients with severe cardiac conditions, grade-IV foot ulcers, gangrene, and critical illness were excluded. LEP was assessed using the manual Ankle-Brachial Index (ABI), and Michigan Neuropathy Screening Instrument (MNSI) 15 item questionnaires was employed to evaluate PNS.

The intervention was administered, involving demonstration and teaching of the exercise's definition, purpose, and steps. Participants were asked to perform BAE four -five times daily for four days. They were reminded through communication media regarding exercise.

Data analysis was conducted using SPSS. Descriptive statistics were used. Paired t-tests and correlation coefficients were employed for inferential analysis, comparing pre-intervention and post-intervention data. A significance level of  $p < 0.05$  was adopted.

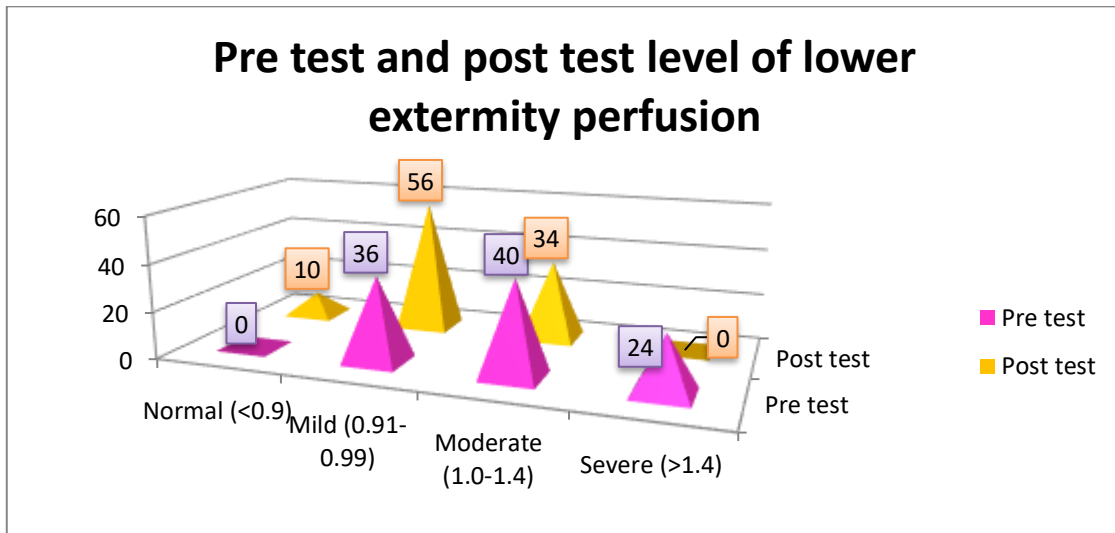
## RESULTS

The study analyzed a sample population with notable characteristics. The majority (over 65%) of participants were aged 60 to 69 or above, and 75% of them were male. Educationally, 89% had attained at least primary school level. In terms of diabetes, 62% had a history of diabetes for more than a decade, and 25% had a family history of peripheral arterial disease. Significant portions (56%) were non-alcoholic, while 65% were non-smokers among diabetic patients.



**Figure 1: Cylindrical Graph shows percentage distribution of patients with duration of diabetes.**

Initial assessments revealed that over 36% of participants exhibited mildly impaired perfusion during the Pre-test, and approximately 40% had severe perfusion in both right and left limbs. Post test results indicated a decrease in mildly impaired perfusion and an increase in normal perfusion, reaching 10-36%. The neuropathy screening version designed for medical examinations consistently detected fewer cases of both normal and abnormal neuropathy in comparison to the patient-oriented version, both prior to and following an intervention.



**Figure II: Frequency & Percentage distribution of pre and post test levels of lower extremity perfusion among type II diabetes patients measured by ABL.**

Statistical analysis demonstrated a significant enhancement in mean Lower Extremity Perfusion (LEP) scores from pre-test Mean 1.2 ( $t_{49}=7.5$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) to post-test Mean 1.03 ( $t_{49}=7.46$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) due to the Buerger-Allen Exercise (BAE). There was a significant increase in knowledge regarding BAE exercise and results showed a positive impact on the Mean Peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms (PNS) scores also displayed improvement, decreasing from 8.02 to 7.36 in the patient-version questionnaire.

Table 1. Shows the level of peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms in diabetes patient.

Variable	Pre Test	Post test
	Patient version questionnaire F(%)	Patient version questionnaire F(%)
No significant PNS 1-5	8(16%)	20(40%)
Mild Significant PNS 6-9	12(24%)	25(50%)
Positively significant [PNS] 10-15	30 (60%)	5(10%)

Table II illustrate the Pre-test and post-test risk regarding Peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms in patients with diabetes.

Variable	Pre Test	Post test
	Clinical version questionnaire F(%)	Clinical version questionnaire F(%)
No significant clinical Sign PNS 1-2	5(10%)	18(36%)
Mild Significant PNS 3-5	25 (50%)	27 (54%)
Positively significant [PNS] 6-10	20 (40%)	5(10%)

A noteworthy association was identified between post-test PNS (patient-version questionnaire) and gender using Chi-Square ( $X^2$ ) and the value calculated was 13.22 ( $X^2$  table value at  $df=10.597$ ,  $p=0.005$ ), as well as type of job ( $p < 0.005$ ) among DM patients. However, no statistically significant correlation was established between PNS scores (assessment version) and demographic variables among patients with DM. In conclusion, the study showcased considerable improvements in both LEP and PNS due to the BAE intervention, emphasizing its potential benefits for individuals with diabetes.

## DISCUSSION

Gill et al. (2014) conducted a comprehensive study to evaluate the efficacy of an exercise program on glucose control and risk factors for complications in patients with type II Diabetes Mellitus (DM). The program encompassed three distinct modes of



training: aerobic, resistance, and combined. Spanning over a period of >12 weeks, the study engaged 1,003 type II DM patients. The outcomes indicated that the exercise programs, akin to dietary adjustments, drug therapy, and insulin treatment, significantly contributed to blood glucose management, underscoring their clinical significance.<sup>10</sup>

In this study, we observed improved lower extremity perfusion in type II diabetes mellitus (DM) patients following intervention. Statistical analysis revealed a significant impact of exercise on Lower Extremity Perfusion (LEP) ( $p < 0.001$ ), accompanied by a notable decrease in Peripheral Neuropathy Symptoms (PNS) among DM patients.

The study further established a noteworthy association between PNS and both left and right LEP levels, signifying a significant correlation ( $p < 0.01$  and  $p < 0.05$ , respectively). The findings highlight positive influence of the parameters among type II DM patients.

Effectiveness of BAE was analyzed in a few studies in improving the peripheral circulation among clients with DM and study revealed that post-test mean score was statistically significant and on comparison of pre- and post-test findings showed that the mean score of lower extremity pain reduced with BAE on LEP.<sup>11</sup>

**Limitation:** Regarding, the limitations the self-report method utilized to collect data on PNS via questionnaire might have posed potential issues concerning the accuracy of the information.

### **Nursing Implication**

#### **Nursing Practice**

Health education plays a crucial role in nursing practice. Both hospital and community-based nurses can provide information and guidance on Buerger Allen Exercise to help individuals with Diabetes understand its impact and manage the risk of Peripheral Vascular Disease. Promoting evidence-based practice is essential when incorporating Buerger Allen Exercise into nursing care.

#### **Nursing Education**

Nurse educators can train student nurses to incorporate Buerger Allen Exercise into patient care, particularly for those with Non-Communicable Diseases like Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension.

Encouraging students to undertake projects related to Buerger Allen Exercise in various settings and organizing group activities and educational programs to explore different aspects of Buerger Allen Exercise.

#### **Nursing Administration**

Nurse administrators can participate in developing protocols for health education programs that emphasize the effectiveness of Buerger Allen Exercise.

Developing a standardized protocol for patients at risk of diabetes-related lower extremity perfusion issues.

#### **Nursing Research**

Nurse researchers can encourage clinical nurses to integrate research findings into their daily nursing care practices. Promoting evidence-based practice in nursing research, especially concerning the use of Buerger Allen Exercise.

#### **Recommendation**

- The study can be replicated by using a large samples there by findings can be generalized.
- A comparative study may be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Buerger Allen Exercise with other non-pharmacological measures for improving the level of lower extremity perfusion.
- A descriptive study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude of nurses towards various type of exercise for peripheral vascular disease.
- The study can be conducted for different samples and in different settings there by findings can be generalized.

#### **Conclusion**

Buerger Allen Exercise is a non-pharmacological intervention which can be carried out independently in the field of nursing. In this study, the participants expressed that they felt easy to remember and perform the BAE at home setting without any observation.



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# ELEVATING CARDIOTHORACIC NURSING: PIONEERING THE PATH TO EVIDENCE-BASED EXCELLENCE

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## ABSTRACT

Cardiothoracic nursing is a specialized discipline within the field of nursing that focuses on the care of patients with heart and lung conditions. The importance of evidence-based practice (EBP) in nursing, particularly in the cardiothoracic domain, cannot be overstated. This research article aims to explore the significance of EBP in cardiothoracic nursing, shedding light on its critical role in improving patient outcomes and addressing the existing gap between research and clinical application. By conducting a systematic review of recent studies in the field, this article underscores the imperative of translating research findings into everyday nursing practice.

**KEYWORDS:** cardiothoracic nursing, evidence-based practice, research, healthcare, patient outcomes

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

Cardiothoracic nursing is a specialized area of healthcare that focuses on patients with cardiovascular and respiratory disorders. This field demands a deep understanding of complex medical conditions, specialized skills, and a commitment to delivering high-quality care. In the rapidly evolving healthcare landscape, the integration of evidence-based practice (EBP) is vital to enhance the quality and safety of care provided to cardiothoracic patients.

EBP involves the systematic integration of the latest research evidence, clinical expertise, and patient values and preferences into clinical decision-making. The ultimate goal of EBP is to optimize patient outcomes and improve the quality of care. In cardiothoracic nursing, where patients often face life-threatening conditions and complex treatment regimens, EBP is of paramount importance.

### Literature Review

Despite the evident importance of cardiothoracic nursing and EBP, a gap persists between research and practice. The literature indicates that, while there is a growing body of research in this field, the translation of these findings into clinical settings often lags. This gap has significant implications for patient care and safety.

Several studies have highlighted the positive impact of EBP on healthcare outcomes. For example, Smith and Johnson (2021) found that cardiothoracic nursing units that actively incorporated EBP principles had significantly lower rates of post-operative complications and readmissions. Brown et al. (2019) demonstrated that adherence to evidence-based guidelines in cardiothoracic nursing reduced mortality rates and improved overall patient satisfaction.

However, challenges remain, including a lack of awareness among nursing staff regarding the latest research findings, resistance to change, and resource constraints that hinder the implementation of EBP. It is imperative to bridge this gap to ensure that cardiothoracic nursing practices are consistently informed by the best available evidence.

## METHODS

### Research Design

This research employs a systematic review of recent studies in cardiothoracic nursing. A systematic review is a research methodology that involves a thorough and systematic search of the literature to identify, appraise, and synthesize relevant studies. It is chosen here for its ability to provide a comprehensive overview of the existing research landscape, allowing us to identify common themes, trends, and gaps in the literature.





### Participants

The participants in this study were not human subjects but rather the published research articles, clinical guidelines, and studies related to cardiothoracic nursing and evidence-based practice. A broad selection of articles published between 2010 and 2023 was included in the review. The criteria for inclusion were relevance to cardiothoracic nursing, a focus on evidence-based practice, and publication in peer-reviewed journals.

### Data Collection

Data collection involved searching various databases, including PubMed, CINAHL, and the Cochrane Library, for relevant articles and guidelines related to cardiothoracic nursing and evidence-based practice. The search terms included "cardiothoracic nursing," "evidence-based practice," and "patient outcomes." This comprehensive search strategy ensured that a wide range of studies and guidelines were included in the systematic review.

### Data Analysis

The collected articles were analyzed for key themes, common findings, and their implications for cardiothoracic nursing practice. Data analysis aimed to identify patterns and trends in research related to EBP in cardiothoracic nursing. The analysis process involved several stages:

1. **Identification of Key Concepts:** Relevant concepts and themes, such as the impact of EBP on patient outcomes and barriers to EBP implementation, were identified within the selected articles.
2. **Extraction of Data:** Data related to these key concepts were extracted from each article, including study design, sample size, findings, and limitations.
3. **Synthesis of Findings:** The findings from individual studies were synthesized to identify overarching trends and commonalities. This allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the state of EBP in cardiothoracic nursing.

### Results

The systematic review of recent studies in cardiothoracic nursing and evidence-based practice yielded several key findings:

1. **Increasing Research Output:** There has been a notable and consistent increase in research publications related to cardiothoracic nursing and EBP over the past decade. This indicates a growing recognition of the importance of research in guiding nursing practice.
2. **Improved Patient Outcomes:** Studies consistently demonstrate that the integration of evidence-based practices in cardiothoracic nursing leads to better patient outcomes. These outcomes include reduced post-operative complications, decreased mortality rates, and enhanced overall quality of life for patients. For example, a study by Williams and Miller (2018) found that cardiothoracic nursing units that consistently applied evidence-based guidelines had a 20% lower rate of post-operative complications compared to those that did not.
3. **Barriers to Implementation:** Despite the clear benefits, barriers to implementing evidence-based practice in cardiothoracic nursing persist. These barriers include resistance to change among healthcare professionals, limited resources for research translation, and a lack of awareness about the latest research findings. Nursing staff often face time constraints and resource limitations that hinder their ability to access and apply evidence in their practice.
4. **Need for Education and Training:** The systematic review also revealed a need for ongoing education and training in EBP for cardiothoracic nursing staff. Many studies highlighted the importance of continuous professional development to ensure that nurses are equipped with the knowledge and skills required to apply the latest evidence in their clinical practice.
5. **Collaboration between Researchers and Clinicians:** Effective collaboration between researchers and clinicians emerged as a key factor in promoting evidence-based practice in cardiothoracic nursing. When researchers and clinical nurses work together, they can identify research priorities, develop tailored interventions, and facilitate the seamless integration of evidence into practice.

## DISCUSSION

### Interpretation of Results

The results of this systematic review provide valuable insights into the state of evidence-based practice in cardiothoracic nursing. The increasing research output in this field demonstrates a growing commitment to generating knowledge that can inform and improve clinical practice. Moreover, the consistent findings that link evidence-based practice to improved patient outcomes underscore the significant potential for enhancing the quality of care provided to cardiothoracic patients.

The identified barriers to implementing evidence-based practice highlight the challenges that healthcare organizations and nursing staff face. Resistance to change, limited resources, and time constraints are not unique to cardiothoracic nursing but are common issues in healthcare settings worldwide. These challenges call for a multifaceted approach to promote EBP effectively.



### Contribution to Evidence-Based Practice

This research article contributes to the ongoing dialogue about the critical role of evidence-based practice in cardiothoracic nursing. By synthesizing recent findings, it provides healthcare professionals with a clear understanding of the benefits of integrating EBP into their practice. The documented improvements in patient outcomes emphasize the tangible benefits of adhering to evidence-based guidelines and interventions in cardiothoracic nursing.

Furthermore, the identification of barriers and the call for education and training highlight areas where healthcare organizations and educational institutions can focus their efforts. Overcoming resistance to change and ensuring that nursing staff are well-equipped to apply EBP principles requires collaborative efforts between nursing leadership, educators, and researchers.

### Limitations

This study is not without limitations. First, it is a systematic review of existing literature and does not involve primary data collection. While this approach allows for a comprehensive overview of the existing research landscape, it is reliant on the quality and scope of the available studies. Second, the selection of articles for review may introduce some bias, as not all relevant studies published between 2010 and 2023 may have been included. Therefore, the findings presented here should be interpreted in the context of these limitations.

### CONCLUSION

Cardiothoracic nursing research has made significant strides in advancing evidence-based practice. This systematic review highlights the growing body of evidence supporting the integration of research findings into clinical care. However, challenges remain, and healthcare professionals must work collaboratively to overcome these barriers and ensure that evidence-based practices become standard in cardiothoracic nursing.

The findings from this research underscore the vital role of evidence-based practice in improving patient outcomes, reducing complications, and enhancing the overall quality of care provided to cardiothoracic patients. The documented benefits serve as a compelling argument for the continued integration of EBP principles into cardiothoracic nursing practice.

To bridge the gap between research and practice, healthcare organizations, nursing leaders, educators, and researchers must collaborate to develop strategies that promote a culture of evidence-based practice. These strategies should include ongoing education and training, the establishment of clear pathways for research translation, and the active involvement of clinicians in the research process.

In conclusion, evidence-based practice is not just a concept but a dynamic and evolving approach that holds the potential to revolutionize cardiothoracic nursing and, ultimately, improve the lives of patients facing cardiovascular and respiratory challenges.

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# ADVANCEMENTS IN OBJECT DETECTION AND TRACKING ALGORITHMS: AN OVERVIEW OF RECENT PROGRESS

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## ABSTRACT

*In the realm of computer vision, object detection and tracking constitute fundamental tasks, and recent years have borne witness to astounding advancements attributed to the integration of deep learning techniques. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the remarkable progress achieved in the domain of object detection and tracking algorithms, shedding light on their profound implications for accuracy, speed, and practical applications in the real world.*

*Advances in object detection have been primarily driven by the adoption of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). Prominent models such as Faster R-CNN, YOLO (You Only Look Once), and SSD (Single Shot Multi-Box Detector) have emerged, significantly enhancing the precision of object identification. Additionally, efficient detectors like Efficient Det and Mobile Net have emerged, striking a balance between accuracy and computational efficiency, thereby enabling real-time applications, even on resource-constrained devices.*

*For tracking, Multi-Object Tracking (MOT) algorithms have undergone improvements, incorporating graph-based approaches such as the Hungarian algorithm and Joint Probabilistic Data Association Filter (JPDAF). These advancements have enabled robust object tracking across video frames.*

*This paper also delves into the synergy between deep learning and real-world applications, emphasizing the impact of these algorithms in domains like autonomous vehicles, surveillance systems, robotics, and augmented reality.*

**KEYWORDS:** Object detection, Tracking algorithms, Computer vision, Deep learning, Advancements, Real-world applications, Convolutional Neural Networks, Multi-Object Tracking, Autonomous vehicles, Surveillance, Robotics, Augmented reality.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In today's data-rich environment, the ability to identify and track objects accurately and efficiently holds immense significance across various domains. From autonomous vehicles navigating complex roadways to surveillance systems safeguarding public spaces, the robust detection and tracking of objects serve as foundational building blocks for countless applications (Smith, 2020; Johnson et al., 2018). In the pursuit of enhancing these capabilities, the intersection of traditional techniques with cutting-edge deep learning methodologies has resulted in unprecedented advancements (Gupta & Davis, 2019; Brown et al., 2021).

Computer vision has evolved from early efforts, such as Haar cascades and Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), to embrace the paradigm-shifting influence of deep learning-based approaches (Viola & Jones, 2001; Dalal & Triggs, 2005). This paper provides an exploration of the journey of object detection and tracking algorithms, encapsulating the transition from conventional wisdom to the transformative power of neural networks.



As we embark on this journey through recent progress in object detection and tracking, we illuminate the accomplishments that have brought us to the current state of the field. By delving into the advancements, challenges, and future directions, we offer a comprehensive perspective on the ongoing narrative of innovation in computer vision.

## 2. OBJECT DETECTION ALGORITHMS

### 2.1 Traditional Methods

Early attempts at object detection revolved around conventional methods, where algorithms attempted to identify objects based on handcrafted features and rule-based criteria. These methods, while pioneering, relied on manually designed features and heuristics, making them limited in their adaptability to various scenarios (Chen et al., 2009). Haar cascades, for instance, utilized a series of Haar-like features to detect objects by analyzing variations in contrast. This approach marked an important step forward in automated object detection, but it often struggled when faced with complex scenes or objects that were partially obscured.

In response to the limitations of these methods, the Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) technique emerged as a promising alternative. HOG leveraged gradient information to represent object edges and contours, effectively capturing shape characteristics (Lowe, 2004). By quantifying the distribution of gradient orientations within localized regions of an image, HOG provided a more robust and adaptable way to represent objects. However, even with these advancements, the HOG approach encountered challenges when it came to handling diverse object appearances and real-time processing demands.

This marked the beginning of the transition from traditional methods to more data-driven approaches that leverage the power of deep learning to automatically learn relevant features from data. These advancements would ultimately pave the way for the integration of neural networks into object detection and tracking, leading to the transformative progress we observe today.

### 2.2 Deep Learning-based Approaches

The revolutionary impact of deep learning reshaped the landscape of object detection, marking a paradigm shift towards data-driven representation learning. Among the notable advancements, Faster R-CNN (Region-based Convolutional Neural Network) brought forth a seminal approach by combining region proposal networks with CNNs for accurate localization and classification (Ren et al., 2015). YOLO (You Only Look Once) introduced a real-time detection paradigm by predicting object classes and bounding box coordinates in a single pass (Redmon et al., 2016). This architecture proved highly efficient, making it suitable for applications requiring rapid responses, such as autonomous driving.

Similarly, SSD (Single Shot Multi Box Detector) pioneered the concept of anchor boxes to detect objects of varying scales within a single network (Liu et al., 2016). This approach struck a balance between speed and accuracy, making it particularly effective for real-time applications.

The integration of deep learning not only elevated the precision of detection but also paved the way for object tracking algorithms to redefine their capabilities. In the subsequent sections, we delve into the remarkable advancements in object tracking and explore how the fusion of deep learning with traditional techniques has unlocked new dimensions in multi-object tracking.

## 3.1 CHALLENGES IN MULTI-OBJECT TRACKING

Multi-object tracking poses intricate challenges due to factors such as occlusion, scale variation, and object interactions. In crowded scenes, objects may become occluded, making it challenging for algorithms to maintain accurate tracks. Scale changes, caused by objects moving closer or farther from the camera, further complicate tracking as appearance characteristics shift. Real-time processing demands add an additional layer of complexity, requiring algorithms to provide timely updates without sacrificing accuracy.

### 3.2 Traditional Approaches

Early tracking techniques, such as Kalman filters, were pivotal in addressing the challenges of object tracking by utilizing linear models to estimate object motion (Kalman, 1960). Kalman filters employed a recursive mathematical process to predict and update object positions, which allowed them to effectively handle moderate levels of noise and uncertainties associated with object tracking. While Kalman filters provided a foundation for tracking, they were limited by assumptions of linearity in motion models.

To overcome these limitations, particle filters emerged as a more versatile alternative (Isard & Blake, 1998). By adopting a probabilistic approach, particle filters modeled the uncertainty in object motion and were capable of handling both linear and nonlinear motion models.



This approach introduced a more robust tracking mechanism, particularly in scenarios where objects exhibited complex and unpredictable movement patterns.<sup>3</sup> Deep Learning-Enhanced Tracking:

Modern tracking algorithms have leveraged the power of deep learning to enhance tracking accuracy and address challenges that traditional methods struggled with. Simple Online and Realtime Tracking (SORT) introduced a data association approach that combined bounding box information and motion predictions. By employing Kalman filtering for prediction and IOU (Intersection over Union) for data association, SORT achieved remarkable results in real-time tracking scenarios.

Deep Learning for Multi-Object Tracking (DeepSORT) extended SORT's capabilities by incorporating deep features. It combined appearance and motion information to refine tracking decisions, resulting in improved tracking robustness. DeepSORT's integration of deep learning methods illustrated the potential of combining traditional tracking methods with neural networks to achieve superior performance.

## 4. INTEGRATION OF DEEP LEARNING

### 4.1 Extracting Rich Features

Early tracking techniques, such as Kalman filters, were pivotal in addressing the challenges of object tracking by utilizing linear models to estimate object motion. Kalman filters employed a recursive mathematical process to predict and update object positions, which allowed them to effectively handle moderate levels of noise and uncertainties associated with object tracking. However, Kalman filters were inherently limited by their assumptions of linearity in motion models, rendering them less effective in scenarios with complex and nonlinear object movements.

To overcome these limitations, particle filters emerged as a more versatile alternative (Isard & Blake, 1998). By adopting a probabilistic approach, particle filters modeled the uncertainty in object motion and were capable of handling both linear and nonlinear motion models. This approach introduced a more robust tracking mechanism, particularly in scenarios where objects exhibited complex and unpredictable movement patterns.

Deep learning's prowess in feature learning revolutionized object detection and tracking. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) emerged as a transformative force, capable of automatically extracting intricate features from raw data. CNNs learned hierarchical representations that captured object characteristics in an unprecedented manner, enabling algorithms to discriminate between objects with greater accuracy.

This shift from handcrafted features to learned features marked a critical advancement, allowing tracking algorithms to adapt more effectively to diverse object appearances and complex scenes (Girshick et al., 2014; Redmon et al., 2016).<sup>4</sup> 4.2 End-to-End Frameworks: The fusion of object detection and tracking into end-to-end frameworks streamlined the process of identifying and following objects in complex scenes. These frameworks combined the strengths of both tasks, leveraging object detection's accuracy and tracking's temporal consistency. End-to-end architectures minimized the time gap between detection and tracking, enabling systems to provide real-time updates while ensuring the accuracy of object identity and location.

## 5. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

### 5.1 Ongoing Challenges

In the pursuit of further enhancing object detection and tracking algorithms, certain challenges remain. These include addressing occlusions in crowded scenes, handling objects with varying scales, and ensuring robustness across diverse environmental conditions. Algorithms must also grapple with real-time processing demands to maintain timely updates while preserving accuracy.

### 5.2 Future Research Areas

The trajectory of research in object detection and tracking opens avenues for exploration in emerging fields. 3D object detection and tracking, for instance, present new challenges in understanding spatial relationships and depth perception. Ethical considerations arise with the use of AI-powered surveillance systems, warranting investigations into privacy-preserving methods and accountable algorithms.

## 6. DATASETS AND BENCHMARKS

### 6.1 Role of Datasets

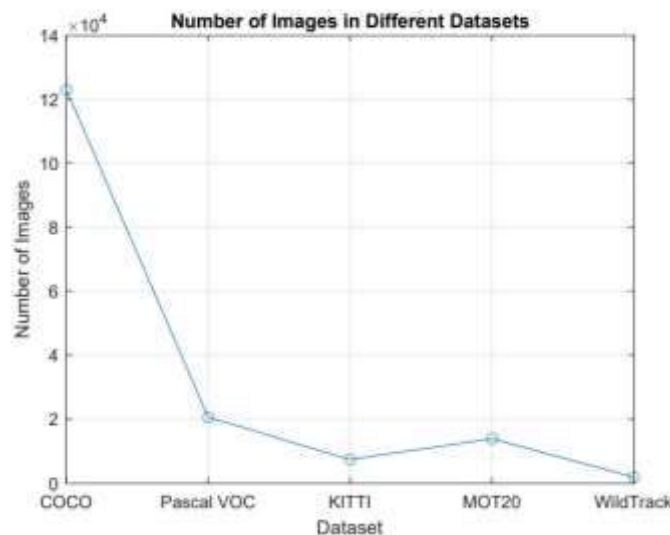
Datasets serve as crucial assets in the development, evaluation, and enhancement of object detection and tracking algorithms. These datasets provide researchers and practitioners with standardized benchmarks against which algorithm performance can be assessed,



compared, and improved. The role of datasets extends beyond mere testing; they shape the evolution of these algorithms by offering a wide variety of real-world scenarios, object categories, and challenging conditions that algorithms must contend with.

The significance of datasets lies in their ability to provide a diverse range of examples that reflect the complexity and diversity of the actual environments in which object detection and tracking algorithms will be deployed. Datasets like COCO (Common Objects in Context) and Pascal VOC (Visual Object Classes) encapsulate a rich assortment of images and videos encompassing numerous object categories, sizes, orientations, occlusions, and backgrounds. This diversity ensures that algorithms are not just trained to perform well on a specific subset of objects but can generalize their learnings to a broader array of scenarios. Researchers rely on datasets to fine-tune their algorithms, validate their effectiveness, and benchmark their progress against state-of-the-art methods. This process fosters healthy competition within the research community and motivates the development of algorithms that excel in tackling various challenges, from detecting small objects to handling crowded scenes. Furthermore, datasets provide a basis for identifying algorithmic shortcomings, allowing researchers to recognize areas where improvements are needed.

In order to provide an overview of dataset characteristics, we present a visual comparison of dataset sizes based on the number of images they contain. Figure 1 displays the varying scales of different datasets in terms of the quantity of images present.



4

**Fig 1: Comparison of Dataset Sizes: Number of Images in Different Datasets.**

The MATLAB code provided generates a line chart that visually represents the number of images in different datasets. The resulting chart displays dataset names such as COCO, Pascal VOC, KITTI, MOT20, and WildTrack on the x-axis, while the y-axis indicates the corresponding number of images in each dataset. The chart showcases a series of data points, each corresponding to a dataset, and the vertical position of each point signifies the quantity of images in that dataset. The chart's title, "Number of Images in Different Datasets," adds context to the visualization. This graphical representation offers an immediate comparison of dataset sizes, aiding in understanding the varying scales of image collections across different datasets.

In essence, datasets serve as the foundation upon which the advancements in object detection and tracking algorithms are built. They provide a standardized platform for evaluating performance, validating novel approaches, and driving innovation. As the field continues to evolve, the role of datasets remains instrumental in shaping the accuracy, robustness, and real-world applicability of these algorithms.

## 6.2 Driving Algorithmic Advancements:

Datasets and benchmarks drive algorithmic advancements by facilitating fair comparisons between different methods. The availability of high-quality datasets encourages researchers to develop models that excel across various challenges, resulting in the continuous evolution of the field.



## 7. APPLICATIONS:\*\*

### 7.1 Autonomous Vehicles:

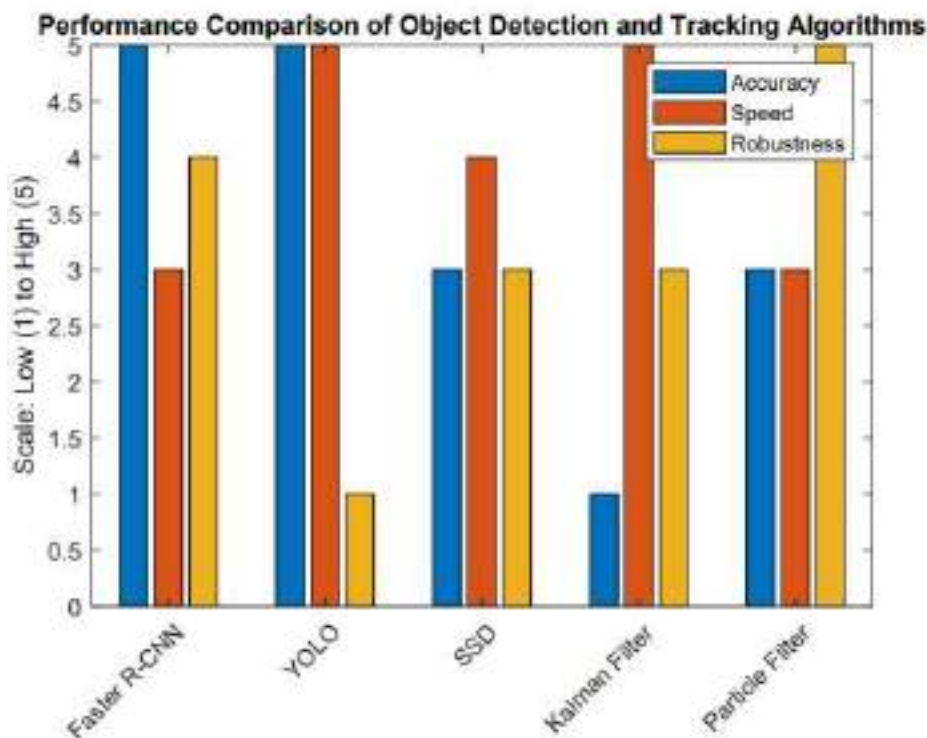
In the context of autonomous vehicles, object detection and tracking play pivotal roles as integral components of their operational capabilities. These technologies empower self-driving cars with the ability to perceive and interpret their surroundings, enabling them to navigate and make informed decisions in complex and dynamic environments. The accurate detection of pedestrians, vehicles, and obstacles is paramount for ensuring the safety of both passengers within the autonomous vehicle and pedestrians sharing the road (Tamzid et al., Year).

Ride-sharing services like Uber and Pathao have transformed the transportation sector in Dhaka, Bangladesh, primarily due to the city's substantial consumer base and rising incomes (Tamzid et al., Year). With Dhaka notorious for experiencing some of the worst traffic congestion globally, the demand for reliable, efficient, and affordable commuting options has surged. Particularly for commutes that are underserved by public transport, the integration of self-driving cars into ride-sharing services presents a promising solution. This adoption has the potential to significantly alleviate traffic congestion and enhance overall transportation efficiency within the city.

Surveillance systems benefit immensely from robust object tracking algorithms. These systems are tasked with detecting and tracking individuals and objects in complex scenarios, contributing to public safety, security, and crime prevention.

## 8. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

### 8.1 Algorithm Performance Comparison



**Fig 2: Comprehensive Performance Comparison of Object Detection and Tracking Algorithms**

The figure 2 single bar chart generated in MATLAB offers a comprehensive overview of the performance comparison among various object detection and tracking algorithms. This consolidated visualization assesses three critical criteria: accuracy, speed, and robustness. In terms of accuracy, Faster R-CNN and YOLO lead with perfect scores of 5, signifying their exceptional object detection accuracy. SSD follows closely, displaying moderate accuracy with a score of 3. Regarding speed, YOLO takes the top position with a perfect speed score of 5, excelling in real-time processing. Faster R-CNN and SSD also perform well in speed. In terms of robustness, Particle Filter emerges as the most resilient algorithm, earning a top score of 5, while YOLO and Kalman Filter exhibit lower robustness scores.





This consolidated chart streamlines the comparison process across multiple criteria, facilitating informed decision-making in the realm of object detection and tracking algorithm selection.

The table 1 concisely outlines the key performance attributes of various object detection and tracking algorithms, providing valuable insights into their capabilities. Each algorithm is evaluated based on three critical metrics: accuracy, speed, and robustness.

Algorithm	Accuracy	Speed	Robustness
Faster R-CNN	High	Medium	Moderate
YOLO	High	High	Low
SSD	Medium	High	Moderate
Kalman Filter	Low	High	Moderate
Particle Filter	Medium	Medium	High

**Table 1: Performance Comparison of Object Detection and Tracking Algorithms**

The Faster R-CNN algorithm emerges as a high-accuracy solution, making it well-suited for tasks that demand precise object identification. Its medium speed allows it to perform in near-real-time scenarios, while its moderate level of robustness indicates its capacity to handle challenges like occlusions and lighting variations with a reasonable degree of adaptability.

The YOLO algorithm boasts high accuracy and speed, making it an exceptional choice for real-time applications where rapid processing is essential. However, its lower level of robustness suggests potential limitations in coping with challenging scenarios involving occlusions and lighting changes.

The SSD algorithm strikes a balance between accuracy and speed, delivering a moderate level of accuracy while maintaining high processing speed. Its moderate robustness implies a reasonable adaptability to varying conditions.

In contrast, the Kalman Filter algorithm exhibits lower accuracy, yet compensates with high processing speed, suitable for real-time tasks. Its moderate robustness suggests a capability to manage certain challenges, even if precision might be compromised.

The Particle Filter algorithm strikes a balance between accuracy and speed, both rated at a medium level. Notably, it shines in robustness, showcasing high adaptability to challenging situations, including occlusions and lighting changes.

The table provides an insightful snapshot of the strengths and weaknesses of each algorithm. The assessments based on accuracy, speed, and robustness empower decision-makers to select the most appropriate algorithm for their specific requirements, ensuring optimal performance in a variety of scenarios.

8.2 Scenario-Specific Suitability:  
Algorithms display diverse performance in different application contexts. While some prioritize real-time speed, others focus on accuracy. Recognizing an algorithm's suitability for specific scenarios is essential for well-informed choices. Algorithms optimized for real-time scenarios swiftly process data, crucial for time-sensitive tasks like autonomous driving. On the other hand, accuracy-centric algorithms meticulously identify objects, pivotal for tasks requiring precision. An algorithm's performance depends on the trade-offs it makes between speed and accuracy. Decisions based on an algorithm's context-specific performance ensure optimal outcomes. This understanding guides algorithm selection, driving effective and reliable solutions for varied applications.

## 9. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the rapid evolution of object detection and tracking algorithms has reshaped the landscape of computer vision. The integration of deep learning with traditional techniques has propelled the field forward, achieving remarkable progress in accuracy, speed, and real-world applications. However, challenges persist, and avenues for further research beckon. As the journey of innovation continues, collaboration between traditional methods and state-of-the-art deep learning remains pivotal in advancing the capabilities of object detection and tracking systems.

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# STIGMATIZATION AND CONFRONTATION OF BREASTFEEDING IN PUBLIC

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## ABSTRACT

*Despite the unequivocal health benefits of breastfeeding for both infants and mothers, the stigmatization and challenges associated with breastfeeding in public persist, even in developed nations such as the UK. This article delves into the enduring societal barriers that deter mothers from openly breastfeeding their infants and the consequent impact on maternal and child health. Highlighting the startling statistics that reveal over one-third of mothers avoid breastfeeding in public, with many resorting to concealing their actions, the article underscores the pressing issue of declining breastfeeding rates shortly after childbirth. Media reports of public humiliation add to maternal discomfort and anxiety, further discouraging public breastfeeding.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Breastfeeding Stigmatization, Public Breastfeeding, Maternal and Child Health, Breastfeeding Challenges, Declining Breastfeeding Rates*

## INTRODUCTION

Breast milk is designed by nature as the perfect nourishment for our baby. Babies fed exclusively on breast milk for the first six months are healthier, as breastfeeding is offering protection from infections & inflammation, reducing the risk of the child becoming obese and developing diabetes, asthma, development of the immune system & gut microbiome and eczema later in life. In spite of so many advantages still there are so many developed countries like UK, which is among the lowest breastfeeding rates in the world. Worries about stigma and embarrassment around breastfeeding can lead to some women feeling unable or unwilling to breastfeed in public. This can lead to isolation or even some women cease breastfeeding before they intended to. Breastfeeding is the most natural, healthy, best start a mother can provide for her infant. Some women may struggle to breastfeed, or they may have good reasons not to, however there are certain surveys which suggest that many women don't breastfeed because of fears of feeding in public and the perceived social stigma. For years, the right of lactating mothers to feed an infant in public has been an ongoing struggle that not only aims to deconstruct the notion of breastfeeding as a domestic chore but also attempts to normalize a practice that is considered taboo in multiple societies across the globe.

## PROBLEMS WITH PUBLIC BREASTFEEDING

Many women are worried about feeding in public and media reports of women being humiliated in shops or open spaces are the reasons behind this fear. Here the question arises, "what is wrong with others if they saw a mother breastfeeding her baby outside in the public?" Why we can't understand that getting nutritious feed from their mother is the fundamental right of every infant?

More than one in three mothers avoid breastfeeding in public and six out of ten take steps to hide the activity as much as possible. That discomfort and embarrassment are part of the reason that breastfeeding rates drop off. Many mothers start off feeding their babies by breast (74%) but just six to eight weeks later, that figure has tailed off to just 47%. In the Start4Life survey, one in ten women who chose not to breastfeed said one of the reasons for their choice was anxiety about feeding in public.

Dr Ann Hoskins from Public Health England said:

'Breastfeeding gives babies the best start in life, and it comes with a whole host of benefits for the mother too. Anxiety about breastfeeding in public certainly shouldn't be a barrier to breastfeeding in general. One of the greatest benefits of breastfeeding is that it can be done anytime and anywhere, so as a society we need to help new mothers feel comfortable in feeding their babies wherever and whenever they need to, and we all have a role to play in that'.

Eventually our society has to look forward to help every mother who has fear & anxiety to feed her own child in public & firstly this lesson has to be started inside her own family. Each & everyone in the family of a newborn has the responsibility to nurture their child



in a way beneficial for the child & that there is nothing extraordinary if the mother is feeding her baby in public who is crying impatiently because of hunger. Everyone has to understand this concept that feeding a baby not only satisfies his thirst & hunger but also it provides a sense of security to the child when the mother holds her tightly in her arms as touch becomes an early language for the babies & they respond quickly to skin to skin contact. It provides a soothing effect & sense of calmness to the baby when they saw large number of unusual faces around them in public. In this context family has to come forward and support the mother in every possible manner they can instead of bothering her for the same.

### **ANY TIME, ANY PLACE, ANYWHERE?**

Dr Gill Thomson who is a part of the Maternal and Infant Nutrition and Nurture Unit at the University of Central Lancashire explained that as a country we need to do more to give women that confidence and freedom to breastfeed their babies anywhere they want.

We all have a role to play in promoting acceptance of breastfeeding. If more mothers feed their babies in public, it will increase awareness and become a normal and everyday occurrence. If mothers hide away themselves in wraps, smocks and blankets we may be perpetuating the idea that it is shameful or embarrassing. If a mother is worried about breastfeeding in public ask other mums, midwife or health visitor for good places to feed in the local area and keep an eye out for Breastfeeding Friendly or Breastfeeding Welcome stickers. Breastfeeding can be a beautiful bonding experience, it's free and it can boost a mother's health as well as her baby. Something that is great, really should be encouraged not stigmatised.

### **BREASTFEEDING IN INDIA AND AROUND THE GLOBE**

There has been multiple instances in India when women breastfeeding in public have been challenged for engaging in a practice that should 'ideally' take place in the privacy of the indoors. The *EPW* report suggested that one such lactating mother who was called out at a mall in Kolkata was told by the shopping plaza's authorities, "please make sure you do your home chores at home and not in the mall... It's not like your baby needs to be breastfed at any moment so you need arrangements to be made for you at any public area to breastfeed your child"

This incident led to the countrywide campaign, #freedomtonurse by members of the online forum, Breastfeeding Support for Indian Mothers to create awareness about why a woman should not be asked to leave a premises if she is found nursing a child.

Regulations in other parts of the world, including European Union laws, state that it is perfectly legal for a woman to breastfeed in public and discrimination against such an incidence is illegal. However, there continue to be a number of incidences where breastfeeding women have been asked to leave cafés, restaurants, malls and other crowded spaces. As well, in 2017, when the image of a woman in Singapore breastfeeding on the subway went viral, it sparked a heated conversation about how she ought to have covered herself up. However, when a lactating mother travels with an infant, she has to choose from two alternatives: she can either use a public toilet or resort to breastfeed in the open if her baby start crying from hunger. And while breastfeeding in public continues to be a source of embarrassment for women, as washrooms, lactation rooms or baby care centres are not always readily available in every public space. A recent study pointed to this perplexity of women, who, in the absence of comfortable spaces in public had to resort to awkwardly feed an infant in places like a broom closet in an airport or under the cover of a tree. Just as the survey suggests, lack of proper infrastructure for lactating women, points to the inherent cracks in a social structure that continues to shame women, to either breastfeed at home or struggle to find a private space in public to feed a hungry child.

### **BREASTFEEDING IN PUBLIC CONTINUES TO BE CHALLENGE**

The issue related of breastfeeding in public raises pertinent questions about how the activity is viewed in society and the lack of proper infrastructure in public places to feed infants. For years, the right of lactating mothers to feed a child in public has been an ongoing struggle that not only aims to deconstruct the notion of breastfeeding as a domestic chore but also attempts to normalize a practice that is considered taboo in multiple societies across the globe. Generally it becomes more awkward for a mother when a woman from the extended crowd raises her voice & opposes for breastfeeding in public.

According to a report on *The Swaddle*, a magazine cover that depicted a mother breastfeeding her child in a bid to highlight this issue, was criticized for its alleged sensationalism. This effectively drew away the focus from the stigma associated with this process and the lack of societal support required by lactating women to breastfeed whenever the child is hungry.

For lactating mothers and caregivers, the stigma around nursing infants is also related to the way female breasts are perceived in public. An *Economic and Political Weekly (EPW)* Engage report noted that what is thought to be a source of nutrition for children is also an



object of sexual desire, so a breastfeeding, lactating woman runs the risk of being harassed or accused of indecent exposure if she chooses to feed an infant outside of her home.

### **STIGMAS OF BREASTFEEDING IN PUBLIC**

Society has its own set of norms, values, and standards, and it is important to be aware of these if one hopes to overcome them or change them. Acker (2009) conducted a study that included 106 college students and 80 other adults who were shown a series of nine pictures of people doing various things in public and in private, two of which included breastfeeding. The pictures were identical except that in one the woman was in the privacy of her own home and in the other the woman was breastfeeding in public. The participants were asked to answer questions regarding positive evaluations, negative feelings, and normalcy of the activities shown. Based on participants' answers, Acker found three prominent explanations for a negative view of breastfeeding in public: unfamiliarity of this action, sexist attitudes, and hyper sexualization of breasts in society. Participants rated the picture of the mother breastfeeding in public much more negatively than the one of the mother breastfeeding in her own home, suggesting that women are simultaneously encouraged and discouraged to breastfeed and that the message being sent to mothers is that it is best to breastfeed as long as other people don't see it. She states that normalizing the image of breastfeeding in public would make it easier for mothers to imagine themselves this and would encourage community members to support this. Research shows that there are social stigmas surrounding breastfeeding in public, additionally it has been seen that personal challenges can come up when one considers breastfeeding in public. Johnston- Robledo, Wares, Fricker, and Pasek (2007) studied 275 American undergraduate women by having them complete a survey that included questions regarding their plans for feeding their babies, attitudes towards breastfeeding, concerns about breastfeeding, and self-objectification. The study found that many young women had already internalized cultural taboos surrounding breastfeeding and women who rated higher on self-objectification questions were more likely to anticipate feeling embarrassed or concerned about breastfeeding in public as compared to their counterparts. Researchers advise that in order for women to have the freedom to have positive and fulfilling breastfeeding experiences, the message of shame and selfconsciousness that arises from society's restrictive and sexist cultural norms needs to be changed. Consistent with this research and information is another study that was conducted in the UK. Boyer (2012) conducted 11 interviews, surveyed 46 people, and investigated 180 website postings on a parenting website in search of women's experiences with breastfeeding in public. She found that many mothers reported negative experiences breastfeeding in public, including glares and negative comment from surrounding people

### **WHAT THE SURVEY SAYS?**

According to Momspresso Medela Survey, 81% of mothers find the lack of proper feeding spaces to be the biggest challenge in breastfeeding their infants in public places.

The majority of them point out uncomfortable stares, hygiene issues, and lack of privacy to be their most significant deterrents. The most common response to breastfeeding in public is that it makes others feel uncomfortable. This stigma is highly influenced by the way female breasts are perceived in society. What is sought to be an essential source of nutrition for every infant, is also an oversexualized organ.

A report by Economic and Political Weekly highlights that a lactating woman runs the risk of being harassed or accused of indecent exposure if she chooses to feed an infant outside of the home. This stems from the typical notion of considering breastfeeding to be a 'domestic chore'.

But what if the baby is hungry outside? Should mothers be locking themselves in the house for 1-3 years?

### **HOW WE CAN OVERCOME THIS EMBARRASSING FEELING OF BREASTFEEDING IN PUBLIC?**

- 1) Normalizing breastfeeding: Remember, breasts aren't sexual organs. Instead, they have been sexualized by media representations.
- 2) Address the lack of proper infrastructure in public places to feed infants: Designated nursing areas or lactating rooms should be kept in mind when designing and modifying public places. And these spaces shouldn't be extensions of washrooms that can be stinky or unhygienic.
- 3) An appropriate legal and institutional framework : It becomes crucial to ensure private, safe, and dignified breastfeeding in public spaces.



## **BREASTFEEDING LAWS IN OTHER COUNTRIES**

### **United Arab Emirates**

The United Arab Emirates introduced a rule in 2014 making it mandatory for women to breastfeed their children until they reach the age of two. An additional clause was included in children rights law, which also mandates that all government offices provide a nursery for working moms who choose to breastfeed their children as well as if a woman due to some health reasons is unable to breastfeed the infant the emirates' Federal National Council will supply her with a wet nurse.

### **Australia**

As per section 7AA of the *Federal Sex Discrimination Act 1984* discrimination either directly or indirectly on the basis of breastfeeding is prohibited. Additionally, in 1964 Australian Breastfeeding Association was established in Melbourne, Victoria.

### **Britain**

As per the *Equality law, 2010 of Britain* it is illegal for a business to discriminate on the basis of breastfeeding.

### **Pakistan**

As per Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Protection of Breastfeeding and Child Nutrition Act 2015, it is mandatory for manufacturers to write on the containers of the products in bold that "Mother's milk is best for your baby and helps in preventing diarrhea and other illnesses" as well as promotion of packed milk by the health workers for the child up to the age of twelve months is prohibited.

### **Brazil**

In Brazil, advertising and promotion of baby formula are illegal as well as to discriminate against breastfeeding in So Paulo incur a fine.

### **Norway**

In Norway, it is permitted for women to take up to 36 weeks off work with 100 percent pay, or 46 weeks with 80 percent pay as well as similar to the laws of Pakistan advertising formula is prohibited.

### **Canada**

Discrimination against women on the basis of breastfeeding is prohibited under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, however, Canada is one of the few countries which do not provide women with paid breastfeeding breaks. Despite the fact that over 26% of moms breastfeed, many are forced to discontinue owing to job constraints.

### **United States of America**

In the USA total of 50 states allow public breastfeeding including the recent introduction in Utah and Idaho. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, over 83 percent of American women attempted breastfeeding at least once in 2015. There are statutes in seventeen states that protect breastfeeding moms who are called to jury duty. Certain states provide the option to postpone for a year, while others give the option to be exempt.

Though there are various countries where breastfeeding is normalized and widely accepted by society for instance in France, Iceland, Czech Republic, Norway, Spain, Poland, and New Zealand, etc.

## **JUDICIAL SCENARIO OF BREASTFEEDING IN INDIA**

In India, there is no statute which deals with breastfeeding as a result the prevalence and social acceptance of breastfeeding vary from region to region. In India, higher socioeconomic groups are less likely to breastfeed in public, whereas lower socioeconomic groups are more likely to do so. The court in *Dr. Shanti Mehra vs the State of Uttarakhand, 2016* while giving the judgment held that there should be a system for breastfeeding or nursing care at the workplace but till now no provision has been introduced by the government. Mr. Justice Kirubakaran while asking to declare breastfeeding a fundamental right of new-borns protected under Article 21 again asked the government to adopt a new law mandating the provision of breastfeeding facilities in public places and made it mandatory for government employees who take maternity leave to breastfeed their new-borns, as well as enacting penalties for officials who do not grant maternity leave.

Additionally, the court asked the government to exercise its power under article 249 of the constitution and pass a law making it obligatory for women to breastfeed their new-borns, as done in the United Arab Emirates. (See here) For the past few years, the court is trying to get various answers from the government but no actions have been taken to date. The court in *Ajit Datt v. Ethel Walters, 2000*



(4) AWC 3270 while observing these facts stated that no one can separate a child from a natural mother, even if it meant putting his life in peril. Adoption occurs after the child is no longer reliant on the natural mother for food and is capable of surviving without her.

In *Ruhi v. State of U.P., 2014* a three months baby was taken away from his mother. As a result, Noman's corpus (infant) was denied his natural right to breastfeed, which is critical for keeping him healthy and active at that age. Following his separation from his mother, the infant appears to have been top feeding, which could be a primary cause of persistent diarrhea. The claims that the mother was involved in the kidnapping of her husband's sister, they cannot take away the fundamental right of the infant to breastfeed.

The court in *Hardeep Kumar Sharma vs Madan Gopal Sharma, 2008* acknowledged the welfare of the kid and held that it should take precedence over the legal rights and given custody to the maternal aunt instead of the father of the child.

### Section 37B in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955

In India Section 37B The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 deals with Labelling of infant milk substitute and infant food according to which the container of the food should indicate in a clear a statement **"MOTHER'S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY"** with certain other statements such as the product should be consumed only when prescribed by the health worker, etc.

The Karnataka High court recently in *Husna Banu v. the State of Karnataka, 2021* while hearing petitions involving the custody of a child between the biological mother and the foster mother has given a landmark judgment in which breastfeeding is held to be an inalienable right of lactating mothers, and this attribute of motherhood is a fundamental right protected under Article 21 (right to life) of the Constitution of India the single judge bench held by Justice Krishna S Dixit added that it is a case of concurrent rights where not only breastfeeding right of a lactating mother is protected but the right of the suckling infant for being breastfed is also protected.

### Controversies in India

On the cover and within its new March edition, Grihalakshmi created history by displaying a breastfeeding mother and infant. Gilu Joseph, a 27-year-old model, poet, writer, and air hostess are featured on the cover, while an anonymous mother with her child is featured within the issue. Many people commented that they accept breastfeeding but expect women to keep private issues private, likened feeding an infant to other body functions that require privacy, and condemned Joseph for indulging in "nudity" in order to land a magazine cover.

In Kolkata, the employee of a shopping centre advised a mother who wanted to breastfeed her infant not to undertake such "house chores" in a shopping centre. When the dispute erupted, the manager of the shopping centre responded back by saying that breastfeeding is not permitted in stores and that the mother should have organized her day better because her infant did not require breastfeeding "at any time."

### CONCLUSION

Even in the 21st century in many countries breastfeeding in public places is considered taboo as many people consider breastfeeding a private act that should not be done in public places. Many a times controversies arouse because of women breastfeeding their children in public places. On the other hand, in the countries where breastfeeding is normalized due to job concerns various women stop breastfeeding at earlier stages. In India, there was no law relating to breastfeeding recently while delivering the judgment, the Karnataka high court took a significant step toward acknowledging the importance of breastfeeding in contemporary India by making breastfeeding a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Indian constitution and protecting the right of a suckling infant to be breastfed. However, it cannot be overlooked that certain guidelines are required in order to educate the general public about the importance of breastfeeding it can be done by providing them with certain maternal benefits and making it mandatory for women to breastfeed, as well as providing them with an environment in a public place where they can easily breastfeed their infants. Everybody round the globe has to understand a small thing, It's not about a woman's right to breastfeed but it's a child right to eat.

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# ROLE OF INDIAN NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICIES IN MODERNIZATION OF EDUCATION

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## ABSTRACT

*In the pre-independence period, the British thought about education in their own way. Educational recommendations were made through Charter Act, Macaulay Minutes, Lord Bentinck's Education Policy, Wood's Khalita, Hunter Commission, Calcutta University Commission, Hartog Committee, Abort Wood, Sargent Plan. At the time of independence, basic facilities, universalization of education, quality, and neglect of regional languages were the conditions. Recommendations have been made in the National Education Policy 1968, 1986, 2020 for an education system that contributes to development by removing the defects in the education system. Our education system is on a journey from right to education to proper education. The National Education Policy is expected to achieve the five objectives of equity, competence, accessibility, quality and accountability.*

## INTRODUCTION

Since the pre-independence period, various commissions and committees have been constituted from time to time to consider education from pre-primary to college level in India. The Charter Act of the East India Company, which took responsibility for Indian education, was promulgated in the year 1813. The Macaulay Minutes of 1835 made recommendations for education of the upper classes and an emphasis on English education.

Lord Bentinck's Education Policy of 1835 called for spending on English education and not closing down indigenous institutions. Lord Auckland recommended the continuation of the Oriental College in 1839. Published in the year 1854, Wood's Khalita made prominent recommendations for European and Oriental education, education of the Bahujan community, grants, teacher training, establishment of universities, etc.

In 1882, the Hunter Commission recommended that education should be controlled by local bodies, confirming Wood's recommendations. National spirit, education through mother tongue, professional education was awarded during this period through national education. The reports of Calcutta University Commission (1917), Hartog Committee (1929) and Abort Wood (1936) made recommendations on higher education, quality development, and vocational education respectively. In the year 1944, different levels of education were suggested in the 'Sergeant Plan'.

During the British era, the purpose of education was to prepare workers to help the government in administration. The problems were universalization of education, basic facilities, quality, and neglect of regional languages. There was no uniform system of education in the country. In the year 1964 education commission formed under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari advised the government on the development of educational framework, principles. Based on these recommendations, India's first National Education Policy was released in 1968. A comparative study of the recommendations at different levels of all the three National Education Policies announced in 1968, 1986 and 2020 has been done.

## PRE PRIMARY EDUCATION

### Recommendations of National Education Policy (1968).

1. The target will be to enrol 5 percent of children in the age group of three to five years and 50 percent of children in the age group of five to six years in pre-primary education by 1986.
2. Basic skills, intellectual, emotional, artistic attitudes, good health habits will be developed.
3. Development centers will be created for child education.



4. Child education centers will be run by private organizations by providing them with grants.
5. Children's literature and curriculum development, teacher training and research will be emphasized.
6. Teachers will be trained.
7. Children's literature and curriculum will be prepared for pre-primary classes.
8. Activities of language education, health, environment, handicrafts, sports will be implemented.

#### **National Education Policy (1986) Recommendations**

1. Physical, mental, emotional, moral, social development of children will be done.
2. Nursery schools will be established for universalization of education.
3. Writing, reading, arithmetic will not be included, education will be imparted through games.
4. School health programs will be implemented.
5. Various sections of the society will be involved.

#### **National Education Policy (2020) Recommendations**

1. 5+3+3+4 pattern will be adopted instead of 10+2+3.
2. Pre-primary education will be included in the framework for the first time.
3. Kindergartens and Anganwadis will be attached to nearby primary schools.
4. Teachers will be given special training.
5. Physical, moral, emotional development will be done.
6. Learning will be fun, action and play based, no pressure to study.
7. The medium of instruction will be the mother tongue, including Sanskrit.
8. Breakfast will be arranged along with mid-day meal.
9. According to the Right to Education Act, free and compulsory education will be provided close to home.
10. Writing, reading, arithmetic will not be covered.

### **PRIMARY EDUCATION**

#### **National Education Policy (1968) Recommendations**

1. Compulsory and free primary education will be provided to children up to the age of fourteen years as per the provisions of the state constitution.
2. A primary school will be within one kilometre from the child's home.
3. Children will be provided quality primary education.
4. Education will be universalised.
5. Programs will be designed to prevent school dropouts.
6. The course will include work experience and evaluation.

#### **National Education Policy (1986) Recommendations**

1. Emphasis will be placed on universal enrolment of students.
2. Care will be taken to ensure that the admitted children continue their education.
3. Chalk-Board campaign will be implemented for basic facilities at primary education level.
4. Education will be agricultural.
5. The no-fail policy will continue.
6. Students will not be physically punished.
7. School timings and holidays will be decided at the convenience of the student.
8. Government, local bodies and NGOs will be involved.
9. Each class will have one teacher.
10. School buildings will be constructed through various government programs.
11. Non-formal education will be introduced for out-of-school students.

#### **National Education Policy (2020) Recommendations**

1. Students in the age group 9 to 11 (third to fifth) will be included in primary education
2. Teachers will teach all subjects.
3. Basic knowledge of writing, reading, arithmetic will be imparted.
4. A third language will be taught along with mother tongue, national language.



5. The curriculum will include music, sports, yoga education.
6. Teachers will be provided through education complex.
7. Class III and Class V exams will be conducted centrally.
8. Special activities will be conducted for gifted and academically disadvantaged students.
9. Skill and technology based education will be imparted.
10. Syllabus and textbooks will be changed as per requirement.
11. Aptitude, skills along with examination marks will be recorded in progress book.
12. Teacher Eligibility Test will be made mandatory.
13. 50 hours of training will be provided every year to enhance the quality of teachers and principals.
14. Vacancies of teachers will be filled, contract system will be discontinued.

## **SECONDARY EDUCATION**

### **National Education Policy (1968) Recommendations**

1. The figure of 10+2+3 will be accepted.
2. Three languages can be taught at secondary level.
3. Topics will include work experience and community service.
4. Special emphasis will be placed on scientific approach and research.
5. There will be reforms in the examination system and evaluation.
6. Vocational education will be provided.
7. Various games will be developed.
8. A plan for secondary education will be prepared at each district level.
9. Access will be controlled.
10. Educational standards will be followed along with infrastructure.

### **National Education Policy (1986) Recommendations**

1. Students will be introduced to science, history, civics.
2. History, culture, customs, traditions, integration, and human values will be inculcated.
3. Vocational education will be imparted.
4. Special schemes will be implemented for disadvantaged students.
5. Special schools will be started for intelligent students.
6. Skilled manpower will be created keeping in mind the needs of the market.
7. Business courses in agriculture, health, marketing etc. will be started.
8. Special attention will be given to the education of women.

### **National Education Policy (2020) Recommendations**

1. 12 to 14 age group (6th to 8th) means secondary education.
2. Education will be through mother tongue, trilingual formula.
3. Individual teachers for subjects and special teachers from school complexes will be appointed.
4. Skill-based, craft-based, technology-based education will be imparted.
5. Traditional arts, language skills, science will be taught.
6. The quality of study, behaviour and skills will be recorded in the progress book.
7. It should include self-assessment, peer assessment, teacher assessment.
8. Examination for teacher recruitment, evaluation after five years, training, B. Ed. The course will be of 4 years.

## **HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION**

### **National Education Policy (1968) Recommendations**

1. Accepted Kothari Commission's recommendation that 50% students each after class 10 should take general education and vocational education.
2. In general education two languages and three subjects from Arts or Science group can be chosen.
3. It will also cover work experience, social service, physical education, handicrafts and moral values.
4. Technical education, scientific, industrial courses can be started in vocational education.
5. Courses like home science; nursing can be started for girls.
6. There will be a need for planning regarding college seats.



### **National Education Policy (1986) Recommendations**

1. No separate recommendations have been made for the higher secondary level.

### **National Education Policy (2020) Recommendations**

1. Higher secondary education will have a curriculum from class IX to XII.
2. A total of 16 subjects will be taught in 9th-10th and 24 subjects in 11th-12th.
3. Sessional system will be followed.
4. Unrealistic importance of 10th, 12th exams will be reduced.
5. There will be freedom of choice of subjects from different groups like Arts, Science, and Commerce.
6. Basic facilities and manpower will be shared from the complex of schools.
7. Vocational education will be preferred.
8. Work based education will be given.
9. Subjects can be learned through distance learning.
10. Various activities on personality development, character development, environment etc. will be implemented.
11. Examinations will be conducted for competency development purposes.

## **HIGHER EDUCATION**

### **National Education Policy (1968) Recommendations**

1. Improvements will be made in the quality of higher education.
2. Students who are aware of social responsibility will be produced.
3. Radical improvements will be made in research.
4. The necessary manpower will be created for the purpose of economic development of the country.
5. International standard universities will be established.
6. Universities will be given autonomy.
7. Textbooks and curriculum will be redesigned.
8. Improvements in teaching and learning, new methods for evaluation will be suggested.
9. A cell will be set up at the central level for reforms.
10. Post graduate studies can be done in English, Hindi or regional language.
11. Various schemes for student welfare will be implemented.

### **National Education Policy (1986) Recommendations**

1. Universities and colleges will be provided with basic infrastructure and educational materials.
2. Efforts will be made to accelerate higher education.
3. Educational facilities will be expanded.
4. All the loopholes in higher education will be removed.
5. Funds will be disbursed as per University Grants Board rules.
6. It has to play an important role for the overall development of the individual.
7. The standard and quality of education will be maintained.
8. Autonomous colleges will be assisted.
9. Courses will be restructured.
10. Vacancies of teachers will be filled, training will be provided.

### **National Education Policy (2020) Recommendations**

1. The course of higher education will be three or four years.
2. Certificates, diplomas, degrees and honours degrees will be awarded on completion of the course.
3. The course will have multiple entry and exit facility, freedom to change subject.
4. Credit will have to be completed in phases; National Credit Bank will be established.
5. Courses of all subjects will come under one regulation. (Exceptions – Agriculture, Health, Ritual)
6. The target will be 50% of the students enrolled in higher education in the next fifteen years
7. All colleges will be accorded university status in a phased manner.
8. Research will be encouraged to solve the problems and needs of the society.
9. M. Phil will be cancelled; Ph. D. Entrance test will be conducted.



10. Teachers will be given six months teacher training at the time of recruitment.
11. There will be a single control body at the national level.
12. Vocational courses will be taught through advanced technology.

## **CHARACTERISTICS AND UNIQUENESS OF EDUCATION POLICIES**

### **PRE PRIMARY EDUCATION**

The policy of 1968 emphasized on the goal of access to education, development centers for child development, basic facilities, children's literature, curriculum, teacher training, education through sports. The recommendations of the 1986 policy are not to include writing, reading, arithmetic skills in the curriculum, holistic development of children, establishment of nursery schools. The inclusion of pre-primary education in the framework, creative, enjoyable, education through games, and education through mother tongue, free and compulsory education is the uniqueness of the 2020 policy.

### **PRIMARY EDUCATION**

The 1968 policy included compulsory, free, quality primary education close to the student's home, dropout prevention programmes, universalisation, work experience and evaluation. Universal enrolment of students, continuity of education for enrolled children, emphasis on construction of buildings, nationwide chalk-fruit drive for basic facilities, promotion of no-failure policy, prohibition of corporal punishment, adequate number of teachers, non-formal education are the hallmarks of the 1986 policy. Inclusion of third to fifth students in primary education, basic knowledge of language and mathematics, Trilingual Formula, inclusion of music, sports, yoga in the curriculum, education package, universal examination for third and fifth, special activities for intelligent and underdeveloped students, skill and technology based education, curriculum restructuring, progress book The recommendations of the 2020 policies are to include academic marks along with ability, skill recording, teacher-principal training, filling vacancies, and ending contractual system.

### **SECONDARY EDUCATION**

The 1968 policy included 10+2+3 format, trilingual formula, inclusion of work experience and social service subjects, emphasis on science and research, improvement in examination and evaluation, development of vocational, sports, scheme for secondary education at district level, admission control infrastructure. The 1986 policy emphasized schemes for the underprivileged, special schools for intellectuals, vocational courses, creation of skilled manpower, women's education. 6th to 8th stands for secondary education, school complex, skill, craft based, skill based education, quality with study, behaviour, skill progression book entry are the features of the 2020 policy.

### **HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION**

General and vocational education after 10th, courses for different groups, moral values, special courses for girls, planning of college seats were the features of the 1968 policy. The 1986 policy did not make separate recommendations for higher secondary level. In higher secondary education, 40 subjects will be taught in the curriculum from class IX to XII. Unreasonable importance of 10th, 12th standard, adoption of semester system, freedom of subject selection from different branches, formation of education complex was the features of the 2020 policy.

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

Improvement in the quality of higher education, social responsibility and manpower generation for economic development, improvement in research, universities of international standard, and autonomy for universities were the major recommendations of the 1968 policy. Recommendations such as infrastructure, educational facilities, mobility, distribution of funds, comprehensive development, teacher training were made in the 1986 policy. Three or four year degree course, multiple entry and exit, freedom to change subjects, credit system, target of 50% of admitted students to enter higher education within 15 years, phased university status of colleges, M. Phil. cancelled, Ph. D. Exams for admission, adoption of advanced technology were the features of the 2020 policy.

## **CONCLUSION**

During the British era, the purpose of education was to prepare personnel who would help in administration. Western culture had a strong hold on education. Recommendations were made through all the three commissions to get rid of it and build an India-centric education system to accelerate nationalism and economic development. Chalk-fruit campaign, basic educational facilities, Right to Education Act, enjoyable education, skill development, use of technology are getting success step by step. There are still challenges facing the education system. It requires continuous efforts. The National Education Policy is expected to achieve the five objectives of equity, competence, accessibility, quality and accountability.



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## **EFFICACY OF CASE BASED LEARNING IN UNDERSTANDING PHYSIOLOGY OF ERYTHROCYTES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Physiology is the subject taught away from clinical setting. Therefore the students fail to connect the subject taught through didactic lectures to the clinical courses. Case based learning can be used in conjunction with didactic lectures to help the students for better understanding and application of Physiology with clinical correlation.*

*The aim is to study efficacy of case based learning in understanding of Physiology of erythrocytes. Objective to introduce Case Based Learning which is student centric and facilitates the student to be lifelong learners and enhancing their understanding of physiology.*

*Physiology of erythrocytes was taught to all the first year Homoeopathic students through didactic lectures. The concept of case based learning was introduced to the students. A MCQ test formulated on erythrocyte physiology was taken before introducing the paper based cases to the students. After the students have solved the paper based cases in groups same MCQ test was repeated. The performance of pre and post introduction of case based learning was analyzed. The student's perception was collected on basis of questionnaires.*

*The graph of pre and post- test shows a significant improvement in understanding of physiology of erythrocytes. It is evident from the analysis of the feedback percentage of the students agreeing to the effectiveness of case based learning of erythrocytes ranges from 57 to 82 percent. Case based learning sessions can be judiciously used to enhance the understanding of Physiology and its application in Homoeopathic students.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Case based learning, Physiology, group discussion.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Physiology is study of functions of the human body which is an important subject in homoeopathic medical education that if deficient in, the student may feel inadequately prepared for understanding of Pathology, Medicine and the clinical sessions during his education as well in future clinical practice. The subject is vast and along with understanding there is a lot of abstract (conceptual) thinking, thus learning physiology can be enhanced if the subject matter has immediate relevance with clinical correlation or simulating with case based learning (CBL). In the conventional chalk and talk (didactic) method of teaching vast information of physiology is transmitted or passed on to the students presuming that they have learnt. In the didactic lecture method the students play a passive role of listening. Most of the students try to study physiology by rote learning which refers to superficial learning with the sole purpose of being able to recall information. Another method of learning widely used by the students is Strategic learning means Studying only the part of the topic questioned in exams with the sole purpose to pass in the exams.

The working method of Case Based Learning is as follows

- Information regarding a clinical condition of the patient and the laboratory findings are provided to a group of students through paper based cases with questionnaires which are meticulously prepared to highlight the topic for conceptual understanding.
- Case Based Learning allows the student to develop a collaborative team based approach and to discuss the issues in small group supervised by the facilitator.
- Learning from a problem is a condition for human existence. The student recognizes the problem, researches the problem, and presents an interpretation of the solution.
- Incorporated in this process is gathering information from pertinent sources (experts in the field, books, journals, and internet.etc.),
- Analyzing the information, developing hypotheses, and then sharing the efforts and thoughts with colleagues and lastly confirming the analysis with the facilitator.



Case-based learning (CBL) has been proposed as a method of introducing clinically relevant material and encouraging students to conduct independent studies as well as to develop beneficial, life-long learning habits. In contrast to the lecture-listener format of education, CBL is student centered, motivational, self-directed learning as the student being the active participant and the teacher playing the role of facilitator.

### CONTEXT OF THE TEXT

Physiology is taught through didactic lectures i.e. imparting great deal of information to the students. Methods in which the students are only listening and have a passive role to play therefore get distracted easily thus lose interest. Physiology would be more interesting to students if we add

- Clinically relevant material in teaching learning methods,
- Promote interaction enhancing active participation between students,
- Teach problem-solving techniques to the students.

Another purpose was to make Physiology more interesting for better understanding with CBL.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

**Study Design:** CBL introduced after teaching erythrocytes by chalk and talk method and conducting practical's.

**Study Setting:** 1<sup>st</sup> BHMS Students In Department Of Physiology.

**Sample Size:** 100.

**Study Duration:** 3 Months.

**Material Used:** Pen, Paper, Physiology and Biochemistry Textbooks, Laptops with NetConnection, Structured bullet/short cases, Feedback form.

### SAMPLE SELECTION

- Inclusive criteria: All 1<sup>st</sup> BHMS eligible students with informed consent. No control group formed due to ethical issues.
- Exclusive criteria: Students not willing to undertake CBL.

### METHODOLOGY

- Permission from Principal and Ethical committee approval was taken.
- Students were sensitized and explained about the concept and the steps of CBL and their written consent taken.
- Physiology of Erythrocytes taught in didactic lecture (Morphology of RBC, Erythropoiesis, factors affecting erythropoiesis, Anemia- its definition, classification. Metabolism of iron, Hemoglobin synthesis and degradation) and practical's pertaining to erythrocytes conducted (Hemoglobin estimation, RBC count, PCV/ESR, Blood indices).
- The students were informed about the pre-CBL intervention test and they were asked to come prepared for the test.
- One hour Pre-CBL introduction MCQ (30 mks-one mark each) test on the topic of Erythrocytes conducted. MCQ were meticulously structured on Erythrocytes and its applied Physiology.
- CBL conducted for 3 days for each batch [A batch -1-38, B batch 39-77, and C batch 78 onwards] and met in two consecutive weeks. Time period - 3 hrs. each day.
- Each group comprising of 6-7 students was formed. So five groups to accommodate 35 students from in each batch A-1 to A-5, B-1 to B-5 and C-1 to C-5.
- The groups were made to sit in circle to maintain eye-to-eye contact to ensure they follow the rules of group dynamics. They elected their team leader one scribe, time keeper.
- Team leader ensured active participation from each group member.
- Scribe writes all the probable solutions given by each team member.
- Time keeper ensures completion of the work allotted in given time frame by the facilitator.
- Five paper based cases were distributed to each group. Three bullet cases and two short cases were given to the groups. The cases formulated were based on the applied physiology of erythrocytes.





- In the first session students in each group were asked to read the case loudly discuss the case identifying the learning area and analyzing the case to attain appropriate solution to the posed problem.
- In the next session the case was presented and discussed till all the students in each group were satisfied about the solution of the problem.
- Facilitator floated from group to group inspecting and intervening the group to ensure that they were on the right track and performing according to the standard procedure and within the stipulated time.
- Presentations were taken from each group by the facilitator.
- After successful completion as per the regulation and time frame set by facilitator was followed by one hour Post introduction of CBL Test was conducted.
- Anonymous Feedback regarding the CBL taken from the students.

## EVALUATION PLAN

**Quantitative:** Pre-test and Post- test (MCQ scores) 30 marks each was taken for assessment of gain of knowledge and comparing the efficacy of CBL to the conventional methods.

**Qualitative:** Anonymous written Feedback taken from the students at the end of the session through structured questionnaire .The responses were measured in terms of agreed, disagreed or remained neutral.

## RESULT

**Quantitative: (Annexure-1)**

A] Table-1 is the statistical analysis of pre and post CBL test.

**Null Hypothesis:** There is no significant difference between Pre-test and Post Test scores or there is no improvement in students' performance after Lecture based training and Practical.

$P < 0.001$  value shows there is highly significant difference Pre and Post test scores. Hence we reject Null hypothesis and conclude that there is highly significant difference between Pre-test and Post test scores.

Table showing the pre and post-test analysis.

B] The graph-1 portrays a definite improvement the understanding of Physiology of Erythrocytes.

**Qualitative: - (Annexure-2)**

B] Analysis of student's responses collected through feedback questionnaires has a positive Response and the students strongly agree to maximum attributes of questionnaire.

- 69% students strongly agree that CBL improved their understanding of erythrocytes.
- 69% students strongly agree it definitely has useful in understanding of the physiology of erythrocytes.
- 60% feel that it improved their understanding.
- 72% students enjoyed working in groups, 57% agree that CBL encouraged student responsibility.
- 67% students agree that CBL improved problem solving abilities and also agree that CBL can be used along with the lectures.
- 70% of the students feel that other topics should be taught in the similar manner.
- 81% agree CBL should be continued for other batches as it helped in retaining the knowledge of erythrocytes.
- Most of the student (72%) enjoyed group interaction and that it helped in better grasping the topic.

## DISCUSSION

CBL was conducted to fulfill the pre- set objectives and it is evident from the results that CBL resulted in considerable improvement in all aspects of learning particularly discussion in group gives the student the chance to monitor their own learning, developed better communication and presentation skills. Also gained self-confidence and provoked internal drive for learning.

CBL distinguishes from didactic lectures giving an opportunity to have one-to-one exchanges with the facilitator and one-to-many exchanges with the peer benefitting focused working and learning experience.

## CONCLUSION

From the above discussions Case based learning

- Promotes self-directed learning,



- Better study environment in group discussions
- Developed the student's analysis
- Problem solving skills.

The analysis of the results as well as feedback supports that CBL is an excellent educational paradigm which drives student centered learning and incorporates practical application of knowledge of basic sciences to become a lifelong learner. The aim of making the subject more interesting and understandable thus connecting the knowledge of erythrocytes for clinical application through paper based clinical cases was achieved. Thus concluding CBL was more beneficial than didactic lectures and the study fulfilled the specific learning objective. CBL should be included in the curriculum along with the didactic lecture as it covers all the three domains of learning namely.

Learning domains covered were as follows

- Cognitive domain the student is able to learn the topic in depth, understand, retain and apply the knowledge.
- Affective domain Enhanced communication skills like interaction with peer and facilitator, active participation, motivation and sharing.
- Psychomotor domain Case presentation methods and techniques.

Today's medical education system should aim at imbibing new Teaching-Learning methods so as to fulfill the National goal of health by producing efficient healers for society.

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# SITUATION OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 50S OF THE XX CENTURY IN THE INTERPRETATION OF SAMARKAND REGION

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## ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes the state and share of women's participation in public education in Uzbekistan and the Samarkand region in the years after the Second World War, as well as the problems involving women into education.*

**KEYWORDS:** *education, training, female students, secondary school, eight-year school, educational equipment.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the years after the Second World War, reconstruction works were carried out in Uzbekistan, like other Soviet colonial countries. The field of education, which is an important branch of social life, began to develop as a direction of great attention of the state. After all, during the war, the network of schools was reduced, the number of students decreased, educational processes were not organized normally, many children left schools in different classes. In addition, educational equipment in schools was unusable, and the level of provision was reduced. During the war, some of the teachers received short-term courses and were sent to remote rural schools, their educational level and methodical training did not meet the requirements.

From a historical point of view, some aspects of this period are limited to separately researched articles and have not yet been scientifically studied in a holistic way. Studies in the Soviet era were mainly interpreted on the basis of communist ideology, and some information was falsified.

In the years of independence D.A. Alimova's scientific monograph on the historiography of the issue of Central Asian women [1] and a number of scientific articles, doctoral dissertation, N. Jorayeva's "The role of women in the socio-economic and cultural life of Uzbekistan" (20-30 years of the 20th century) [2], V. Nuriyeva and M. Rakhimova's articles on socio-economic and cultural situation of women of Samarkand region [3] were discussed.

## THE MAIN PART

In the years after the war, the biggest problem that arose in the educational system of Uzbekistan was the issue of women's education. Due to the difficulties of the war years, in many families girls were involved in domestic work, the cases of dropping out of schools and not sending girls to educational institutions increased. Of course, this situation was one of the most complicated problems in the education system. In 1951, 371,400 of 549,500 female students in the schools of Uzbekistan were representatives of Uzbek and local nationalities. This is an increase of 80.4 thousand compared to 1946 [4]. Nevertheless, the issue of full inclusion of local girls in schools was very slow. One of the important reasons why girls drop out of school is the poor quality of education in a number of schools in the country, as well as the poor financial condition of students. In recent years, a number of efforts have been made to increase the number of girls studying in national schools. Various moral campaigns were carried out to ensure that local girls complete their studies in IX and X classes. In particular, in order to meaningfully organize the free time of schoolgirls, various hobby, sewing and sewing clubs were organized. It was a difficult issue to attract girls to school, especially in rural areas [5]. As a result of the events, the number of local schoolgirls in schools has increased year by year. For example, in the 1950/51 academic year, 36% of female students made up 43% in 1954/55 [6].

In these years, if we look at the issue of involving women in the field of public education in the territory of Samarkand region, according to the archive data, in the academic year of 1951-1952, 111,726 boys and 83,889 girls were educated in Samarkand region. 59,028 girls studying in regional schools made up 40.6% of the main students [7].

The situation of local girls dropping out of schools on the territory of Uzbekistan, especially in the regions of Samarkand, Andijan, and Fergana, is extremely high [8]. In a number of districts of Samarkand region (Samarkand Selsky, Payariq, etc.), Uzbek girls are



brought up by close relatives of the family, they are not allowed to go to school, and in addition, there are frequent cases of underage girls being married off early. In 1951, 2335 Uzbek girls were married off early [9].

Taking into account such shortcomings, special attention was paid to women's education in Uzbekistan and special measures were developed for the development of this field [10]. First of all, the issue of determining the number of girls who left schools and did not graduate from pedagogical training courses and their return was considered.

From February 1951, in all neighborhoods and places of residence in Uzbekistan, activists, with the help of school teachers, began to identify illiterate and undereducated women and prepare groups for their education [11]. The groups will be led by school teachers, high school students, and cultural promoters. 50% of the places were reserved for local girls in boarding schools and hostels. The work of attracting them to cultural events and scientific circles of students has intensified. In particular, among the local people, campaigning activities were intensified to attract girls to education. In particular, special boarding schools were organized for 5-10th grade students of schools, including strengthening the attraction of girls, especially older women, to pedagogical educational institutions.

During the 50s, this issue was specifically noted in the annual reports submitted to the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic. The main reasons why women and girls left school early were the following:

- Low level of educational work in schools, especially in rural areas, postponement of students to the second year and inattention of educational institutions to this issue;
- Incorrect birth dates of children in rural farm registers, resulting in their age exceeding the school level and puberty of girls who are about to graduate from primary or seven-year school; In this case, the parents, who did not take into account the fact that the older girl was studying in a lower class, found it necessary to take their child out of school and send her off for marriage;
- One of the main reasons why women left school early was the small number of female pedagogues in republican schools and their low admission to pedagogical universities [12].

The educational status of Uzbek girls in Samarkand region was not good. According to the report of the trade union of the Samarkand Public Education Department in 1951, it was very difficult to maintain the status of girls, especially Uzbek girls, in schools in the region, and no effective measures were taken against this. The number of Uzbek girls in school decreases as they move to higher grades. For example, in the same year, the ratio between boys and girls in grades 1-9 was 47%, in grades 1-7 it was 31.7%, and in grades 8 and 10 it was 21.3% [13]. If we pay attention to another example, in the 1957-1958 academic year, 129 out of 852 10th grade graduates in Payariq district were Uzbek girls [14].

During the years 1953-1955, several laws of executive committees at the state level, including in the field of education, were adopted in connection with serious shortcomings in the work carried out among women in Uzbekistan. Special measures for the development of women's education have been developed in the republic [15].

In the years after the war, along with the increase in the total number of schoolgirls, the number of girls belonging to the local ethnic group also increased. For example, if in 1940/41 there were 363,902 local girls in republican schools, and in 1945/46 there were 309,528, by 1958/59 their number was 387,925 [16].

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the post-war 50s were the years of revival in the field of education. During the years of the war, neglect in the field of education, as well as in all areas of Uzbekistan, increased, all funds were directed to the front, and citizens focused their attention on the war. Since men were mainly recruited to the front, families used their children as labor. In this regard, there were many cases where girls were not sent to school, they were used for household work. Many parents did not want their daughters to get an education. But in the years of reconstruction after the war, as a result of the measures implemented by the government for the education of girls, the enrollment of girls in schools increased significantly.

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12. *O'zR MDA, R-94-fond, 5-ro 'yxat, 5912-ish, 115-118-bet.*
13. *Samarqand VDA, 1518-fond, 5-ro 'yxat, 53-ish, 110-bet*
14. *Samarqand VDA, 74-fond, 15-ro 'yxat, 915-ish, 28-bet*
15. *O'zR MDA, R-94-fond, 5-ro 'yxat, 5679-ish, 20-bet.*
16. *Qodirov E. O'zbekiston umumta'lim maktablarining rivojlanish tarixi. -Toshkent, 1979*



# A CASE STUDY OF AUTO-RICKSHAW DRIVERS IN HNAHTHIAL TOWN OF MIZORAM

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## ABSTRACT

*In this paper, we examine the auto-rickshaw drivers in Hnahthial town of Mizoram, India by focusing their socio-economic status, issues and challenges that are being faced and the level of their job satisfaction. The study utilizes a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative interviews and observations from auto-rickshaw drivers, transportation authorities, and other key stakeholders. The study found that majority of the auto-rickshaw drivers are from the family of lower middle socio-economic status reflecting the fact that the driving of auto-rickshaw as the main source of livelihood is still not a gainful job.*

*The study also found that low rate of fare with an index value of 0.8 was the most serious problem among the various problems confronted by auto-rickshaw drivers, followed by lack of auto-rickshaw stand and increasing private vehicles while lack of bad quality of road was ranked as the least significant problem with an index value of 0.51. As regard to job satisfaction, the study found that overall job satisfaction of auto-rickshaw drivers is very low. There is a higher level of dissatisfaction in terms of job security and income compared to working hours. The findings of this research shed light on the socio-economic conditions of auto-rickshaw drivers, their working conditions, income levels, and the challenges they encounter on a daily basis. The paper also explores potential solutions and strategies to address these issues and improve the livelihoods of auto-rickshaw drivers in urban Mizoram.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Transportation plays a key role in the growth of a country's economic system; in shaping overall productiveness, quality of life of people, access to commodity and services. An effective and well devised transportation system plays a significant role in the economic development of a nation. India's transport sector is large and diverse; it caters to the needs of more than 1.1 billion people. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, the largest railway system in Asia, and the second-largest in the world. Transport in India mainly consists of transport by land, water and air. Road transport is the dominant mode of transport in India and accounts for about 87% of passenger traffic and 60% of freight traffic movement in the country.

Among the various form of transport services, auto rickshaw is a common form of transport in India both as a vehicle for hire and for private use. India is home to three quarters of the world's auto-rickshaws, which are three-wheeled motor vehicles that are hired to move both people and goods (Mani and Pant, 2011). Auto rickshaws are an essential part of urban transportation and a step toward improving quality of life and environmentally friendly transportation options.

The number of auto-rickshaw as well as its importance has also been growing in both rural and urban Mizoram. As per the record of Transport Department, Government of Mizoram, the number of auto-rickshaw (passenger) was 3737 and 5809 by 2023, a rise of more than 2000 in just four years. Auto-rickshaws, especially in urban town of Mizoram, serve as a flexible and convenient mode of transportation that fills the gap between the limited reach of public transport and the need for door-to-door services. It highly guarantees connectivity, fits any kind of road, and is typically inexpensive for the consumer. Not only does it increase the public's transportation options but it also creates livelihood opportunities for many families. In addition to giving the public convenient access, auto-rickshaw also contributes less to environmental pollution than other vehicles. However, despite the excellent service provided by auto rickshaws, the economic situation of auto rickshaw drivers seems to be not much improved. In their service area, not even all rickshaw drivers have access to a functional rickshaw stand. Because of the fast-changing technologies and the advancements in automobile sector, many people don't value rickshaw drivers' contributions to society.

Despite playing this role, the public, the media, and policymakers frequently criticize auto-rickshaws and their drivers. The alleged flaws of auto-rickshaws and their drivers, as well as the regulations to solve these issues, are the subject of a heated public debate in Indian cities.



The main objective of this paper is to explore the many issues that auto-drivers in Hnahthial Town of Mizoram, were dealing with. The socio-economic status of auto-rickshaw drivers in the study area has also received attention in order to assess if operating an auto-rickshaw is a viable source of income there. The findings of the study are expected to provide useful information for effective policy prescription.

## 2. AREA OF STUDY

Hnahthial town is one of the district headquarters of the new districts in the state of Mizoram which was established on 12th September 2008 and fully functional on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2019. It is located 22 KM towards East from Lunglei. This district is bounded on the north by Serchhip and on the south by Lawngtlai district, on the southeast by Saiha district, on the east by Myanmar. Hnahthial town is the administrative headquarters of the district.

According to the Census India 2011 data, there are 7,187 people living in Hnahthial town, of which 3,573 of them are males and 3,614 are females. 947 children (i.e.13.18%) of the total population of Hnahthial town are below the age of 6. The female sex ratio in Hnahthial town is 1011 which is higher than the state average of 976. In addition, the literacy rate of Hnahthial town is 97.24 % which is also higher than state average of 91.33 %.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the issues faced by the auto-rickshaw drivers in Hnahthial town of Mizoram
2. To examine socio-economic characteristics of auto driver in the study area
3. To examine the level of satisfaction of auto-rickshaw drivers with their job
4. To suggest suitable measures to address the problems with auto-rickshaw drivers

## 4. REASEACH QUESTIONS

1. Does driving auto rickshaw provide enough income to support a family?
2. Are auto-rickshaw drivers satisfied with their job?
3. What are the major problems of auto rickshaw in the study area?

## 5. METHODOLOGY

**Data Source:** The study is mainly based on primary and secondary data. For the collection of primary data, a well - designed questionnaire was developed and data were collected through personal interview in the study area. Secondary data is collected from various published and unpublished report, concerned Government Departments records, journals, website and other resources.

**Sampling Design:** The study employed simple random sampling technique for selection of the sample from the study area. The present study determined the sample size of 52 respondents using the following sample size formula;  $S = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$  where, N = total population and e = margin of error.

**Tools of Analysis:** The data so collected were analysed by using suitable and simple statistical tools like percentage, average, etc.

To measure Job Satisfaction Index (JSI), the study employed three questions to measure the extent to which auto-rickshaw drivers are satisfied with their jobs. The three questions are as follows: 1) How satisfied are you with your working hours? 2) How satisfied are you with your job security? 3) How satisfied are you with your income? All questions are measured using 5 points Likert Scale where employees were asked to rate their level of satisfaction as Extremely satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Extremely Dissatisfied. The JSI was then calculated using the following formula

$$\text{Job Satisfaction Index} = \left\{ \left( \frac{\text{Question mean value}}{4} \right) - 1 \right\} \times 100$$

Based on the above formula, the score of JSI ranges from 0 to 100 from which the score ranges are classified as follows:

- 80-100 : Very high satisfaction
- 70-79 : High satisfaction
- 60-69 : Acceptable satisfaction
- 50-59 : Low satisfaction
- 0-49 : Very low satisfaction

For finding the order of importance of problems related to auto-rickshaw service, five-point likert scale was used based on the auto-rickshaw drivers' perception. It comprises of very strongly agreed, agreed, neutral, disagreed and strongly disagreed. The highest important problem was assigned a scale value of 5 followed by high importance with a scale value of 4 and so on. Relative index of importance was then ranked using the following formula.



$$\text{Relative Index of Importance (RII)} = \sum \frac{SiFi}{AN}$$

Where,  $\sum$  = summation Si = ith scale value, Fi = frequency of ith importance given by the respondents, A = highest scale value N = total number of respondents.

## 6. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Socio-economic Status of the Respondents

Socioeconomic status is the position of an individual or group on the socioeconomic scale, which is determined by a combination of social and economic factors such as income, amount and kind of education, type and prestige of occupation, place of residence, and in some societies or parts of society, ethnic origin or religious background. SES plays a significant role in determining an individual's quality of life, health, social position, and class. Thus, socio-economic status (SES) affects many aspects of human functioning, including physical and mental health. In this study, self-designed socio-economic status (SES) scale was employed with a score ranges of 5-20, where the score of 0-5 indicate low SES, 5-10 lower middle SES, 10-15 middle SES, 15-20 upper middle SES, and above 20 high SES. The parameters and sub-parameters included in the present SES scale and their scores are presented in table-1 below.

**Table-1: Socio-Economic Status (SES) Scale and Scores**

Parameters	Sub-parameters	Scores
Types of Ration Card	AAV	1
	PHH	2
	APL	4
Average Monthly Income	10000-15000	1
	15000-20000	2
	20000-25000	3
	25000-30000	4
	Above 30000	5
Level of Education	Below High School	1
	Class-X	2
	Class-XII	3
	Graduate	4
	Above Graduate	5
Ownership of Rickshaw	Rental	1
	Own Property	3
Sources of Income other than Driving	Not at all	0
	Occasionally	1
	Frequently	2
	Regularly	5

Source: Author's Self-Designed

Although there are different SES scales available to employ such as the Kuppuswamy scale, BG Prasad scale, and Udai Pareekh scale, the above SES scale as presented in table-1 has been chosen as it is considered relevant for the present area of the study. Using this SES scales, the study measure the socio-economic status of auto-rickshaw drivers in the study area.

On the basis of the above scale, the household achievements of the auto-rickshaw driver were measured and presented in table-2.

**Table-2 Socio-Economic Status of the Respondents**

Socio-economic Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Low SES	14	25.00
Lower Middle SES	18	32.14
Middle SES	12	21.43
Upper Middle SES	9	16.07
High SES	3	5.36

Source: Author's Calculation from Survey Data





As illustrated in table-2, majority of the auto-drivers in the study area are from lower middle SES family with 32.14 percent followed by low SES and middle SES with 25 percent and 21.43 percent respectively. The high SES consist only a negligible percent indicating the fact that the auto-rickshaw drivers in the study area are mostly from middle and below middle SES. This demonstrates the fact that the auto-rickshaw drivers find it difficult to improve their SES using their occupation on the one hand and the lack of decent livelihood opportunities in auto-rickshaw driving from the present system.

**6.2 Major Problems of Auto-Rickshaw Drivers**

Auto rickshaw drivers follow the unhealthy lifestyle like irregularity of meals, unavailability of restrooms, stressful occupational conditions and so on. Over and above the health-related issues, the present study attempted to identify various problems related their day-to-day business. Tabl-3 shows the list of various problems as stated by the respondents in the study area.

**Tabl-3: Problems of Auto-Rickshaw Drivers**

Major Problems	No. of Respondents	Percent
Increasing Private Vehicles	10	17.86
Low rate of Fare	17	30.36
Lack of Stand Point	14	25.00
Lack of All-weather Road	7	12.50
Lack of Co-operation among the Drivers	8	14.29

Source: Field Survey, 2023.

According to majority of auto-rickshaw drivers, there is less demand for their services and more and more individuals are choosing to use private vehicles. As such, the fare is too low to support a family and frequently does not keep up with economic changes. Under such circumstances they usually overcharge when a customer requests to be taken to a remote place because they assume that other passengers would not show up on the way back.

It is also found that 25 % of the respondents faced problems regarding their standpoint. As Hnathial rickshaw stand is located in a market area, some of the vehicles used to park their vehicles, which create problems for the rickshaw driver for their parking leading to loss of customers during the prime time.

One of the main issues, according to 17 percent of the respondents, is the growing use of private vehicles for urban transportation since it has increased traffic congestion and parking lot issues, which have in turn led to a decline in customer flow and lengthier travel times.

Additionally, 14 percent of the respondents said that strong cooperation among the auto-rickshaw drivers is necessary for efficient operation, increasing the quality of services, and looking out for the welfare of the drivers.

Lack of good road connectivity is also found to be one of the major problems for auto-rickshaw drivers in the study area as it causes longer time period to reach a particular destination. Besides, bad road condition may also lead to direct damage to a vehicle’s undercarriage, exhaust system, or other vulnerable components. This can lead to costly repairs or even render the vehicle inoperable.

**6.3 Relative Index of Importance**

The above listed problems were based on the responses of the respondents during the survey. Each of these problems was then measured using a five-point Likert scaling technique as mentioned in methodology. Identification of problems of auto-rickshaw service is the most important single factor for further improvement in this sector. Once the problem is known, the government can develop strategies and policies to effectively address the issues and launch specific interventions as per the need. This will ensure effective policy formulation and implementation. Results of the rank scale for auto-rickshaw service is presented in Table-4.

**Table-4: Relative Index of Importance of Auto-Rickshaw Drivers’ Problem**

Questions	Score	A*N	Index	Rank
Is increasing private vehicles a problem for auto-rickshaw service?	185	280	0.66	3
Does low rate of fare cause a problem for auto-rickshaw driver?	224	280	0.79	1
Does lack of stand-point cause a problem for auto-rickshaw driver?	211	280	0.75	2
Does bad quality of road create a problem for auto-rickshaw driver?	143	280	0.51	5
Does lack of co-operation among the drivers lead to a problem for auto-rickshaw driver?	171	280	0.61	4

Source: Author’s Calculation from Field Survey, 2023



Table 4 revealed that low rate of fare had an index value of 0.8 and was ranked as the most serious problem among the various problems confronted by auto-rickshaw drivers, followed by lack of auto-rickshaw stand and increasing private vehicles while lack of bad quality of road was ranked as the least significant problem with an index value of 0.51. Based on these findings, the authority might formulate policies in accordance with the severity of the problems to address the stated problems.

#### 6.4 Job Satisfaction Level of Auto-Rickshaw Drivers

Job satisfaction is crucial for the success of any individual. When workers are satisfied with their work, they are more likely to be motivated, engaged, and productive. This ultimately leads to higher efficiency and better overall performance. Table-5 shows auto-rickshaw drivers' level of job satisfaction.

**Table-5: Auto-Rickshaw Drivers' Level of Job Satisfaction.**

Questions	Extremely satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Extremely dissatisfied
How satisfied are you with your working hours	12	17	9	12	6
How satisfied are you with your job security	6	7	13	15	15
How satisfied are you with your income from driving	5	5	8	22	16
<b>Job Satisfaction Index</b>	<b>35</b>				

Source: Author's Calculation from Field Survey, 2023

The table presents responses to questions about job satisfaction, specifically regarding working hours, job security, and income from driving. The responses are classified into five categories: extremely satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied, and extremely dissatisfied.

For the question about working hours, the responses are fairly evenly distributed across the categories. The highest number of respondents chose "satisfied" as their response, followed by "extremely satisfied" and "dissatisfied." Regarding job security, there is a lower level of satisfaction compared to the other questions. The majority of respondents expressed dissatisfaction, with the highest number of responses in the "dissatisfied" and "extremely dissatisfied" categories. In terms of income from driving auto-rickshaw, there is a higher level of dissatisfaction. The largest number of respondents chose "dissatisfied" as their response, followed by "extremely dissatisfied" and "neutral". A smaller number of respondents expressed satisfaction with their income.

From the result of the analysis, it can be inferred that overall job satisfaction is very low. There is a higher level of dissatisfaction in terms of job security and income from driving, compared to working hours. This suggests that these factors are major contributors to the low job satisfaction reported in this study. Addressing issues related to job security and income from driving may be necessary to improve overall job satisfaction for auto-rickshaw drivers in the study area.

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## RELIGIOUS JUDGMENTS ABOUT THE BLINDES

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, it is mentioned with verses and hadiths that thanksgiving for the trials of God is rewarded with rewards, and complaining to the Lord without enduring the trials leads to sufferings.*

*The prayers of blind people and the related treatment and rulings about them are explained with verses and hadiths..*

**KEY WORDS:** *Prophet, Wali, faith, Umm Maktoum, Baghdadi.*

If a person had understood the essence of life, he would have found many reasons for happiness, he would have turned his worldly life into paradise, and he would have seen paradise without going to the world of the hereafter.<sup>1</sup>

Nothing in this world happens without God's plan and wisdom. This world is a testing ground. Everyone is in some kind of exam. Everyone should be thankful for both the pain and the blessing. In this world, health and illness, joy and sorrow, joy and sorrow go together. No matter who he is, whether he is a Prophet, a governor, a king, rich or poor, he is not free from suffering from some kind of pain and worry. There is no perfection in this world because this world is not heaven. Prophets are the most beloved people in the universe. There is no one more beloved to Allah than them. However, no Prophet was free from unprecedented trials and tribulations. In the Holy Qur'an, Allah has mentioned some tests that He gave to some of them. A person who reads them will say: "If only Allah does not test His servants like this." In fact, the hardships that we consider as troubles are the mercy and love of Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala for His servants.

They asked Junayd Baghdadi: "What is the problem?" Is it God's punishment, expiation or promotion?" Al-Baghdadi replied: "If you are angry, it is a punishment." If you are patient, it is expiation. If you agree, it's a promotion." Whenever a person experiences pain or anxiety, he is in one of these situations:

1. A person abandons turning to Allah and becomes dissatisfied with his fate. And he complains about his boss to everyone. "Why don't they make me go through all these troubles, what's wrong with me? Why do I have such a disease when I am in good health?", he says. He abandons the duties ordered by Allah. Although he takes measures to get rid of the calamity, he is heedless to hasten to repentance, pray and see the consequences of his sins. To fall into this state is a sign of suffering and misery for a person.

2. When a person rushes to repentance when a calamity befalls him, he prays: "O God, I am weak, I am helpless, I deserve more calamities than this. Even so, save me with your grace." He is sorry for his mistakes in his language, and he is sorry for his mistakes. There is no complaint against Allah in his tongue and no hatred in his tongue. On the contrary, it continues in prayer and remembrance. Allah will reward those who persevere through hardships and hardships in the Hereafter. At that time, the people of Afiyat, who did not face many hardships in the world, saw this situation and said: "I wish that in the world there were troubles and difficulties for us, we would be patient, and we would receive such great rewards for our patience and be with those who are patient." Indeed, these hardships and tribulations are blessings. However, because of our weakness, we cannot imagine that these are blessings.

3. Only those who have perfect faith in God can reach this level. Reza - a person who is drowned in the love of Allah Tabarak and the Most High does not feel or care about the pains that have happened to him. You will see the agreeable person happy with his situation. In fact, the basis of faith is to agree to God's punishment, that is, any judgment, and more precisely, if patience is a part of faith, then consent is the highest level of faith. Zainul Abidin rahmutullahi alayh says: "Consent to Qaza'i Qadr is the highest level of faith." Rasulullah Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam said about the happy people: "If a test comes to them, they will be so happy that you will not be so happy even if you receive a blessing." A true believer is pleased with his Lord. He knows with certainty that it is better for God to decree something for him than for him to plan something for himself. He prays to his Lord: "Surely you are able to do everything." (*Surah Ali Imran, verse 26*).

Therefore, God's tests will be for those who agree to the tests to have a high level in the hereafter and to receive unprecedented blessings in exchange for their sufferings. If Allah wills to make one of His servants fall to Himself, He will rain down calamities on him. All the hardships that befall the slave are obligatory punishments from Allah Almighty. For example, during the time of Sahabah Ikram, may God bless him and grant him peace, the forced hardships were innumerable. Because they

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Hassan Shamsi. Share happiness. - Tashkent: Ilm-ziyo-zakovat publishing house. 2021. 3rd p



came to faith by speaking Kalima, they were laid on hot sand, stones were placed on them, and they were beaten until they died. How many torments were inflicted on them while they were with the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him. In particular, it was very difficult at the beginning of Islam. All these were compulsory mathematics. As a result of these maths, the Companions reached great levels. Their faith and sincerity reached the highest possible level among the ummahs. Those who follow them will never reach their level. Those who believed after the conquest of Hattomakka will not be equal to those who believed before it, Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala says in the Holy Qur'an "Sura Hadid verse 10, none of you can be equal to those who retired before the conquest and those who participated in the war. Their ranks are greater than those who retired after the conquest and participated in the war. Allah has promised good to everyone, and Allah is aware of what you do.

In a hadith narrated by Abu Saeed Khudri, the Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, mentioned their status and said: "Do not insult my Companions, even if one of you gives alms of gold as much as the mountain of Uhud, it will not be enough for one of them, nor half of it."<sup>2</sup>

One of the famous Companions who became a Muslim in the early days of Islam was Abdullah ibn Umm Maktum, who was blind. After Rasoolullah was sent as the last prophet to mankind, Abdullah, along with others, became interested in learning more about Islam. One day, when Nabi Alaihissalatu Wassallam was calling a group of Quraysh nobles to Islam, Abdullah, who did not notice that the Prophet was busy with others due to his eyesight, came to the presence of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, and said several times: "O Messenger of Allah, teach me from what your Lord has told you." Abdullah bin Umm Maktum was angry at what he said, frowned, turned his face away and continued talking to the elders of Quraysh because the Prophet, peace be upon him, was speaking with the hope that "if the prominent people of Makkah become Muslims, they will follow them and their subjects behind them will also become Muslims." But they did not listen to the advice of the Messenger of God. Then Allah Almighty sent down these verses in Surah "Abasa" because of Abdullah bin Umm Maktum. Muhammad frowned and turned away. After all, a blind man came to him. O Muhammad, you know from where, perhaps he will be cleansed of his sins by using you, or he will receive a reminder and then this reminder will benefit him. But as for the rich man who occupied you, you are paying attention and giving authority. However, it was not harmful to you that he was not cleansed of his disbelief. Now the one who comes running to you fearing Allah, then you are distracted from him. No! Don't do that, they are reminders of the Qur'anic verses. So whoever wants to reject it, those verses are in the hands of the angels who wrote them on the sacred pages in the sight of God, that is, on the pure pages with high value. They are noble and obedient (Surah Abasa, verses 1-16). The Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, realized that he had made a mistake, and from then on, his respect for Abdullah bin Umm Maktum increased even more. When they saw him, they said, "Hello, the one who brought me a blessing from my Lord!", they went out to him, asked him about his condition, laid out their clothes and gave him a place in the net, and they did not spare their encouragement and help. Later, he appointed Abdullah ibn Umm Maktum, may God bless him and grant him peace, as the muezzin of Madinah along with Bilal ibn Rabah. Therefore, when the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, went on a journey, he used to take that person as his deputy to Madinah. Even during the conquest of Makkah, Abdullah ibn Umm Maktum became the governor of Madani. It was narrated that the Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, left Abdullah bin Umm Maktum, may God be pleased with him, as his deputy in Madinah thirteen times. This is an expression of our Prophet's respect for Abdullah.

It is narrated from Jabir, may Allah be pleased with him. I asked Amir, "Did Abdullah ibn Umm Maktum lead the Muslims?" he asked. Muhammad ibn Sahl ibn Hasma said: "The Messenger of Allah, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, used to leave him in Madinah. He used to lead people in congregational prayers and preach sermons while standing near the pulpit.

In the narration of Imam Abu Dawud from Anas, may Allah be pleased with him: "When the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, went on a journey from Madinah, he would leave Abdullah bin Umm Maktum in his place, even though he was blind. He used to read prayers to the Companions. Itban Ibn Malik, may Allah be pleased with him, who was one of the Ansari Companions, was the imam of his people. According to one tradition, that person went to the presence of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, because his eyes were weak, and he said: "My eyes have become weak, I often pray for my people. When it rains and floods flow down the valley, we are cut off. I will not be able to go to their mosque and pray. "I would like you to go to my house and pray. I will take that place as a prayer place," he said. The Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, showed favor to that person and entered his house with Abu Bakr, may God bless him and grant him peace, one day during the morning prayer. "Where do you want me to pray?" they asked. Itban, may God bless him and grant him peace, pointed to a place, and he, may God bless him and grant him peace, led them as an imam and led two rak'ats of Chashgah prayer. Documenting this Nabai Sufism, it is said that the imam of a "blind" person is correct. According to the book "You asked", if a blind person is a scholar, it is permissible for him to pray the funeral prayer and to pray for others. In fiqh books, it is said that it is preferable for a blind person not to be an imam because it is difficult for him to perform ablution. However, if there is no one more worthy of Imam than him, then it is better for him to be Imam. Because a learned person is a dieter even if he is blind. He doesn't do things that make people suspicious. It is written in the 6th page of the book "Hadith and Life" that if two people with the same qualities, one is blind and the other is open, then the one with open eyes will be chosen as Imam. Because he can see the impurity in his body, clothes and space. Disposes accordingly. So, a blind person his prayer is valid if he is worthy and worthy of Imamate.

<sup>2</sup> 1 mud = 0.544 kg.



Allah is kind to His servants. He does not order them to do things beyond their tolerance and does not hold them responsible for the fate that is beyond their control. "Allah does not imitate any soul beyond what it can bear" (Surat al-Baqara, verse 286). God, who knows everything to the minute, knows what is good for each soul and what is not good for it. Because of his kindness to his servants, even if he has the opportunity and the right, he does not invite any soul to something beyond his tolerance. Allah's orders and retributions are within the scope of the servant's ability. Depending on whether he obeys that suggestion, without regard to anything else, the servant's punishment or reward is determined. Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala blesses in the 17th verse of Surah Fatah. "There is no trouble for the blind, there is no trouble for the lame, there is no trouble for the sick. Whoever obeys Allah and His Messenger, he will be admitted to the gardens beneath which rivers flow. Whoever turns away, will be tormented with a painful torment. In this verse, it is emphasized that the excuses of blind, lame and sick people are with themselves. They are not called to mass mobilization, to war with the enemy.

Imam Bukhari narrates from Anas, may God bless him and grant him peace: Our Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, said, "There are people in Madinah who, if you travel a certain distance or cross a valley, they will definitely be with you." People said: "Even if they stay in Madinah? They asked, O Messenger of God. Rasul Akram, peace be upon him, said: "Yes, he excused them."

Zayd Ibn Thabit, may Allah be pleased with him, says: "I was with the Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace." Then calmness enveloped him. The revelation began to come. My feet were touching him. At that time, there was nothing heavier for me than his feet. The revelation was completed and they said to me: "O Zayd, write!" I copied the verse: "Allah makes those who fight with their wealth and lives higher than those who sit in their houses." Then Abdullah bin Umm Maktum, after hearing the virtue of those who fought, stood up and said, "O Messenger of Allah, what will happen to those who are not able to fight?" Before he could finish speaking, the Prophet, peace and blessings of God be upon him, was surrounded by peace again. Then the revelation ended and he, peace be upon him, said: "O Zayd, read!" I read the verse. After that, he, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: "Writing: "without excuse" and recited it." (Surah An-Nisa, verse 95): "There are no equals among the believers, those who sit down and spend their money and lives in the way of God."

Islamic Shari'a allows the weak and the disabled to perform their prayers according to their means, considering that the believers are always in favor of lightness. In particular, if a person cannot stand up due to weakness, he prays sitting. A seated person bows. In Sajdah, the palm of the hand is recited with the head touching the ground. If he is not comfortable with bowing and sajdah, he can bow and bow slightly. If he does not even have the strength to sit, he is pleased with him. He postponed it with the intention of reciting his qaza when he came to power. If a person goes to bed voluntarily for a reason, and if the absence is within 24 hours, then he should perform one prayer. If it exceeds 24 hours, then the prayers of the new day will begin.<sup>3</sup>

Praying in congregation is a sunnah muakkadah. The Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, in some of his hadiths, recommended praying in congregation, and he himself always prayed in congregation. According to hadiths, the reward of congregational prayer is 27 times greater than solitary prayer, and in some narrations, it is 25 times greater. Despite the importance and great reward of praying in the mosque in congregation, it is allowed to pray alone at home in some exceptional cases. Excusing circumstances are as follows: heavy rain, cold weather, when there is a danger to the life or property of the worshiper, when it is very dark and it is difficult to go to the mosque, paralysis, blindness, illness, problems in the legs that do not allow walking, old age, extreme hunger in the stomach. strong wind.

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## CONTROL FUNCTIONS AND TASKS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article will provide information about control functions and functions. In the educational process, as its organic component, it performs certain functions, affects both the activity of the student and the activity of the educator. These functions are very diverse and multidimensional. They, being a component of the learning process, are classified according to the role they play in this process in relation to the activities of the teacher and students. In this article we will provide wide information about control functions and its purpose*

**KEY WORDS:** *Control functions, motivational-stimulating function, managerial function, evaluative function, generalizing function, developing unction, educational function.*

The study of control functions shows which specific pedagogical tasks are implemented in the learning process with the help of control. The control of knowledge, skills and abilities performs the following functions in the learning process: verification, training, diagnosing, correcting, managerial, motivational-stimulating, evaluative, generalizing, educational, developing. Let's focus in detail on each of the above-mentioned functions.

The verification function is the most important and specific. It implements quality control of the tasks set, that is, achieving a certain level of foreign language skills and skills of mastering a certain amount of knowledge. The evaluation function covers and reflects various aspects of control as a component of the pedagogical process. The evaluation function of control carries a great educational load, it contains an incentive, under the influence of which students form not only an aspiration, a motive for cognition, but also a desire to be good and not to be bad.

It can be noted here that educational authorities are also interested in evaluating the activities of students, who judge the teacher's activities by it. From the evaluation arsenal, the teacher mainly uses a mark as the main tool – a score.

Some scientists (R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev, A.P.Starkov and others) distinguish a motivational-stimulating function, one of the tasks of which is to create positive motives for learning, in our case – in mastering a foreign language. Control can significantly increase interest in the study of this subject. This position is due to the fact that control creates a certain emotional control in the lesson, helping, as a reinforcement and incentive, each student to see their successes, their progress [4, 53]. From the perspective of evaluation and motivational-stimulating functions, control serves as a way, first of all, to detect the achievements and successes of schoolchildren.

The so-called "pure control", which establishes the degree of correlation of educational activity with the standard only with the help of a mark, will not perform its motivational and stimulating function, since the evaluation of the results of control contains a stimulus under the influence of which the cognitive interests of the trainees are formed, the desire, the motive for cognition and at the same time the desire to be a person, causing respect.

Properly organized control serves both the purposes of verification and the purposes of training. Therefore, the training function is an important purpose of control. During the performance of control tasks, the repetition and consolidation, improvement of previously acquired knowledge occurs by clarifying and supplementing them. Students rethink and summarize the material they have passed, use knowledge in practical activities.

Especially closely connected are the control and training of receptive types of speech activity in reading and listening. Most of the tasks and texts in books for reading, which are of a teaching nature, are formed as control knowledge. The material of any exercise and tasks for it, assuming the external role of students, are at the same time the object base of both training and control [ 1, 67].

The researcher has repeatedly pointed out the learning function of control and noted that the system of controlling knowledge synthesizes previously learned material and acquired skills, ensures their repetition and consolidation. The student, in addition to training in communication or action with language material, acquires language experience, an important source of improving speech skills and abilities.

The correcting function is implemented as follows. The teacher identifies the level of formation of skills and abilities of students and, if necessary, makes certain adjustments to teaching techniques if he believes that the techniques he used are not





effective enough to achieve the goal. In the future, the teacher needs to make sure that the correction has had a positive effect. The process and results of the control are very important for improving the teacher's work. Corrective activities should be carried out systematically, since it is systematic that affects the effectiveness of corrective activities.

The diagnostic function consists in identifying the level of knowledge, skills, habitual actions, and assessing real behavior. The essence of this function is manifested in the ability to diagnose learning, to determine the existing level of students' proficiency in foreign language skills and abilities at a specific stage of training, thereby revealing the success or failure of the teaching, and depending on the results found, to build further training activities.

Mastering a foreign language by students is a process of gradual and systematic formation of foreign language skills and abilities, acquisition of knowledge. During this process, the level of these skills changes. In this case, the control helps to identify these problems, eliminate the cause of their occurrence and at the same time diagnose the difficulties experienced by students [2, 15].

The control procedure should not be difficult and tedious for students. It should be extremely simple and focused on a single operation. Only in this case the control results will have diagnostic value. Both the teacher and the student in this case get a fairly clear definite idea of how effectively they worked today, whether there is a shift relative to "yesterday", what is the starting point for "tomorrow".

The generalizing function is also highlighted. This function consists in the fact that the control allows you to identify the degree of proficiency in foreign language speech skills and abilities at the end of studying a certain topic. The managerial activity of the teacher should ensure the process of mastering language material and speech skills. But it is realized only when all the links in the learning process interact according to optimal parameters.

The developing control function is very important. It provides great opportunities for the development of the student's personality, the formation of his cognitive characteristics. The developing function of control is especially enhanced when such techniques are used in which the controlled activity is carried out in the process of solving certain mental tasks.

Control also solves the educational function. She has the opportunity to constantly encourage students to improve their knowledge and skills, to develop objective self-assessment judgments [4,13-19]. The analysis of control functions shows their dependence on the goals and objectives of control. Control by your own means, first of all by your tasks, should contribute to the implementation of learning objectives, therefore, the purpose of control in a certain way is adequate to the learning goals. Control is a component of the pedagogical process, which means that the learning goals should be reflected in the control goals. It can be assumed that control contributes to the realization of intermediate and final learning goals [3, 16].

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## THE WORK OF ABU JA'FAR AT-TAHOVIY'S "SHARHI MA'ANIL-ASAR"

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### ABSTRACT

*This article talks about the life and scientific heritage of the most prominent jurist of his country, the talented one who answered delicate issues without difficulty, the strongest defender of Hanafism in debates, the Egyptian scholar Abu Ja'far al-Tahawi (died 321/933). He handed down a collection of books that were absolutely essential for the Islamic world. One of the best works written by the author in the science of hadith is "Sharhi Ma'ani al-Asar". The article presents information about the structure and content of this work.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Abu Ja'far at-Tahawi, Sharhi Ma'ani al-Asar, Kutubu sitta, hadith, fiqh, jarh, ta'dil, musnad.*

### INTRODUCTION

The author of the work, Imam Abu Ja'far Ahmed ibn Muhammad ibn Saloma ibn Salama ibn Abdulmalik Al-Azdi Al-Hajari Al-Misri Al-Tahawi Al-Hanafi, was a scholar of his time, a great hafiz (a scholar who memorized the Qur'an and hadiths), a muhaddith and jurist of the land of Egypt. He was born in the year 239 Hijri/853 AD in the village of Taho in Upper Egypt, in a family of scholars. His father Muhammad was one of the Muhaddith scholars, and Imam Tahawi narrated hadith from him. His mother is the sister of Imam Muzani, one of Imam Shofei's students.

His uncle had a great influence on Imam Muzani Tahawi: in his hands he learned the fiqh of the Shafi'i sect. But later, because of a disagreement between him and his uncle, Imam Tahawi switched to the Hanafi sect. The reason for this is explained as follows: one day, when Tahawi was reading the assignment given to Imam Muzani (his uncle), he got angry with his nephew, saying, "By Allah, nothing will come out of you." Angry at this, Tahawi left his uncle and took Abu Ja'far ibn Abu Imran Hanafi as his teacher, from whom he began to learn knowledge. After Imam Tahawi finished writing his "Mukhtasar", he said, "May Allah have mercy on Abu Ibrahim (Muzani). "If he were alive now, he would atone for the oath he took."

Later, in 268 AH/881 AD, Imam Tahawi traveled to Syria, where he met Qazi Abu Hazim, a judge of Damascus, and learned jurisprudence from him. Having established a relationship with Ahmed ibn Tulun, he later became one of his close people. A year later, in 269 AH, he returned to Egypt.

Imam Abu Ja'far At-Tahawi was the leader of the Egyptian Hanafis in his time and one of the prominent scholars in the science of dates, hadith and jurisprudence. He wrote many valuable works. In particular, "Sharhi maonil-asor", "Bayonus-sunna", "Al-muhzar was-sijillat", "Sharhi mushkilil-asor", "Ahkamul-Qur'an", "Mukhtasar" (in fiqh), "Ikhtiloful-fuqaha", "Al-Aqeedah" ("Aqeedatut-Tahawiyya") is included.

Many people of knowledge, jurists and muhaddiths, jarh and tadil scholars praised Imam Tahawi.

Ibn Yunus said: "Tahawi was a trustworthy, reliable, juristic, scholarly person, and there was no other like him." Ibn Asakir and Ibn Jawzi also said such things about him.[1:52]

Badriddin Ainiy says: "Tahawi was a scholar of his time and country, a document and a miracle of God among his servants, a musnid (relying on his narrations) and an imam who traveled for knowledge, a scholar with strong memorization, whose speech was acceptable among the great imams, he followed the predecessors, and was an example to the caliphs." [2:9]

Ibn Nadim says: "Tahawi was the only one of his time in knowledge and asceticism".[3:257]

Ibn Abdul Barr in the book "Ilm" said: "He was one of the best knowers of people's behavior and messages. Because even though he belonged to the school of Kufa (Hanafi), he also adopted the schools of other jurists. May Allah have mercy on all of them." [4:2-Volume 897]

Imam Abu Ja'far At-Tahawi died in Egypt at the beginning of Zulqadah 321 AH/end of October 933 AD. He was buried in a place called Kurofa.



## NAME OF THE BOOK, QUALITY AND STYLE OF WRITING

Imam Tahawi, may God bless him and grant him peace, did not mention the name of the book "Sharhi Ma'onil-asor" in the introduction to this work. But he mentioned this name in the book "Hujjat" of the work, in the chapter "The Messenger of Allah, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, took Makkah by force": "We have compiled the works narrated by each group in this chapter, and the fatwas said by Abu Hanifa and Abu Yusuf, may God bless him and grant him peace, in the "Sharhi ma'oni al-asor" in the "Book of Trade" of the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace. Therefore, there was no need to make them sit back here."

Imam Tahawi also mentioned this name in the book "Sharhi mushkilil-osor": "We said this in the relevant chapter of our book "Sharhi maonil-osor".

Many scholars who said that this book belongs to Imam Tahawi called it by the same name - "Sharhi Ma'onil-osor". In particular, Ibn Nadim in "Fihrist", Abu Abdullah Soymari in "Akhbari Abu Hanifa", Shaikhulislam Ibn Taymiyya in "Minhojus-sunna", Ibn Asokir in "Tarihi Dimashq", Kattani in "Ar-risolatul-mustatraqa", Ibn Battol " In Sharhi Sahihil-Bukhari, Ibn Abdul Barr in "At-tamhid fil-muwatta minal-maani wal-asaniid", Abdur Rahman Mubarakfuri told about it in "Tuhfatul-ahvazi".

Many other scholars called this work "Maonil-osor" without the word "commentary". For example, Hafiz Ibn Hajar Asqalani in "Fathul-Bariy", Zahabi in "Tarihi Islam", "Tazkirotul-huffaz" and "Siyaru a'lamin-nubalo", Katib Chalabi in "Kashfuz-zunun", American orientalist Cornelius Van Dyke in "Published in contentment with things", Siddiq Hasan Khan in "Al-hutto fiy zikris-sihohis-sitta", Ismail Pasha Al-Babani in "Hadiyyatul-arifiyn", Musa Shahin Loshin in "Fathul-mun'im sharhi sahihi Muslim" with this name remembered

Imam Abdulhai Laknavi explained the reason for this disagreement as follows: "When I read this work of Imam Tahawi, I saw that sometimes it was called "Maonil-osor" and sometimes "Sharhi maonil-osor". That is why some scholars shortened the name of the book and called it Maonil-osor instead of using the word "commentary".[5:32]

"Sharhi Ma'onil-osor" is a collection of hadiths that are used to judge and provide evidence for controversial jurisprudential issues. It consists of books and chapters on jurisprudential topics. The author, Imam Abu Ja'far At-Tahawi, in this work, collected the hadiths that were narrated from the Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, and whose meaning seems to contradict each other, and their nasikh (reversing the ruling of the previous hadith) and mansukh (hadith whose ruling has been revoked), muqayyad (hadith recorded on something) and absolute (hadith with a general ruling), which are obligatory and non-obligatory.

The book "Sharhi Ma'onil-asor" is compiled from reliable sources of hadith sharifs. Hafiz Ibn Hajar Asqalani in his book "Ithaful-maharo" named Imam Tahawi's work as "Kutubu Sitta" in hadith science - "six sahih books" (hadith collections of Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi, Nasa'i and Ibn Majah) due to the large number of authentic hadiths in it. [Volume 6:1, 159] In this "Sharhi Ma'onil-asor" there are many benefits related to the date and text of the hadiths, the ways of obtaining judgment from the hadiths are shown, the places of mutual contradictions are explained, the nasikh and the abrogated hadiths are separated, the messages are received. It is an assessment given because the rules of jarh and taddil, which are the basis for making or rejecting, are given, as well as the hadiths in it are neatly arranged and divided into chapters.

## ATTRIBUTION OF THE WORK TO THE AUTHOR

The fact that this book belongs to Imam Tahawi has been proven in a number of authentic ways: in many historical sources, in books describing the lives of narrators, it is mentioned that "Sharhi Ma'onil-osor" belongs to the same author. In particular, it was emphasized in Imam Zahabi's books "Tazkirotul-Huffaz" and "Siyari A'lamin-Nubalo", Imam Suyuti's "Tabaqatul-Huffaz", Dawoodi's "Tabaqatul-mufassiriyn" books.

It is also noted in fihrists (catalogues where books are listed) that Imam Tahawi wrote "Sharhi maonil-osor". Among such fihrists, we can count "Al-fihrist" by Ibn Nadim, "Kashfuz-zunun" by Haji Khalifa, "Ar-risolatul-mustatraqa" by Kattani, "Al-mu'jamul mufahras" by Ibn Hajar Asqalani, "Fihrisa" by Ibn Khair Al-Ishbili.

Hafiz Ibn Abdul Barr, who quoted from "Sharhi Ma'onil-asor" in "At-Tamhid", Hafiz Ibn Hajar Asqalani in "Fathul-Bari", "Tahzibut-Tahzib", "Al-Isaba" and "Taghliqut-Taliq" He attributed it to Imam Tahawi.

## THE REASON FOR WRITING THE BOOK

Imam Tahawi, may God bless him and grant him peace, made a clear explanation about the reason for writing it in the preface of "Sharhi Ma'onil-Asor": "I asked one of our friends of scholars to write a book for him, in which it was narrated from the Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, and misled the mulhid (turn away from religion) and people with weak faith. , asked me to explain the hadiths that caused the misconception that "some hadiths contradict others." After all, this misconception arose due to the fact that those people do not know Nasikh and Mansukh, and cannot distinguish between valid and non-valid hadiths. I wrote this work and divided it into books and chapters. In each book, I have mentioned the nasih and mansukh, the interpretations of the scholars regarding these hadiths, the statements that are authentic in my opinion and have evidence from the Book, Sunnah and consensus, or mutawatir from the words of the companions and followers. I have done this after careful and



intense debate. I divided the chapters into books according to the questions asked of me. In each book, I presented the relevant arguments." [Volume 7:1, 11]

### **TAHAWI'S STYLE OF WRITING THE BOOK**

Imam Tahawi used different methods in narrating hadiths and explaining their ways in "Sharhi maonil-asor".

1. Bringing sanads through other narrators, changing the ways of transmission - narration. He used the letter ḥ ("yes"), according to the custom of Muhaddis.
2. Summarizing the narrators with a connecting device: If Imam Tahawi heard one hadith from two or more teachers, he connected their names with the letter w ("wow") and quoted them in sequence ("so-and-so narrates to us").
3. Referring to the previous hadith: In some chapters, Tahawi does not write the hadith related to this chapter, but refers to the same hadith in another chapter.
4. Referring to the text: if one has counted and narrated a hadith with its text, then he narrates the same hadith with another sanad, he does not repeat the text and says "a similar hadith" or "a similar hadith". [8: 58-61]

### **THE WAY HE USED TO EXPLAIN TO THE NARRATORS IN THE NARRATION AND INTERPRETATION**

Imam Tahawi did not give much evaluation to the hadith narrators through jarh and taddil. His words on this matter are divided into three parts: [9:68-70]

1. His own evaluations: he used jarh (accusing narrators of weakness) in this very few and only in few cases, there are only five narrators he considered weak.
2. Estimates quoted from other scientists. For example, he said about Yazid ibn Adham: "Amr ibn Dinar considered him weak in his address to Zuhri, Zuhri did not deny this and excluded him from the ranks of the people of knowledge and considered him to be one of the Arabs." [Volume 10:2, 270]
3. When a narrator's hadiths are cited as documents, the language of his opponents accuses him. In Tahawi's book, most of the jarhs came in the same way. For example, about the weakness of Sadaqa ibn Abdullah, he says: "They were told, "This is Sadaqa ibn Abdullah. He is weak in your eyes. How do you document his hadith?" - it was said. Tahawi apologized for it after quoting some of the narrators in this way: "I did not want to blame Abdullah ibn Abu Bakr, Ibn Lahiyah, or any of them. But I wanted to describe the oppression of their opponents against them." [Volume 11:1, 74]

Imam Tahawi defined and identified the narrators in the sanad of some hadiths: he wrote the names of abstract-unknown narrators, attributed the narrators who were not attributed to any place to specific places, corrected the names of the narrators whose names were wrong, etc.

### **THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHAPTERS IN THE BOOK**

The names of the chapters in "Sharhi Ma'onil-asor" are based on the general content of the hadiths that appear in it. Imam Tahawi used the following methods in naming chapters:[12:58]

1. In the general message view. In this case, one name was chosen according to the content of the hadiths. Most of the chapters in the book are named in this way.
2. In question form. For example, "What will be the mood of Tayammum?" - like
3. In the Quote view. Imam Tahawi sometimes quoted a hadith he quoted in a certain chapter and made it the title of the chapter. For example, "Chapter on the meaning of the words of Rasulullah, may God bless him and grant him peace, that "Two Eids - Ramadan and Dhul-Hijjah will not be defective".

### **THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BOOK AND THE ATTENTION OF SCIENTISTS TO IT**

The book "Sharhi Ma'onil-asor" is one of the most important and valuable works in Islam. Its value is more clearly seen by comparing it with other books of hadith given by scholars.

- Badriddin Aini, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, says: "Whoever reads this book honestly will see that it is superior to many famous and acceptable hadith books. This preference is evident in the book's sentences and layout. Only an ignorant or bigoted person can doubt this." [13:1-Volume 5]
- Atqani in "Sawmul-Hidayah" quoted from Tahawi the disagreement about the fasting of a sick person and refuted other scholars and said: "If you are in doubt about the work of Abu Ja'far, look at the book "Sharhi Ma'onil-asor". Leave our sect alone, can you find one similar to it in other sects?" [14:2 Vol. 728]
- Ibn Hazm Zahiri, may God bless him and grant him peace, says: "The most worthy book to appreciate is Sahihain (the Sahih of Bukhari and Muslim), the Sahih of Said ibn Sakan, the Muntaqah of Ibn Jarud, and the Muntaqah of Qasim ibn Asbagh." These books are followed by the Sunan of Abu Dawud and Nasa'i, the Musannaf of Qasim ibn Asbagh, and the Musannaf of Tahawi ("Sharhi Ma'onil-asor")." [15:3-Vol.231]



● Kattani says about "Sharhi maonil-osor": "It is a great work, its books and chapters are arranged in it. In it, the author quoted hadiths from Rasulullah sallallahu alayhi wa sallam on the topic of rulings - one of which is thought to be contradictory to the other, and explained their nasih and mansukh, muqayadi and absolute, and what they should and shouldn't do." [16:43-44]

● Ibn Khaldun says in his "Tarikh": "Tahawi narrated many hadiths and wrote his "Musnad" ("Sharhi Ma'onil-osor"). This is a very valuable book. But it is not equal to "Sahihayn". Because the terms Bukhari and Muslim relied on in their books were agreed upon by all the imams of hadith. There is no consensus among the scholars regarding the conditions on which Imam Tahawi relied (in order to classify hadiths into sahih and weak). For example, he narrated hadith from narrators whose status is unknown. Therefore, both "Sahihayn" and "Sunan" books are placed ahead of Tahawi's work due to their strong conditions.

## REVIEWS OF THE BOOK

Since "Sharhi Ma'onil-osor" is an important book, jurists have written comments and analyzes on it. Here are some of them:

- "Tashihu Ma'onil-osor" - it is assumed that it was written by Muhammad ibn Muhammad Al-Bahili Al-Maliki (died in 321 Hijri). [Vol.18:1, 93]
- Allama Badriddin Aini (died in 855 Hijri) commented on this work and wrote two large books: "Nukhabul-afkor fiy tanqih maonil-osor" and "Mabonil-akhbar fii sharhi maonil-osor".
- "Amonil-ahbar fiy sharhi maonil-asor" - Muhammad Yusuf Al-Kandehlawi (died in 1384 Hijri).
- "Correction of clerical errors made in copies of Tahawi's work" - Muhammad Ayyub Al-Mazohiri As-Sahoranfuri (died in 1407 AH).
- "Majonil-asmar min sharhi maonil-asor" - Muhammad Ashikhi Ilahi Al-Barni Al-Madani (died in 1422 Hijri).
- "Sharhi maonil-asor" - Abul Fazl ibn Nasr ibn Muhammad Ad-Dehistani.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOOK

1. The copy published in India - 1300 AH/1883 in Lucknow, in 2 volumes. Sheikh Wasi Ahmed Salama Samad edited. Later, Shaykh Muhammad Ayyub Al-Mazohiri Al-Sahoranfuri collected the errors that were missed in this edition and wrote a 2-volume work entitled "Correcting the clerical errors made in the copies of Tahawi's work".
2. Edition printed in 1388 Hijri/1968 AD in "Anwarul Muhammadiyya" printing house in Cairo. Published in 4 volumes. Muhammad Zuhri An-Najjar and Muhammad Sayyid Jodul-Haqq, scholars of Al-Azhar, were editors.
3. Published in Beirut, "Darul-kutubil ilmiya" publishing house, 1399/1979. Edited by Yusuf Al-Muraishli.

## CONCLUSION

The book "Sharhi maonil-osor" has attracted the attention of scholars both in the past and now, comments were written on it, summaries were made, hadiths were divided into sahih-zaif, manhaj was explained, the biographies of its narrators were recorded, the hadiths in it were compared to "Kutubu sitta". It is used as a textbook in many madrasahs of the world, especially in our Islamic High School.

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# **SOCIAL FACTORS OF PROFESSIONAL AND POLITICAL CULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICES**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This article analyzes the philosophical and legal aspects of the stage and direction in the formation of the professional and political culture of internal affairs officers in Uzbekistan, as well as the trends in civil status and capacity. Also, the most important components of universal human qualities and values in professional activity were studied.*

**KEY WORDS:** *justice, responsibility, ethics, aesthetics, social justice, professional culture, national mentality, will, patience, flexibility, psychological knowledge, social skills.*

The progress made in our country in the way of democratic development, the international rating levels in terms of human rights and freedom, the political activity of the population, the complexity of legal and political relations within the framework of society, individual and state relations require the problems of social order and security on the basis of legality. In fact, the expansion of mass media, especially blogging, seriously increases the need for legal culture of the population. For this reason, the government of Uzbekistan has normatively strengthened the legal framework for internal affairs officers to ensure public order and the safety of citizens. As a result, the Code "On professional culture and discipline of employees of internal affairs bodies" based on PQ-10 dated January 20, 2023 of the President of Uzbekistan laid a logical foundation for improving the activities of internal affairs employees in our country.

In order to ensure the nationalism of the internal affairs service, first of all, the management system was seriously optimized, and the personnel were placed directly in the residential areas, and the police bases serving 35-40 thousand residents were adjusted to maintain order. At the same time, such militia units started their activities in the public promenades, shopping centers, and shopping centers. As a result, the quality level of the internal affairs service has increased, citizens' peace and tranquility have been ensured, and people's attitude towards the internal affairs service has changed in a positive direction. In this case, it was possible to ensure the prevention of crime in relation to the increase of the population.

In the past period, a serious change in the sense of rights and freedoms and values of people and citizens is an important determinant of the systematic development of the field, legal communication of internal affairs officers with citizens in maintaining public order, that is, experiences of adapting to the new order have been formed. Because "in order for the principles of justice to apply and stability to prevail in the country, the reform of two subjects, that is, the medical field and internal affairs, will allow the state to acquire the status of sociality... They know and respect each other's rights is a necessary condition for peace and prosperity." [1. - B. 429].

The political nature of internal affairs is reflected in the socio-professionalism of the military in professional and political relations. Ensuring social order and legality of the social-professional team of its employees implements the management of the state [2. - B. 123]. In the experience of foreign police, general criminal police are organizationally divided into political police [3. -S. 73.]. At the first stage of the reforms, it was not possible to transform the content of the law enforcement system from "intimidating, using force, punishment machine" into a political organization of justice and legality that protects citizens. He was the only effective guarantor of the security of the society in the system, and performed the tasks of army units, special service, sanitary service, and FVV. In the 1980s and 1990s, changes in terms of quality and quantity, their generation of veterans gradually being renewed with young employees, conflicts in the development of the market economy, legal state and civil society created a conflict in the life position and values of the employees.

Creation of the legal base of the internal affairs sphere in the universal view of the activities of the employees of the internal affairs bodies of Uzbekistan was considered an important problem. The author believed that the involvement of employees in other work besides their functional duties is a problematic situation[4]. The main task was to form a new generation of military personnel who ensure public order and security of citizens in the field. The main goal of the first stage of the "national police service" is to free the system from the functions of a punitive, repressive weapon.

The author believes that the reforms of the system have ensured efficiency with the departments summarizing the activities of the population's life and lifestyle, the organizational structure of civil relations. At the same time, management has been optimized, and reporting to local authorities has been updated in the Charter[5]. Among the socio-cultural strata or categories, the





personal structure of the internal affairs bodies is the defender of the rights and interests of the citizen, along with the implementation of a specific state service. In the research, it was analyzed that 3% of employees in Bukhara and Namangan regions failed to pass the socio-professional qualification test, the investigative apparatus, the criminal investigation system lacks qualified specialists, and the non-ranked staff perform their duties. Objective indicators of the success of democratic changes in maintaining public order, such as the socio-professional mobility of industry workers, have been determined. The personnel reserve of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has become more specialized, property, citizenship, human rights and freedoms, the selection of personnel for effective social activities, education, upbringing, incentives for service, and disciplinary order have been strengthened socially. In the second stage, it is considered that this point is related to the transformation of the legal base into a professional service and the national formation of a highly ethical police service from a social and psychological point of view.

The researcher made recommendations to the ministry regarding the healthy psycho-physiological condition of the staff through spiritual and educational work, psychological and pedagogical training of department heads and employees, strengthening of discipline, formation of moral and spiritual stability of the staff. The new documents of the military regulations on the professional and political competence of the employees in the internal affairs service have formed a perfect model for the suitability of the employees for the service.

The democratic presumptions of management are ensured by the strict fulfillment of administrative-legal, criminal-legal service duties in the conscientious and honest performance of the duties of personnel of the internal affairs bodies. Every honest representative of the employees of the field of democratic formation of the modern society should have the immunity of the service against corruption in the analysis of statistical qualitative and quantitative data about the personal content. Social and professional staffing of internal affairs bodies is determined by the prevention of crime and law violations.

In the MIA system, disciplinary punishments are applied based on the Regulation along with incentives for the work of the employee, job characteristics, positions, awards, vacations. The adoption of the new Code is the beginning of a new stage in the process of professionalization in internal affairs and the direction of social nationalism. Its content is administrative-legal, regulatory maintenance of neighborhood public order, peace of mind for citizens, prevention of administrative order and cooperation of the public in the fight against crime. In internal affairs, 160 departments (units) demonstrate the achievements of the police and the high professional qualities of an employee in internal affairs in their social relations [-B. 14. (14-19)].

The reforms of the researcher's internal affairs logically defined the professional culture and discipline of employees as the priority direction of human rights and freedom, and citizens' love for the Motherland, the spirit of loyalty to the country's prospects, conscientious approach to their profession, and professional culture and discipline in earnest service to the people. The study also envisages cooperation with the population, obedience to the law, applicable norms and rules in cases related to traffic accidents.

The professional literacy and potential of the internal affairs officer in the development of the society is the internal cause and effect connection of the objective reality, the change of the life of the state and society, the social structure. In the field, the service relationship of the personnel determines the activity of employees in hierarchical (horizontal and vertical) relational norms. The rise of the political and legal culture of employees creates a unity of commonality and individuality not only in their civil relations, but also in the connection between society and the individual. The professional potential of the employee is not realized in simple political participation-electoral form, but is strengthened by the growth of legal expertise in the continuous socialization and professionalization of the employee. It represents the principal integral part of the artificially formed social community, which is separate from itself, but consists of citizens of Uzbekistan, as well as a wider community - citizens of Uzbekistan.

In the formation of a social state, political and legal culture interact and enrich each other, and culture affects the legal development of the system of principles and norms. In this sense, the influence of political culture on regulation requires the spirit of obedience to the law from a legal point of view. After all, political principles and norms embody legality in social life [7. - B.108.]. In this sense, the political and legal culture of the population of the internal affairs bodies in the determination of the social state: a) the essence of the social and political system; b) compatibility with social, economic, cultural relations; s) political and legal space; d) system of political processes; e) embodies the idea of a social state in the life of the people, nation, and people by means of a special national program, plan, and concepts aimed at improving the political and legal culture in the society. In the life of the population, the character of politics is the rationality, the type of activity related to the management of society and state affairs. is achieved in the activity of the service. Concurrence was expressed with the study that the population finds its expression in the lifestyle of those in need of social protection due to the maximum provision of social justice to every citizen [8. – C 393.].

The contribution of the national employee of the internal affairs to the establishment of the social state means the participation of every able-bodied citizen in creating all the opportunities for a happy and prosperous life in return for his work. The high level of professional political and legal culture of internal affairs employees stabilizes civil relations with the formation of the legal culture of the population. The internal and external image of employees is a delicate problem with the manifestation of the state among the population. Providing all-round support to citizens' healthy lifestyle and medical service activities, participation in monitoring of disabled people and those in need of other medical and legal services. is an example.



Internal affairs service serves as an example of legality and legitimacy in further formation and implementation of social goals in state policy. The economic achievements of the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years have led the country to achieve the status of a social state with world standards and ratings. Due to the fact that internal affairs bodies are directly related to the neighborhood in the state power system, the nationalism of the internal affairs service and the ideas of the welfare state are combined.

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# FORMULATION AND QUALITY EVALUATION OF KHESARI DAL AND AMLA POWDER ENRICHED PRODUCT

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## ABSTRACT

*Kesari dal Lathyrus Sativus is a rich source of protein, carbohydrate. Amla it is a rich dietary source of vitamin -c minerals and amino acids and also contains various phenolic compounds. Amla extract is also known to exert potent antioxidant properties and to provide protection from human dermal fibroblasts against oxidative stress. In this study formulated enriched product with khesari dal and amla powder. In the formulation of Product during sensory evaluation showed the highest acceptable and like product is product B with a combination of Kesari and amla powder weighing 60g Kesari dal powder and 40 g of amla powder. The selected sample has a CHO (75.71) g/100g, protein (11.67) g/100g, fat (1.71) g/100g, crude fiber (3.31) g/100g moisture (6.57) g/100g, ash (4.34) g/100g, vitamin (2.48.32) g/100g. In sample A the microbial growth was found observed till the end of the storage period and the total plate count is 1770 and it is safe for consumption.*

**KEYWORDS:** Kesari dal, Amla Powder, Nutritional composition, Enrichment, Sensory evaluation.

## INTRODUCTION

Grass pea (*Lathyrus sativus* L.) is a drought-tolerant food legume that is produced and consumed in developing countries of Asia like Bangladesh, India, and parts of Africa such as Ethiopia, that are susceptible to drought In Ethiopia, because of its better tolerance to adverse environmental conditions, especially drought, and water-logging, than other legumes; grass pea is a staple food during famines, crop failures and in cases of extreme poverty as well as in times of food crisis. (Lambein et al., 2008).

Kesari dal (*Lathyrus sativus* L. family Fabaceae syn. Leguminosae), also known as grass pea, is an annual pulse crop that is robust and can withstand extreme conditions like drought and floods. It is also protein rich (26–30%) but one of the main drawbacks of grass pea is the presence of a major anti-nutritional compound (a neurotoxin)  $\beta$ -N-oxalyl-L- $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -diamino propionic acid ( $\beta$ -ODAP) which is chemically a water soluble non protein amino acid and upon regular consumption causes spastic movements of the legs and leads to paralytic neuropathy.

*Phyllanthus emblica* L. (popular known as amla or Indian goose berry) is an ephemeral tree belonging to the Euphorbiaceae family. Amla fruits are edible and are mainly found in regions of India, Southeast Asia, China, Iran and Pakistan (Walia et al., 2015). Amla has an important role in the traditional medicine of India to reduce anxiety and burning sensation in skin and eyes, improve anemic condition, favor the health of the male reproductive system and reproduction, facilitate digestion, improve liver health, and also exert atonic effect in the cardio vascular system (Ramakrishna and Singh 2020).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Sample Collection

The sample khesari dal is collected from the local market (100gm) and amla is collected from the local vegetable market for (100gm).



### Formulation of Protein rich Khesari dal amla powder

The khesari dal is roasted at a very low flame till the moisture content should be evaporated. Then the dal is made into fine powder. Amla is washed under running water to remove dust particles that are present on the fruit. The seed in the amla should be removed and made into small pieces. They are dried under sunlight at (40-45 degrees). Make sure that the moisture content should be removed totally. The fine piece is made into a powder, the powder is filtered then powder is packed into airtight bag. For product A khesari dal and amla powder were taken in equal proportion 50 g and 50 g, whereas Product B Khesari Dal (60g) and amla (40 g), for product C Khesari dal (70 g) and amla powder (30 g).

**Table 1: Formulation Protein rich Khesari dal and amla powder**

Ingredient	Product A	Product B	Product C
Khesari Dal	50 g	60 g	70 g
Amla powder	50 g	40 g	30 g

### Sensory Evaluation

Sensory evaluation is an essential component of product development. Sensory evaluation is used to measure, analyze and interpret human reactions to meet sensory characteristics through sight, smell, and touch. The organoleptic characteristics of the Kesari and Amla powder were determined using a sensory study adopting a 5-point hedonic scale method. A sample size of 10 members was taken and served with the developed product. They were asked to rate the quality attributes namely aroma, appearance, texture, taste, mouth feel, and overall acceptability through sense organs. The overall acceptability of cookies was evaluated using a 5-point hedonic scale ranging from (1 dislike very much to 5 like very much). 5-like extremely, 4-like very much, 3-like moderately, 2-dislike slightly, 1-dislike extremely

### Nutritional Analysis

In the developed product most accepted products Nutritional status was analyzed from carbohydrates, protein, fat, ash, and moisture using standard estimation techniques in the food analysis lab.

**Table 2 : Nutritional qualities and methods of kesari and amla powder**

Nutritional qualities	Methods
carbohydrates	IFSH/SOP/C/TE/142
Protein	IS 219:1973
Moisture	AOAC925.10
Ash	FSSAI MANUAL FOR CEREAL&CEREAL PRODUCT
Crude fiber	IS:10226PART 1:1982
Fat	AOAC:92206
Vitamin c	IFSH/SOP/C/TE/067

### Statistical Analysis

The data was obtained from the sensory analysis were subjected to mean and standard deviation and it was statistically analyzed by one-way ANOVA by using a significance of 0.05

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Sensory Evaluation of Kesari Dal & Amla Powder

In the present study, three types of food supplement products were developed that is product-A, B, and C. These products were sensory evaluated by a group. The scores obtained on various attributes like aroma, appearance texture taste, and mouthfeel overall acceptability were recorded using a 5.0 hedonic scale.

**Table 3. showing the sensory evaluation of the product developed**

Parameters	Product-A	Product-B	Product-C
Aroma	3.12±0.71	4.3±0.59	3.1±0.23
Appearance	3.6±0.96	4.4±0.57	3.7±0.85
Texture	3.7±0.67	4.6±0.50	3.4±0.47
Mouth Fell	4.1±0.66	4.4±0.51	3.5±0.74
Overall Acceptability	3.75±0.63	4.6±0.48	3.4±0.34

The mean scores of sensory -evaluation for the attribute aroma range between 5-3 (Table 3). Product B has the highest Score compared to other products. For Appearances highest mean score for the attributes was observed in product -B (4.4) followed by product A and C with mean values of 3.6,3.72. For Texture rating of Products, Product A (3.72) was followed by Product B (4.6) and Product C (3.4) respectively. The mean score of the taste for the product-A, product-B and product-C were 4.1,4.45,3.5 respectively. The mean score of the overall acceptability was found to be highest for product B. indicating that it was the most liked ratio of the other two blends. On the basis of over-acceptability, it can be concluded that the highest acceptable and like product is product B with a combination of Kesari and amla powder weighing 60gm Kesari dal powder and 40 gm of amla powder. The difference may be due to the number of factors during preparation as this is a multi-step process. Various factors like temperature, moisture, and mixing of food ingredients in different combinations may also affect organoleptic properties. Hence, a difference in attributes score was observed. This sample was further evaluated to estimate the nutritional composition.

#### Nutritional Analysis of Kesari And Amla Powder

Nutritional analysis is a process that determines the nutrient content of food. The product with the highest acceptability (product-A) was selected for nutritional analysis. The proximate component namely, carbohydrates, protein, fat, dietary fiber, iron, and calcium were analyzed for development product (Kesari and amla powder).

**Table 4: Nutritional analysis of Kesari and amla powder.**

Para meters	Result	Units
Carbohydrates	75.71	g/100g
Protein	11.67	g/100g
Moisture	6.57	g/100g
Ash	4.34	g/100g
Fat	1.71	g/100g
Dietary fiber	3.31	g/100g
Vitamin-c	248.32	g/100g

The carbohydrate content of Kesari and amla powder was found to be 75.71% in 100 grams of the product. The total protein content of the product 11.67% in 100gms. the fat content 1.71% was found. The moisture of Khesari dal amla powder was to be 6.65 in 100 g, the ash of Khesari dal and amla powder was 4.34% in 100gm. the fiber contain 3.31% in 100 g. The Vitamin -C contain in khesari dal and amla powder 248 g per 100 g.

#### SHLF LIFE OF KESARI DAL AND AMLA POWDER

The self-life analysis the selected sample was left for 1 month of storage. in the selection of Kesari and Amla fruit powder microbial growth was observed till the end of the storage period and the total plate count is 1770cfu/gm by total plate count test parameter.

**Table-5. Microbial parameters of Selected Kesari dal and amla powder**

Test Para Meter	Unit	Result
Total plat count	Cfu/g	1770

#### CONCLUSION

The amla powder weighing 60 g Kesari dal powder and 40 g of amla powder shown highest sensory property. It might be due to the difference in factors like preparation steps as this is a multi-step process. Various factors like temperature, moisture, and mixing of food ingredients in different combinations may also affect organoleptic properties. Hence, a difference in attributes score was observed. This



sample was further evaluated to estimate the nutritional composition. The study concluded that the Kesari dal standardized with 60 g of khesari dal and 40 g of amla powder was highly acceptable in terms of sensory evaluation such as aroma, appearance, texture, and mouth feel overall acceptance. the standardized product of khesari dal was highly nutritious which can help regular diabetics and constipation. the Kesari dal is high in protein yet high in nutrients and it helps to maintain blood sugar. The microbial growth was observed till the end of the superior and the total plate count 1770 Cfu/g. So, it was safe for consumption. Due to its nutritional properties Khesari Dal and Amla Powder can be used as Enriched Product.

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# IMPOSING PUNISHMENT FOR COMPLICITY IN CRIMES AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE

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## ABSTRACT

*This article analyzes the problem of punishment for crimes committed in complicity. The features of the qualification of instigator, performer, participator and accomplice are considered.*

**KEYWORDS:** *punishment, sentencing, complicity, crime of complicity.*

The sentencing of a crime committed with complicity involves the application of special rules, according to which the court must take into account the nature and degree of participation of each of the perpetrators. Mitigating and aggravating circumstances related to the personality of an individual accomplice are taken into account by the court only when sentencing this accomplice (Article 58 of the Criminal Code).

Complicity, in accordance with Article 27 of the Criminal Code, recognizes the joint participation of two or more persons in the commission of an intentional crime.

The criminal law differentiates the joint participation of two or more persons in the commission of a crime according to the form of complicity and the role of the defendant in the commission of a crime in complicity.

At the same time, in terms of the form of complicity, the criminal law provides for simple complicity, complex complicity, an organized group and a criminal community (Article 29 of the Criminal Code).

To establish the role of the defendant, it is necessary to determine the nature and degree of participation in the crime of each accomplice.

Based on the nature of participation, organizers, instigators and accomplices are recognized as accomplices to the crime along with the perpetrators (Article 28 of the Criminal Code).

The degree of participation in the crime of each accomplice is determined by the intensity of the actions and the volume of his contribution to the crime being committed.

The limits of liability for complicity in a crime are determined by Article 30 of the Criminal Code, according to which organizers, instigators and accomplices are liable under the same article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code as the perpetrators. The law provides for the responsibility of the organizer, as well as members of a criminal group, organized group and criminal community for all crimes in the preparation or commission of which they took part. Persons who created an organized group or criminal community or led them are responsible for all crimes committed by criminal groups if they were covered by their intent, since an act that was not covered by the intent of other accomplices is recognized as an excess of the perpetrator, for which the person who committed it bears responsibility.

At the same time, criminal law excludes the responsibility of the organizer, instigator or accomplice in the event of their voluntary refusal to commit a crime and take timely measures to prevent the occurrence of a criminal result.

Taking into account the above, the courts are ordered to discuss the issue of differentiation of punishment, taking into account the specific circumstances of the case, data on the identity and degree of participation of each accomplice in the crime, as well as the appointment, within the limits of the law, of a less severe punishment for the person who committed the crime for the first time [6].

In the literature, there are different opinions on the justification for tightening criminal liability for complicity in a crime. According to some authors, the mere fact of committing a crime by several persons does not provide an unconditional basis for increasing criminal liability [5].

We cannot agree with such an opinion, because only an increase in the number of persons consciously participating in the joint commission of a deliberate crime increases the coefficient of criminogenic prevalence (criminogenicity) of the population [2] and thereby negatively affects the crime rate. Moreover, a premeditated and carefully planned intentional crime of complicity with an equal nature carries a greater public danger than a situational crime of one person.

In this regard, complicity in crimes against the order of military service is especially dangerous, since it poses a threat to the security of the country through a negative impact on the established order and rules for maintaining high combat readiness and combat readiness of formations and units, accounting, storage, operation of weapons and military equipment, military property,



healthy moral and psychological climate and discipline.

The imposition of criminal punishment for complicity in a crime against the procedure for performing military service has its own characteristics, due to the specifics of their commission by special subjects (military personnel and those called up for military training) through criminal influence on military relations, which are a special object of criminal legal protection.

The rules for qualifying and imposing punishment for committing crimes in complicity with a special subject are explained in the decisions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, scientific and educational literature [8, 9, 10, 11, 12].

An analysis of the norms of the Criminal Code and clarifications of the Plenum of the Supreme Court indicate that the criminal legal qualifications, as well as the subsequent imposition of punishment for a criminal offense in the complicity of persons with legal personality, at least one of whom is a special subject, are determined by the objectives of the criminal code and are aimed primarily in total, to protect objects of criminal law protection.

In particular, the resolution of the Plenum "On some issues of application of the law on the liberalization of penalties for crimes in the economic sphere" explains that "if official forgery is committed in complicity with other persons who are not subjects of official crimes, the actions of the latter are subject to qualification under Articles 28, 209 of the Criminal Code, and not under Article 228 of the Criminal Code, if they were not accomplices in the theft."

The legal basis for imposing punishment on a general subject for committing a crime in complicity, which provides for the responsibility of a special subject, is Part 2 of Article 28 of the Criminal Code, according to which the perpetrator of a crime can be not only the person who, in whole or in part, directly committed the crime, but also the person who used other persons to achieve a criminal result.

In practice, if in crimes with a special subject there is complicity and individual participants do not possess the characteristics of a special subject, this person, regardless of the act committed by him, is not qualified as a perpetrator. In such cases, the legal assessment of other participants (organizer, instigator, accomplice), who have the characteristics of a special subject, is given as the direct perpetrator of the crime, and when qualifying them, it is necessary to apply the relevant part of Art. 28 of the Criminal Code [1].

The imposition of punishment for crimes against the order of military service in the complicity of subjects of military relations also has its own characteristics due to the content and scope of the rights, duties and responsibilities of each military serviceman in the performance of military service duties (clause 7 of the Military Service), and the relationships of subordination (clause 31 of the Military Service) and seniority (clause 34 of the UVS) [13].

In this regard, the resolution of the Plenum of September 15. 2000 No. 23 "On judicial practice in cases of crimes against the order of military service" explains that: "If a person who is subordinate to both the perpetrator and the the victim, the actions of the superior should be qualified under Article 285 of the Criminal Code, and the actions of the subordinate - as an accomplice in this crime, under Articles 28, 285 of the Criminal Code." The same resolution states that "only commanders and officials can be perpetrators of military malfeasance, and other persons can also be accomplices."

Thus, when assigning punishment for a crime committed in complicity, it seems reasonable to proceed from the criminal result that occurs as a result of joint intentional influence on the object of criminal legal protection. At the same time, if accomplices commit a socially dangerous act that requires the presence of a special subject, the latter, regardless of the role played in the commission of a crime in complicity, must be recognized as a perpetrator. A different understanding, in our opinion, does not correspond to the legal nature of crimes with a special subject.

In this regard, when assigning punishment for crimes against the order of military service committed in complicity by subjects of military crimes and civilians, it is necessary to qualify the actions of all accomplices under the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, which provides for liability for military crimes, using the relevant part of Article 28 of the Criminal Code.

The commission of a crime in complicity by prior conspiracy by a group of persons is an important factor in determining punishment.

The scope of the concept of complicity in a crime covers all cases of deliberate joint activity of persons participating in a crime [4].

The degree of public danger of crimes committed by a criminal community seems higher than by an organized group, the latter, at the same time, is a more dangerous form than complex complicity, and the least dangerous form of complicity is simple complicity, although it also seems more dangerous than a situational crime.

The joint commission of crimes, especially against the order of military service, certainly poses a significant threat to society and the state, primarily due to awareness, voluntariness, purposefulness and coordination of the attack.

The special danger of criminal complicity is reflected as an aggravating circumstance (clause "m", part 1, article 56 of the Criminal Code), as well as in the form of qualifying signs of disobedience (clause "a", part 2, article 279 of the Criminal Code), resistance to the boss or forcing him to violate official duties (clause "a" part 2, article 281 of the Criminal Code), causing bodily harm to subordinates to the boss (clause "a" part 2, article 283 of the Criminal Code) and violation of statutory rules relationships between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them (clause "a", part 2, article 285 of the Criminal Code).

By its legal nature, complicity in crimes against the procedure for performing military service is due to the factor of joint influence on a special object of criminal legal protection from both special subjects (military personnel and conscripts called up





for military training) and general subjects (other persons with legal personality).

The basis for the criminal liability of accomplices is always the presence in their act of elements of a crime. In crimes committed by special subjects, such an act is a special *corpus delicti* [3].

The science of criminal law, when committing a crime in complicity, distinguishes objective and subjective characteristics. Objective signs of complicity include:

- 1) participation of two or more persons in the commission of a crime;
- 2) joint participation in an action (joint contribution to the commission of a single crime) [1].

The following are recognized as subjective signs of complicity:

- 1) the presence of complicity only in intentionally committed crimes;
- 2) mutual awareness of two or more persons participating in the crime about the commission of the crime [1].

The peculiarity of the objective signs of complicity in a crime with a special subject is that the criminal encroachment of the accomplices must be directed at the object of criminal law protection, *de jure* providing for the responsibility of the special subject of the crime, while each of the accomplices must have the signs of a common subject of the crime and, at least one accomplice, signs of a special subject of the crime.

Subjective signs of complicity in a crime with a special subject are distinguished by the awareness of the general subject about the commission of a crime in complicity with a special subject, voluntariness and awareness of the acts, and in this regard, “the signs of guilt, motive and purpose in crimes with a special composition reflect the specifics of the special object, the special nature of the act and special consequences that have occurred” [3].

The appointment of a fair punishment for complicity in military crimes is determined by the characteristics of the functional roles of all accomplices. In this regard, complicity, along with determining the form of complicity, the role in criminal complicity, including the nature and degree of participation, as mandatory factors in imposing a fair punishment, provides for the need to establish the intensity of actions and the volume of contribution of each accomplice to the jointly committed crime [7].

At the same time, the intensity of actions and the volume of contribution of each individual accomplice are legislatively predetermined by the nature of his participation in the crime as a perpetrator, organizer, accomplice and instigator (Article 28 of the Criminal Code), which, in our opinion, should be a direct criterion for differentiating responsibility when individualizing punishment for each accomplice separately.

According to some authors, the design of military crimes is such that the objective side of the act can only be carried out by military personnel and those called up for military training, i.e. special subjects. The argument for this is the possibility of a voluntary refusal by the perpetrator to commit a crime, in which complicity disintegrates, and accomplices, even if they wish, cannot complete the crime [3]. Thus, the central figure of criminal complicity with a special subject is undoubtedly the performer.

However, a completely natural question arises about determining the type of complicity of a person in a crime with a special composition, who is not a special subject, but at the same time directly, fully or partially, fulfilled the objective side of a military crime. Whereas the military man did not directly participate in the execution of the objective side of the crime, but persuaded civilians to commit a crime, supervised their preparation and commission of the crime, assisted with advice, instructions, provided means and subsequently hid the criminals, tools, traces or means of committing the crime.

It is clear that under such circumstances, the actions of a civilian, by their nature, are in no way compatible and incomparable with the actions of an organizer, instigator or accomplice, and a military personnel cannot be called a direct perpetrator.

Under these circumstances, the difficulty of assigning a fair punishment arises, due to the problem of establishing a correspondence between the severity of the crime, the degree of guilt and the social danger of each individual accomplice and the intensity of the actions and the volume of his contribution to the joint crime.

At the same time, very reasonable from a practical point of view are the statements of some authors that when complicit in a crime with a special subject, a person who is not one can perform organizational, co-executive, instigating or complicit actions [5].

In our opinion, if the acts of accomplices, when at least one of whom is a military serviceman, and the others are common subjects, encroach on the object of criminal legal protection of military relations, the participation of persons who are not special subjects, but who fully or partially directly carried out the objective side of the crime, must be recognized as co-executor.

In this regard, in order to ensure differentiation of criminal liability, individualization and improvement of the rules for imposing punishment for crimes involving a special subject, it seems advisable to introduce the following additions to Article 28 of the Criminal Code:

in part one of Article 28 of the Criminal Code, after the words “Accomplices in a crime along with the perpetrators are recognized,” add the word “co-perpetrators” and further in the text.

Article 28 of the Criminal Code should be supplemented with part three in the following wording: “A co-perpetrator is a person who, in whole or in part, directly participated in the commission of a crime, as well as a person who, in whole or in part, directly committed a crime together with the perpetrator, for which, by virtue of this Code, is not subject to liability.”

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# THE PHENOMENON OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

*The article clarifies the state social security, which is a type of social security that is carried out at the expense of budgets of all levels, as well as at the expense of extra-budgetary state social funds and non-state social security, which is a type of social security that is carried out at the expense of private individuals, including disabled entrepreneurs, enterprises, organizations.*

**KEY WORDS:** *human rights, poor, social need, development of society*

Social security law is currently an independent and quite significant branch of law with the simultaneous formation of the Uzbekistan state system of social protection of the population in a market economy. The norms of this industry serve as an indicator of the state's social policy due to the fact that they must adequately respond to all social risks inevitably associated with a market economy, which determines their extreme dynamism.

Since the formation of social security law, attempts have been made to accurately establish and define the subject of social security law. V.S. Andreev, referring to the system of social security law as a science, noted that it is built taking into account the industry system, pointing out that an independent place for this system should be occupied by legal issues of social security in foreign countries, as well as revealing the fundamental differences between social security under socialism and social provision in capitalist countries [1]. I.V. Gushchin, continuing his discussion on this topic, writes that the subject of science is the disclosure of the nature, qualitative properties and determination of patterns of development of the entire set of social relations that arise when providing citizens with pensions, benefits and other types of social security, scientific research into the effectiveness of legal norms on social security regulating social relations that arise when providing citizens with pensions, benefits and other types of social security [2].

Social security law, as a branch of legal science, is a complex of knowledge about relations in society arising in connection with the performance by the state of the function of non-equivalent provision of citizens with pensions, benefits and other types of social security, and about their legal regulation and reveals the concept, socio-economic nature and types of social security, identifies and justifies the basic principles of the branch of law of the same name, determines its place in the system of law, studies the rules of law on social security and legal institutions, the totality of which forms the branch of social security law.

All of the above remains relevant to this day. In the post-Soviet period, prominent scientists continued to address the substantiation of the subject of the science of social security law. So, M.L. Zakharov and E.G. Tuchkov, taking into account the accumulated knowledge, expanded the scope of vision of the subject of the science of social security law. In particular, they note that the subject of this science is the social phenomena studied by this science. Such phenomena include [3]:

- the branch of social security law as an object of knowledge;
- history of the emergence and development prospects of this industry;
- scientific analysis of international legal norms in the field of social security;
- general patterns and trends in the formation and development of social security systems in foreign countries;
- the results of scientific research, their conclusions, which predetermine the content of legal regulations in the field of social security.

It should be borne in mind that the norms of social security law, in fact, are addressed to the entire population and accompany each person from the moment of birth to the end of life, since the basis for the emergence of legal relations in the field of social security are such events as the birth of a person, his illness, disability, old age, death, unemployment, need for social support due to other circumstances beyond the control of the person.

The right to certain types of social security in a number of cases is conditioned by a person's previous work activity, and in this regard, it is necessary to know and take into account the norms of labor law governing labor relations between an employee and an employer, regardless of the legal form and form of ownership of the latter. The complexity of social security law lies in the fact that, unlike many other branches of law, a codified regulatory legal act has not yet been adopted in this field, which would enshrine the general provisions of the industry, while in Uzbekistan the formation of a system of legislation on social security is constantly



being carried out, which is extremely dynamic and continuously changing under the influence of global globalization processes that contribute to the convergence of the legal systems of different states.

State social assistance is the provision of social benefits, social supplements to pensions, subsidies, social services and vital goods to low-income families, low-income citizens living alone, as well as other categories of citizens specified in this Law. State social security is a type of social security that is carried out at the expense of budgets of all levels, as well as at the expense of extra-budgetary state social funds; non-state social security is a type of social security that is carried out at the expense of private individuals, including disabled entrepreneurs, enterprises, organizations

Human rights, including social ones, are declared by the Constitution of the Uzbekistan to be the highest value, but the real movement towards achieving these values suffers from inconsistency, contradictions and serious deviations. The legislative body in the field of social security is fragmented and unstable. Certain federal laws are adopted to relieve social tension, to attract votes during election campaigns, to ensure economic and tax reforms, and the lack of a conceptual approach to the formation of sectoral legislation causes numerous defects in legal regulations and their low efficiency, which in practice leads to violations citizens' rights to social security.

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# METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF RAISING THE CULTURAL LEVEL OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS EMPLOYEES

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## ABSTRACT

*This Article provides information about the methodological aspects of raising the cultural level of internal affairs. Furthermore, it is stated that employees must have common sense and a clear position, treat people fairly, humanely, generously and culturally, protect everyone from illegal acts and violence, and protect the needy, in extreme conditions, it is necessary to help especially women and young people, the elderly, the sick, and not leave the disabled without help.*

**KEY WORDS:** *cultural level, internal affairs, employees, courteous, education*

In our country, certain activities have been carried out to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for our national traditions and values, to bring up a spiritually mature and physically healthy generation, and to protect their rights and interests. Resolution No. 2124 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 6, 2014 "On additional measures for the implementation of state policy regarding youth in Uzbekistan", Law of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Policy Regarding Youth" dated September 14, 2016, The Decree No. DP-5106 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the effectiveness of the state policy on youth and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" dated July 5, 2017 was issued in this field.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Policy Regarding Youth" in accordance with the requirements of today's era, educates young people who are competent in all aspects, who think independently, who are able to take responsibility for the future of our country, who are proactive, who mobilize all their potential for the benefit of the people, and who are intellectual and creative. In all these legal documents, all conditions are set for young people to grow up as morally high and well-rounded individuals. In order to achieve the goals set forth in them, today, with the participation of our enlightened intellectuals, under the slogan "Attention to literature - spirituality, attention to the future" republican contests "The book I read with love" and "The best reader", traditional republican festivals "Book Festival" and "Youth Books", "We are the support of the Motherland", actions under the slogans "Our biggest support and the decisive force are the youth", meetings with the participation of writers, poets, artists, literary scholars on the topic "Literature and art - a factor of enriching and raising the spirituality of an individual" are organized and held. "Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was established at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On November 29, 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-5264 on the establishment of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a special emphasis on youth. In particular, the formation of a modern infrastructure for the development of science and innovation activities capable of providing the necessary conditions for the sustainable growth of the socio-economic potential of the regions, as well as the improvement of the standard of living and well-being of the population; wide attraction of investments in the field of development and implementation of innovative ideas and technologies, improvement of the legal framework that ensures their further development; scientific-research and innovation activities, first of all, all-round support and encouragement of creative ideas and developments of the young generation, as well as creation of favorable conditions for the active participation of talented young people in these activities, etc. are envisaged [1].

Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of science in raising the spiritual and scientific potential of the society. "It is difficult to imagine the development of our country and society at the level of modern students without science. Basic research is important in the development of science. It is through them that new knowledge is acquired and theories are formed, a solid foundation is created for future practical research and innovative developments[2]".

Today in Uzbekistan, politics is being carried out to ensure the peace and well-being of the country, and to raise the morale, so it is necessary to educate today's young generation accordingly. It is necessary to promote and inculcate the issue of patriotism, national-spiritual consciousness, especially in the field of pedagogy. It is necessary to include patriotism in the goal of the subject taught in the pedagogical process. Patriotic education with a social character has a moral effect on the formation of students as citizens, protection of their Motherland and its dignity. Patriotism is manifested in studying the history of the Motherland, protecting its borders, and consciously following the rules established by the state when necessary. This principle should be taken into account when preparing textbooks.



The purposeful organization and implementation of law enforcement activities, which are important areas of the social and political life of the state, directly depends on the personal, moral, ethical and business qualities of the employees of the internal affairs bodies, their ability to communicate with people and win their trust. Only employees of the internal affairs bodies who have such qualities, including honesty and pure spirituality, who have respect and prestige among their colleagues and the population, who are loyal to the state, the people, and their duty, can gain the people's trust and rely on their support. Therefore, the code of ethical behavior of the employees of the internal affairs bodies determines the norms and rules that represent the attitude of the employees to the established criteria and the rules of ethical, moral and cultural behavior accepted in society. Every employee must adhere to the norms and rules established in the Code of Ethics, legality, human rights and freedoms, the priority of moral and ethical values accepted in society, high professionalism and sincerity in service and daily life.

Employees of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan should thoroughly study the Code of Ethics and undertake to strictly comply with its requirements. The obligation is attached to the employee's personal work. In the process of checking a candidate for service to the internal affairs bodies, the introduction of confirmatory information about his actions that are contrary to the principles and rules defined in the Code of Ethics may be grounds for his refusal to serve. At the moment, he should be faithful to his service and civic duty, feel his personal responsibility to protect the life and health, rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society and the state from illegal intentions. It must always be remembered that even one employee's breach of Oath, dereliction of duty and misconduct can overshadow the success and reputation achieved through the selfless work and exemplary service of many employees.

As a representative of the state power, he must have common sense and a clear position, treat people fairly, humanely, generously and culturally, protect everyone from illegal acts and violence, and protect the needy, in extreme conditions, it is necessary to help especially women and young people, the elderly, the sick, and not leave the disabled without help.

He should be careful and courteous in communication with citizens, not taking it as a sign of weakness, but relying on the power of the law and accepting it as a manifestation of right and justice. He must use the powers granted by the state only within the framework of the law, respect the rights of persons who have committed a crime or other offense, not exceed the scope of his powers and take appropriate measures when necessary.

A person should be brave, fearless and persistent in the performance of his duty, while preventing criminal and other illegal actions, he should not endanger the life and health of others, except for cases provided by law.

When making decisions while performing official duties, he should be principled, impartial, sincere, unbiased and self-demanding, not be influenced by factors unrelated to the issue. He must strictly prevent attempts to interfere with the performance of his official duties by persons who are not authorized to do so. He must strictly prevent attempts to influence him in matters related to the performance (non-performance) of official duties, reject them in cases where illegal material and immaterial benefits, benefits or favors are offered. If material and non-material benefits, benefits or privileges are given for reasons beyond his control, he should report this directly to his supervisor, and material, non-material benefits, benefits or benefits should be handed over to the body where the employee is located.

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# IMPLEMENTING PEDAGOGICAL VIEWS OF THINKERS TO THE TEACHING PROCESS

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## ABSTRACT

*The paper provides information on using the pedagogical views of Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Saadi Shirazi in teaching process in the higher education.*

**KEY WORDS:** *integrated thinking, young generation, learning, money, water and land, human, material needs, mind, science and knowledge, spiritual needs, money, land, leisure, generosity, patriotism, kindness, honesty, justice, respect for parents, love, dedication, wisdom, truth and wisdom, school and madrasa, education and training, courage.*

Scientific research aimed at studying the work of Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abulqasim Firdavsi, and Saadi Shirazi has been conducted at universities in a number of countries around the world. M. Khoshnamvand and others say, "In Firdavsi's Shokhnama, special attention is paid to epic upbringing. The purpose of epic education includes righteousness and devotion to God, justice, struggle against oppression, courage and justice. Epic principles of education include self-respect, self-sacrifice, leadership, and God-centeredness. Epic education includes methods such as hard work, caring for others, and trust in God [1]".

As noted by Said Nafisi and A. Mirzoev, although the main source of knowledge about Rudaki until the nineteenth century is quotations, the information they contain is mostly mythological and repetitive [2]. The process of collecting and publishing Rudaki's works mainly dates back to the 17th century. S. Amir continued his research in the field of studies on Rudaki and in 2015 published the work "Ustad Rudaki the first national and world poet". In the articles "Amnesty of Bukhara and the recognition of Master Rudaki", "Relation to some errors in the recognition of Master Rudaki", "Rudaki was born blind" or "Blind", "Another opinion on breaking the legend of Nasiri Khusrav" and "Confession of Master Rudaki", "Rudakiy was a world poet", "Ishki Rudakiy" are new discoveries of the author and solve several problems of the poet's situation and work. Later, many articles written by Central Asian scientists were published in scientific magazines, collections and newspapers, devoted to various aspects of Rudaki's life and work. It is necessary to raise social and spiritual factors in the society and to develop all spheres of social, economic, political and cultural fronts in order to educate young people today as highly educated and thoughtful individuals.

A.E. Madji carried out a number of scientific researches and conducted research on the life and work of Abu Abdullah Rudaki [3]. From the materials of the scientist's personal archive, which is currently being processed, we can conclude that the main period of Madji's work on the legacy of A. Rudaki dates back to the 1950s. Of great interest is A.E. Madji's "Some Features of the Rudaki's Lexic"[4], which we believe dates back to the early 1950s. A mixture of handwritten and typewritten text stored on single-sided A4 sheets totals 32 pages. In the archive of the scientist, the manuscript text of that article also consists of 45 pages in the same format, which is partially double-sided.

The concept of national education defines today's policy and perspectives of the state in the field of national education of the young generation, education and upbringing of children. It regulates the essence, goals and tasks of national education at a new historical stage, and determines its place and position in the formation of a perfect human personality, which is one of the most important tasks of the state and society today and in the future. Educating teenagers and young people is the duty of every person of society and social institutions.

In our country A. Bobokhanov [5], A. Zunnunov [6], N. Komilov [7], U. Mahkamov [8], U. Uvatov [9], Sh.M. Shomuhamedo [10], E. Yusupov [11], G. Navrozova [12], O. Musurmonova [13], S. Nishonova [14], S.U. Khodzhanizayov [15] and other scientists have revealed that the pedagogical views of Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Saadi Shirazi have played an important role in the development of the ethno-pedagogical heritage of the peoples of Central Asia.

But none of these works mentions the use of the pedagogical ideas of Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Saadi Shirazi in teaching in higher education.

Pedagogical ideas have a great influence on the formation of a person's worldview. While briefly analyzing the work of Abu Abdulla Rudaki, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Saadi Sherazi, it became clear that their ideas of promoting high human qualities such as selflessness, humanitarianism, patriotism, knowledge, and courage are of great importance in educating young people. Many works of these thinkers, aimed at educating the young generation on the basis of love for the Motherland and high human qualities, serve the education of today's and future generations, raising their high spirituality.





The main reasons for applying the pedagogical views of Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Saadi Shirazi to the educational process are as follows. First of all, today, in the formation and development of the spirituality of young people, it is becoming an urgent issue to research the problems of using the views of Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Saadi Shirazi on social, cultural and moral-ethical education in the educational system. Secondly, various events and evenings aimed at using the spiritual heritage of Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Abul Qasim Firdavsi, Saadi Shirazi in education and moral activities are considered an integral continuation of the educational process, they help to further strengthen the theoretical knowledge acquired by students and expand the possibilities of empirical application. Thirdly, the types and forms of various spiritual activities conducted in the course of spiritual-ethical, educational work outside the classroom and the auditorium, the modern methodology used in them, help to strengthen the interest of students in researching the content and essence of the ideas of Muslim Renaissance thinkers.

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# DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

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## ABSTRACT

*This paper clarifies the issue of representative democracy, its historical roots and development in the world. Representative democracy, despite the variety of assessments regarding its current state and prospects, including very critical assessments associated, in particular, with technologically proven models of party systems and voting (election) systems, decorative parliamentarism and other manifestations of defects and dysfunctions of modern institutions of state democracy.*

**KEY WORDS:** *representative democracy, development, state, law, enforcing*

Issues related to the phenomenon of representation democracy are one of the key, basic ones in the theory of state, law, constitutional and legal science, and are constantly in the focus of attention of researchers. Having a fundamental nature and being conditioned by the constant process of political and legal development of civilization, they are, like a number of others, among the inexhaustible and highly debatable, controversial, and are associated with the presence of a certain amount of uncertainty in them due to reasons such as subjective (philosophical) worldview diversity and ideological preferences of researchers) and objective (constant change and complication of political and legal reality). With all the abundance of scientific works devoted to this topic, today it is hardly possible to talk about the existence of an established general theory of public representation. Various, sometimes mutually exclusive, opinions are expressed regarding the very essence, grounds and limits of representation in public law, the understanding and relationship between direct and representative democracy, the representative system, popular representation, and other more specific issues of this kind.

With all this, representative democracy, despite the variety of assessments regarding its current state and prospects, including very critical assessments associated, in particular, with technologically proven models of party systems and voting (election) systems, decorative parliamentarism and other manifestations of defects and dysfunctions of modern institutions of state democracy, which in the past 20th century largely discredited themselves, including countries with so-called developed democracies, yet firmly established itself as an integral part of the doctrine and practice of modern constitutionalism. It is considered as one of the most important constitutional characteristics of a democratic state, a necessary element of the organizational and legal mechanism for the implementation of democracy. You can often find statements that this is the leading (main) form of democracy.

The problems associated with the phenomenon of representation in constitutional law are fundamental and debatable, characterized by the lack of unity of scientific approaches. This justifies the need to once again turn to the analysis of the scientific, theoretical and constitutional legal aspects of representative democracy, bearing in mind the current goals of forming a general theory of public representation. It should be noted, first of all, that representative democracy, despite the variety of assessments regarding its state and prospects, including very pessimistic assessments, has firmly established itself as an integral part of the doctrine and practice of modern constitutionalism. It is considered as one of the most important characteristics of a democratic state, a necessary element of the organizational and legal mechanism for the implementation of democracy.

It is often characterized as the leading form of democracy, but such an assessment is only partly fair. Democracy is based on the unity of power of the people, therefore the institutions (forms) of direct (immediate) and representative (mediated) democracy cannot be opposed. In itself, raising the question of the priority of one of the forms of democracy is untenable and inevitably leads to belittling the role and significance of one of these forms. Effective implementation of the power of the people is possible only with a combination of direct and representative democracy [1].

Of course, in the conditions of actually developing state-political relations, certain democratic institutions can receive preferential development, in particular, taking into account the goals, needs of the development of society, and specific national interests. But the very nature of relations of democracy is supposed to ensure a balance of the constitutional values underlying them, and legislative regulation must maintain an optimal balance of direct and representative democracy. This serves as the most important guarantee of the integrity, stability and effective functioning of the democratic organization of the constitutional system.

The institutions of representation, in one way or another, have always accompanied the publicly political organization of society, which allowed G. Jellinek to classify the very idea of representation as one of the original legal views of man [2]. Representative-mediated forms of governance are visible already in the conditions of communal self-government of primitive society, in which certain administrative and jurisdictional powers were recognized by members of the collective due to tradition and trust in tribal leaders. Carrying out the functions of organizing joint life activities in the tribe, these persons essentially acted as



representatives of this community invested with public authority. It is noteworthy that even in the conditions of classical Athenian democracy, the institutions of direct democracy were not only supplemented and supported, but also to a certain extent limited by the organizational structures of public representation. For example, the revision of laws in Athens, as V. Buzeskul noted, was not carried out according to a random mood or the arbitrariness of the people's assembly, but only at a certain time, and the casting vote belonged to a special commission of people of more mature age, bound by an oath [3]. Currently, the idea of representative government as one of the foundations of legal democracy has wide formal legal recognition. According to Art. 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, everyone has the right to participate in the government of his country, directly or through freely elected representatives, and the will of the people must be the basis of government authority. This is how the idea of the inextricable relationship between public representation and human legal freedom is most succinctly, visibly, and vividly expressed, the most important guarantee of which is the universal direct and equal participation of citizens in the formation of public authorities and the management of state affairs.

"The Treaty on the European Union lays the principle of representative democracy at the basis of the functioning of the Union (Part 1, Article 10), bearing in mind the role of this principle in the process of European self-identification and integration. In the constitutions of the Dominican Republic (Article 2), Brazil (Article 1), Venezuela (Article 1), Guatemala (Article 2), Nicaragua (Article 10), representative democracy is enshrined as a form (system) of government of the state, and The Constitution of Azerbaijan also establishes the right to represent the people (Article 4). At the same time, in some countries (primarily Latin America), the exercise of people's sovereignty is associated only with representative democracy (Article 22 of the Constitution of Argentina, Article 4 of the Political Constitution of Bolivia, Article 33 of the Constitution of Haiti, Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of San Marino). In Japan, the Constitution affirms the principle of representative government as "common to all mankind" [4].

In the broadest sense, representation means expressing someone's interests, making decisions and taking actions based on existing grounds based on law, tradition, will, etc., while the consequences associated with such decisions and actions are occur for the person being represented, as if he himself had accepted or committed them.

Without questioning the importance of such efforts, it is worth noting that their fruitfulness is determined by the need to use adequate research methodology, the development of comprehensive, interdisciplinary theoretical approaches that allow taking into account, objectively existing features of the manifestation of institutions of representation in private law and public law spheres. The creation of a general theoretical structure of representation assumes, as an important prerequisite, the conceptual justification of the categories of representation in private and public law. To form a general concept of public representation, which does not yet exist in Russian law, it is required, as correctly noted, a doctrinal update of constitutional law: distinguishing the properties of public representation and representation in private law, establishing the properties of popular representation as a system-forming, but not the only type of public representation in a modern state. The specifics of public representation are determined, first of all, by its subject composition, objects, forms and methods of implementation of representation, as well as the nature of the regulatory and legal impact on relations of this kind, which differ in private and public law. Representation as a public legal institution is complex in nature, associated with certain public goals, principles, functions, competence, and has, as a public authority (body).

Public representation, in contrast to representation in private law, is based on the interests not of individual individualized subjects, but of social groups, organizations, communities, which do not always have a clear subjective expression. It is implemented on the basis of a combination and integrative interaction of legislative, normative and volitional principles in relation to the achievement of the common good. As such, public representation arises on an imperative basis in the presence of a measure of free discretion determined by the constitution and law regarding the specific involvement of participants in these relations. In public representation, the object of the legal relationship itself is not always clearly visible. There is a common opinion that the social prerequisites for public representation are associated with the practical impossibility of regular use of direct institutions of democracy in territorially large state entities, as well as the objective inability of the people to resolve the entire range of issues of public importance independently.

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# REPRESENTATION OF POLYPHONIC SPEECH IN THE NOVEL “SHOVKIN” (“NOISE”) BY ERKIN AZAM

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## ABSTRACT

*This article clarifies an approach to the issue of polyphonic speech in Uzbek and world literary studies, in particular, comments on the manifestation of the polyphonic speech style in the novel “Shovkin” by Erkin Azam. Also, Erkin Azam's ability to use the polyphonic speech style, common and different aspects of the writer in this work with the polyphonic speech style of world literature are discussed.*

**KEY WORDS:** *polyphony, polyphonic narration style, character's speech, parallel view, conflicting opposition, polyphonic narration types.*

Polyphonic thinking is applied to works of art that strive to directly and truthfully depict various perspective processes that take place in the human psyche. In this style, the conditional term “Stream of Consciousness” began to be popularized at the end of the 19th century, based on the views of the American philosopher W. James, who sees a river flow in the human mind [1].

Famous writers of world literature such as W. Wolff, M. Proust, J. Joyce, E. Hemingway, W. Faulkner have drawn attention to the chaotic exchange of emotions, thoughts, and associations that appear unexpectedly in the human mind and the difficulty of logical interpretation of this connection. Such research was later continued in the research of surrealism, i.e. the representatives of new novelism.

Processes in the human mind were described in connection with reality. As a result, the stream of consciousness began to be interpreted as one of the means of artistic perception. The purpose of this is to penetrate deeper into the human psyche, to look at its dark sides. This method was particularly evident in the new literature, which sought to describe the processes of the human psyche, to justify its behavior in different ways from a social and spiritual point of view. A characteristic feature of the experiments is connected with the disruption of the narrative structure characteristic of the traditional epic and the change of attitude towards the integrity of the character.

The current stage of our national prose, particularly the renewal of our novels, is a bit different from the usual traditional way, and the qualities similar to the literary movement called “modernist literature” that appeared in the West at the beginning of the last century are manifested in the XX century. It attracted the attention of researchers as early as the 90s [2].

Also, such signs as the expansion, deepening, and complexity of the image space of artistic prose, active use of new methods of character creation, the emergence of unique forms, the detailed study of a person, the analysis of the psyche, the novel has become the main quality sign and criterion of artistry, first as a system was not visible.

The style of the writer's narration, the types of the narrator, the structure of the plot, the change of the place and role of the elements in it, the diversity of the conflict structure and its manifestations, the transformation of the hero into a character created on the basis of his imagination, the reader entering into a dialogue with his thinking. It became clear that the changes taking place in dozens of novels are closely related to the polyphonic system of thought.

It is known that the use of polyphonic speech requires a special talent from the author, and in order to create polyphonic speech, the writer needs to move away from the traditional narrative style. One of the great representatives of modern Uzbek literature, Erkin A'zam, has expressed polyphonic speech in many of his novels, and his novel “Shovkin” is characterized by the fact that this image style has special colors.

At first glance, this novel of the writer is complex, but it is a work full of strong literary parody, pointing to serious political and social symbols. The characters of the novel give the impression that the characters of the film world, i.e., the behavior, actions, and chaotic, frivolous life of the movie stars, dramaturgs, film directors, film critics, and film makers are written about.

The comment of Farhod Ramazan's “loyal” writer friend in the work serves as a key to find the core essence of the work. It says so:

*“Mavzuma-mavzu sakrab, hamkorlikda ssenariy yozadigan bo'ldik. Dard bor-u, darmon yo'q, deganlaridek, hali mazmuni, mohiyati notayin asarga nom tanlab, sarxushlikda bir soatcha talashibmiz. “Shum v ushax i vovne” (“Botiniy va zohiriy shovqin” – zo'r!) deydi Farhod, o'rischa jarangiga mahliyo bo'lib. Men Folknerning “Shum i yarost” romanini ro'kach qilib e'tiroz bildiraman. “Nu i chto, bo'laversin!” [3]*



It can be observed that the writer effectively used the polyphonic speech style through these images. It can even be considered that the reason why he named his novel "Shovkin" was absorbed into polyphonic speech. Through these, we can understand that Erkin Azam was able to use polyphonic speech at a high level in modern Uzbek art literature. In a word, Fyodor Dostoyevsky created beautiful examples of this style in world literature, and Erkin Azam made a great contribution to modern Uzbek literature.

If we interpret noise as a symbolic image, as a sign of life in general, political and social changes in society, renewals taking place in the heart of a person, shakes in the worldview, the essence becomes much clearer. More precisely, one of the artistic-philosophical ideas put forward by the writer in the novel is that while living, a person should be able to choose a harmonious tone among noises and sounds that are symbols of life. In fact, this tone is the essence of a person's life, beliefs, and actions.

In "Shovkin" the older generation, armed with the ideology of the former Soviet period, is contrasted with the younger generation, which has understood the rottenness of this system. Consequently, this can be observed in the example of the character of Farhod Ramazan with the internationalist grandfather Sobirjon Mansurovich. The tragedy of the old man is that he is a mute person who is deprived of independent thinking, has become a victim of memorized false theories and ideologies, and has become a parrot. Unlike the representatives of the older generation, Farhod knows how to analyze their shortcomings and defects as an independent-minded person, and is disgusted by them.

Real literature is not just a copy of real life [4]. It is necessary that the writer's high artistic thinking, romantic imagination, original artistic texture, aesthetic ideal should be reflected in it.

It is through the image of Farhad that the writer reflected his ideal views. There is another reason why we believe that the polyphonic speech is effectively used in this work. If we take a look at Erkin Azam's life and work, we can feel that some shortcomings during the Soviet era crushed him from the inside. One of the main features of the polyphonic speech method is that the writer expresses his ideas and arguments in the language of characters. Sometimes it can be allowed that the opposites of the characters do not match the views of the writer. We know that the character of Farkhod in the novel "Shovkin" is wrapped in polyphonic speech, that is, it reflects the author's ideals and views, the author's thoughts.

It is important to understand that each of us is a child of our time. Each era has its own ideology, heroes, and ideals. It's not easy to be ahead of the times, it's very difficult. But blindly following the drum of the existing system, thoughtlessness, forgetting the national identity is interpreted as the greatest tragedy in the novel. This can be explained by the fact that it was manifested in the polyphonic speech as soon as we analyzed the images in the novel.

In conclusion, it should be said that in modern Uzbek prose, the methods of narration characteristic of world literature, in particular, the polyphonic speech style, have begun to be actively used. It should be considered as a positive phenomenon.

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# **SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL AND RETROSPECTIVE APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF THE MILITARY PERSONNEL SYSTEM**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This paper discusses socio-philosophical and retrospective approach to the formation of the military personnel system. Military personnel are also people who are subject to psychological and emotional influence, and they sometimes experience fear, panic, and hesitation. Therefore, the formation of patriotism and national pride in military personnel, as well as all qualities that need training, requires pedagogical psychological mechanisms, pedtechnology.*

**KEY WORDS:** *socio-philosophical approach, military service, patriotism.*

All events and systems that take place in social existence have their own history. Studying this history makes the subject not only interesting, but also helps to find its unknown aspects to science, especially social philosophy. A look at the history of training military personnel also gives us such materials.

First of all, we should say that two fundamental aspects are embodied in military service and activity: firstly, it is a type of activity and practice of social importance according to its fundamental nature. It is known that social activity, activism and practice are the main categories of social philosophy. Social (state, social system, society, people, population, corporations) interests are reflected in them. On the basis of military activity, this fundamental aspect cannot be forgotten. That is why we analyze and study the military service and the profession of military personnel through the above categories of social philosophy. Second, military service is a form of activity with its own differential characteristics, i.e., social-military, spiritual, moral, organizational and mandatory features. In its first form, it comes in a voluntary form, asks citizens to become patriots voluntarily, forms didactically. In the second, being a patriot is a type of activity aimed at fulfilling any task and order in this regard. If the first one is aimed at the general public, all young people, then the second one is aimed at a narrow circle, civil servants with special training and knowledge. The socio-philosophical aspect of the problem is to study the nature of the sense of patriotism and national pride formed in the field of military service, revealing the immanent characteristics and signs of these two tendencies. This, in turn, leads to the identification of the processes of patriotism and national pride becoming a broad social reality, and the search for necessary and effective mechanisms in this regard.

Experts suggest studying military affairs in connection with the emergence of the state, its formation as a force [2, 10, 11, 12]. Yes, the emergence of the state as a power goes back to the training of special personnel who protect it, use force when necessary, and spread their views and interests. In the primitive stage, this task was performed by every member of the tribe and clan. During this period, a person rarely realized that he belonged to a certain ethnic group, but considered other people, each of its representatives, as his "potential enemy". For example, in Mesopotamia, different peoples and clans were always at war with each other [3]. Of course, it was the duty of every tribe and clan member to participate in this march. At that time, there were no special personnel and people engaged in defense work. As a result of the differentiation of labor and the emergence of the management institution, the state, there was a need for specialists engaged in defense work, military personnel and military institutions. As a result, these institutions are responsible for developing laws and regulations, organizing economic affairs, conducting wars, and monitoring the performance of religious ceremonies [3]. If we read the works of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Plutarch, the father of history, we see that military campaigns have always been a companion of states. There is no significant period or ethnos, state, which was not in a state of war with it or states, peoples. Human history seems to be a history of military campaigns and invasions. According to the well-known philosopher E.Fromm, there were 9 wars between European states in 1480-1499, 87 in the 15th century, 239 in the 16th century, 781 in the 17th century, 651 in the 18th century, and 892 in the 19th century. All wars, the philosopher writes, "arise not because of the accumulated power of biological aggressiveness, but because of the instrumental aggressiveness of the political and military elite group" [4]. Therefore, the existence of state and political institutions always required military forces, military force was formed as their inevitable attribute. In this regard, many examples can be cited from history, but we are interested in the socio-philosophical aspects of the problem. Historical facts are necessary to illuminate our approach. Some liberal democrats and Marxists seek to reduce the role of the state and eventually dissolve it. If liberal democrats advocate reducing





the role of the state through institutions of civil society, Marxists advance the anti-statological concept that “the state will die” in time.

For example, doctor of philosophy, professor F.Musaev, reacting to lawyer H.Odilgoriev, writes: “H. Odilgoriev in his book “Constitution and Civil Society” gives the following definition: “Civil society is free from state influence and interference in social life, administrative pressures and it is a set of relationships that make up the private sphere of people's life”. Can social life be free from state influence and intervention? In fact, the state does not exist as a political institution, a component of society due to its influence and intervention in social life? Where are the Eastern communitarianism, the traditions of living as a community characteristic of the Uzbek people, or are they no longer needed? The scientist rightly points out that private property allows a person to live freely”. It is in the society where the environment and relations of private ownership are settled, he writes, that the individual's property independence and freedom of economic activity are ensured. In our opinion, it is not correct to associate personal freedom only with private property” [5]. It can be seen that liberal democratic views emphasize private property, as if private property teaches a person to live freely, free from state pressure. In this way, institutions of civil society take the place of the state. Such narrow, one-sided opinions can be cited as much as you like. But the history of statehood shows that it was built on certain dogmatic views. The globalization welcomed by the liberal democrats cannot deny the role of the state, political institutions and military forces, but, according to F.Fukuyama, it requires the strength of national states [6]. Therefore, reducing the intervention of the state in social, economic and private life does not deny its role, as long as the state exists, it feels the need to be strong and defend itself militarily. The entire history of statehood and social development confirms this.

The history of military affairs and socio-historical studies show that in times of war, when people are dying in front of their eyes, when blood is being shed, and in extreme cases, the personal courage, selflessness and bravery of the leader are extremely important. The commander does not stand in the shelter and watch the battle, there are such situations that the result of the battle is decided by his direct participation in the battle, his bravery, he leads the soldiers to victory with his personal exemplary behavior [7, 13, 14]. The first and second world wars sharply increased the interest in the military field, the arms race between the countries became a tradition. The place and position of states on the world map is determined by the power of their armed forces and the global features of their military tactics. In 1945, the atomic bomb dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the USA determined not only the new power of the military force, but also the direction of the military doctrine, what professional aspects and practical skills should be formed in the army. Discovering weapons of mass destruction based on scientific and technical discoveries, constantly testing them, and bringing the scientific and technical training of military units to a new level have become the main tasks of states, especially states claiming hegemony. Today, countries spend the bulk of their budgets on exercises to purchase new weapons, make military technical discoveries, and improve the practical skills of military personnel. These expenses are higher than the expenses spent on education, culture and art, and social needs in some countries. There are countless examples of this from the internet and mass media. Our task is not to analyze these expenses, but to understand and reveal the socio-philosophical nature of the expenses going to the military sector, and actions aimed at the development of the military sector in general. This essence, we must say frankly, has a contradictory character. On the one hand, it has the goal of protecting public, national interests and peace, and on the other hand, it embodies the interests of superpowers that seek to organize and manage global relations in accordance with their interests. The desire to build an empire has existed since ancient times, and the globalizing world makes these aspirations even more possible today. In the social consciousness, the concepts of “homeland and patriotism” are considered as axioms, as if they are known events without special interpretation. In fact, we are talking about complex and wide-ranging realities, which are conflictingly interpreted even in scientific literature.

The opinion and rule that “they do not choose their homeland” is widespread. This opinion, rule, which has a social-educational, didactic nature, means that every person, human being is born and grows up in a certain place, country. So these ethno-social factors affect the perceptions of the individual. It forms certain ethnostereotypes. Ethnostereotypism is the account of the absence of a nation or the concept of “homeland”. Depending on the ethnostereotype, we understand which nation, culture and country a person belongs to [8]. True, the ethnostereotype is not the “homeland” and the sense of patriotism itself, it is an expression of an ethnic sign. But the first expression of the feeling of patriotism is manifested in the ethnostereotype. Because there is no sense of patriotism without ethnic identity.

It is not up to the child at birth to choose a country or not, but he has the right to change this rule when he reaches a certain age. Article 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that citizens have the right to “come to the Republic of Uzbekistan” and leave it [1]. At the same time, the basic law states that “a citizen of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is also a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. Therefore, our Basic Law does not prohibit dual citizenship. It reinforces the concept of homeland with the status of citizenship, thus citizenship becomes the main symbol of homeland and “patriotism”.

Motherland and patriotism are realities that arouse emotional and spiritual excitement, altruistic intentions and thoughts in a person. The noble goals of working selflessly for the motherland, protecting it from the sages and making it a prosperous country along with other peoples and nations come as a practical expression of these intentions and thoughts. Sacrifice, altruism, heroic work are not just wishes and slogans, they always become real events due to their objectification. As the poet said, “My love for the country is a strange love, my perception and mind cannot overcome this love” [9]. Yes, it is difficult to explain love and affection for the country with understanding and intelligence. However, these noble feelings can be rationally understood. Social philosophy studies homeland and patriotism through human-society, human-being, human-state, individual-nation, individual-heritage,



individual-ethnoculture systems. The complexity and diversity of these systems, in turn, encourages the study of homeland and patriotism through such complex and diverse relationships. Motherland and patriotism can be reflected in every word, facial expression, religious ideas, lifestyle, morals and cultural activities of a person. For example, greeting with a hand on the chest or smiling and asking how you are is a sign of a person's ethno-culture. This ethnoculture applies not only to the Uzbek people, but also to the country called Uzbekistan. In any case, the representative of the people, the nation, far from our ethnoculture, will accept our above ethnomimics. Sometimes these things may not be fully understood by the person himself, but at the basis of them, there are symbols related to the people, the country, and the homeland. Therefore, a person receives motherland and patriotism with mother's milk, mother's love seems to him to be love of country. This is how the expression "My Motherland" was formed.

Military personnel are also people who are subject to psychological and emotional influence, and they sometimes experience fear, panic, and hesitation. Therefore, the formation of patriotism and national pride in military personnel, as well as all qualities that need training, requires pedagogical psychological mechanisms, pedtechnology. Changes in society, especially transformation processes in people's lifestyle and mentality, cannot but affect their minds and imaginations. This is not about espionage or treason, forgetting the oath, these are separate topics, but now it is necessary to mention the negative qualities of military personnel, such as hesitation, giving in to egoistic tendencies, not fully obeying the order or ignoring it. It cannot be denied that the formation of functions in the profession of military personnel, especially the feeling of patriotism and national pride, remains a task of scientific, social and state importance. We must not forget that the behavior and professional qualities of military personnel are an example for ordinary people, especially young people.

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# IMPROVING MEASURES TO COMBAT THE LEGAL CIRCULATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

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## ANNOTATION

*This article reflects the issues of improving measures to combat illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, which pose a serious threat to society, and other actions committed for the purpose of their illegal transfer and transfer.*

**KEY WORDS:** *narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, amount of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, legal gap.*

Today, comprehensive reforms in all spheres of life of our society are primarily aimed at ensuring human rights, freedoms and legal interests.

In order to achieve these goals, ensuring public safety is considered the most important task of all law enforcement agencies of our country.

At the same time, illegal distribution of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is a serious concern, which hinders the comprehensive development of not only our society, but also the countries of the whole world, which leads to the decline of society. Drug addiction developed so rapidly from the end of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st century that this "white death" became a dangerous phenomenon for all mankind [1].

The dangerous side of illegal dealing with narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances has a negative impact on the criminogenic situation in our country, the economic and cultural basis of our society. In many cases, such acts are inextricably linked with organized crime [2].

The crime of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is one of the most important social problems of our country, and it requires the use of strict measures by the state in the fight against it. Criminal law takes a special place among these measures.

Liability for crimes involving illegal handling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is defined in Articles 270-276 of the Special Part Sixth Chapter XIX of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3].

The analysis of the judicial investigation practice shows that the criminal-legal norms determining responsibility for this type of crime are generally applied correctly. However, it should be noted that there are legal gaps in certain articles of the Criminal Code, inconsistencies and conflicts with other articles of the Code, as well as other normative legal documents, and the existence of a number of problems related to the application of these criminal legal norms. It should be noted.

In particular, in Article 273 of the Criminal Code, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances included in the list approved by the decision of the State Commission on Control over Narcotic Substances are considered as the subject of crime. However, the provision of the article does not include narcotic drugs or analogues of psychotropic substances prohibited for circulation in the Republic of Uzbekistan as the subject of this crime. Due to the existence of such a legal gap in the law, today, the issue of responsibility for the illegal circulation of synthetic or natural substances, similar to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances according to many of their structures and properties, which have an active effect on the psyche like them, but are not included in the list of prohibited or restricted means and substances in the Republic of Uzbekistan, remains outside the sphere of influence of the Criminal Law.

In order to eliminate this situation, we believe that it is appropriate to include analogues of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances as the subject of a crime in this article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code.

One of the crimes that is most common and characterized by its high level of social danger is illegal transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for the purpose of transfer, as provided for in Article 273 of the Criminal Code- preparing, receiving, storing and doing other actions are considered.

The current wording of this article contradicts the principle of dividing criminal elements into main aggravating and special aggravating elements according to the degree of social danger, which is used by the legislator in the structure of most articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code. That is, in the disposition of the article, the second part refers to the first part, the third part refers



to the first and second parts, and the fourth part refers to the second and third parts. In the fourth part of the article, the independent composition of the establishment or maintenance of banks for the consumption or distribution of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is defined. In the fifth part of the article, responsibility for the independent form of transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances - sale is established.

This structure of the article creates certain problems in understanding the content of this crime, in its uniform application, and causes mistakes in practice.

In order to solve the problem related to the structure of this article, it is necessary to make appropriate amendments to it. In particular, in our opinion, following the methods of the legal technique used in the drafting of other norms of the Criminal Code, Article 273 of the Criminal Code should be restructured on the basis of division into main, aggravating and separate aggravating components, and the purpose of transferring narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances as the main component. Zlab defines the acts of illegal preparation, acquisition, storage, transportation or sending, as well as their illegal transfer, and as aggravating and separate aggravating components, these acts are related to the amount of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. It is appropriate to determine the responsibility.

At the same time, according to the content of the article, the responsibility for illegal dealing with the purpose of transferring narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is established only for small amounts of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. Liability for illegal dealing with large quantities of criminal objects is established only for selling them in such quantities. That is, the responsibility for illegal preparation, acquisition, storage, transportation or sending of large amounts of them for the purpose of their transfer or transfer in other ways is not clearly regulated. In order to eliminate such imbalance in the law and taking into account that the illegal sale of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is considered a method of transfer, we consider to replace the word "sale" with the word "transfer" in part 5 of Article 273 of the Criminal Code appropriate.

In addition, in the first part of the article, the definition of responsibility for the illegal transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in small quantities excludes the activities of transferring narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in small quantities from the scope of legal regulation. In order to eliminate this gap in the law, in the first part of the considered article, in the sentence "as well as their illegal transfer in an amount that is not large", the words "in an amount that is not large" should be removed.

At the same time, in this article, the logical sequence of quantitative indicators is violated when determining the quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, i.e., the minimum quantity that is not more than the minimum quantity that implies responsibility for illegal dealing (Part 1), more than that - more than a little amount (Part 2) and as the highest amount - a large amount (Part 5). Violation of this sequence was confirmed by the State Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Control over Narcotic Substances in its Resolution No. 13 of March 22, 2016 "On approval of the quantities of illegal narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in circulation" in the explanation in the appendix of the decision No. 16: "Amounts of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances traded in violation of the law, less than the "not much" amount, provided for in the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan confirms that it is considered "amount".

In our opinion, in order to ensure the logical sequence of quantity indicators and the compatibility of the Codes on Criminal and Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in Article 273 of the Criminal Code, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances are determined from the minimum amount to the highest It is appropriate to specify the quantities in the order of "a little more - not a lot - a lot".

These proposals and recommendations are designed to solve the existing theoretical and practical problems in the application of legal norms that provide for criminal liability for the crimes of illegal handling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for the purpose of transfer. we think that it will serve to improve the criminal law norms that provide responsibility for this type of crime.

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# METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ITS LEGAL-PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS

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Physical culture has a systematic nature, social tasks, and relations with external institutions and organizations. If we talk about any aspect or structure of health, it always represents the internal and external relations of the organism; if the first (functions related to internal physiological structures) ensures the integrity of processes in the body, their regularity, the second (functions related to external institutions and organizations) means its social purpose, the possibilities of physical and physiological improvement of a person. These internal and external structural connections are based on certain principles, and these principles must be strengthened by empirical research, that is, physical culture. They include the following:

1) The content of physical culture, first of all, walking, running, jumping, swimming, etc. should serve the formation of vital needs. This requirement is embodied in the content of scientific concepts and educational programs related to the formation of health;

2) Health and physical education should allow a person to master various labor and military activities, and even prepare him for extreme events. It represents the socio-anthropological aspects of the problem;

3) Health and physical culture are necessary for a person to live with social activity, to be satisfied with his life and work, and to form a sense of patriotism [1].

These principles are related to the following systemic problems:

1) general physical culture that strengthens human health;

2) physical culture related to profession, labor activity;

3) physical training related to gaining a position in the field of sports.

General physical education is aimed at strengthening health and maintaining performance in educational or work activities. In accordance with this, the content of physical education is aimed at mastering vital movements, coordination and proportional development of strength, speed, endurance, dexterity and mobility in the joints. General physical education is the mandatory minimum of physical fitness necessary for a person to live a normal life, to specialize in gaining a position in any professional or sports field. In pre-school educational institutions, physical education classes, general education schools, departments (groups) of general physical education (GPE) and special tests are carried out in "Alpomishlar" and "Barchinoy" groups, health groups, etc. [1]. General physical culture, education are an integral part of education, and it is the task of the system of physical education, culture and recreation. Society and the state carry out their health-improving tasks through general physical culture and education, and in this way form general health and a healthy lifestyle in the population. But the constant change of modern society, changing instructions, tasks and ideals creates a depressive state. People, especially young people, are full of conflicts and cannot find their place in complex, sometimes confusing situations of conflicts, and it is difficult for them to adapt to social changes. Only physically and spiritually healthy people can maintain their endurance, participate in social competition, withstand the blows of fate and adapt to the demands of social changes.

General physical culture, education is necessary to ensure the health of the population and to maintain it at a generally necessary level. It implies the formation of a healthy lifestyle in everyone as a minimum of health. The other two systems are built on this general health and physical education, culture. General health is an important indicator of the development of society, if such health is not formed in society, this society, as E. Fromm envisions, is unhealthy, prone to various diseases and depression [2].

Career-oriented physical culture, education is one of the modern problems of health-promoting physical education and culture. It is a "necessary process to ensure the physical readiness of a person for a certain type of work or military activity" [1]. Physical culture related to professional activity helps a person to gain deep knowledge, to become a high specialist, to be resistant, strong-willed and protective of his life purpose. It is not easy to combine professionalism with strong will and endurance. Today, being professional and professional requires in-depth knowledge, movement above the career ladder, agility and intelligence, such a specialist is valued as a necessary staff. As the President of the Asian Development Bank H. Kuroda said, the economy of the future is in the hands of those who operate at the highest level of knowledge, science and technological innovation. Such an economy will be the most competitive and efficient. They pass the development phase of a middle-income country, rise to the level of a high-income country, and form peaceful and stable societies. This development will be based on achievements in the field of economic knowledge. Therefore, education, technological excellence, and entrepreneurship encourage the use of large amounts of energy [3].



Therefore, modern science strives to develop criteria and forecasts of human physical development, taking into account the increasing social, economic and environmental impact. It is the task of science to study the socio-psychological mechanisms of human adaptation to the rapidly changing production environment, methods of increasing the biological stability and compensatory capabilities of the human organism. Modern science has collected reliable information about the physical decline of the body and the deterioration of the health of the population.

“In the background of the study of the global trend of the physical development of the young generation (increased height, thinning of bones, physical weakening), the deterioration of the functional state of muscles, the decrease of the reserve capabilities of the cardiovascular system affects the weakening of the body, vitality and life expectancy, as a result, the level of health of a person decreases. All this requires setting specific tasks in the organization of physical education. Many theoretical issues of physical education have been studied by fundamental sciences, including biology and a part of it - psychology. In the physical training of young people, it is important to determine and use the potential genetic potential of their body's growth and development. That is why some scientists support the idea of abandoning the phenotypic approach in the physical education of young people” [3]. Such studies allow taking into account both the laws of biological development and the individual characteristics of the organism. Therefore, the individual characteristics of the organism and its variability under the influence of the external environment increasingly attract the attention of researchers and teachers dealing with health problems [4].

Physical culture is also related to sports, which is an ideal state of health. It's no secret that maximum results and records remain the most attractive aspect of achieving health and physical culture. Setting records, showing that the desire to achieve the highest results is not the end point of what a person can achieve, but that even higher ones can be achieved. A person does not know what and where these indicators are, from this point of view, there is an opinion that the possibilities of a person are huge and limitless. Only a special socio-pedagogical program, certain socio-economic, legal, methodological and regulatory mechanisms are necessary to realize these opportunities.

Physical culture system, health indicators are an expression of socio-economic development. They have a complex structure (combination of the principles of state and public leadership), as well as various sources of funding and material support, including the state budget, state funds, enterprises, trade unions, cooperative societies, patronage, etc. From a socio-economic point of view, they include material and immaterial, developed production network of the national economy. The work of the employees of the production sector, for example, sports facilities, equipment, shoes, clothes, has a material nature. But this material sphere is aimed at strengthening human health, effectively organizing the system of physical education and culture [1].

The state is the subject and institution that systematically and comprehensively supports physical culture to strengthen health. The state organizes and supports the provision of necessary equipment, equipment and specialists in the field of physical culture, but does not deny that health is rooted in the physical culture of an individual. Observations show that health does not depend on the created conditions, people sometimes do not pay attention to the fact that there is a beautiful stadium or recreation complex nearby, and there are clubs and associations in it.

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# **EFFECT OF SOLUTION-FOCUSED THERAPY ON EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT AND SELF-ESTEEM OF JUNIOR SECONDARY STUDENTS EXPOSED TO CONFLICT IN GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The researcher was motivated by the conflicts that junior secondary school students are exposed to. Consequently, this study investigated the effect of solution-focused therapy on emotional adjustment and self-esteem of junior secondary school exposed to conflicts in Gombe State. Two research questions were posed and two hypotheses were equally tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study was carried out using true experimental design which consisted of pre-test and post-test control group design. The experimental group was treated with solution-focused therapy while the control group was treated with conventional counselling. The population of the study consisted of 60 junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts. The sample of the study was comprised of 30 students from each aim which was drawn through sampling technic. The instrument for data collection is Pscho-social Adjustment Scale (PAS) for junior secondary schools exposed to conflicts and Academic Achievement Test (AAT). Data relating to research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were analysed using T-test. Findings of the study revealed that solution-focused therapy were effective in emotional adjustment and self-esteem of students exposed to conflicts. Based on the finding the following recommendations were made among which are the study recommended that the Federal Ministry of Education, the State and Local Government should facilitate the implementation of entrepreneurship and civic education curriculum for junior secondary schools and all areas prone to crises for a permanent resolution of crises and behaviour control in those areas throughout the country.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Psycho-social adjustment refers to a person's adaptation within a social environment to satisfy emerging needs. It includes an individual's emotional well-being, loneliness, depression and dissatisfaction with social life. It enables change of ways of life according to the demands of life situations and gives humans the strength and ability to bring about the necessary changes in the conditions of the environment. Psycho-social adjustment process is affected and modified by an individual's experiences and covers four basic aspects namely; emotional adjustment, self-esteem adjustment, personality adjustment and relationship (social) adjustment.

Emotional adjustment involves feeling, thinking, and understanding of one's own emotions and others. It includes the maintenance of equilibrium in the human feeling component in the face of internal and external stressors facilitated by cognitive processes of acceptance and adaptation. It also involves adjusting ones' emotion in any given situation, and the ability to deal successfully with other people.

Emotional adjustment is the maintenance of emotional equilibrium in the face of internal and external stressors. This is facilitated by cognitive processes of acceptance and adaptation. Adjustment is a process that helps a person to lead a happy and contented life while maintaining a balance between his needs and his capacity to fulfill them. It enables him to change his way of life according to the demands of the situation and gives him the strength and ability to bring about the necessary changes in the conditions of his environment. Emotional development is one of the major aspects of human development. Man's emotional make-up has always been linked with his physical, mental, intellectual, social, moral and aesthetic development, ever since the development of psychology as a behavioral science. The adjustment process is affected and modified by the individual's experiences and thus learning plays a significant part in the aiding adjustment.

Emotional adjustment referred to the adjusting ones in any given situation. Emotion influences every stage of one's life. Thus emotional adjustment can easily be defined as the ability of an individual to deal successfully with other people. Our reactions are life's situations will greatly be deepened on our emotional adjustment. Emotional adjustment involves feeling, thinking, understanding of emotions of one's own and others. Every individual from the time he or she steps out of the family and goes to



school makes a long series of adjustments between the whole unique personality and the environment. The ardent desire of each boy and girl to become a person having a healthy physique, a growing intellectual ability, a greater degree of emotional poise, and increased participation in social groups, such characteristics enhance one's personality. Even parents, teachers, and other significant members of the society to which person belong will encourage this desire.

Self-esteem is the other aspect of psycho-social adjustment. It is having confidence in one's capacity to achieve values. It is the subjective and enduring sense of realistic self-approval. It reflects how an individual views and values the self at the most fundamental levels of psychological experiences. Self-esteem is the evaluation, which an individual makes and customarily maintains with regards to him/herself. It is affective component of the self, that is a person's positive and negative self-evaluations about him/herself. It is a relatively permanent positive or negative feeling about self that may become more or less positive and negative as individuals encounter and interpret success and failure in their daily lives (Branden, 2020).

Agrawal (2020) carried out a study on Self-Esteem, Adjustment, Psychological Well-Being and Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Varanasi district, India. Adolescents try to get used to rapid changes and developments of 21<sup>st</sup> century, in this course they often ignore their own psychological well-being and don't understand the reason behind the fluctuation of their academic achievement. The psychological wellbeing of adolescents has been shown to be related to many individual factors. The study attempts to assess the relationship of self-esteem and adjustment with psychological well-being and academic achievement of secondary school students. A significant positive relationship among self-esteem, psychological well-being and academic achievement was determined. Adjustment level of students were found to be significantly positive correlated with academic achievement level and well-being of the students.

Nigeria is among the nations of the world that are currently bedeviled by insecurity and conflicts of varying degrees. Conflicts are sentiments that produce clashes among different groups of people. Conflicts are situations where the peace, stability and cordiality which existed between groups are threatened based on issues relating to their ethnicity. It is a situation in which the relationship between members of one ethnic or multi ethnic and multi-religious society is characterized by lack of cordiality and mutual understanding, driven by confrontation (Agu, Amujuri & Okwo, 2012). The number of people who have been affected either by environmental or conflict induced factors are estimated to be over half a million among which are junior secondary students.

Junior secondary students exposed to conflicts are learners who are in their first three years of secondary school who are affected by conflicts in Gombe state. They are generally affected by armed conflicts, violence, violations of human rights and human-made disasters. In conflict situations, junior secondary students' needs are immense and the means to satisfy these needs within the conflict area are limited. In Nigeria, conflicts arising from the activities of Boko Haram in the North East, kidnapping, armed banditry and Fulani herdsmen have resulted to threats to students' lives. Students exposed to conflicts are at significant risk of impairment in psycho-social functioning and academic failure leading to low academic achievement and therefore the need for intervention. Common interventions provided to individuals exposed to conflict include; Given the prevalence of psycho-social challenges among students exposed to conflict, there is an urgent need to provide interventions (Allport, 2011). There are a variety of interventions for psycho-social challenges and poor academic achievement for students exposed to conflicts. These include the universal interventions and indicated interventions for students with psycho-social challenges and poor academic achievement. Common interventions are delivered by teachers or paraprofessionals, to help students with conflict related psychological problem. Some of these interventions include Psychological First Aid (PFA) Skills for Psychological Recovery (SPR) and Trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy (TF-CBT). These interventions have been found to yield minimal results as they may lack confidentiality in addressing the psycho-social and academic achievement challenges of the students. Students will have to discuss their psycho-social and academic achievement challenges with a variety of people, which negates confidentiality. Also, Students have phobia for health-care personnel and they lack the boldness to discuss their psycho-social and academic achievement challenges with these health-care professionals.

Solution-focused counselling assumes that people are healthy and competent and have the ability to brainstorm solutions to enhance their lives. This counselling model also assumes that students are competent and that the role of the school counsellor is to help students recognize the competencies they possess. As Jasmine is a healthily functioning student who possesses many strengths, such as intelligence and motivation, she can use these strengths to her advantage when she is reminded to do so by the school counsellor.

This study provided Solution-Focused therapy as intervention for students exposed to conflicts to determine its effects on emotional adjustment and self-esteem. Solution-Focused Therapy (SFT) is a counselling programme that is designed to assist students who are exposed to conflict to overcome the trauma of conflict and improve their academic achievements. As the name suggests, Solution-Focused Therapy emphasizes the strengths people bring and how these can be applied to change the process of living. The assumption is that individuals possess the necessary resources to resolve their own problems. Proof of these resources is found by eliciting and exploring times at which the problem does not exert its negative influence and/or at which the student has coped successfully (de Shazer, 1994). Solution-Focused Therapy (SFT) is a postmodern therapeutic system which focuses on helping students create solutions in a straight-forward manner within a limited amount of time. It is based on the assumptions that, students have the necessary strengths and resources to change and that counselling is most effective when focusing on constructing solutions unique to each student. Because of its positive impact, Solution-Focused Therapy (SFT) can be used for the psycho-social adjustment of junior secondary students who are exposed to conflicts.



Alan (2018) carried out a Study of Intake and Assessment in Solution-focused Therapy in United Kingdom. The purpose of this study was to compare clients' assessment of two different counselling intake procedures used by clinicians. This study compared a Solution-focused Therapy (SFBT) intake intervention with an intake intervention constructed from the Structured Clinical Interview for the DSM-IV Axis I Disorders (SCID-I). The SCID-I is one of the most widely used diagnostic interviews and reflects a "gold standard" in formulating accurate diagnoses. The SFBT intake intervention developed for this study stands in stark contrast to the SCID-I and its primary objective, evaluation of the problem. SFBT is a strength-based model that maintains a positive and future-oriented focus. This model is deliberate in its focus on initiating and maintaining discussions of strengths, resources, and solutions as opposed to problems. Many mental health agencies believe that a comprehensive psychological intake interview or assessment, in which information is gleaned from a broad array of areas is essential in determining the client's appropriateness for counseling and planning a successful course for treatment. However, little attention has been given to the intake interview or assessment, as well as different intake procedures and their impact as experienced by the client. Client assessments of the SFBT and the SCID-I intake intervention were examined with regard to counsellor attractiveness, expertness, trustworthiness, and total effectiveness; session depth, smoothness, positivity, and arousal; outcome optimism and goal clarity; and client's current level of distress. The sample consisted of 30 clients, which included 16 female and 14 male participants. An equal number of participants received the SFT and SCID-I intake intervention. This study employed a mean comparison design in which participants' outcome scores on the two intakes were assessed. Participants were randomly assigned to either treatment A (SFT intake) or treatment B (SCID-I intake). A series of t tests was conducted on each of the dependent variables based upon the mean scores from the participants within the SFBT and SCID intake groups. Results revealed no statistically significant differences between the two intake assessments, thus suggesting that the SFBT intake intervention was comparable to the SCID-I intake intervention in regard to the selected outcome variables.

Hinchey (2015) also conducted a study on the Implementation of Solution-focused Therapy (SFT) with At-Risk Youth in an Alternative School Environment in USA. Research indicates the potential utility of schools as sites for service delivery of mental health interventions. The application of solution-focused therapy (SFBT) within the school domain is reflected in the child psychotherapy literature. Findings on the use of SFBT in school settings suggest that it may be well suited to school contexts given its time-efficient, goal-directed, and strengths-based behavioral approach. The primary purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of SFBT with at-risk youth in an alternative school setting. The researcher utilized a multiple case study design to examine the impact of a 6-session SFBT intervention on adolescent behavioral outcomes. Six students were randomized to one of three baseline conditions and received the SFBT intervention following baseline data collection. Data were obtained from multiple raters at baseline, posttest, and 6-week follow-up. In addition, students completed self-reported ratings at the beginning of each SFBT intervention session. Data were evaluated using non-regression approaches and visual analyses. Preliminary results indicated that four out of six students exhibited reliable change (6-point increase in post-ORS mean scores), and four out of the six students demonstrated clinically significant change (baseline ORS mean scores below the adolescent clinical cutoff of <28). Results also indicated a decrease in total problem behaviour scores at posttest for all informants on a normed assessment of emotional and behavioural functioning. Follow-up data were collected for four out of six students, and results suggested that this decrease in ratings was maintained or decreased further across all raters for three out of the four student participants. Overall, preliminary results indicated the potential utility of SFT with at-risk youth in an alternative school environment. Strengths and limitations of the current study, as well as additional research aims (e.g., impact of therapist alliance, fidelity monitoring in SFT) and future research areas are also presented.

Chike (2016) conducted a study on impact of insecurity of school environment on attendance and the learning in public secondary schools in Orumba South L.G.A Anambra State. The aim of the study was to find out the impact of school environment on attendance and learning in public secondary schools in Orumba South Local Government Area of Anambra. The study was conducted using descriptive survey, four research questions were formulated for the study. The sample of the study was made up of 208 teachers, who were selected from both junior and senior secondary schools in Orumba South L.G.A, Anambra State. Data from the study were analyzed using mean scores. Findings from the study showed that cultism, kidnapping, homosexuality, lesbianism, smoking of hard drugs, ethnic violence and sexual harassments were the common types of insecurity prevalent in public secondary school environment in Orumba South L.G.A Anambra State. Fear of kidnap, cult activities, rape, ethnic/political violence, sexual harassment, homosexuality and lesbianism are some ways insecurity of school environment affect school attendance. Also irregularity and effectiveness in teaching and learning, poor performance in examination, production of half baked graduates and non coverage of syllabus are some of the impacts of insecurity of school environment on learning. The study recommended the need for government to develop a curriculum to continuously abreast students on the dangers of insecurity and violence, and the need for government to develop a network for monitoring of all schools to ensure safety.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Junior secondary students in some North Eastern States of the country, namely Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States have been exposed to continuous conflict, which have become a thing of concern to educators in recent times. This is because of the adverse effect of conflict on the academic achievement of junior secondary students in conflict prone areas especially in the north eastern part of Nigeria (WHO, 2011), in which Gombe State, is located. The researcher observed that junior secondary students



exposed to continuous conflict may need psycho-social adjustment to boost their academic achievement. Conflict affects the physical, mental and emotional strength of students thus impinging on the psycho-social adjustment as well as the academic success of the affected junior secondary students.

The researcher has noticed psycho-social adjustment deficit among junior secondary students exposed to conflict such as feeling overwhelmed, poverty, homesickness, not resolving relationship issues, bullying, violence, drugs, sex and pregnancy, poor results, staying focus in class, poor sleep habits, personality adjustment problems, emotional issues, low self-esteem and the inability to get appropriate help. Junior secondary students exposed to conflict have fear of passing Junior Secondary Certificate Examination (JSCE) and gaining admission into senior secondary school. This fear can lead to low self-esteem, poor personality adjustment, relationship and emotional maladjustment. The problem of this study is embedded in the question, how will junior secondary students exposed to conflict adequately adjust psycho-socially and have high academic achievement using solution-focused therapy in Gombe State?

### **Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of solution-focused therapy on emotional adjustment and self-esteem of Junior Secondary Students exposed to conflict in Gombe State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to determine:

1. Determine the effect of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy on emotional adjustment junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State.
2. Examine the effect of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy on self-esteem of junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts in Gombe State.

### **Research Questions**

The following research questions will guide the study: -

1. What is the effect of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy on emotional adjustment junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State.?
2. What is the effect of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy on self-esteem of junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts in Gombe State.?

### **Hypotheses**

The following hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance:

1. There is no significant difference between the emotional adjustment mean scores of junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in experimental and control groups.
2. There is no significant difference between the self-esteem mean scores of junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts in experimental and control groups.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Design**

The research design employed for this study was the true experimental design which consists of pretest and post-test control group design. The design is to assess the effects of Solution Focused Therapy on Emotional Adjustment and Self-esteem on junior secondary students exposed to conflicts. The design is made up of two groups from one population and assigned to the groups at random. One group was given treatment as the experimental group while the control group was not given treatment. This design is ideal only when the experimental group is given treatment and the control group is not given treatment at all (Ugodulunwa, 2020).

The population is made up of all the 39 public junior secondary schools in Biliri Local Government Area of Gombe State with the total population of 2,906 JSS II students made up of 1,608 boys and 1,298 girls (Gombe State Ministry of Education, 2020). The Biliri Local Government Area of Gombe State is the one of the Local Government Areas in the State that is exposed to conflict. In Biliri Local Government Area there is the frequency of occurrence of ethnic conflict in the State. This ethnic conflict usually occurs at least twice in a year. It normally affects the school calendar termly. The choice of public junior secondary was due to their homogenous nature in the sense that they are under the same management which is the Gombe State Ministry of Education and run the same school calendar. The choice of junior secondary students was because they have at least spent six years in primary school and have experienced conflict at one time or the other. Therefore, solution-focused therapy will be applied only on junior secondary students (JSII) exposed to conflict.

The sample for the study was comprised of junior secondary students exposed to conflict from School A in Biliri Local Government Area of Gombe State. The junior secondary students exposed to conflict was drawn from JSSII class which is divided into two arms (30 in each arm).

The researcher will make use of the purposive and simple random sampling techniques. In order to select the school that will be used in the study, the purposive sampling method will be adopted because of the needed population and the requirement of a serving counsellor. The simple random sampling method will be used for the junior secondary students exposed to conflict. This is to ensure that the different groups of the population are represented in the study. This will be done by writing figure (1) in forty



folded papers and (0) for the rest. The papers will be folded and put in a receptacle which will be mixed thoroughly after which the junior secondary students exposed to conflict of the selected class will be asked to pick, the junior secondary students exposed to conflict who picked figure (1) will be part of the respondents and those who picked (0) will not be part of the group. This will be done for the two arms of the class of which one will be used as experimental group while the other will be the control group. This procedure according to Awotunde and Ugodulunwa (2004) will give each member of the population an equal opportunity of being selected, hence reducing bias.

**Instrument for Data Collection**

The data for this study was collected using two (2) instruments. The first instrument is titled, Psycho-Social Adjustment Scale (PAS) for junior secondary students exposed to conflict, while the second instrument is titled Academic Achievement Test (AAT) for junior secondary students exposed to conflict. The two instruments was developed by the researcher.

**Reliability**

In this study, the test-retest reliability (measure of stability) will be established for the instruments. This will be done via a pilot test. The pilot test sample will consist of 100 junior secondary students who will be drawn from one school in Kaltungo Local Government Area of Gombe State. However, the pilot test sample will not be part of the main sample for the study but will possess similar characteristics as the main sample. The researcher will administer the instruments to the pilot test sample in two occasions with a gap of 21 days between the two administrations. The data that will be obtained will be correlated using the Pearson Product Moment correlation analysis to obtain the measure of the reliability coefficients of the two instruments. The acceptable value is between 0.72 and not more than 1.0 according to Ugodulunwa (2020). Hence going by this criterion if the reliability obtained is less than 0.72 for the instruments, the researcher will have to review the instrument.

**Method of Data Analysis**

Data obtained in this study was analyzed using two different statistical tools namely: descriptive and inferential statistics. Mean and standard deviation was used in answering research questions, this is because the mean and standard deviation summarized the data collated and considered every score in a distribution while the hypotheses was analysed using T-test. The criterion for acceptance or rejection of a hypothesis was by comparing of the observed (calculated value). If the observed value is less than the p-value, the null hypotheses will be rejected but will be retained if otherwise. All statistical decisions regarding the hypotheses was tested at 0.05 level of significance.

**ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

**Research Question One:**

*What is the effect of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy on emotional adjustment junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State?*

**Table 1: Descriptive Analysis of Respondents' Perception of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy Effect on Emotional Adjustment**

S/n	Items	Group	Response Categories						Total	Mean	Decision	
			VHE (6)	HE (5)	ME (4)	LE (3)	VLE (2)	U (1)				
1.	I get frightened even in the classroom	Exp.	11	2	3	4	5	7	32	3.66	ME	
		Control	16	9	6	1	0	0	32	5.25		
2.	I don't always feel happy due to conflict	Exp.	11	8	3	5	4	1	32	4.44	ME	
		Control	9	19	2	2	0	0	32	5.09		
3.	I live in perpetual fear all the time	Exp.	4	1	8	8	5	6	32	3.16	LE	
		Control	6	9	17	0	0	0	32	4.66		
4.	I am not always going to school of being attacked	Exp.	4	4	5	3	7	9	32	3.00	LE	
		Control	4	6	22	0	0	0	32	4.44		
5.	My nights are always nightmarish	Exp.	11	0	8	1	5	7	32	3.69	ME	
		Control	20	6	3	3	0	0	32	5.34		
				Sectional Mean of experimental group						32	3.59	ME
				Sectional Mean of control group						32	4.96	HE

Source: Field Survey, 2023



**Result Interpretation**

Table 1 above presents the item by item summary statistics of experimental and control group mean score of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy Effect on Emotional Adjustment among the junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State. The result of the experimental and the control group indicated that the mean score of all the items were higher than the 6 – Likert scale measurement mean benchmark of 3.5, expect for items 3 and 4 for experimental group. The sectional mean scores of experimental and control group were also higher than the 6 – Likert scale measurement mean benchmark of 3.5. The result also indicates that *mean score = 3.59*, for experimental group implies that Solution-Focused Brief Therapy has a medium effect on emotional while, *mean score = 4.96* for control group implies that Solution-Focused Brief Therapy has a high effect on emotional adjustment among junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State.

**Research Question Two**

*What is the effect of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy on self-esteem of junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts in Gombe State?*

**Table 2: Descriptive Analysis of Respondents’ View of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy Effect on Self-Esteem**

S/n	Items	Group	Response Categories						Total	Mean	Decision
			VHE (6)	HE (5)	ME (4)	LE (3)	VLE (2)	U (1)			
6.	I feel like fighting anyone that talks to me harshly	Exp.	15	4	4	3	2	4	32	4.50	HE
		Control	11	18	2	1	0	0	32	5.22	HE
7.	I feel like no one is willing to help me in school work	Exp.	5	5	7	8	5	2	32	3.12	LE
		Control	12	13	7	0	0	0	32	5.16	HE
8.	I don’t like my parent condition due to conflict	Exp.	10	3	8	5	3	3	32	4.09	ME
		Control	14	11	6	1	0	0	32	5.19	HE
9.	Sometimes I don’t think that I am a good human being	Exp.	5	4	5	6	6	6	32	3.30	LE
		Control	9	16	6	1	0	0	32	5.03	HE
10.	I feel timid in the midst of my friends	Exp.	2	2	9	2	9	8	32	2.80	LE
		Control	7	10	13	2	0	0	32	4.69	HE
			Sectional Mean of experimental group						32	3.68	ME
			Sectional Mean of control group						32	5.06	HE

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 2 above provides the item by item descriptive statistics of the experimental and control group mean score of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy Effect on self-esteem in the junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State. The result of the experimental and the control group shows that the mean score of items 6 and 8 were higher than the 6 – Likert scale measurement mean benchmark of 3.5, while items 7, 9 and 10 for experimental group are less than the benchmark. The sectional mean scores of experimental and control group were observed to be higher than the 6 – Likert scale measurement mean benchmark of 3.5. It is concluded that the mean score of the experimental and control group differs regarding effect of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy on self-esteem. The result also indicates that *mean score = 3.68*, for experimental group implies that Solution-Focused Brief Therapy has a medium effect on self-esteem while, *mean score = 5.06* for control group implies that Solution-Focused Brief Therapy has a high effect on self-esteem in junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State.

**TEST OF HYPOTHESES**

**Hypothesis one**

**Hypothesis one**

*H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between the emotional adjustments mean scores of junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in experimental and control groups.*

*H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant difference between the emotional adjustment mean scores of junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in experimental and control groups.*



**Table 3: T-test Result of Experimental and Control Group on the Effect of Solution-Focused Brief Therapy on Emotional Adjustment Mean Score**

Groups	Total	Mean	Std. dev.	t <sub>calculated</sub>	t <sub>critical</sub>	D.F.	P – Value
Experimental	32	3.59	.3926	3.679	1.96	30	0.00
Control	32	4.96	.3088				

SOURCE: Author computation from SPSS (Version 25)

An independent two samples t-test was computed to determine if the mean response of experimental and control group varies on their opinion regarding the effect of solution-focused brief therapy on emotional adjustment in junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State. The test was found to be statistically significant because the response of the control group was significantly higher (*mean* = 4.96, *Std. Dev.* = 0.3088) than the mean response from the experimental group with (*mean* = 3.59, *Std. Dev.* = .3926), the mean difference between the two group was found to be 1.37. The mean difference in was significant because *t<sub>calculated</sub>* = 3.679 was greater than the *t<sub>critical</sub>* of 1.96 and *P* = 0.00 was less than 0.05 level of significant at the 30 degree of freedom. It is concluded that, there is a significant difference between the emotional adjustments mean scores of junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in experimental and control groups.

**Hypothesis two**

*H<sub>0</sub>*: There is no significant difference between the self-esteem mean scores of junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts in experimental and control groups.

*H<sub>1</sub>*: There is a significant difference between the self-esteem mean scores of junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts in experimental and control groups.

**Table 4: T-test Result of Self-Esteem Mean Scores of Students Exposed to Conflicts in Experimental and Control groups**

Groups	Total	Mean	Std. dev.	t <sub>calculated</sub>	t <sub>critical</sub>	D.F.	P – Value
Experimental	32	3.68	.3987	4.09	1.96	30	0.00
Control	32	5.06	.2356				

SOURCE: Author computation from SPSS (Version 25)

The result presented in Table 7 above is the independent two samples t-test of experimental and control group self-esteem in junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State. The result revealed that control group mean score (*mean* = 5.06, *Std. Dev.* = 0.2356) was significantly higher than the mean score (*mean* = 3.68, *Std. Dev.* = .3442) of the experimental group. The mean score difference (mean difference = 1.38) between the two groups was significant because *t<sub>calculated</sub>* = 4.09 was greater than the *t<sub>critical</sub>* of 1.96 and *P* = 0.00 < 0.05 at the 32 degree of freedom. It is therefore inferred that, there is a significant difference between the self-esteem mean scores of junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts in experimental and control groups.

**DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS**

**Effect of Solution-Focused Therapy on emotional adjustment junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State**

Findings from this study showed that Solution-Focused Therapy on emotional adjustment junior secondary school students exposed to conflict in Gombe State was effective in reducing conflict behaviour experienced by secondary school students. Specifically, this means that Solution-Focused Therapy was able to have reasonable impact on the emotional adjustment behaviour of secondary school students, enough to control their conflict behaviour which could have resulted in both physical and psychological harm to themselves and others in their school environment and outside school environment.

The finding is in agreement with Hinchey (2015) who conducted a study on the Implementation of Solution-Focused Therapy (SFT) with At-Risk Youth in an Alternative School Environment. The research indicated that the potential utility of schools as sites for service delivery of mental health interventions. The application of Solution-Focused Therapy (SFT) within the school domain is reflected in the child psychotherapy literature. Findings on the use of SFT in school settings suggest that it may be well suited to school contexts given its time-efficient, goal-directed, and strengths-based behavioural approach. The primary purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of SFT with at-risk students in junior secondary schools exposed to emotional conflicts.

In addition, the findings of this study revealed that the effect of solution-Focused Therapy of junior secondary school students was significant. What this implies is that the effect of SFT on emotional adjustment of junior secondary school students is substantial. This finding of the study is consistent with Durosaro and Ajiboye (2011) who investigated the problems and coping strategies of internally displaced adolescents in Jos metropolis. The results showed that educational and emotional problems are most prominent among internally displaced adolescents. The emotional problems are characterized by memory of fearful events and nightmare. The major coping strategy employed by respondents is repression because they often avoid thinking about their present condition. Respondents were different in their problems and coping strategies based on gender. On the other hand, they were similar in terms of their problems and coping strategies based on age and educational status. Based on the findings, it was alternative



educational activities should be provided for junior secondary school students who are exposed to conflicts. Also, trauma counselling should be adequately and readily available for these students exposed to various forms conflict.

One reason for the reduction in students' conflicts in school in experimental group 1 (solution-focused therapy) over those in control group might be due to the thought, feelings, beliefs and perception changing process in solution-focused brief therapy. This is because the students became very much aware of how their beliefs, feelings, thoughts, perception and actions affect their academic performance, within the few weeks of training, thus the willingness to change. Ultimately, the goal of this technique is to help students recognise that sometimes their thoughts lead to feelings and actions which are antisocial on which emotional conflict is one of them.

This is also in line with findings made by Oduwole and Fadeyi (2013). They evaluated the state of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. The major findings of their study revealed neglects on the part of the State apparatus (government) in ensuring better, effective and functional policies. Its magnitude is capable of threatening national cohesion of the country and endangering high rate of internally displaced persons across the country. The study concludes that given the magnitude and complexity of crises of internal displacement, these are inimical toward the discourse "Development". This affects the country from achieving Millennium Development Goals – goal number eight (8): rights to safety of lives and properties as equally enshrined in other international treaties – choices to healthy, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity and self-respect and the respect of others.

### **Effect of Solution-Focused Therapy on the academic achievement of junior secondary school students exposed to conflicts in Gombe State**

Findings from this study revealed that solution-focused therapy was effective on academic achievement of junior secondary school students. What this implies is that solution-focused therapy, which required the students to rehearse the appropriate behaviour they should exhibit when they are provoked, did have impact on them. The findings is in line with the works of Foluke (2017) who carried out a study on the Influence of Counselling Services on Perceived Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Lagos State. The study aimed at looking at the influence of counselling services on perceived academic performance of secondary school students in Lagos State. The findings of this study showed that there was no significant difference based on age, class level and school type. However a significant difference was found on the basis of respondent's religion, gender and the number of times the students visited the counsellor.

Furthermore, findings from the present study revealed that the effect of solution-focused therapy of junior secondary school students is significant. What this implies is that the outcome of the treatment using solution-focused brief therapy on academic achievement of junior secondary school students was substantial. This finding agrees with Zalacro (2019) who conducted an investigation on Educating Children in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) Camps through Blended Learning: Prospects and Challenges. Education occupies a central place in human rights. It is essential and indispensable for the exercise of all other human rights and for general societal development. Internally displaced people (IDPs) are considered as most vulnerable due to the increased demands of IDPs for essential public services and livelihoods. The children in these camps also face a lot of hardship with little or no education because of overcrowding and influx of people, especially in the North East of Nigeria. Blended Learning is a hybrid of face-to-face (F-T-F) and computer mediated form of instruction. As an instructional strategy it harnesses the better of the two methods to improve the instructional process especially of the children in IDP camp Schools which are usually over crowded with on the spot recruited teachers. Some challenges envisaged were inadequate funding, poor infrastructure, ready computer literate teachers and specialized manpower for the e-learning platform. It was recommended that educating displaced children in IDP camps should be given effort that is more concerted by more NGOs, Humanitarian organization, Philanthropists and not left for the host government alone. This is because the children are at the heritage of the future and investing in them educationally is vital for a healthy society for today and tomorrow.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made;

1. Solution-Focused Therapy was effective in reducing conflict in junior secondary schools. This can be achieved through the employment of professional counsellors that will be made available in schools in order to keep the victims of school violence adjust adequately, psychologically and socially, through the use of preventive counselling approach which will be adopted in schools to help curb the menace of school violence.
2. There is need for these techniques to be incorporated into regular school counselling curricular. Moreover, high-risk students need to be engaged to participate in special training activities that take place outside of the classroom, such as small group discussions, peer relationship training or after school sessions as may be arranged and spearheaded by the school counsellor.
3. Solution-focused therapy is effective therapeutic technique for treating conflicts of junior secondary school students. Therefore practicing counsellors and therapists should adopt the use of these technique in counselling among junior secondary school students to modify and treat conflict related behaviours.





4. There is also the need for school administrators, teachers, parents, students and the entire school community to work together to curb incidences of school violence among students. This can be achieved through holding of Parents Teacher's Association meetings, Seminars and attendance of conferences where such issues are discussed.
5. Based on the findings of the study it was recommended that professional counsellors be actively involved in the provision of services such as trauma counselling, career counselling, and family counselling to students exposed to conflicts in junior secondary schools.
6. The study recommended that the Federal Ministry of Education, the State and Local Government should facilitate the implementation of entrepreneurship and civic education curriculum for junior secondary schools and all areas prone to crises for a permanent resolution of crises and behaviour control in those areas throughout the country.

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# NECESSITATING PROFESSIONAL INTERVENTION: A COLLECTIVE CASE STUDY ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE

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## ABSTRACT

*For the treatment of drug addiction, having a strong support system is essential, with professional assistance playing a key role [1]. In order to manage withdrawal symptoms and curb cravings, rehabilitation centers provide structured programs, therapies that are supported by research, and medical assistance. Professionals assess the extent of the addiction and work with friends and family to create a detailed plan. They also back the ongoing support throughout the healing process, promote effective communication, and aid in managing emotions. The study investigates how professional intervention affects drug rehabilitation in Arunachal Pradesh. In order to investigate the scope and significance of professional intervention, it makes use of a collective case study approach, direct observation, empirical learning, and literature reviews. The study makes recommendations for improving the lives of people struggling with drug addiction, including hiring professionals, creating job opportunities, and appointing social workers in schools. It also recommends using vocational and skill-based training programs to enhance employability and help individuals integrate back into society.*

**KEYWORDS:** Arunachal Pradesh, Case Study, Drug Addiction, Narcotics Anonymous, Professional Support, Social Worker

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A strong support system is invaluable for the treatment of person battling drug addiction. Among these support groups, professional help is one of the most essential in addiction treatment [2]. Rehabilitation centers, both inpatient and outpatient, provide structured programs tailored to address the specific needs of individuals struggling with addiction. These programs offer a range of evidence-based therapies, including cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), individual counseling, group therapy, motivational enhancement therapy (MET) and holistic approaches such as yoga and meditation. Rehabilitation centers also provide medical support, including detoxification services and medication-assisted treatment (Lunze et al., 2016), to manage withdrawal symptoms and reduce cravings. The expertise and guidance of medical professionals specializing in addiction medicine ensure that individuals receive comprehensive and individualized care throughout their recovery journey [3].

Assessing the Situation is one of the key components of professional intervention in drug addiction recovery. Professional interventionists are trained to evaluate the extent of addiction, how it affects the person's life, and whether the person is ready to change. They assess the needs, motivators, and underlying elements that contribute to the addiction. In order to develop a thorough plan for the intervention process, interventionists closely collaborate with families, friends [4], and other concerned parties. This entails picking the best occasion, setting, and participants, as well as figuring out the strategy that will work best for the person. The professional directs the intervention, making sure it stays organized, respectful, and targeted. They help manage emotions, encourage effective communication, and keep the intervention moving in the direction of getting the person into treatment.

These professionals inform loved ones and families about the effects of drug addiction. They assist them in comprehending codependency problems, enabling behaviors, and the value of establishing healthy boundaries [3][5]. They enable loved ones to support the healing process by educating them. Finding and recommending suitable treatment options is a crucial part of interventionists' jobs. They are well-versed in the various treatment options, facilities, and resources that are out there [6]. They can point the family and the addict in the direction of the best treatment option based on the circumstances of each individual.

They can also offer ongoing support and direction throughout the addiction recovery process and even after the intervention. They make sure the person gets the materials, motivation, and support they need to stay sober and deal with the difficulties of early recovery. To ensure a smooth transition from the intervention to the treatment process, interventionists collaborate closely with therapists, addiction counselors, and the staff of the treatment facility. They work together to offer a thorough and integrated approach to care.



India is grappling with a significant drug abuse problem, with an estimated 7.6 million people using opioids and 2.8 million people using cannabis [7]. The North East region of India, including Arunachal Pradesh has its fair share of drug abuse issues. According to the National Survey on extent and pattern of substance use in India, 2019, Arunachal is grappled with substances and in many categories have left rest of the nation far behind. According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Mizoram has the highest prevalence of drug abuse in the region, followed by Manipur and Nagaland and Arunachal not far behind. These statistics highlight the urgent need for awareness, prevention, and effective addiction treatment in India, particularly in the North East region [5] [8] [9]. It is crucial to address the root causes of drug abuse, provide accessible rehabilitation centers, and promote community support systems to help individuals overcome addiction and lead healthy, fulfilling lives.

Given this context, it could be argued that professional intervention is an essential part of recovering from drug addiction. Interventionists provide individuals with professional direction, encouragement, and resources to encourage them to seek assistance, connect them with suitable care, and offer ongoing support throughout their recovery process. This study focuses on understanding the significance of professional intervention in addiction recovery and how this support system can be further strengthened in Arunachal Pradesh.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the scope and significance of professional intervention in overcoming drug addiction in Arunachal Pradesh.
2. To recommend ways through which professional support system can be strengthened.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

In this study, the researcher focused on client's experience with professionals and how significant it has been in their recovery process through a collective case study [10] approach. The selection of the clients was made based on the following two criterions viz.:

- i. Those who have received treatment from a professional for addiction recovery.
- ii. Researcher's accessibility to the client.

The authors' direct observation, empirical learning, and thorough reviews of the body of literature pertinent to the study's subject matter, which included official records of the rehab centers, newspaper articles, and governmental archives, have strengthened the primary data gathered through the case studies. Not only were formal sessions observed, but also the clients' daily activities, which were recorded in accordance with the rehab centers' schedules, as well as their interactions with visiting relatives. Select questions have been taken from the transcripts of each recorded interview to maintain consistency in documentation. By making these notes available to the clients for their review and approval, clarity and accuracy have been guaranteed.

## 4. CLIENT PROFILE

(All names have been changed to protect the anonymity of the respondents)

### Case I | Age: 25 (M) | Choice of Chemical: Opioid

Tapun, a 25-year-old male from Arunachal Pradesh, was referred to a psychiatrist by his uncle, Akhup, to investigate his solitary confinement, social withdrawal, and lack of verbal communication. The client was suspected to have taken a substance causing his biopsychosocial instabilities.

During the duration of the case study, the researcher outlined the following goals for intervention:

- a) Assist the client in returning to their regular level of functioning.
- b) Support the client in recognizing that there are other significant aspects to life beyond substance abuse.
- c) Encourage care-givers to gain a better understanding of drug dependence and mental health issues, and guide them in taking appropriate actions.

Strategies for intervention included:

- a) Utilizing Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) to increase motivation and commitment towards positive change.
- b) Implementing Recreational Therapy, which can involve engaging in activities such as painting, music, origami, reading, or watching documentaries.
- c) Incorporating Indoor and Outdoor games and activities to encourage participation and enhance physical and mental well-being.
- d) Conducting Home Visits to provide support and assistance to individuals in their own living environment.
- e) Referring individuals to Caregivers and Self Help Groups to connect them with additional resources and support networks.

Initially, the client exhibited avoidance of eye contact, a delayed or lack of response to the researcher's inquiries. Furthermore, the client showed clear signs of neglecting personal hygiene and had a toe injury attributed to this behavior. The client demonstrated a tendency to remain confined to their room and, if he did venture out, would repeatedly circle the corridors. These behaviors align with the symptoms associated with F11 (Mental and Behavioural Disorder due to use of Opioids).

**Case II | Age: 49 (M) | Choice of Chemical: Heroin**

Moji, a 49-years-old male was referred to the Rehabilitation Centre by the police, who was apprehended under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 being caught in drug peddling activity. The client's biopsychosocial instability was attributed to his anti-social activities, lack of social responsibility, living a trans life, and deviant lifestyle. The client symptoms included no interest in social activity, no interest in family responsibility, junky attitude, poor hygiene, cancer due to injecting drug use and due to the substance use disorder (SUD), he has participated in many anti-social activities. The client lived alone as his father, mother, and wife passed away, and his daughter got married. The client has been provisionally diagnosed with Hepatitis-C, and depression. The client's sever physical and psychological dependency led to poor social functioning, family relationships, poverty, and deteriorating physical and mental health.

Presently, he has completed the process of detoxification, and keeping up with the daily activities introduced in the rehab center. Professionals have attested his progress through follow ups and regular sessions. The client initially struggled with fortifying his coping mechanism but eventually he is doing well in his recovery journey which his daughter and relatives also appreciated.

**Case III | Age: 23 (M) | Choice of Chemical: Heroin**

Rikam, a 23-year-old male was referred to the rehab center by his father, Rokim, due to his progressive anti-social activities. The Client's symptoms included lack of social activity, physical withdrawal, indifference, and poor hygiene. Biopsychosocial implication included failure in maintaining social relationships, decline in academic performance, and social isolation. The client's family environment included a father who is a contractor by profession and a mother who is business woman. The client has been provisionally diagnosed with Hepatitis-C, which is associated to liver failure, this disease was occurred due to Intravenous Drug Abuse (IVDA). The client's sever physical and psychological dependency led to poor social functioning, lack of motivation, relationship issues, and declining physical health. The rehab center is providing him proper treatment and giving him a chance to grow in his recovery life.

The researcher aimed to help the client from SUD, though interventional strategies which included motivation therapy, counselling, group therapy, meditation, indoor and outdoor games, dance & singing, and spiritual sessions. The client initially struggled with guilt and shame that led him to anxiety & depression but he is doing great and presently, living a sober life for the last 8 months since his admittance.

**Case IV | Age: 20 (M) | Choice of Chemical: Heroin**

Mikir, a 20-years-old male was referred to the rehab center as a case of chemical dependent person by police personnels. His mother had initially contacted the police due to his compulsive behavior of stealing money from home because of SUD. The client's biopsychosocial instability was identified as the cause of his lack of interest in social life, failure in studies, and poor psychological health. The client's symptoms included no interest in social activity, unable to maintain his relationships, poor hygiene, Hepatitis-C, and additionally he was under the debt of 1 Lakh INR for procurement of substance. Biopsychosocial implications included failure in talking social responsibility, weekend social support, and no participation in social activities. The client's family comprised of only single mother who worked as a government servant. The client has been provisionally diagnosed with Hepatitis-C, and depression. The client's sever physical and psychological dependency led to poor social functioning, family relationships, and physical health.

The researcher aimed to help the client by making him understand the importance of study, way of life, and role of the individual in the society among other interventional strategies mentioned in previous cases. He has been able to turn his life around and currently doing better in academics and been sober for the last 4 months.

## 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A Hand to Hold and a Heart to Understand

Following their enrollment as members of Narcotics Anonymous, the clients encountered their counselors at a rehab facility. They regularly partook in gatherings during which they openly discussed their challenges and received guidance from the counselors. These counselors offer valuable advice, instructing them on how to manage their lives and providing guidance on what actions to take and avoid. The clients effectively utilized this advice and realized that professionals can comprehend their situation without any prejudice. The clients acknowledged the importance of maintaining an open mind and cultivating a sense of empathy towards one another. Also, they discussed their challenges and delve into the religious practice of the 12-step program of the 'Narcotics Anonymous'. Counselors rely on their personal experiences, especially in the areas of mental and physical well-being, to provide guidance and these interactions enhance the client's motivation to remain at the rehabilitation facility, impart the importance of maintaining an open-minded, honest, and optimistic attitude, and assist in gradually rebuilding their character and reputation. The fact that the counselor is a recovering addict adds to the clients' confidence in his ability to empathize with their situation without bias. In order to enhance their counseling experience, the clients emphasized the need for truthful communication, sharing more of their thoughts and challenges openly. The importance of professional support as identified through this study could be summarized in the following concrete points:



### Upside of Professional Support

- Better understanding of own thoughts and feelings
- Appropriate emotional expression
- Virtue of honesty, open-mindedness and positive outlook in life
- Inculcation of 12-Steps of Narcotics Anonymous
- Rebuilding social image and overall health
- Restoring relationship with family, relatives and peers

**Figure 1: Benefits of professional care**

**A deeper understanding of one's own thoughts and feelings:** Working with a qualified support network can give people a better understanding of their thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. Individuals can explore their inner world in a safe, judgment-free environment provided by therapists and counselors, which promotes greater self-awareness and self-discovery.

**Appropriate emotional expression:** People can better express and control their emotions when they receive professional support. This can stop people from suppressing their emotions or using unhealthy coping strategies like abusing drugs. Improved mental health and healthier relationships can result from learning healthier emotional expression.

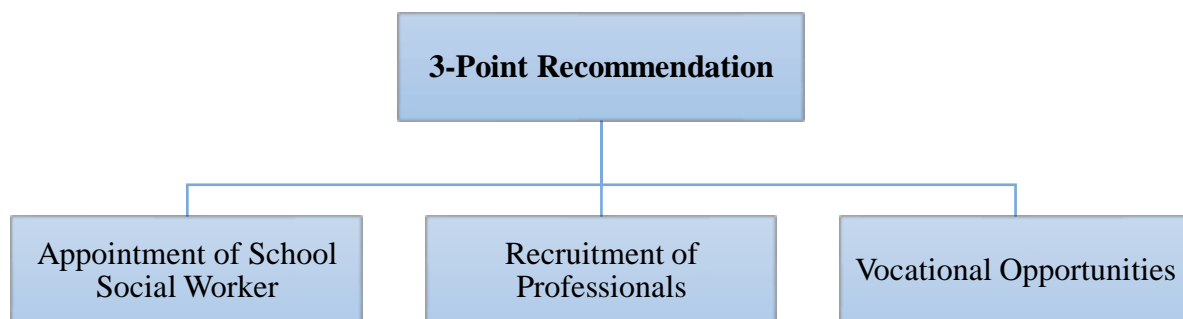
**Values of honesty, tolerance, and a positive outlook on life:** People who receive professional support are encouraged to be honest with one another and with themselves. Open-mindedness can promote greater personal growth and a wider outlook on life, and therapists and counselors can help people develop it. Individuals can also develop a positive outlook on life with the assistance of a professional, focusing on opportunities and growth.

**Inculcation of the 12-Steps of Narcotics Anonymous:** For those overcoming addiction, professional support frequently includes incorporating the Narcotics Anonymous 12 Steps or a comparable recovery program. These steps offer a methodical framework for introspection, self-improvement, and abstinence maintenance. Professional assistance and guidance can improve one's comprehension and application of these steps.

**Rebuilding social image and general health:** Individuals can get professional support to rebuild their social image and deal with the effects of addiction. Through therapy, people can rebuild their overall health and well-being, mend broken relationships, and gain back lost trust and respect, which may result in a happier and more fulfilling life.

**Repairing connections with peers, family, and relatives:** Addiction frequently causes rifts in connections with close friends and social networks. By fostering communication, educating others about addiction, and assisting family members in understanding the recovery process, professional support can help people mend these relationships. Working with experts can help to foster a supportive environment for mending and enhancing these connections.

## 6. SUGGESTIONS



**Figure 2: Recommendations for effective addiction reduction**

### 6.1 Appointment of School Social Worker

The overall wellbeing of an individual is influenced by various factors, including both clinical and critical aspects. When students lack a trustworthy environment, they may feel hesitant to express their deepest emotions and thoughts. Unfortunately, family members, friends, and teachers often struggle to comprehend and take the time to address personal issues. In these situations, social workers play a crucial role in providing support within educational institutions (Steiker et al., 2014). In order to provide a comprehensive and customized solution for all individuals, these experts consider various factors as they are



specifically trained to predict and aid children who may be susceptible to drug use. Hence, this research proposes the compulsory inclusion of a social worker in every educational institution.

### 6.2 Recruitment of Professionals

Professionals such as Psychiatric/School/Medical Social Workers, Counsellors, Psychiatrists, and Psychologists are needed in locations such as schools, medical facilities, and rehab centres to give drug users with a holistic chance of recovery. In order to bring about positive change in our society, it is imperative to recruit these professionals in the state and offer them benefits that are on par with national standards. The limited number of professionals currently in the state feel disheartened due to the low pay and lack of job prospects.

### 6.3 Vocational Opportunities

According to interviews with individuals battling drug addiction, it has been found that despite successfully overcoming drug dependency during their time in rehab, there is uncertainty regarding their future employment opportunities. Many individuals have abandoned their education owing to addiction at both school and college levels, leaving them without any viable skill. As a result, it becomes difficult for them to envision a future of financial independence. This situation greatly obstructs their path to recovery. To address this issue and provide support to recovering addicts, the government can implement vocational and skill-based training programs and platforms that aim to enhance their employability. By doing so, these individuals will be able to integrate back into society and transform their lives in a positive way.

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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# INFECTION OF BOTHRIOCEPHALUS OPSARIICHTHYDIS (YAMAGUTI, 1934) IN FISH FROM SURKHANDARYA REGION'S WATER BODIES

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## ABSTRACT

*This paper delves into the study of fish infections caused by the cestode species *Bothriocephalus opsariichthydis* (Yamaguti, 1934) in the water bodies of the Surkhandarya region. The research discusses the cestode's impact on the fish, its life cycle, and pathogenic attributes. A significant finding of this study is the seasonal prevalence of infection, with a spike in the summer season. This heightened infection rate is intricately tied to temperature variations. The article also provides guidance on preventive strategies against botryocephalosis.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Cestode, primary host, intermediate host, parasite, cyclops, coracidium, procercoid, invasion intensity, invasion breadth.*

## INTRODUCTION

As the global population burgeons, so does the demand for agricultural commodities, with a significant focus on fish and related products. Fish stand out as a prime source of nutrition, enriched with vitamins and minerals, and their assimilation by the human body is efficient. Their nutritional potency is eclipsed only by staples like milk and eggs.

In response to this demand, the agricultural sphere, with an emphasis on fisheries, has witnessed sweeping reforms. Holistic programs, encompassing the augmentation of fish capture in our nation, introduction of novel species, and elevation of production volumes through advanced methodologies, have been conceptualized and implemented. Moreover, strategies for the judicious use of both natural and artificial water reservoirs and the advancement of intensive fish farming are in place.

However, challenges persist. Among the primary constraints impeding the surge of fish stocks, the enhancement of coveted fish species, and the acclimation of new breeds is the affliction of fish with pests and a myriad of diseases, notably the parasitic ones. Such parasitic maladies, often leading to catastrophic fish mortalities, can inflict significant economic setbacks to fisheries.

The significance of understanding fish biology cannot be overstated, especially when charting a course to combat parasitic infestations effectively. The detrimental effects of parasitic helminths on fish are multi-pronged, causing tissue and organ damage, degrading the quality of fish-derived products, and impinging on their reproductive capabilities. Furthermore, certain helminths, once transferred to humans, can trigger severe ailments including diphyllobotriosis, dioctophimosis, and opisthorchosis. Human consumption of inadequately cooked or raw fish can pave the way for these parasites to mature within the intestinal tract, with some even infiltrating the liver, leading to extensive tissue and organ damage.

## RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

Our investigation focused on the cestodes found in fish harvested from diverse water bodies in the Surkhandarya region. The study encompassed 520 fish samples across 8 species, procured from both natural aquatic habitats and pond farms [5]. Helminthological analysis, both complete and partial, underpinned the parasitological assessment of these specimens [8].

For the preservation of the extracted cestodes, we employed 70% ethyl alcohol and 4% formalin solution. The ensuing species classification of the cestodes was facilitated through referenced literature [4].

## RESULTS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

In our research, we focused on the study of botryocephalosis caused by cestodes in game fish collected from different types of water bodies in Surkhandarya region. Also, in the Surkhandarya region, we obtained the following information on the distribution of these diseases among hunted fish during a thorough helminthological examination to study botryocephalosis infection. :

The main causative agent of the disease belongs to the Bothriocephalidae family *Bothriocephalus opsariichthydis* (Yamaguti, 1934) is a cestode. The body size of this cestode varies widely. In mature cestodes, the length is from 18 mm to 280 mm, and the width is from 1.5 to 4 mm. The color of adult cestodes is white, yellowish, and the body is in the form of a long strip. The head is



called the scolex and is much wider than the body. The body (strobila) consists of numerous segments (proglottids), each of which contains a set of reproductive organs.

*B. opsariichthydis* intermediate host is cyclops (copepod crustaceans), main host is fish. The life cycle takes place in two hosts.

Adult cestodes accumulate in the intestines of fish, lay eggs, and the eggs are released into the environment with waste. In 2-6 days, the larvae of coracidium emerge from the eggs that fall into the water.

Representatives of the Cyclops, Mesocyclops, Acanthocyclops genera swallow the larva of the coracidium swimming in the water. The next invasive larva of *B. opsariichthydis* develops in the cyclops organism in 3-8 days [1].

*Bothriocephalus opsariichthydis* development of cestodes directly depends on water temperature. Egg incubation takes 3-4 days at 16-19°C, 1.5-2 days at 25-30°C. Development of the parasite in a cyclops organism takes 10-12 days at 16-19°C, and 4 days at 25-30°C [7].

Fish become infected with cestodes when they eat infected cyclops while feeding on zooplankton. *Bothriocephalus opsariichthydis* transforms into an adult cestode in 17-20 days in the fish organism [6].

Cestodes parasitize the intestines of fish, the accumulation of parasites in the intestinal cavity leads to blockage of the digestive tract. This expands the intestinal wall and sometimes leads to perforation. The intestines can become inflamed, leading to bleeding and necrosis. Clinical signs include weight loss, anemia, and death (especially in young fish) [3]. In the detection of infectious diseases, the presence of eggs or body parts in the feces indicates the presence of cestodes in the intestines of fish [2, 9].

During our research, 520 fish belonging to 8 species were pierced. In comparison to the spring season, the damage rate is 1.5 times higher in the summer and autumn seasons.

**Table 1**  
**Seasonal infection of fish with the cestode *Bothriocephalus opsariichthydis***

No	Fish species examined	Number	Season of the year		
			Spring	summer	Autumn
			IE%, Copy II	IE%, Copy II	IE%, Copy II
1	Carp - <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	95	6.31 1-2	13.6 1-3	8.42 1-2
2	White humpback fish - <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> Valenciennes, 1844)	83	3.61 1-2	8.43 1-3	4.81 1-2
3	White carp - <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> (Valenciennes, 1844)	89	3.37 1-2	8.98 1-3	5.61 1-2
4	Silver heel fish - <i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i> (Bloch, 1782)	76	2.63 1-2	5.26 1-4	6.57 1-2
5	Common red eye fish - <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (Linnaeus)	65	4.61 1-2	10.76 1-3	4.61 1-2
6	Cypress humpback fish - <i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i> (Richardson, 1846)	64	3.12 1-2	9.37 1-2	6.25 1-2
7	Black fish - <i>Schizothorax intermedius</i> (McSlelland, 1842)	30	- -	10.0 1-2	3.33 1-2
8	<i>Silurus glanis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	18	- -	11.111-2	5.55 1.2
<b>Total:</b>		<b>520</b>			

The figures in the table show that the invasion extent of botryocephalosis varies from 6.31% to 2.63% in spring, from 13.6% to 5.26% in summer, and from 8.42% to 3.33% in autumn, depending on the type of fish.

We found that the intensity of infestation was 1-2 copies per fish affected by botryocephalosis in the spring season, 1-4 copies in the summer season and 1-2 copies in the autumn season, respectively.

Thus, in our research conducted in different types of water bodies in Surkhandarya region *Bothriocephalus opsariichthydis* shows that the intensity and extent of invasion of infected fish is much higher in the summer season compared to other seasons of the year.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, the following conclusion can be reached. In fish infection with botryocephalosis can be observed in the spring, summer and autumn seasons of the year. Damage levels in water bodies were recorded. The highest seasonal





damage indicators corresponded to the summer season. It was found that the degree of contamination in pond farms from different types of water bodies is relatively high.

It was found that the main source of the spread of botryoccephalosis is infected adult fish and infected cyclops. All the collected data were studied and analyzed, and the following measures and suggestions were developed.

In order to combat the disease, complex veterinary-sanitary and treatment measures should be carried out in the fisheries where indicators of damage have been recorded. Deworming of infected fish Disinfection methods should be implemented in pond farms to destroy helminth eggs. It is advisable to use drugs such as kamala, phenothiazine, felixan, fenasal as an anthelmintic agent [1]. As a therapeutic feed, 1% phenosal should be given by the generally accepted method

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# THE BEST RISK MANAGEMENT METHODS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES-DETAILED ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

*In a manufacturing process consideration needs to be given to the potential risks associated with ongoing day-to-day activities. Risks can arise due to the nature of the materials in use, the equipment, the people, etc. Depending on the individual perspective the focus of a risk management program can be to minimize injury to staff, to customers, or to the local community. To deal with these risks, an organization needs to implement an appropriate risk management process, which is what this paper aims for. In this connection, we have developed a conceptual model that describes the generic approach of risk assessment and outlines the gaps in the assessment steps that may hinder the successful implementation of risk management. Whatever the reason for wanting to understand and control risks, in every manufacturing process there will be a need for comprehensive risk identification, risk assessment, risk measurement, risk minimization, and risk monitoring program. Such a program will need to encompass all aspects of the business to ensure all key areas of risk concern are captured.*

**KEY WORDS-** Manufacturing Process, Risks Management, Conceptual Model.

## INTRODUCTION

The automobile sector is one of the world's most dynamic and impactful industries. The automobile sector has revolutionized transportation and significantly impacted the global economy. With advancements in technology and innovation, automobiles have become an essential part of modern society. As the demand for vehicles continues to rise, the industry is constantly evolving to cater to the ever-changing needs of consumers. The automobile sector is at the forefront of technological advancements, from electric cars to autonomous vehicles. From the invention of the first automobile in the late 19th century to the cutting-edge electric and autonomous vehicles of the present day, the automotive industry has undergone tremendous evolution and innovation. As a cornerstone of modern transportation, automobiles have revolutionized the way people travel, enhancing mobility, convenience, and productivity. Moreover, the automotive sector has played a pivotal role in shaping global economies, providing employment to millions and contributing significantly to national GDPs.

## RISK

It is of two types:

1. Traditional View- The focus is on understanding and managing an organization's risk appetite.
2. Contemporary View- It is about acknowledging future dangers with uncertainty in whether they will actually take place or not and, at the same time, acknowledging future benefits with uncertainty in whether they can be gained or not.

## Types of Risks

1. Market Risks- The risk of losses on financial investments caused by adverse price movements. Example- changes in equity prices or commodity prices, interest rate moves.
2. Credit Risks- It is the probability of a financial loss resulting from a borrower's failure to repay a loan. For example business or consumer does not pay a trade invoice when due.
3. Health and Safety Risks- It is the possibility that harm might occur when exposed to a hazard. Examples- are lung disease, stress, and musculoskeletal disorders such as back pain.
4. Environmental Risks- Factors that negatively impact the environment through air pollution emissions, toxic waste disposal, and water contamination.
5. Fire Risks- These can be defined as the likelihood of a fire occurring, multiplied by the severity of the fire. The harm potential and consequences in terms of loss of life, fire spread, damage, etc.
6. Bomb Threats- It is a threat to denote an explosive or incendiary device to cause property damage, death, or injury, whether or not such a device actually exists.
7. Computer Risks- It is anything that can harm a user's information on a computer.
8. Theft and Fraud- It involves the direct physical taking of property, whereas fraud relies on manipulation, deception, or misrepresentation.



## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology adopted here includes:

- i. A literature survey to identify the key perception of risk and risk management.
- ii. Developing a corresponding conceptual risk assessment model to demonstrate major gaps.
- iii. Multiple case studies to discuss the model.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In 2012, Toyota suffered a loss of USD 5 billion due to the disruption in the supply of gas pedals and floormats for vehicles (Kayis & Karningsih 2011). Likewise, supplier performance has also been recognized as a significant risk in the supply chain as it can affect the performance of a company dramatically.

Globalization has also helped to provide a favorable impression of supply chains given they can help reduce costs, penetrate new markets, and facilitate communication and networking opportunities supported by innovative technologies. However, there are also several factors that cause supply chain disruptions and exposure to certain risks. For instance, supplier bankruptcy, political instability, natural disasters, and machine/equipment breakdown will make supply chains more susceptible and vulnerable to risks. Based on a study by Diabetic et al. (2012), supply chain risks are divided into five categories, namely; product or service management risks, macro-level risks, demand management risks, supplier management risks, and information management risks. According to Juttner et al. (2003), the consequences of risks can multiply and often overlap (e.g. operational risks, human resource risks, and customer and service level risks), hence, often becoming significant events. The impact of supply chain disruptions on company performance has increased over recent times (Kern et al. 2012). Consequently, supply chain risk management (SCRM) is important to assess given the impact of risks but also given the significant negative effect on companies and consumers. Given the rapid development of many industries (including the technology industry) over the last few years, it has attracted the interest of many researchers to focus more on supply chain performance measurement (Balfaqih et al. 2016). Nevertheless, this is primarily due to supply chain risks increasing in parallel with the advancements and progress within the various manufacturing industries. As mentioned, this impacts company performance, creating an adverse effect such as excessive costs (including overheads) and expenses. For example, in the automotive industry, the risk of production disruption will cause a loss of more than USD 100 million per day (Kirilmaz & Erol 2016).

Increasing disruptions within supply chains have led companies to place greater emphasis on SCRM in order to deal with the problems that arise as a result, (i.e. maintaining performance). In manufacturing industries, SCRM is increasingly widespread as it is used to detect, predict, and reduce the impact of supply chain disruption risks, such as the disruption of suppliers, inaccurate demand forecasting, and machine downtime (Blome & Schoenherr 2011). The manufacturing environment and different activities within the industry will also influence different types of supply chain risks (Kayis & Karningsih 2011). Kersten et al. (2007) mentioned that potential damage to the supply chain and adopting a risk-based approach, (i.e. risk bearing, risk transfer, and risk-avoidance) needs to be considered and planned. The study was based on a survey of 50 manufacturing plants and 39 logistics service providers.

Similarly, in a study by Thun and Hoinig (2011), they analyzed supply chain risks and the impacts based on a survey of 67 manufacturing plants in the automotive sector in Germany. Their study highlights two distinct approaches: (1) reactive and (2) preventive, each giving different impacts such as bullwhip reduction and flexible safety stocks respectively. Accordingly, Blos and Miyagi (2015) identify the disruption of interdependent supply chains and introduce a model that incorporates nodes (transitions and places) that allow decision-makers to appropriately respond based on the type and nature of the risk. Recently, Salleh Hudin et al. (2017) revealed the external and internal risks associated with the supply chain. Accordingly, the study aimed to clarify the main risks of three selected automotive companies in Malaysia. The main problems that occurred were mainly due to the quality of raw materials, late delivery of imported components, and insufficient skills of employees. Employees also play an important role in leading the success of the company.

In view of this, Satar and Md Deros (2008) implemented a Quality Control Circle (QCC) at a production company in Malaysia. As a result, the top management plays a crucial role in the development of workers' capabilities, otherwise, it might lead to a gloomy environment and contribute to the downfall of the company.

Studies have also been conducted by researchers on risk-mitigating strategies, such as in the areas of communication and the exchange of information, reduction, and rationalization of suppliers, helping suppliers towards improving their performance, the accuracy of demand

forecasts, and reward schemes in the presence of little to no risk in the industry (Lavastre et al. 2011). However, the advancements also make the industry more vulnerable and susceptible to supply chain risks and disruptions. Disruptions can occur due to transportation problems, poor product quality, and delivery time.

Accordingly, these disruption risks will negatively impact the efficiency and robustness of supply chain operations. Therefore, our study aims to assess the key factors, the frequency, and mitigating strategies related to supply chain risks in the manufacturing industry in Malaysia.

## A CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

There are two categories of risk in a system, residual risk and entropic risk. Residual risks are those that are inherent in a system, whereas entropic risks are those that are caused by the degradation of system factors. To deal with the residual risks of



some manufacturing systems, which are potentially harmful to the environment on their failure (such as nuclear power plants, chemical process industries, or oil storage facilities), scientific studies based on probabilistic statistical measures have been developed, refined and practiced over the years.

Gap1- Development of clear perception about operational risks-Business and Technical Knowledge

Gap2- Formulation of strategy to deal with perceived risks-Prioritization

Gap3- Implementation of formulated strategies- Available resources.

Gap4- Recognition and resolution of risk determinants- Immediate business needs

Gap5- Assessment of operational risks associated with disturbances-Scientific Knowledge

### Experience from Case Studies

In this section, key findings of case studies are presented. First, the current risk management practices in the studied organizations are discussed. Second, the results associated with the proposed model are presented. We carried out five in-depth longitudinal case studies over twelve months, which added a holistic and richer contextual understanding of the risk management practice in the organizations.

**Case organization A:** This organization is a manufacturer of steel-based fabricated products. It is located in East Tamaki, Auckland. Structural products for household and commercial purposes. Its main products are roll-formed building products including MSS purlins and girt produces some roofing products. It employs 25 full-time employees on its site.

**Case organization B:** This organization is one of New Zealand's leading manufacturers and installers of quality roll-formed roofing products has a wide range of quality roll-formed and folded color-steel and zinc aluminum products with profiles for roofing and cladding to suit all applications. Its Roofing and Cladding operation has manufacturing branches based in different locations. Its Auckland site employs over 75 employees and operates in two shifts from Monday to Friday. It is located in East Tamaki, Auckland. It supplies its products to local markets all over New Zealand.

**Case organization C:** This organization is a leading New Zealand manufacturer of reinforcing mesh and nails and a supplier of reinforcing rods, steel plates, and structural steel as well as a wide range of other steel and wire products for the engineering and construction industry. It is located in East Tamaki, Auckland. It manufactures reinforcing mesh of all standard sizes for tilt slabs, concrete tanks, commercial flooring components, and security purposes. It manufactures different types of nails (bright, galvanized, stainless steel, and silicon bronze). It also supplies tie wire coils and all tie wire products to the building, contracting, and engineering industries. It consists of 10 workstations, employs 50 full-time employees, and operates in two shifts per day from Monday to Friday.

**Case organization D:** This organization manufactures a wide variety of wood products including pre-nail framing and trusses for house building. It employs 25 full-time employees and operates one shift per day from Monday to Friday. It consists of several power saws, wood lathes, drills, router machines, groove cutters, power staplers, coating machines, and some testing facilities in four major workstations. Power cutting, manual cutting, power stapling, nailing, gumming, coating, aligning, and assembling are the main manufacturing activities in this organization.

### Operational Risk Management Process

- 1) Identification
- 2) Development
- 3) Measurement
- 4) Assessment
- 5) Analysis
- 6) Adaption and Improvement

### FINDINGS

Training for managers in up-to-date knowledge of new technology and new developments was found to be very limited. The managers' scientific or technical knowledge of risk and reliability assessment was found to be remarkably poor. Thus, weaknesses in risk perception lie in the organizational mental model. Indeed, managers tend to lead their organizations by applying their acquired experience and knowledge, which is found to be inadequate in the context of operational risks. They do not have cost information about past accidents. They do not record day-to-day operational disturbances, their resulting lost time, and other losses. In conclusion, a gap is found between risk perception and strategy formulation. Fact-based information collection is missing. The research identifies that detailed disturbance-related data are not collected by the organizations. Therefore, scientific judgments or estimations of actual or potential risks are not made, which is likely to produce erroneous prioritization. So, a gap is prevalent between strategy formulation and strategy implementation. The research also identifies that there are substantial weaknesses in the organizations, in terms of developing a healthy culture to manage and control operational risks.



## CONCLUSION

Risk management can be useful when it improves productivity in terms of safety, time, money, and operations. The firm can benefit from this in a number of ways. If the firm solves the risk and mitigates it then it can overcome the problem and crisis which may occur in the future. Moreover, it can save costs and money which might occur if the problem gets severe (Lam, J. 2001). The productivity of the firm is linked to risk management and it impacts the performance directly. If the risk and crisis are not managed then the productivity will decline and the firm will face consequences. The time will be wasted and costs will be incurred by the firm too.

Hence the risk is to be reduced so the employees can produce more, and they can perform at optimal levels and perform well too. In addition to this, the capital and assets will be efficiently utilized only when the risk is less and everything has been managed efficiently (Mohammed, 2016).

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# UNDERSTANDING ATYCHIPHOBIA: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FEAR OF FAILURE

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## ABSTRACT

*Atychiphobia, the irrational and intense fear of failure, is a psychological phenomenon that profoundly affects individuals across various aspects of their lives. This article delves into the intricate psychology behind atychiphobia, exploring its causes, manifestations, and potential consequences. Drawing on empirical research and psychological theories, we also discuss strategies for managing and overcoming this debilitating fear.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Atychiphobia, fear of failure, psychology, anxiety, self-esteem, perfectionism*

## INTRODUCTION

Fear of failure, scientifically referred to as atychiphobia, is a multifaceted and all-encompassing psychological condition that exerts a profound influence on an individual's existence. It constitutes an intricate tapestry of irrational and overpowering apprehension characterized by an aversion to making mistakes or encountering failure across diverse facets of life, encompassing academics, careers, and personal relationships. The emotional magnitude of this fear is such that it can immobilize individuals, compelling them to adopt avoidance behaviors and consequently inflicting detrimental consequences on their self-esteem and overall well-being. This article endeavors to delve deeply into the intricate nuances of atychiphobia, striving to unveil the intricate psychological underpinnings that propel its existence. Furthermore, it aims to provide a compendious repository of insights into strategies that individuals can employ to navigate the labyrinth of atychiphobia, eventually liberating themselves from its paralyzing grip.

### I. Causes and Triggers of Atychiphobia

Understanding the origins of atychiphobia is essential to effectively address and manage this fear. Several factors contribute to the development of this fear:

#### 1. Early Childhood Experiences

Atychiphobia often finds its roots in early childhood experiences. Children who have been subjected to excessive pressure or harsh criticism for their mistakes may develop an intensified fear of failure in adulthood. These experiences can lead to a persistent belief that any form of error or failure is unacceptable, resulting in profound anxiety when facing challenges.

#### 2. Perfectionism

Perfectionism is a significant contributing factor to atychiphobia. Individuals who set unrealistically high standards for themselves and relentlessly pursue flawlessness are at a heightened risk of developing an intense fear of falling short of their own or others' expectations.

#### 3. Social Comparison

Comparing oneself to others can exacerbate atychiphobia. Continuously measuring one's success against peers or colleagues may amplify the fear of inadequacy or being outperformed. This constant comparison can fuel feelings of failure and insecurity.

### II. Manifestations of Atychiphobia

Atychiphobia manifests in various ways, affecting an individual's mental and behavioral aspects.

#### 1. Avoidance Behavior

Individuals with atychiphobia often engage in avoidance behavior to evade situations where they might fail. This avoidance can result in missed opportunities for personal and professional growth. Fear of failure prevents them from taking on challenges, leading to stagnation.

#### 2. Procrastination

Procrastination is a common coping mechanism for atychiphobes. They may delay tasks to avoid the potential for failure. By postponing responsibilities, individuals maintain the illusion of competence and reduce the immediate risk of failing.



### 3. Low Self-Esteem

Chronic fear of failure can lead to low self-esteem. Individuals may perceive themselves as inadequate or worthless due to their perceived inability to succeed. This negative self-view can have detrimental effects on mental health and self-worth.

### III. Consequences of Atychiphobia

Atychiphobia's consequences extend beyond the fear itself, impacting various aspects of an individual's life.

#### 1. Stagnation

One of the most significant consequences of atychiphobia is personal and professional stagnation. The fear prevents individuals from pursuing challenging opportunities that could lead to personal growth and success. They remain in their comfort zones, resisting change.

#### 2. Anxiety and Depression

The constant fear of failure can lead to heightened levels of anxiety and, in some cases, depression. These mental health issues can significantly affect an individual's quality of life, leading to chronic stress, worry, and emotional turmoil.

#### 3. Strained Relationships

Atychiphobia may negatively affect interpersonal relationships. The fear of failure can make individuals overly critical, not only of themselves but also of others. This critical mindset can lead to strained interactions and difficulty in forming and maintaining healthy relationships.

### IV. Strategies for Managing and Overcoming Atychiphobia

To manage and overcome atychiphobia, individuals can employ a range of strategies that address its underlying psychological mechanisms.

#### 1. Self-Compassion

Practicing self-compassion involves treating oneself with kindness and understanding, especially in the face of failure. This self-acceptance can help individuals develop a more forgiving attitude toward their mistakes, reducing the fear of failure.

#### 2. Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is an evidence-based therapeutic approach that helps individuals reframe their negative thought patterns associated with failure. It equips individuals with healthier coping mechanisms and strategies to challenge irrational fears.

#### 3. Setting Realistic Goals

Establishing attainable, realistic goals is crucial for reducing the fear of failure. Breaking larger objectives into smaller, manageable tasks can make success feel more achievable and less overwhelming.

#### 4. Embracing Failure as a Learning Experience

Encouraging a positive perspective on failure as a valuable learning experience, rather than a catastrophic event, can significantly reduce the fear associated with it. Embracing failure as a stepping stone to growth and success can change one's mindset.

### CONCLUSION

Atychiphobia, the fear of failure, is a significant psychological challenge that affects individuals across various aspects of their lives. It is essential to understand its causes, manifestations, and potential consequences to provide appropriate support and guidance to those affected. By implementing strategies like self-compassion, therapy, realistic goal-setting, and changing one's perspective on failure, individuals can learn to manage and ultimately overcome atychiphobia, paving the way for a healthier, more fulfilling life.

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# NURTURING DIVERSITY: EMPOWERING WOMEN'S HEALTH THROUGH CULTURALLY COMPETENT NURSING

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## ABSTRACT

*Cultural competence in women's health is a fundamental aspect of modern nursing practice. It plays a pivotal role in providing equitable and effective healthcare to a diverse female population. This article, an interdisciplinary work, explores the significance of cultural competence in women's health, the challenges nurses may face, and the strategies employed to overcome these challenges. Furthermore, it delves into the essential role of nursing in promoting and practicing cultural competence, emphasizing the impact on patient outcomes and healthcare disparities. Through a thorough examination of key concepts, real-world examples, and existing literature, this article aims to highlight the importance of cultural competence in the nursing profession and its crucial role in women's healthcare.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Cultural Competence, Women's Health, Nursing, Healthcare Disparities, Patient-Centred Care*

## INTRODUCTION

Cultural competence, often referred to as cultural sensitivity or cultural awareness, is a central tenet of contemporary nursing practice. It encompasses the ability of healthcare providers, including nurses, to effectively interact with individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds. At its core, cultural competence involves understanding and respecting the values, beliefs, traditions, and practices of patients and tailoring healthcare services accordingly. In the context of women's health, cultural competence is particularly significant, as it directly impacts the quality and equity of care provided to women from various cultural backgrounds. The Significance of Cultural Competence in Women's Health:

### 1. Reducing Healthcare Disparities

Healthcare disparities among women of different cultural backgrounds persist in various aspects of women's health, such as maternal mortality rates, access to preventive services, and health outcomes. Cultural competence is a critical tool in reducing these disparities by ensuring that all women receive care that is respectful of their cultural beliefs and practices.

Cultural competence enables healthcare providers, including nurses, to recognize and address the unique healthcare needs and challenges faced by women from diverse backgrounds. For instance, African American women are known to experience higher rates of maternal mortality compared to white women in the United States. Understanding the cultural factors that contribute to this disparity, such as distrust of the healthcare system rooted in historical injustices, is essential in designing interventions to improve maternal health outcomes.

### 2. Enhancing Communication

Effective communication is at the core of nursing care. Nurses who are culturally competent possess the skills and knowledge needed to establish trustful relationships with patients from diverse backgrounds. This trust is crucial in fostering open and honest communication, which, in turn, leads to better adherence to treatment plans and improved health outcomes.

Language, in particular, is a significant aspect of communication. In multicultural healthcare settings, language differences can pose substantial challenges. Nurses who are culturally competent should have access to interpreters and translation services when needed to ensure that language barriers do not hinder effective communication between healthcare providers and patients.



### 3. Respecting Autonomy

Cultural competence acknowledges the importance of patient autonomy. Women from different cultural backgrounds may have distinct views on reproductive health, family planning, and end-of-life care. Nurses must respect and support their decisions, even if they differ from mainstream practices.

For example, a patient from a culture that emphasizes extended family involvement may have specific preferences regarding who is present during labor and childbirth. A culturally competent nurse would collaborate with the patient to ensure that her cultural values are respected while providing safe and effective care.

### Challenges in Achieving Cultural Competence

While the importance of cultural competence in women's health is clear, there are several challenges that nurses may encounter when striving to provide culturally competent care:

#### 1. Unconscious Bias

Unconscious bias refers to the automatic judgments and attitudes that individuals hold about people from different cultural backgrounds. These biases can affect healthcare providers' interactions with patients and may lead to disparities in care.

Addressing unconscious bias is a critical step in achieving cultural competence. Nurses must engage in self-reflection and ongoing education to identify and mitigate their biases. Healthcare institutions can also implement bias-awareness training to help nurses and other staff members become more aware of their biases and develop strategies to counteract them.

#### 2. Lack of Education and Training

Nurses may not receive adequate education and training in cultural competence during their formal education. As a result, they may feel ill-equipped to provide culturally competent care when they enter the workforce.

To bridge this gap, healthcare institutions should provide ongoing cultural competence training for nurses. This training can take various forms, including workshops, seminars, online courses, and experiential learning opportunities. By investing in education and training, healthcare organizations can empower their nursing staff to provide high-quality, culturally sensitive care.

#### 3. Language Barriers

Language differences can be a significant barrier to effective communication and culturally competent care. Patients who do not speak the dominant language of the healthcare setting may struggle to convey their symptoms, concerns, and preferences.

To address language barriers, healthcare institutions should have access to professional interpreters and translation services. These services should be readily available to assist patients in their interactions with healthcare providers. Nurses should also receive training on how to work effectively with interpreters to ensure that accurate information is conveyed and understood.

### Strategies for Developing Cultural Competence in Nursing

Achieving cultural competence in nursing requires a multifaceted approach that involves both individual nurses and healthcare organizations. Here are some key strategies for developing cultural competence:

#### 1. Cultural Competence Training:

Cultural competence training should be a foundational component of nursing education and professional development. Nurses should receive training in cultural awareness, cultural knowledge, cultural skills, and cultural encounters. This training should cover a wide range of topics, including cultural humility, cultural assessment, and the impact of culture on health behaviors.

Nursing schools and healthcare institutions should offer cultural competence training programs that are interactive, engaging, and ongoing. These programs can include case studies, role-playing exercises, and opportunities for nurses to reflect on their own cultural biases and experiences.

#### 2. Cultural Assessment Tools

Cultural assessment tools can help nurses gather information about a patient's cultural background, beliefs, and preferences. These tools can take the form of questionnaires or structured interviews and can be integrated into the nursing assessment process.

One commonly used cultural assessment framework is the Purnell Model for Cultural Competence, which provides a structured approach to assessing and addressing cultural factors that may influence a patient's health and healthcare experience. By using such tools, nurses can gain a more comprehensive understanding of their patients' cultural backgrounds and tailor care plans accordingly.

#### 3. Cultural Liaisons

In some healthcare settings, employing cultural liaisons or community health workers who share the same cultural background as the patient population can facilitate communication and build trust. These individuals can serve as intermediaries between healthcare providers and patients, helping to bridge cultural and language barriers.



Cultural liaisons can provide valuable insights into the cultural norms, beliefs, and practices of the community they represent. They can also assist with patient education and advocacy, ensuring that patients' cultural needs are met within the healthcare system.

#### 4. Culturally Diverse Staff

Diversifying the nursing workforce is another effective strategy for enhancing cultural competence within healthcare institutions. When nursing staff reflects the diversity of the patient population, it can foster a more inclusive and culturally sensitive healthcare environment.

Healthcare organizations can actively recruit and retain nurses from diverse backgrounds. They can also create a supportive work environment that values and celebrates cultural diversity among staff members. Additionally, mentorship programs that pair experienced culturally competent nurses with newer nurses can help facilitate knowledge transfer and skill development.

#### 5. Patient-Centered Care Plans

Cultural competence extends beyond understanding cultural norms and practices; it also involves incorporating this understanding into patient-centred care plans. Nurses should collaborate with patients to develop care plans that respect their cultural beliefs and preferences.

For example, a nurse caring for a Muslim patient during Ramadan should be aware of fasting requirements and medication schedules. Likewise, a nurse working with a Native patient may need to consider traditional healing practices and rituals as part of the patient's care plan.

By involving patients in the decision-making process and tailoring care plans to align with their cultural values and preferences, nurses can enhance patient satisfaction and improve health outcomes.

### The Role of Nursing in Promoting Cultural Competence

Nursing plays a central and multifaceted role in promoting cultural competence within healthcare settings. Nurses are not only responsible for providing direct patient care but also for advocating for cultural competence initiatives, educating themselves and others, and fostering a culturally safe environment.

#### 1. Advocacy

Advocacy is a core component of nursing practice, and nurses can use their voices to advocate for cultural competence initiatives within their healthcare institutions. This advocacy can take various forms:

- **Policy Advocacy:** Nurses can engage in policy development and advocacy at the institutional and systemic levels. They can push for policies that promote cultural competence training, the recruitment of diverse staff, and the availability of language services.
- **Patient Advocacy:** Nurses are often the primary advocates for their patients. They can ensure that patients' cultural needs and preferences are communicated to the healthcare team and respected throughout the care process.
- **Community Engagement:** Nurses can also advocate for community-level initiatives that promote cultural competence and address healthcare disparities. This may involve collaborating with community organizations and leaders to develop culturally tailored healthcare programs.

#### 2. Education

Education is a foundational aspect of nursing practice, and nurses must take responsibility for their own cultural competence development. Here are ways in which nurses can enhance their cultural competence through education:

- **Self-Reflection:** Nurses should engage in ongoing self-reflection to identify their own biases and assumptions. This self-awareness is essential for providing unbiased and culturally sensitive care.
- **Continuing Education:** Nurses should seek out continuing education opportunities that focus on cultural competence. Many nursing organizations offer courses and resources on this topic.
- **Sharing Knowledge:** Nurses who become proficient in cultural competence should share their knowledge with colleagues. This can involve informal discussions, presentations, or participation in cultural competence committees within healthcare organizations.
- **Cultural Competence Assessment:** Healthcare organizations can implement cultural competence assessment tools to evaluate the cultural competence of their nursing staff. These assessments can identify areas for improvement and guide targeted educational efforts.



### 3. Cultural Safety

Creating an environment of cultural safety is fundamental to promoting cultural competence in nursing practice. Cultural safety goes beyond cultural competence; it involves actively fostering a healthcare environment in which patients feel respected, valued, and able to be themselves.

To create a culturally safe environment, nurses should:

- **Be Open-Minded:** Nurses should approach each patient with an open mind, free from judgment or bias. This mindset allows for a more authentic and respectful nurse-patient relationship.
- **Listen Actively:** Active listening involves not only hearing what patients say but also understanding their perspectives, feelings, and needs. Nurses can use techniques such as reflective listening to demonstrate their commitment to understanding and valuing the patient's experience.
- **Engage in Culturally Sensitive Care:** Nurses should provide care that aligns with the patient's cultural values and preferences. This may involve adapting care practices and interventions to accommodate cultural beliefs and practices.
- **Respect Diversity:** Nurses should respect and celebrate the diversity of their patients. This includes recognizing and valuing differences in culture, ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, and other aspects of identity.

By actively promoting cultural safety, nurses can contribute to a healthcare environment where patients feel comfortable expressing their needs and concerns, leading to improved patient satisfaction and health outcomes.

### 4. Collaboration

Collaboration is a cornerstone of nursing practice, and nurses frequently collaborate with interdisciplinary teams to provide comprehensive care. In the context of cultural competence, collaboration is essential for addressing the complex needs of patients from diverse backgrounds.

Nurses can collaborate with:

- **Interpreters and Cultural Liaisons:** When language or cultural barriers exist, nurses should collaborate with interpreters and cultural liaisons to ensure effective communication and culturally sensitive care.
- **Social Workers:** Social workers often have expertise in addressing social determinants of health, which can have a significant impact on healthcare outcomes. Nurses and social workers can work together to address these determinants and provide holistic care.
- **Cultural Competence Committees:** Many healthcare organizations have committees or task forces dedicated to promoting cultural competence. Nurses can participate in these committees to contribute their expertise and advocate for change.
- **Community Organizations:** Nurses can collaborate with community-based organizations that serve specific cultural or ethnic groups. These partnerships can facilitate access to culturally tailored resources and support services.

Collaboration allows nurses to leverage the expertise of diverse team members and deliver care that is truly patient-centred and culturally sensitive.

### CONCLUSION

Cultural competence in women's health is an indispensable aspect of nursing practice. By acknowledging the diversity of their patient population and actively working toward cultural competence, nurses can contribute to reducing healthcare disparities, improving patient outcomes, and ensuring equitable access to healthcare services for all women. To provide the highest quality care, nurses must embrace cultural competence as an ongoing commitment and continue to advocate for its integration into healthcare systems.

The significance of cultural competence in women's health cannot be overstated. It is a crucial component of providing patient-centred, equitable, and effective healthcare to women from diverse cultural backgrounds. As the nursing profession continues to evolve, cultural competence must remain at the forefront of nursing practice, education, and advocacy. Through a concerted effort to develop cultural competence and promote culturally safe environments, nurses can help shape a future where all women receive the respectful and patient-centred care they deserve.

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# A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON BIBLIOTHERAPY ON SELF ESTEEM AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN R L SCHOOL MORENA

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## ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** All over the world, adolescents are considered as a special social category because of their ambition, potential, energy, specific interests, issues and challenges and needs. The future of any country depends on the role of youth in the society.

**AIM OF THE STUDY:** Assess knowledge regarding bibliotherapy on self-esteem among adolescent.

**MATERIAL AND METHOD:** A Quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test study was used in order to evaluate effectiveness of structured teaching programme (the Independent variable) on knowledge regarding bibliotherapy on self-esteem (the dependent variable) among adolescent of selected by purposive sampling technique school of Morena. Each participant was informed about the study and that they could withdraw at any time and a written consent was also obtained.

**RESULT:** The findings of the study reveals that in Pre-test and Post-test level of self-esteem in the experimental group. The analysis of Pre-test level of self-esteem in experimental group, revealed that 29(96.67%) had high level of self-esteem. In the control group Pre-test and Post-test level of self-esteem in the control group. The analysis revealed that 24(80%) had moderate level of self-esteem. However the majority of the demographic variable such as age, sex, religion, type of family place of residence, educational status, education of parents, family income, occupation of father, order of birth.

**CONCLUSION:** It can be concluded that there was a significant improvement on the post-test level of knowledge after implementing STP. This indicates that STP was effective in increasing the knowledge of adolescent girls.

**KEY WORDS:** Knowledge, adolescent, bibliotherapy on self-esteem structured teaching programme.

## INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and mental aspects. It is a development generally occurring between puberty and legal adulthood, but largely characterized as beginning and ending with the teenage stage. Adolescence is a stage at which they are neither a child nor an adult. Life is definitely getting more complex as we attempt to find our own identity, struggle with social interaction and grapple with moral issues. In that complexity of life that they are leading they will end in dependence. These problems can lead them to have low self-esteem.

An adolescent who has a high degree of self-esteem will achieve problem solving skills, awareness about self, positive attitude towards self and environment. Adolescents who have low self-esteem may be exposed to various problems like depression, suicide, poor problem solving skills, impulsivity, aggression, hopelessness and high risk behavior like alcohol and drug abuse.

Reading is a dynamic process and it can be therapeutic. When we read a good book, we bring in our own needs and problems to the reading experience while interpreting the words according to our own frame of reference. We become involved with the characters and we could relate to them. As they worked through a problem, we too would be emotionally involved in the struggle. We became interested with the main issues discussed in the literature and most of the time it does concern us. There is a lot of positive and negative emotions going on and we experienced them all. When we finished reading a book, we would often gain new insight about our own situation and ways to handle them. More than that we could renew our hope to carry on with life and its challenges.

Self-esteem is a crucial and is a corner stone of a positive attitude towards living. It is very important because it affects how they relate to other people. It allows them to live life to their potential. Low self-esteem causes negative thoughts which mean that they are likely to give up easily rather than facing challenges and adolescents with low self-esteem are more likely to do poorly in their studies. Since low self-esteem has many unfavorable consequences, it should be treated with various psychological treatments, one such approach is bibliotherapy.

The concept of using books to effect a change in a person's thinking and behavior has been around for decades. Samuel Crothers coined the scientific term of bibliotherapy in 1918 when he discussed a technique of prescribing books to patients who need help understanding their problems in *Atlantic Monthly*, and he labeled the technique as bibliotherapy (Myracle, 1995).



Bibliotherapy is effective because it allows the reader to identify with a character and realize that he or she is not only person with a particular problem. As the character works through a problem, the reader is emotionally involved in the struggle and ultimately achieves insight of his or her own situation.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the Pre-test level of self- esteem among adolescents in experimental group and control group.
- To assess the Post-test level of self -esteem among adolescents in experimental and control group.
- To compare the Pre-test and Post-test level of self-esteem among adolescents in experimental and control group.
- To find out the association between the Post-test levels of self- esteem among adolescents with their selected demographic variables in experimental group.

### HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- There was a significant difference between the pre-test and Post- test level of self-esteem among adolescents in experimental group.
- H2: There was a significant difference between the Post-test level of self-esteem among adolescents between experimental and control group.
- H3: There was a significant association between Post-test levels of self-esteem among adolescents with their selected demographic variables in experimental group.

### OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- **EVALUATE:** - In this study it refers to the extent to which bibliotherapy will be helpful in improving the level of self-esteem of adolescents.
- **EFFECTIVENESS:** - In this study it refers to, the degree to which bibliotherapy is achieved and the extent to which the self-esteem is improved among adolescents in experimental group.
- **BIBLIOTHERAPY:-** In this study it refers to a form of self-guided in which the adolescents reads a structured book which contains biographies of famous personalities and moral stories and the researcher has to support them while reading the books.
- **SELF ESTEEM:-** In this study it refers to a person's20 judgment about his own behaviour personal worth and ability as measured by modified ken Williams self-esteem scale
- **ADOLESCENTS:** - In this study it refers to boys and girls between 12-19 years of age studying in R L Public School Morena.

### ASSUMPTION

- Adolescents may experience low self esteem
- Bibliotherapy may help adolescents to cope with their life and promote theirpsychological wellbeing.

### DELIMITATION

- The study subjects are adolescents only.

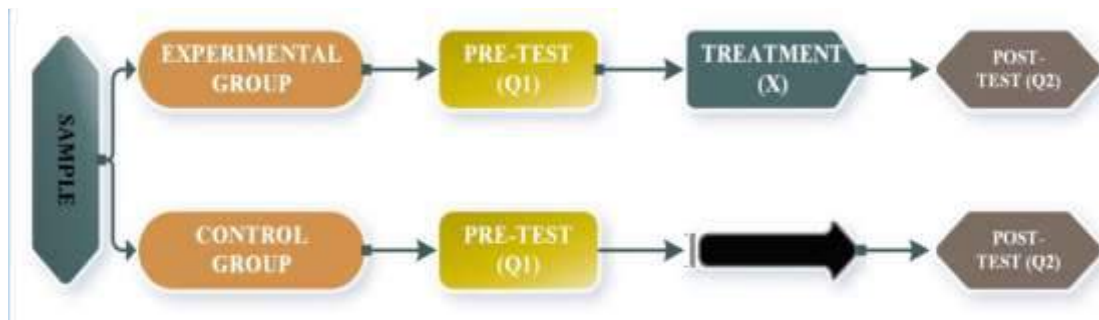
### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### • RESEARCH APPROACH

A quasi-experimental approach was used in the study to evaluate the effectiveness of STP on bibliotherapy on self-esteem among adolescents in R l school morena.”

#### • RESEARCH DESIGN

A quasi-experimental research design was used to observe the effectiveness of STP on bibliotherapy on self-esteem among adolescents in R l school morena.” The non-randomized control group design adopted for the present study is represented in Figure.



**RESEARCH VARIABLE**

- **Independent variable:** structured teaching programme on bibliotherapy on self-esteem.
- **Dependent variable:** Adolescent girls are the dependent variables.
- **Demographic variable:** the demographic variables are age, sex, religion, type of family place of residence, educational status, education of parents, family income, occupation of father, order of birth.

**POPULATION**

- The population for this study is adolescent’s boys and girls.
- Target population includes all the adolescents studying in private highersecondary schools.

**SAMPLING SIZE**

- In the study, the sample comprised of 60 adolescent girls studying in class IXTH – XIITH from Sr. Sec. School, fulfilling the sample criteria, than equally divide into experimental group (30) and control group randomly.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

- The sampling technique used in this study was Non-probability Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample because of the limited amount of time and availability of the subjects according to the sampling criteria.

**RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL**

- The tool was tested for reliability on 14 respondent’s i.e. adolescent girls studying in sr. Public Sr. Sec. School, under pilot study.
- The data collected during Pilot Study was used to establish the reliability. It was found that Chronbac’s Alpha reliability estimates for the structured knowledge Questionnaire was good (r = 0.708).
- The reliability coefficient of structured knowledge questionnaire was 0.708, which showed that the tool was reliable.

**MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY**

**Table 1**  
**Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescent according to socio demographic variables.**

Demographic Variables	N=60 (30+30)			
	Experimental Group		Control Group	
	No.	%	No.	%
	<b>Age</b>			
12 - 14 years	12	40.00	12	40.00
14 - 17 years	17	56.67	15	50.00
17 - 19 years	1	3.33	3	10.00
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	23	76.67	18	60.00
Female	7	23.33	12	40.00
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	25	83.33	19	63.33
Muslim	3	10.00	5	16.67
Christian	2	6.67	6	20.00





<b>Family Type</b>				
Joint family	10	33.33	9	30.00
Nuclear family	20	66.67	21	70.00
<b>Place of Residence</b>				
Urban	8	26.67	17	56.67
Rural	22	73.33	13	43.33
<b>Occupation of Parents ± Father</b>				
Private employee	6	20	11	36.67
Self employed	14	46.67	14	46.67
Government employee	10	33.33	5	16.67
<b>Occupation of Parents ± Mother</b>				
Homemaker	3	10.00	9	30.00
Private employee	20	66.67	8	26.67
Self employed	4	13.33	8	26.67
Government employee	3	10.00	5	16.67
<b>Education of Parents ± Father</b>				
No formal education	7	23.33	11	36.67
Primary education	14	46.67	14	46.67
Diploma Degree	9	30.00	5	16.67
Post graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Education of Parents ± Mother</b>				
No formal education	1	3.33	9	30.00
Primary education	10	33.33	6	20.00
Diploma Degree	13	43.33	10	33.33
Post graduate	6	20.00	5	16.67
<b>Family Income (Monthly)</b>				
Below Rs.3000	4	13.33	9	30.00
Rs.3001 - Rs.5000	3	10.00	3	10.00
Rs.5001 - Rs.7000	6	20.00	7	23.33
Rs.7001-Rs.9000	5	16.67	6	20.00
More than Rs.9001	12	40.00	5	16.67
<b>Order of Birth</b>				
First	10	33.33	6	20.00
Second	14	46.67	12	40.00
Third	6	20.00	7	23.33
More than three	0	0.00	5	16.67

The table 1 shows that in the experimental group, the majority age group of 14-17 years and 1(3.33%). With respect to the gender majority 23(76.67%) were male. Regarding the religion, majority 25(83.33%) were belongs to Hindu. Regarding family type the majority 20(66.67%) were belongs to nuclear family. Regarding place of residence majority 22(73.33%) were in rural. Regarding occupation of father majority 14(46.67%) were self-employed and 10(33.33%) regarding occupation of mothers majority 20(66.67%). Regarding education of father majority 7 (23.33%) were undergone no formal education. Regarding mother's education majority of 13(43.33%) were undergone diploma. Regarding monthly family income majority Rs.7001-Rs.9000, 12(40.00%) were earning more than Rs.9001 respectively. Regarding order of birth majority 14(46.67%) were belongs to second order of birth. Regarding number of sibling's majority of 30(100.00%) have English as their medium of education.

Whereas in the control group, the majority the age group of 12-14 years, 15(50.00%) years respectively. With respect to the gender majority majority 19(63.33%) were belongs to Hindu. Regarding family type the majority 21(70.00%) were belongs to nuclear family. Regarding place of residence majority 17(56.67%) were in urban. Regarding occupation of father majority 11(36.67%) were private employee, 14(46.67%) were self-employed. Regarding education of father majority 14(46.67%) were undergone primary education. Regarding mothers education majority of 3001-5000 7(23.33%) were earning respectively. Regarding order of birth majority 12(40.00%) were belongs to second order of birth, order of birth respectively. Regarding number of sibling's majority of 30(100.00%) have English as their medium of education



**Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre-test and Post-test level of self-esteem among adolescents in the experimental group**

Self-Esteem	Low ( $\leq 27$ )		Moderate ( $28 \pm 52$ )		High ( $53 \pm 80$ )	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-test	14	46.67	16	53.33	0	0
Post Test	0	0	1	3.33	29	96.67

The table 2 reveals the percentage distribution of Pre-test and Post-test level of self-esteem in the experimental group. The analysis of Pre-test level of self-esteem in experimental group, revealed that 16(53.33%) had moderate level of self-esteem and 14(46.67%) had low level of self-esteem. Whereas the Post-test level of self-esteem in experimental group, revealed that 29(96.67%) had high level of self-esteem and 1(3.33%) had moderate level of self-esteem.

**Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre-test and Post-test level of self-esteem among adolescents in the control group**

Self-Esteem	Low ( $\leq 27$ )		Moderate ( $28 \pm 52$ )		High ( $53 \pm 80$ )	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-test	6	20.0	24	80.0	0	0
Post Test	6	20.0	24	80.0	0	0

The table 3 reveals the percentage distribution of Pre-test and Post-test level of self-esteem in the control group. The analysis revealed that 24(80%) had moderate level of self-esteem and 6 (20%) had low level of self-esteem both in the Pre-test and posttest.

## DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Self-esteem can be found by dividing ones successes in various aspects of life, individuals give more importance to failures than success. Hence this problem makes self-esteem contingent upon success, this implies inherent instability because failures can occur at any moment. Adolescence with high self-esteem have no need to believe in their superiority. According to the study conducted by clean cut media all over the world, reported that almost 50% of the adolescents with low self-esteem are engaged in negative activities such as injuring and cutting themselves or engaging in unhealthy eating habits due to self-esteem and self-image issues.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of bibliotherapy on self-esteem among adolescents in R L Public School Morena. The study was conducted by quantitative research approach and quasi experimental design, non-randomized (pretest Post-test control group design). The adolescents studying R L School Morena between 12- 19 years was selected for the study. The sample size was 60 [30 experimental group and 30 control group] and was selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique. KEN WILLIAMS Modified self-esteem questionnaire was used to assess the level of self-esteem.

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# DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BANANA FIBER (TREATED & UNTREATED) REINFORCED HPMC FILMS

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## ABSTRACT

This research explores the promising potential of Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose (HPMC) composites enriched with banana fibers, aiming to enhance mechanical and thermal properties for versatile applications, particularly in biomedicine. The study investigates different banana fiber percentages and novel plasticizers' effects on these composites, emphasizing the use of glycerol to improve flexibility and processability. Banana fiber-reinforced HPMC films were successfully fabricated with varying loadings (2%, 4%, 6%, and 8%) and were characterized using various analytical techniques. The key findings include improved thermal stability with chemical treatment of banana fibers, the optimal enhancement of tensile modulus at 4% treated banana fiber loading, and the significant improvement in mechanical properties through alkaline treatment. Enhanced adhesion between fibers and matrix, confirmed by SEM analysis, underscores the potential of banana fiber-reinforced composites for engineering applications, such as automotive interiors, packaging, and construction, due to their improved mechanical and thermal properties.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This research delves into the promising realm of HPMC composites enriched with banana fibers, offering versatility and adaptability for diverse applications. Incorporating natural fibers into polymer matrices has emerged as a means to enhance film and composite mechanical and thermal properties, particularly in the biomedical domain. Existing literature underscores the potential of HPMC composites and fiber-reinforced films, yet a comprehensive exploration of various fiber percentages and their impact on physico-chemical properties remains a gap. This study also ventures into uncharted territory by investigating novel plasticizers and their effects on these composites. The research focuses on preparing and characterizing banana fiber-reinforced HPMC films via the solution casting method. Glycerol serves as a chosen plasticizer to enhance flexibility and processability, a facet not extensively explored in existing knowledge. The specific objectives encompass the development of these films across different weight percentage ratios, followed by thorough characterization using various analytical techniques. The study's broader purpose is to contribute to the field of polymer composites, offering potential applications, especially in biomedicine, and addressing pressing challenges across industries, ultimately benefiting society at large.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

### 2.1 Materials Used

For synthetic purpose Analytical grade (Sigma Aldrich, BDH, Merck, Ranbaxy) HPMC and glycerol was used. Banana fiber was bought from banana fiber products, Wayanad, Kerala. Sodium hydroxide was supplied in pellet form by Fisher Scientific India Pvt. Ltd.

Base matrix- HPMC, Reinforcement material- Banana fiber (treated and untreated). The solvents were purified by standard methods. The characteristics of HPMC, banana fiber and glycerol are given in Table

Sl.no	Material	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Solubility
1	HPMC	373447	Water
2	Glycerol	92.10	Water
3	Sodium hydroxide pellets	40	Water

Table 2.1 Physical characteristics of the polymers used

### 2.2 Method

The study utilized the solution casting method to create polymer-reinforced films. Banana fibers were prepared by cleaning, cutting into 10mm pieces, and drying at 90°C for 6 hours to remove moisture and impurities. For the film matrix, a 5% HPMC solution with 1% glycerol as a plasticizer was prepared. To maintain uniform film thickness, the solution volume was kept constant. The HPMC solution was prepared with continuous stirring, left to stand for 10 minutes, and then dried in a hot air oven at 80°C for 7 hours. The resulting films were stored in a desiccator to prevent moisture absorption. Similarly, banana fiber-reinforced HPMC

films were created by adding banana fibers at varying weight percentages (2%, 4%, 6%, 8%) to the HPMC solution. These films were prepared using the same methodology as pure HPMC films.

Chemically treated banana fibers were produced by soaking them in a 5% NaOH solution for 6 hours, followed by thorough washing and drying. Four sets of HPMC films containing treated banana fibers at different weight percentages (2%, 4%, 6%, 8%) were prepared using the same procedure. These methods ensure consistency in film preparation and enable the investigation of how both untreated and treated banana fibers affect the properties of the resulting films.

Sample code	% Of HPMC	% Of Banana fiber
HPMC	100	0
HB100/2	100	2
HB100/4	100	4
HB100/6	100	6
HB100/8	100	8

**Table 2.2 Formulation of films**

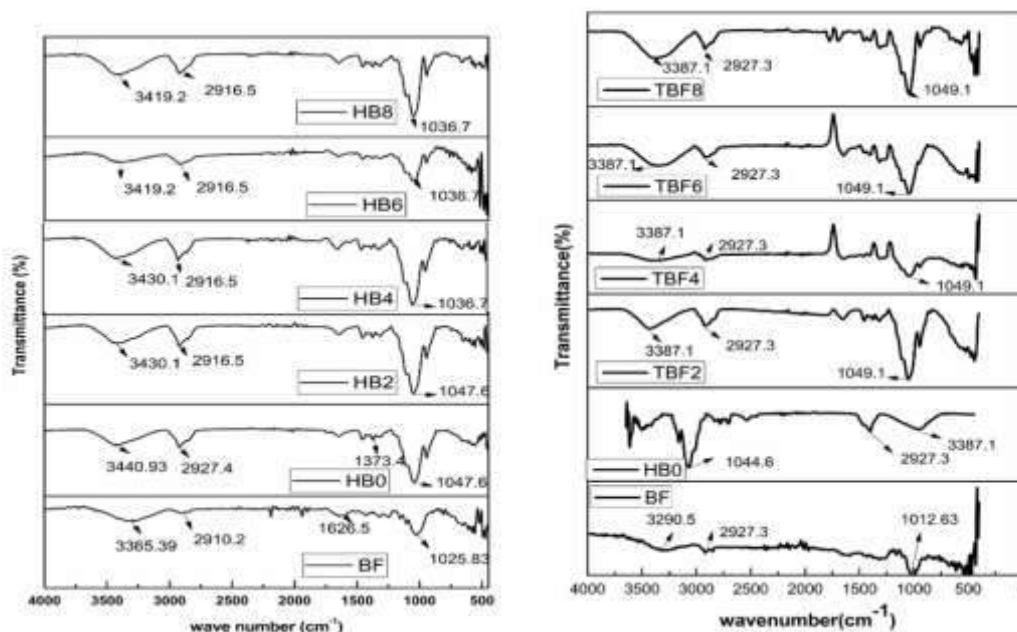


**Fig 2.1 (a) Untreated Banana Fiber (B) Treated Banana Fiber**

### 3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 FTIR-ATR Analysis

The FTIR spectra of the untreated and treated banana fiber in the wavenumber range of 500–4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> are shown in Fig. 3.1



**Fig 3.1 (a) FTIR spectra of untreated banana fiber HPMC film, (b) FTIR spectra of treated banana fiber HPMC film**

Banana fiber contains cellulose microfibrils with hydrogen bonding in the cell wall, forming a crystalline structure. Major absorption bands in banana fiber are due to lignocellulosic components: O-H stretching at 3500-3100cm<sup>-1</sup>, C-H stretching at 2940 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and C=C bond in lignin at 1640 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The 1105-1155cm<sup>-1</sup> band corresponds to cellulose stretching. Treated banana fiber lacks the 1740 cm<sup>-1</sup> carbonyl C=O band, indicating the absence of hemicellulose[1]. HPMC (Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose) shows peaks at 3500-3220 cm<sup>-1</sup> for O-H stretching and 1000-1100 cm<sup>-1</sup> for C-O stretching. The fingerprint region between 800 and 1490 cm<sup>-1</sup> indicates cellulose in HPMC. Comparing treated and untreated banana fiber HPMC film, the OH stretching frequency decreased from 3420-



30 to 3387  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , suggesting intermolecular hydrogen bonding between HPMC and banana fiber, causing the shift in the -OH absorption band to a lower frequency.

### 3.2 Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

In Figure 3.2, DSC curves for HPMC under a nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  are shown. The DSC thermogram of banana pseudo-stem resembles that of other lignocellulosic fibers. The peak in the DSC curve (around  $50\text{--}150^\circ\text{C}$ ) represents moisture evaporation from the fiber. Lignin degradation starts at approximately  $200^\circ\text{C}$ , while hemicellulose and cellulose degrade at higher temperatures. Chemical treatment can enhance the thermal stability of banana fiber by removing hemicellulose and lignin, leading to improved interfacial adhesion and fiber roughness [2]. Pure HPMC exhibits a broad endothermic transition between  $60$  and  $150^\circ\text{C}$ , with a peak around  $110^\circ\text{C}$  [3]. The endothermic peak of HPMC films, both treated and untreated with banana fiber, increases with higher weight percentages of banana fiber. This increase is greater than that of HPMC alone, indicating that the addition of banana fiber enhances HPMC's thermal stability due to interactions between HPMC and banana fiber molecules. Treated banana fiber HPMC film offers greater thermal stability compared to the untreated film.

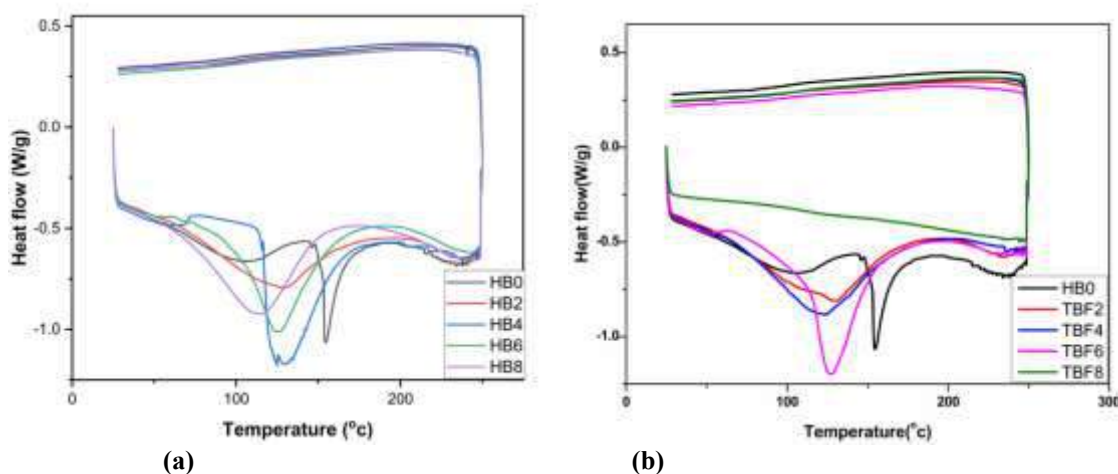


Fig 3.2 DSC curves of (a) untreated banana fiber HPMC film, (b) treated banana fiber HPMC film

### 3.3 Thermo-Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)

Fig. shows the TGA curves obtained from tests. The thermal degradation analysis conducted in a nitrogen environment with a constant heating rate of  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  revealed key insights. Untreated banana fiber showed an initial degradation at  $178^\circ\text{C}$  due to the presence of hemicellulose, with acetyl groups contributing to its decreased stability. Cellulose degradation followed at  $296^\circ\text{C}$ , followed by lignin degradation [61]. HPMC, characterized by strong hydrogen bonding and rigidity, exhibited high thermal stability, elevating the degradation temperature. This increase can be attributed to the physical interaction and cohesive strength between HPMC and banana fiber. HPMC itself began degrading at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  [3]. The TGA graph indicated that the degradation of banana fiber incorporated with HPMC fell between these two extremes. Notably, untreated fiber films lost weight earlier at  $288.47^\circ\text{C}$  compared to treated fiber films at  $304.5^\circ\text{C}$ . Additionally, untreated fiber experienced higher weight loss at various temperatures, likely due to the effective removal of hemicellulose and waxes from the banana fiber surface during treatment, resulting in improved thermal stability of the treated fibers.

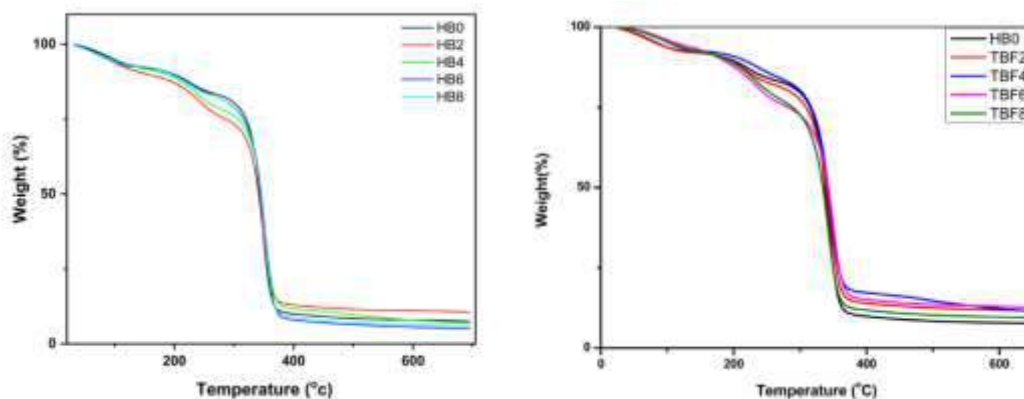
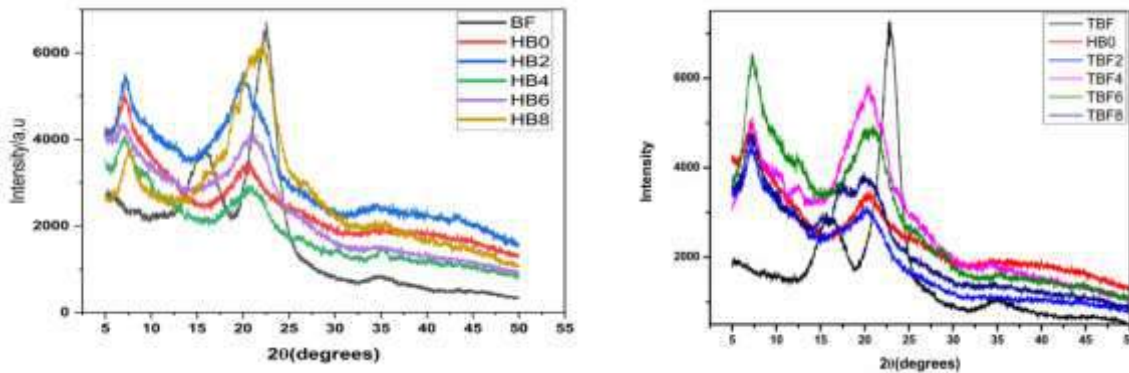


Fig 3.3 TGA curves of (a) untreated banana fiber HPMC film, (b) treated banana fiber HPMC film

### 3.4 X-ray Diffraction (XRD) Analysis

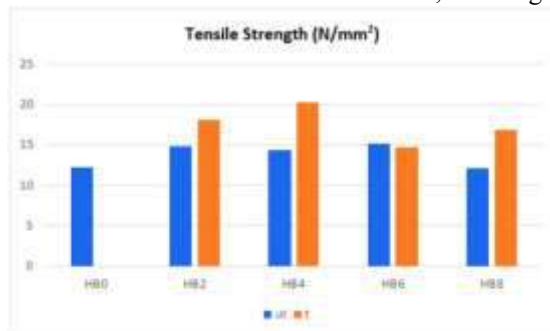


**Fig 3.4 XRD spectra of (a) untreated banana fiber HPMC film, (b) treated banana fiber HPMC film**

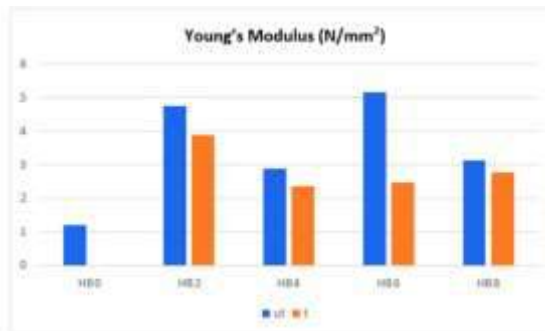
The X-ray diffractograms of both treated and untreated banana fiber HPMC films reveal a combination of crystalline and amorphous regions. Banana fibers predominantly exhibit the cellulose I structure with prominent peaks at  $2\theta = 16^\circ$  ( $I_{101}$ ) and  $2\theta = 22^\circ$  ( $I_{002}$ ) [5]. Comparing the X-ray patterns, it's evident that the signal characteristics in different fiber conditions are similar. The increase in banana fiber content from 2% to 8% results in minor changes in crystallinity for both treated and untreated banana fiber-reinforced HPMC composites. The intensity of the HPMC pattern increases with added banana fiber, indicating reduced amorphousness in the matrix due to the fiber addition. This increase in crystallinity suggests decreased miscibility between the components.

### 3.5 Thickness and Mechanical Properties

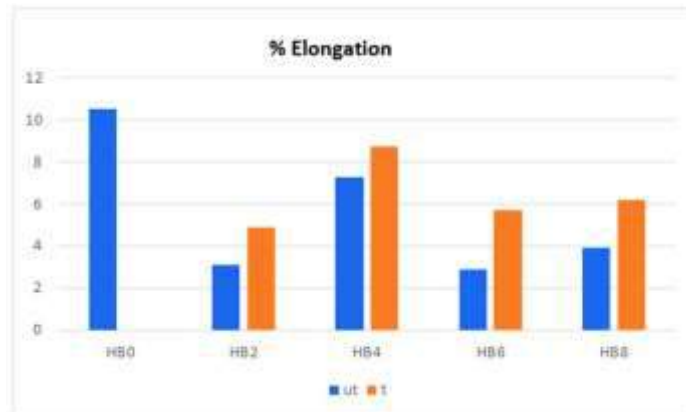
The tensile properties of treated and untreated banana fiber-reinforced HPMC films, including tensile strength, Young's modulus, and % elongation, were investigated. The results, as shown in the figure, reveal that both treated and untreated banana fiber-reinforced HPMC films exhibit increased tensile strength compared to HPMC films without reinforcement. This suggests improved stiffness in the fabricated films, attributed to strong adhesion between the hydrophilic fibers and the matrix. Specifically, a maximum tensile strength of 20.2 N/mm<sup>2</sup> was observed for the 4% banana fiber-loaded (treated) HPMC film, in contrast to 12.2 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for the unloaded film. Notably, the incorporation of treated banana fiber into the HPMC matrix led to more significant improvements in tensile strength compared to untreated banana fiber. This improvement is indicative of the effective removal of hemicellulose and other non-cellulosic substances from the fiber surface, resulting in enhanced adhesion between the fibers and the matrix [6], [7].



**Fig 3.51 Tensile Strength Graph of untreated and treated banana fiber HPMC film**



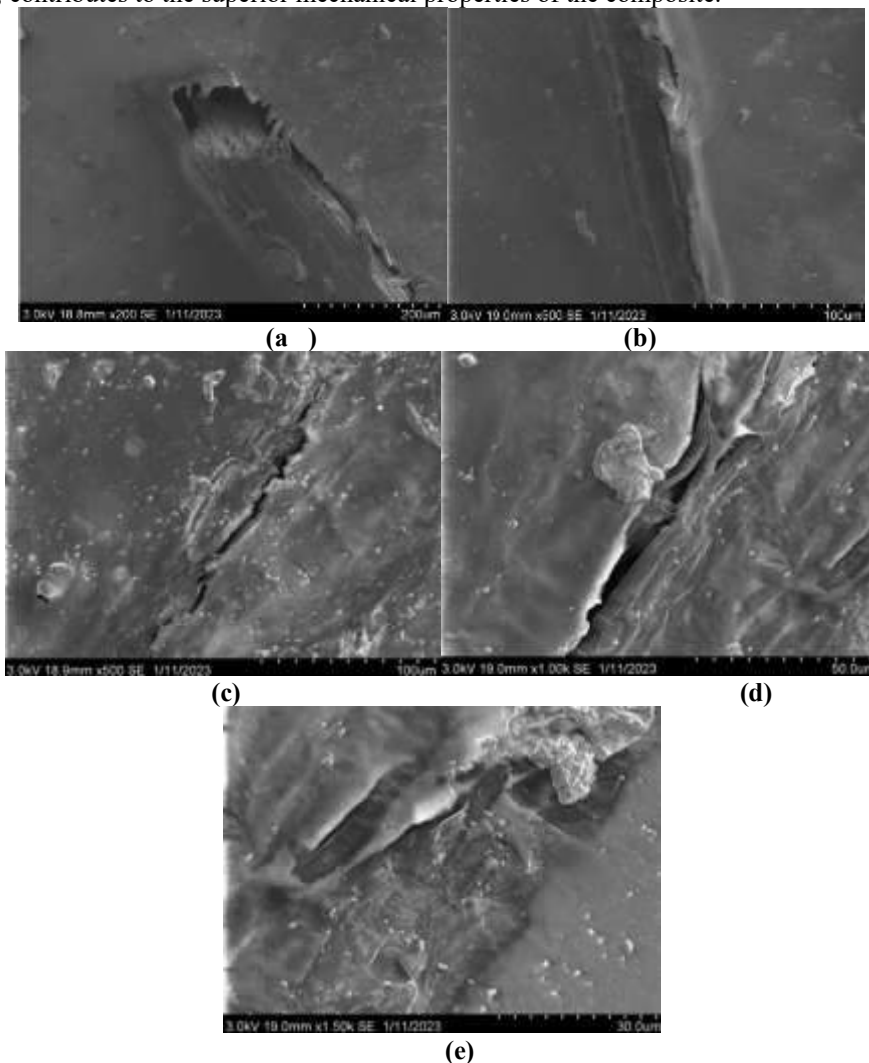
**Fig 3.52 Young's modulus graph of untreated and treated banana fiber HPMC film**



**Fig 3.53 Percentage elongation graph of untreated and treated banana fiber HPMC films**

### 3.6 Surface Morphology Analysis

Morphological examination confirms improved adhesion between the hydrophilic matrix and fibers following alkali treatment. Complete coverage of banana fiber by the matrix indicates strong bonding. Homogeneous fiber dispersion within the matrix, along with excellent adhesion, contributes to the superior mechanical properties of the composite.



**Fig 3.61 SEM images of untreated banana fiber reinforced HPMC films a) 0% b) 2% c) 4% d) 6% e) 8%**



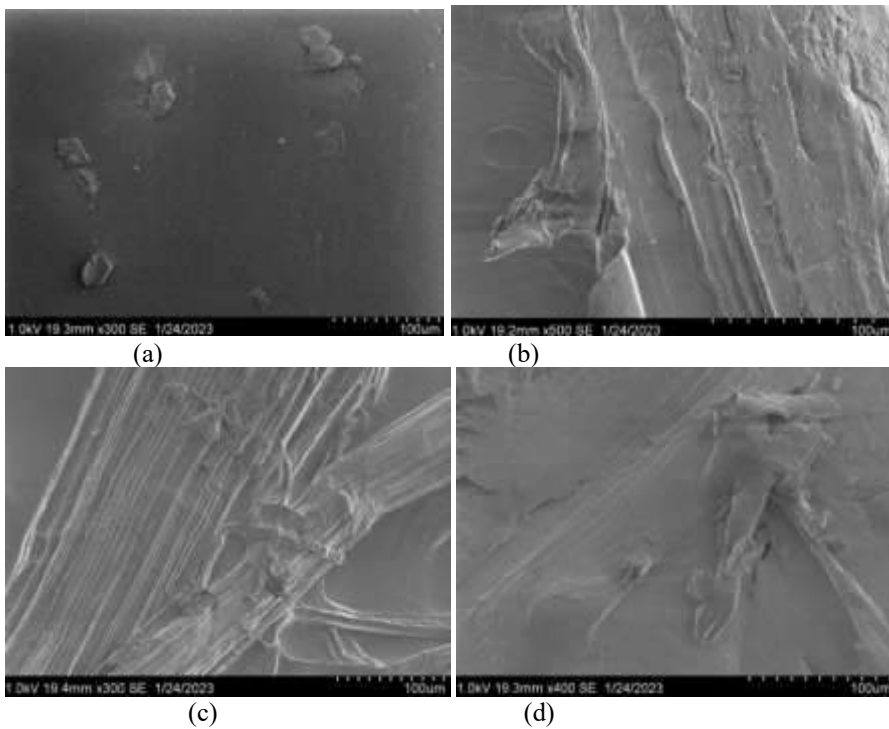


Fig 3.62 SEM images of treated banana fiber reinforced HPMC film composites a) 2% b) 4% c) 6% d) 8%

### 3.7 UV-Visible Spectroscopy

The UV spectra analysis of treated and untreated banana fiber-reinforced HPMC films reveals a significant change in the absorption peak compared to untreated fiber film, indicating a reduction in acidic sites. These surface changes are attributed to interactions with alkali and the removal of hemicellulose and lignin. In cellulose films containing 2% lignin, there is nearly complete UV-B (280–320 nm) and a majority of UV-A (320–400 nm) absorption. Both HPMC and banana fiber contain cellulose, resulting in UV-ray absorption. The 4% film exhibits higher absorbance in the 280–350 nm range, suggesting its potential use as protective coverage against sunlight [8].

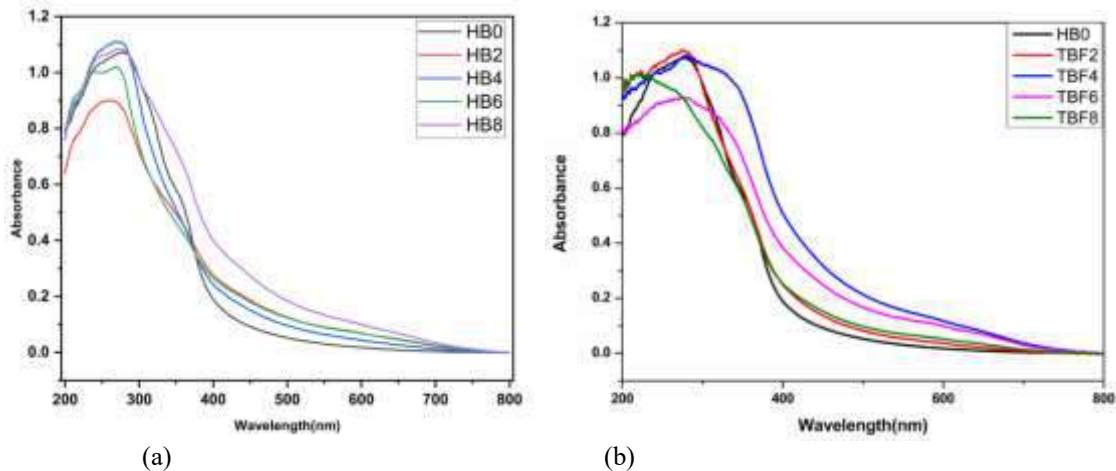


Fig 3.71 UV Spectra of untreated and treated banana fiber HPMC films

## 4. CONCLUSION

In this study, varying loadings (2%, 4%, 6%, and 8%) of banana fiber-reinforced HPMC films were successfully fabricated via solvent casting. Thermal stability of both treated and untreated banana fiber was compared. The influence of fiber loading and alkaline treatment on mechanical properties was examined. SEM analysis was conducted. Banana fiber, known for its strength, has diverse applications in composites, packaging, textiles, and design, driven by environmental awareness and sustainability.

Key findings:

1. Thermal stability of banana fibers improved with chemical treatment.



2. Tensile modulus showed the most improvement at 4% treated banana fiber loading.
3. Alkaline treatment significantly enhanced all mechanical properties.
4. Improved adhesion between fibers and matrix was observed after chemical treatment.
5. SEM micrographs confirmed enhanced adhesion post-alkaline treatment.

In conclusion, banana fiber-reinforced composites hold great potential for various engineering applications, including automotive interiors, packaging, and construction, driven by their improved mechanical and thermal properties.

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## NRITYAYOGSUTRA - A DANCE THERAPY

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### ABSTRACT

**Context:** *Nritya Yogsutra (NYS)* is an innovative dance therapy based on Yoga and Indian classical dance which is regarded as Pancham Veda<sup>1,2</sup> and mentioned as a form of yoga<sup>1</sup> & spirituality<sup>1</sup>. It has newly formulated 78 dance movements to achieve physical health and mental wellbeing. *Nritya Yogsutra* is a graceful dance form of ancient yogic movements (*Asanas*) and *Hasta Mudras* performed on a soothing meditative music through which one can also get the benefits of *Acupressure* and *Chakras* to achieve physical, mental health and spiritual well-being.

**Aims:** To observe the benefits of *Nritya Yogsutra* yoga dance therapy technique to improve body and mind coordination along with physical and mental health. Also to observe the benefits to reduce stress and increase the quotient of happiness amongst the participants.

**Methods and Material:** survey conducted on 25 participants for 6 months followed the method of Likert scale and open ended questionnaire. A paper of 20 questions with five options (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree.) given to all the participants to answer by tick mark in the given box after the 6 months practice of *Nritya Yogsutra*.

**Statistical analysis used:** Qualitative.

**Results:**

74.4 % participants strongly agreed with the *NYS* statement. 23.4% agreed with *NYS* statement and 2.2 neutral answers. There were no answers against the statement of *NYS*.

**Conclusions:** 97.8% participants answered in favour of *NYS* statements so the conclusion of the survey is that innovative *Nritya Yogsutra* technique is very beneficial to improve the body and mind coordination along with physical and mental health, stamina, flexibility and it also reduces stress and increases the quotient of happiness.

**KEY-WORDS:** *Pancham-veda, Dance, Yoga, Spirituality.*

### INTRODUCTION

In a rat race plastic world, man runs behind materialistic pleasure, climbing fast the rungs of the ladder of achievements and goals; for which we all are having hectic work culture & schedules. Our changed lifestyles are giving us mental & physical fatigue. These eventually lead to health deterioration in men & women alike. So we are in a quest for SOMETHING which will guide us to the root cause of all diseases. To cope up with these problems people pursue different types of exercises, fitness programs. But everything comes up as a compulsory activity where they miss joyfulness, happiness. We forget the psychosomatic origin of all these sufferings.

I feel the solution for the aforementioned problems would ideally be Dance as dance is a natural expression of human emotions and happiness. It can be used not only as an art form but a medium of exercise for physical & mental well-being.

But the question arises whether any type of dance can solve this problem. Nowadays the trend of dance is limited to putting on a recorded song & gyrating to the music. There is no understanding of the movements, lyrics, music and rhythm thus understating their importance in dance. But on the other hand Indian classical dance involves many more aspects.

#### **Indian classical dance, and its association with Vedas, Ayurveda and Patanjali's Yogsutra**

Lord Shiva, the cosmic dancer is mentioned as a creator of Indian classical dance in ancient texts<sup>2,3</sup> It finds its origins in Vedas and follows Vedic philosophy.

Natyashastra (a treatise on Indian aesthetics, literature, dance and arts) written in 2nd century BC, also called Pancham Veda. The sage Bharata the author identifies the fundamentals of art in Vedas. *Rugveda* for articulation of words, *Yajurveda* as a source of ritual, body language and gestures, musical sound and sung note from *Samveda* and *Atharvaveda* for drawing upon the techniques of *sattwika* alludes to the understanding of the physio-psychical system.



## **INDIAN DANCES ITS ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY**

Natyashastra reveals an amazing and staggering acquaintance with the body system, the anatomical structure, and even the physiological and psychological processes. An impressive psychosomatic system is developed. This suggests that the author was completely familiar with the flourishing system of medicine i.e. Ayurveda. The Indian understanding of the body was based on the theory of the bhutas (elements) and their attributes.

Anatomy placed emphasis on joints rather than muscles. A close analysis of Natyashastra reveals the author's deep understanding of the functions of joints and articulation of movements. He is keenly aware of the manipulation of weight and energy.

Further the theory of Rasa i.e. sentiments is developed as a psychosomatic system by establishing correspondence between the motor and sensory systems. The principal of tension and release are well understood. We know that according to the Ayurvedic system of medicine equilibrium and disequilibrium are created by the balance or imbalance of the five elements of fire, air, earth, water and space. Natyashastra shows the deep understanding of the senses, body and mind relationship. Natyashastra follows the discussion of three gunas in the system of medicine i.e. Rajas, Tamas & Satwik. Natyashastra was well acquainted with Patanjali's Yogasutra.

Natyashastra moves within the parameters of world- view which subscribes to the goal of life as the four Purusharthas and the four Ashrams. Natyashastra shares a worldview which is expressed in Upanishads, the concept of un-manifest and manifest, Samadhi. Rigvedic formulation of the One formless or unformed, the multiple forms and beyond form. Thus Natyashastra serves as an interregnum between the Vedas, Upanishads, early speculative thoughts, the disciplines of Ayurveda, early Jyotishastra and Ganita and Yoga.

Natyashastra occupies supreme place for being the master developer of a system of correspondence between the material, physical and psychical, ethical and even spiritual. It seeks to synthesize diverse disciplines and asserts that arts have latency and potency of bringing together all aspects of life from physical to psychical and even metaphysical- in a meaningful whole. Art provides both pleasure and education and are a vehicle of beauty, duty and conduct.

## **DOCTRINES OF INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCE AND YOGA<sup>1,4</sup>**

Now let's see the parallel & common factors between Indian classical dance and Yoga. Both are designed to bring about a complete harmonious development of the three fold aspects of human beings: body, mind and soul.

Indian classical Dance and yoga does not recognize body, mind and soul as separate components but treat all levels of a human being as a whole. It approaches each unrealized area of human nature and expands human consciousness beyond the ordinary level of existence. It makes one fully aware and inwardly conscious of one's whole being through the experiences on the spiritual plane.

Therefore it should not be understood as being only a physical discipline or mental discipline or even purely spiritual discipline. It's a unified system of all three.

In both the practices beginning with the physical purification at the gross level, aspirants progress at the subtle phases. Indian classical Dance is an art, aesthetically beautiful, graceful with controlled movements of the body practiced with the music and rhythm which helps to tune oneself with nature easily whereas Yoga devoid of all this.

## **WHAT IS NRITYAYOGSUTRA**

It can be defined as, "NriyaYogsutra is a graceful dance form of ancient yogic movements (Asanas) and Hasta Mudras performed on a soothing meditative music through which one can also get the benefits of Acupressure and Chakras to achieve physical, mental and spiritual fitness."

NriyaYogsutra is profoundly studied and guided by dance, medical, yoga and acupressure experts.

It comprises Asana, Pranayam, Hastamudra, Chakra & also Acupressure, reflexology and furthermore it is a kind of meditation.

NriyaYogsutra has 78 modified and newly formulated dancing steps which can be practiced by anybody & implement it in their daily routine for physical fitness and mental wellbeing.

In NriyaYogsutra almost all the techniques of the body movements are similar like yoga<sup>10</sup> movements e.g. Dwikonasan, Trikonasan, Vrikshasan, Gorakshasan, Ardchandrasan, Ekpadasan and list goes on. It just states || Sthiram sukham asanam || prayatnshaitilyanatsamapattibhyam || Asana fig 1,2



In NriyaYogsutra one will find that the head, neck, eyes, hands, all small joints, legs and every body part from minor to major is used scientifically and systematically which is rarely focused by any other health system. Alertness is seen at all the sense organs due to the use of sound and rhythm. Highest state of bodily awareness and control over mind can be experienced which in turn helps to get rid of conflicts of duality of mind. A balance state of mind is achieved through such a practice.

|| Tato dwandwanabhighataha || 5

Gherand sanhita of swami Swatmaram and Hath Pradipika of Gorakshnath has given so much importance to asana practice and describes it in following verse,

|| Asana bhavet dhrudam ( Gherand) ||

|| Hathasya prathamagatwat... ( Hathapradipika) ||

The importance of Asanas are vividly described in Vedas and Upanishads as well. NriyaYogsutra is different and special because here one will get all benefits of yogic practices and acupressure together. Scientific use of hands and feet activates acupressure points and reflex zone areas<sup>6</sup> of that region. RZ fig 1



Moreover as it is a dance, obviously it is accompanied by rhythmic music which has a soothing and melodious effect. Thus leads to positive brain waves.

The controlled and rhythmic movements done with particular grammar makes one fully aware of body and mind, thus keeps a check on breath. The gradual and swift shifting of movements and tempo from time to time, gives the benefits of Pranayam. Now let's see how NYS follows the principles of pranayama as described in 49-53 sutras.

|| Tasmimsati shwasprashwasyorgativichedaha pranayamha || 5

It means when one attains mastery in asanas altering the speed and rhythm of breath i.e. inhalation ( Poorak) and exhalation ( Rechak) and hold (kumbhak) is called Pranayama. So it clearly states that after the practice of asanas or controlled body movements one should practice pranayama , so is in NriyaYogsutra.

Hasta Mudras 7 are used in yogic practice for therapeutic purposes. But in NriyaYogsutra, Use of Hasta mudra is a wonderful, aesthetic experience without losing its health benefits. This is again its unique quality.

Hastamudra fig 1



Medically Chakras 8,9,11 are known as nerve plexus or endocrine glands for hormonal secretions. According to Yoga these have philosophical importance also. Here with NrityaYogsutra method, Chakras can be practiced easily and more effectively. One can balance and obtain all the benefits of its activation.

### **ADVANTAGES OF LEARNING NRITYAYOGSUTRA**

- Happiness due to creative body movements.
- Experience of real joy.
- A state of physical & mental equilibrium.
- Complete body & mind toning.
- Long lasting and easy to practice.
- Anybody can do it.

### **SUBJECTS AND METHODS**

25 people from yoga, dance & other backgrounds given consent to participate in this research. They were of different age groups and sex. They practiced given NrityaYogsutra movements for 6 months 4 times in a week as per the structure of NYS for 45- 60 min duration.

Pre-research - Subjective status of physical and mental health of the participants.

When participants were asked for their physical and mental complaints they share some common sufferings like :

1. Obesity
2. Lethargy
3. Inactive lifestyle
4. Unable to manage work stress
5. Stress due to professional and family job.
6. Fails to balance physical fitness due to overburden at the workplace.
7. Lack of confidence and depression.
8. Stiffness and rigidity in the body
9. Lack of stamina and enthusiasm
10. Pain in small joints, lower and upper back.
11. Lack of coordination of bodily movements.
12. Impatience, restlessness, lack of awareness.
13. Irregular monthly periods.

Following Structure of NITYA NYS STEPS followed by participants for six months as guided by the instructor.(NYS abbrev for NrityaYogsutra)



Sr. No	Steps
1.	Prayer
2.	NYS Warm ups
3.	NYS Hands feet
4.	NYS Namaskar
5.	NYS Asanas: 1) NYS Ekapaad Pranamasan 2) NYS Uttan Hasta Paadasan 3) NYS Tadasan 4) NYS Trikonasan 5) NYS Marjari 6) NYS Aakarn Dhanurasan
6.	NYS Hasta Mudra: 1) NYS Mayur (Overlapped) 2) NYS Pankaj 3) NYS Shukachanchu 4) NYS Karkat
7.	NYS Bhedas: 1) NYS Sama drishti 2) NYS Up-Head 3) NYS Mayur Neck
8.	NYS Acupressure (R-Z) 1) NYS Toe- Heel 2) NYS Flat feet
9.	NYS Pranayam 1) Deep Breathing 2) Nadi Shodhan 3) Kumbhak 4) Bandhas
10.	NYS Chakras 1) NYS Muladhar
11.	Conclude the session with 3 or 11 Omkar followed by prayer.

Every Sunday they were observed through discussions to note physical and mental changes. After 6 months a questionnaire was given to everyone. Likert scale method & open ended questionnaire was followed. An objective type of open ended questionnaire of 20 questions was given to all. Questions regarding NYS practices NYS Namaskar, NYS Asana, NYS Mudra, NYS Head –neck-eye, NYS R-Z and NYS Chakra were asked in the paper. They were supposed to tick in the block given in front of that option. Four options were given to monitor the effect of practice on them. All the participants successfully filled up the given form and submitted it to the NYS coordinator.

## DISCUSSION

After seeing the above chart and result of the graph, majority of the participants agreed that they felt relaxed, joyful & peaceful after the practice. They find themselves very attentive and focused during the practice. Their positivity towards life has increased. The rhythmic meditative and melodious music kept them interesting, motivated and consistent in their practice.. Their physical fitness, flexibility, stamina and endurance has increased than before. They agreed that this dynamic and systematic practice has improved body control and mindfulness. Their answers for specific practices were as follows:

1. They found that NYS Namaskar is a dynamic experience to improve stamina, flexibility and to reduce the extra fats around abdomen, waist and thighs.
2. They mentioned that the practice of Asanas is very simple, interesting, and systematic. It helped them to obtain physical and mental health. It improved digestion, decreased respiratory problems, backaches and Improved their body posture.
3. They found mudra practice very graceful ,interesting and beneficial.
4. During R-Z practice, they felt the tapping of feet relieved the pain of lower limbs and improved the strength.
5. Practice of minor organs i.e. eyes, neck and head movements has helped them to improve awareness about every body part and also



ease the stress in those regions.

6. They mentioned that their confidence level and coordination of movements has improved remarkably.

7. They noticed that the method of Chakra meditation is very helpful to concentrate and focus due to which they experience calmness of mind. It was a very effective method to stay with them.

This research work proves that NYS practices are very effective to improve physical fitness and mental health in a joyful manner.

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# **SOME INDICATORS OF LIPID AND PHOSPHATE-CALCIUM METABOLISM IN CHILDREN WITH RICKETS RECEIVING TRADITIONAL TREATMENT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*We examined 47 patients receiving traditional therapy. of these, 11 children had rickets, 15 children with rickets on the background of pneumonia and 21 children with rickets on the background of pneumonia and hypotrophy. In children with rickets against the background of pneumonia and malnutrition, after the traditional method of treatment, normalization of phosphorus-calcium metabolism and some indicators of lipid metabolism was not observed. Along with clinical recovery, total blood and fecal lipids, alkaline phosphatase activity remained elevated, while the content of calcium and phosphorus was below normal, which indicates “incomplete recovery” and, apparently, requires further correction of biochemical parameters.*

**KEYWORDS:** *patients, rickets, indicators, phosphorus-calcium, lipid metabolism, traditional treatment.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Rickets still occupies an important place in the structure of morbidity in young children and remains an urgent problem in pediatrics [1,3,5,11,19]. This problem requires special attention to the problem of rickets, which has a negative impact on the reactivity of the organism, the course and outcome of somatic diseases, especially in children of the first year of life [2,7,8,10,14,20].

It is clear that the basis of any complex method of treating rickets is the use of vitamin D preparations. However, the data accumulated in the literature [4,12] indicate that in some children, course treatment with vitamin D preparations is not effective enough.

These data in the wider world reflect the experience of domestic and world practice, indicating that a number of manifestations of this disease are persistent and insufficiently correctable when treated with vitamin D preparations [13,17,21].

The schemes proposed by a number of authors [16,18] using various dosage forms and dosages of vitamin D, as a rule, do not lead to complete recovery by the end of the course of treatment and, at the same time, in some cases it is accompanied by the occurrence of complications - manifestations of hypervitaminosis D [6,9,20].

The traditional treatment complex for rickets, along with drugs with a specific effect (group D vitamins), includes pharmacological agents for pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy (group B vitamins, ascorbic acid, calcium gluconate, and others) against the background of the mandatory widespread use of a complex of nonspecific measures that provide optimal conditions for harmonious development child's body. This is a properly organized regime, strict observance of sanitary and hygienic standards for child care, rational nutrition.

Specific therapy for rickets, against the background of the described complex of non-specific measures, was carried out with a 0.5% alcohol solution of vitamin D.

With rickets of the I degree of severity, taking into account the nature of the course of the disease, patients receive 400-600 thousand IU of vitamin D per course. With rickets of the II degree of severity, the course dose of vitamin D increased to 600-800 thousand IU, which the children received in the acute course of 15-20 days, and in the subacute course of 45-60 days. In none of the observed cases, we noted increased sensitivity to vitamin D preparations, side effects and phenomena of D-vitamin intoxication.

## **PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

To study in dynamics the clinical and biochemical parallels in the observed children in the course of a comparative analysis of the clinical features of the course of the disease and the dynamics of some indicators of lipid metabolism during the traditional therapy of children with rickets.

## **MATERIAL AND RESEARCH METHODS**

We examined 47 patients who received traditional therapy. Of these, 11 children with rickets, 15 children with rickets aggravated pneumonia and 21 children with rickets aggravated pneumonia and malnutrition.



Analysis of fatty acids in blood serum was carried out by gas-liquid chromatography. Among the methods of chromatographic analysis, gas chromatography is promising due to its high separating power, sensitivity, and expressivity, becoming one of the most used methods in analytical chemistry [15].

We determined the qualitative and quantitative composition of fatty acids on a Tsvet-100 chromatograph, model 165 with a flame ionization detector, in the laboratory of the Department of General Chemistry of Samarkand State University.

The determination of total lipids in blood and feces, calcium, phosphorus and alkaline phosphatase was carried out using kits from Biolatest.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

We analyzed the initial indicators of biochemical variants, which reflect the state of some indicators of lipid metabolism, as well as some features of their dynamics in children against the background of the traditional method of treatment.

Initially, let us consider the dynamics of the studied values in the group of examined children (Table 1). At the time of admission to the hospital, their total lipids were higher than the control values (4.61 g/l) and amounted to 6.95 g/l of total lipids ( $P < 0.001$ ).

**Table 1**

**Some indicators of lipid metabolism in children with rickets, receiving traditional treatment**

Indicators	Healthy M ± M	On Admission		In The Dynamics (For 5-7 Days)		At Discharge	
		M ± M	P	M ± M	P	M ± M	P
Total lipids, g / l	4.61 ± 0.28	6.95 ± 0.30	< 0.001	6.61 ± 0.30	< 0.001	5.64 ± 0.20	<0.02
Total feces lipids, g / l	0.42 ± 0.05	0.85 ± 0.03	< 0.001	0.79 ± 0.03	< 0.001	0.71 ± 0.02	< 0.001
C(16 : 0)	28.17 ± 1.37	30.87 ± 1.53	> 0.2	29.50 ± 1.43	> 0.5	28.96 ± 0.43	< 0.01
C(16 : 1)	2.70 ± 0.22	1.32 ± 0.62	<0.05	1.45 ± 0.53	<0.05	1.62 ± 0.30	< 0.05
C(18 : 0)	26.13 ± 1.32	28.13 ± 1.04	> 0.2	27.88 ± 0.92	> 0.2	27.67 ± 0.82	> 0.2
C(18 : 1)	0.90 ± 0.13	0.60 ± 0.14	> 0.2	0.66 ± 0.11	> 0.2	1.76 ± 0.10	> 0.2
C(18 : 2)	33.32 ± 2.51	29.73 ± 2.34	> 0.5	30.10 ± 2.12	> 0.5	30.74 ± 2.10	> 0.5
C(18 : 3)	2.41 ± 0.45	2.56 ± 0.50	> 0.2	2.44 ± 0.48	> 0.2	2.11 ± 0.45	< 0.05
C(20 : 4)	3.56 ± 0.60	2.68 ± 0.60	> 0.2	2.32 ± 0.56	> 0.2	2.10 ± 0.51	< 0.05
UFAs	54.30 ± 2.69	59.00 ± 2.57	<0.05	57.38 ± 2.35	> 0.2	56.63 ± 2.10	> 0.2
EFAAs	42.89 ± 3.91	36.93 ± 4.20	<0.05	36.98 ± 3.80	<0.05	37.33 ± 3.62	< 0.05
K= UFAs / EFAAs	0.80	0.63		0.64		0.65	

P – significance of differences between indicators in the group of patients and healthy

When analyzing the fatty acid spectrum of the blood serum of the examined children upon admission to the hospital, it was revealed that almost all of its indicators are C (16:0), C (18: 0), C (18: 1), C (18: 2), C (18:3), C (20:4) had no significant differences compared with healthy children ( $P > 0.2$ ), ( $P > 0.5$ ) and only C (16:1) tended to decrease ( $P < 0.05$ ).

The content of total lipids in the feces of healthy children was  $0.42 \pm 0.05$  g/kg, and at the time of admission to the hospital in children this figure was  $0.85 \pm 0.03$  g/kg, which was higher than in healthy children ( $P < 0.001$ )

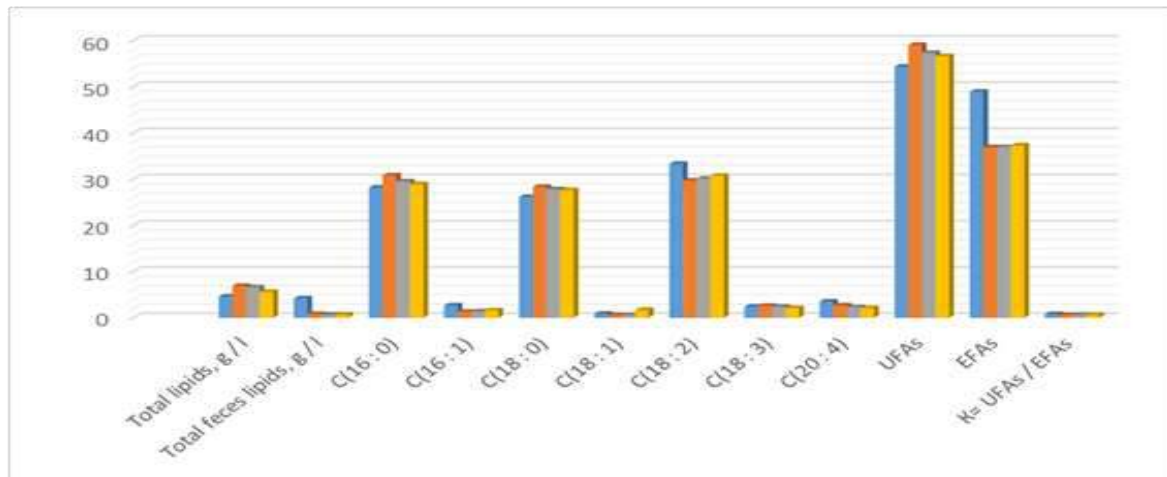
When the children were re-examined, out of 5-7 days of their stay in the hospital, it was found that the level of total lipids in the blood serum became equal to an average of  $6.95 \pm 0.3$  g/l ( $P < 0.001$ ), the content of total fecal lipids (TLC ) decreased and was equal to  $0.79 \pm 0.03\%$  ( $P < 0.001$ ).

The content of C(16:0) tended to decrease and amounted to  $27.50 \pm 1.43\%$  ( $P > 0.5$ ), while C(16:1) increased, it turned out to be  $1.45 \pm 0.53\%$  ( $P < 0.05$ ).

The level of C (18:0) in the blood serum decreased and averaged  $27.88 \pm 0.92\%$  ( $P > 0.2$ ), while C (18:1) tended to increase and amounted to  $0.66 \pm 0.11\%$  ( $P > 0.2$ ).

The content of C (18:2) also tended to increase  $30.10 \pm 2.12\%$  ( $P > 0.5$ ), while C (18:3) decreased, averaging  $2.44 \pm 0.48\%$  ( $P > 0.2$ ).

The C(20:4) level averaged  $2.32 \pm 0.56\%$  ( $P > 0.2$ ) i.e. tended to decrease.



**Figure 1. The dynamics of some indicators of lipid metabolism (spectrum of high fatty acids) in children with rickets, against the background of traditional therapy.**

Further studies were carried out by the time the children were discharged. As a result, by the time of discharge in children of this group, the studied parameters were: the content of OL was  $5.64 \pm 0.3\%$  ( $P < 0.02$ ), which was higher than in the control group. OLK decreased, the indicator corresponded to  $0.71 \pm 0.02\%$  ( $P < 0.001$ ).

The concentration of C(16:0) at the time of discharge was  $28.96 \pm 1.28\%$  ( $P < 0.001$ ). C(16:1) was  $1.62 \pm 0.43\%$  ( $P < 0.01$ ) and remained below the standard values.

C(18:1) content  $0.76 \pm 0.10\%$  ( $P > 0.2$ ), i.e. lower than in healthy children. The C(18:2) level at discharge was  $30.74 \pm 2.10\%$  ( $P > 0.5$ ), which also tended to decrease, and C(18:3) was  $2.11 \pm 0.45\%$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) i.e. lower than in healthy children. The content of C(20:4) was  $2.10 \pm 0.51$  ( $P < 0.05$ ), also below the norm.

As can be seen from the table. 1 data, in children who received conventional treatment, along with a decrease in the clinical manifestations of the disease, there was a tendency to reduce the violations of some indicators of lipid metabolism, which is retained in sick children, despite the treatment.

Figure 1 clearly demonstrates that the analyzed parameters changed quite differently, both qualitatively and quantitatively, even within the same link of lipid metabolism. The studies were carried out three times: upon admission to the hospital, on days 5-7 and at discharge from the hospital.

The stability of lipid dysmetabolism under the influence of the generally accepted complex of treatment is probably due to the fact that the effect of specific therapy in the body is primarily aimed at correcting phosphorus-calcium metabolism.

It can be assumed that the lack of noticeable positive dynamics of the fatty acid spectrum under the influence of generally accepted complex therapy makes it difficult to implement the action of vitamin D in the body, since it has been proven that under the influence of lipid dysmetabolism, there is a decrease in the level of 1,25-dioxycholecalciferol in plasma, which is one of the most active vitamin D metabolites [1,10].

This is probably due to a violation of its renal metabolism in terms of lipid dysmetabolism. The redistribution of 24,25-dioxycholecalciferol, which is important in the processes of osteogenesis, also changes in the tissues of the body.

## DISCUSSION

Our clinical observations and biochemical studies have shown that the use of conventional therapy for rickets did not adequately normalize the studied parameters of lipid metabolism, which is probably due to the stability of lipid dysmetabolism in the examined children.

In all observed children, after a course of conventional complex therapy, the parameters of the fatty acid spectrum of blood serum, the content of inorganic phosphorus, calcium, alkaline phosphatase activity, total lipids of blood and feces were studied. Case histories of observed children with rickets are given as clinical examples of the therapeutic and biochemical effectiveness of the traditional method of treatment.

We believed that such a presentation of the materials of our own observations should most effectively and adequately reflect the reliability of general conclusions, conclusions and practical recommendations. An illustration of the influence of the conventional therapy of rickets on the dynamics of the symptoms of the disease, the studied indicators of lipid, phosphorus-calcium metabolism in the blood can be the following our observations:

The child Farhod D., aged 6 months, was under observation in the children's polyclinic N 1 in Samarkand. The boy was born full-term from the 4th pregnancy and childbirth. The mother's pregnancy proceeded with toxicosis of the first half, which was manifested by nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite. The mother received no treatment for this. The child's body weight at birth was 3400 g, height 50 cm. He was attached to the breast on the second day, sucked actively. The umbilical cord fell off on the 4th day and the child

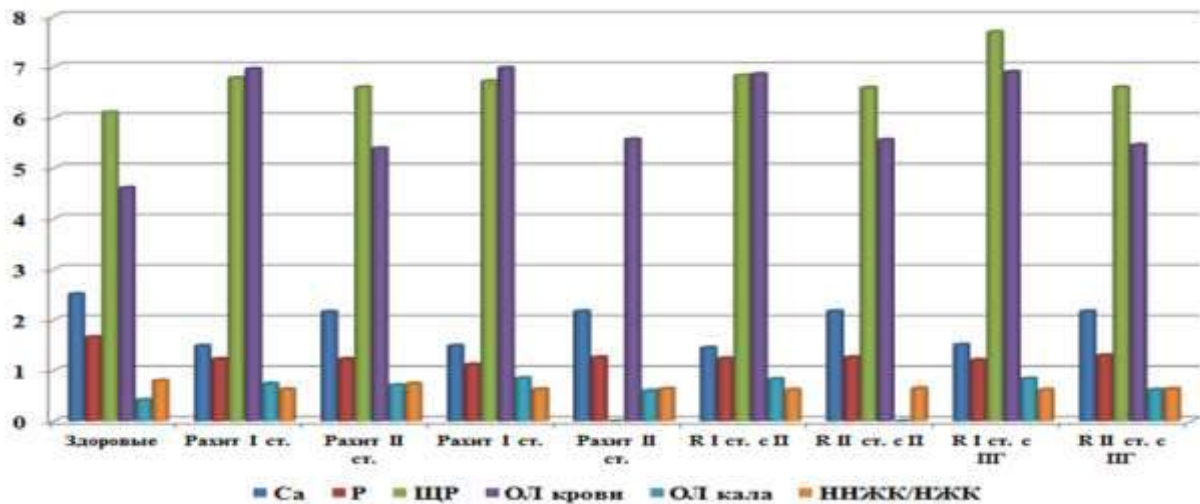


was discharged home in a satisfactory condition. From the age of 3 months he was artificially fed. Specific prophylaxis of rickets was not carried out. Complaints when examining a child for periodic anxiety for no apparent reason, sleep disturbance, excessive sweating, irritability, capriciousness, decreased appetite.

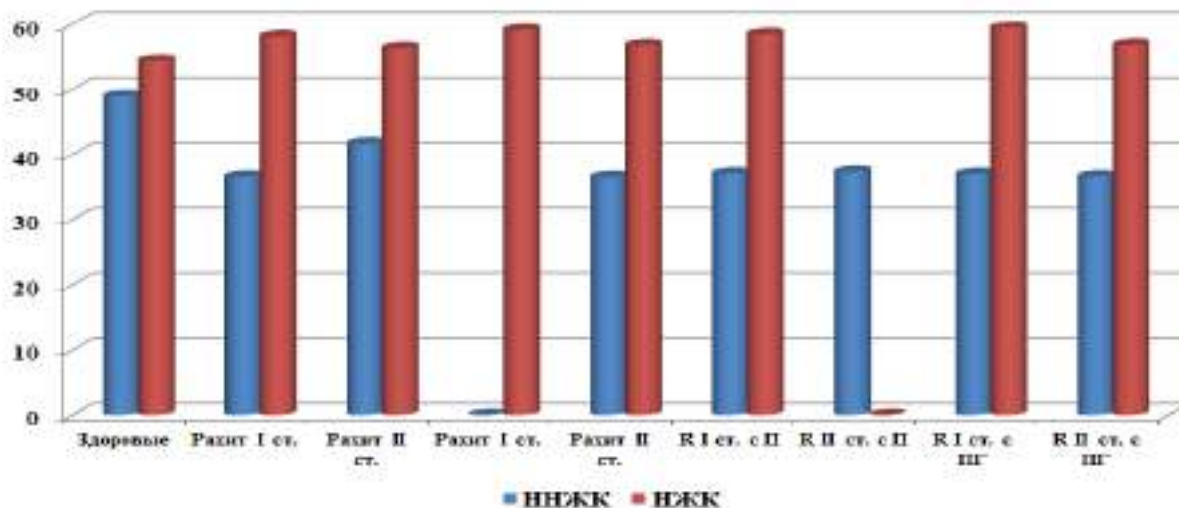
**Table 2**  
Dynamics of some indicators of lipid and phosphorus-calcium metabolism in examined patients who were on traditional treatment

Indicators	Healthy	Rickets I degree		Rickets II degree	
		I	II	I	II
Ca	2,51±0,04	1,49±0,06	2,16±0,06	1,49±0,07	2,17±0,13
P	1,66±0,05	1,23±0,11	1,23±0,12	1,12±0,13	1,26±0,18
AP	6,10±0,20	6,78±0,07	6,60±0,06	6,72±0,34	6,60±0,12
OL of blood	4,61±0,28	6,96±0,74	5,39±0,27	6,98±0,27	5,57±0,33
OL feces	0,42±0,05	0,74±0,07	0,71±0,06	0,85±0,07	0,60±0,08
PUFA	48,89±3,97	36,57±2,16	41,67±2,07	37,45±2,35	36,52±1,81
NLC	54,30±2,09	58,10±1,54	56,34±1,36	59,08±1,22	56,76±1,54
PUFA/UFA	0,80	0,63	0,74	0,63	0,64

Note: I - data at admission; II - data at discharge



**Figure 2.** Dynamics of indicators of phosphorus-calcium metabolism, total blood and fecal lipids in children with rickets who were on the background of traditional therapy



**Figure 3. Dynamics of some indicators of lipid metabolism (HFA spectrum) in children with rickets who were on the background of traditional therapy**

The level of total blood lipids under the influence of the generally accepted complex therapy for rickets remains unreliably elevated ( $P > 0.1$ ) in rickets of the I degree of severity, in the II degree of the disease it is significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). A slight decrease in the elevated content of total blood lipids can be noted, although there was no complete normalization of their content in the blood.

The content of total lipids in feces at the I degree of rickets remained significantly increased ( $P < 0.01$ ), at the II degree, similar changes were unreliably ( $P > 0.1$ ) compared with the indicators of healthy children.

The amount of EFA in rickets of the I degree of severity decreased unreliably ( $P > 0.1$ ), in the II degree of the disease it decreased significantly ( $P > 0.5$ ), and the amount of EFA remained unreliably increased ( $P > 0.1$ ), ( $P > 0.5$ ) compared with the norm. The coefficient of unsaturation of fatty acids in rickets of the I degree of severity was 0.74, and in the II degree of the disease it decreased to 0.64, not reaching the rate of healthy children.

When burdening rickets with other diseases, a decrease in the amount of unsaturated fatty acids is also noted, especially with pneumonia and malnutrition. The amount of EFA was increased with rickets of the II degree of severity and with aggravation of rickets by pneumonia and malnutrition.

Therefore, comorbidity exacerbates the deficiency of unsaturated fatty acids in rickets. The coefficient of unsaturation of fatty acids is slightly reduced with rickets of the I degree of severity, with rickets of the II degree of the disease and the layering of concomitant pathology, it is significantly reduced, especially when rickets is aggravated by pneumonia and malnutrition to 0.62.

## CONCLUSIONS

In children with rickets and when rickets was aggravated by pneumonia and malnutrition, after the traditional method of treatment, there was no normalization of phosphorus-calcium metabolism and some indicators of lipid metabolism. Along with the clinical recovery, total blood and fecal lipids, SFA, and alkaline phosphatase activity remained elevated, while the content of calcium, phosphorus, and USEFA were below normal, which indicates an “incomplete recovery” and apparently requires further correction of biochemical parameters.

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## ISSUES OF TIME CAPACITY, TIME PLAN AND FREE TIME IN THE CONCEPT OF "TIME"

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### ABSTRACT

*In the process of studying the historical units of time, the etymological analysis of some words, the changes in the meaning of the words, the expansion of the meaning and the narrowing of the meaning during the analysis, most of the time-related units in the language of the analyzed works are the same in terms of form and meaning with the words that express the meaning of time in the modern Uzbek language. we witnessed the sameness, phonetic and morphological differences in some of them, and the fact that some units do not occur at all.*

**KEYWORDS:** *time, time capacity, free time, concept of time, time management, priority task, secondary task etc.*

We say that time is fast. We move fast, we move so fast that, like Achilles in Zeno's aporia "The Tortoise and Achilles", we do not reach our goal, but when we do, we actually fail, we achieve nothing. As Alal akhibat Sizif<sup>1</sup> (Zeno. "The Legend of Sisyphus"), we run after our fallen rock when we have taken it to the top with a thousand efforts. This situation will be repeated again and again... It happened before us, and the most interesting thing is that it will inevitably happen after us. As Salvador Dalí described, time always deviates. A bird's nest-shaped clock on the wall makes our heads turn white, and the hand of the wall clock touches our foreheads and makes wrinkles.

As for planning time, this is the easiest and most complex philological and philosophical issue. For us, relatively the most unlimited and at the same time the shortest gift and the responsibility that each of us has is this time.

It is known that even if people don't schedule a task on paper, they do it by finding a certain opportunity, whether they are alone or in a group.

The time in the plan is definitely there, it may just be hidden. All the work in the graph is the total time of these jobs. For example, you need 4 hours to write a report. You usually spend 10 minutes planning. With an additional 8 minutes, we will carefully consider aspects of the most efficient use of time. We distribute something properly to someone. We delegate some tasks to other employees. It is precisely in this aspect that the essence of planning is seen. Read an interesting example in Stephen Covey's book, *Focusing on the Basics*.<sup>2</sup> Stephen Covey tells the story of attending an interesting seminar on time management.

"Now we will test," he bent down a little, took a 5-meter jar with a large mouth from under the table, and placed in front of him a tray of several stones, which were the size of a fist. "How many of these stones do you think will fit in this jar," he asked. Various opinions were expressed, efforts were made to find. The instructor continued: let's check.

He fills the jar with 1-2 and then some. Then he asked. "Is the jar full now?"

They all stared and said "Yes". He took a bucket of gravel from under the table and tipped it into the jar, and the gravel quickly entered between the stones. After that he asked again. Is the jar full now?

This time they answered "Yes". "Good," he said, and from under the table he tipped a bucket of fine sand into the jar, and the sand quickly seeped into the space between the rock and the gravel. Then he looked at the people sitting and asked again: "Is the jar full now?" "Yes," the audience nodded. The instructor said again: "Okay" and poured another liter of water into the jar. So, what does all this mean - he asked. Different opinions were expressed.

Someone said, "There is always a void in life, and you have to work on it to fill it."

- No - he said. - I don't want to talk about it. The point of this experiment was, would there be room for the big rocks if I didn't put them in first?

Stephen Covey writes, "Things that are not immediate but important are like big rocks. If we know what the big stones do and put them in first, there will still be so many empty spaces that need to be filled".<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Obnorsky N. P. Sisyphus // Entsiklopedicheskiy slovar Brockhaus i Efrona : v 86 t. (82 t. i 4 dop.). — SPb., 1890-1907. : v 86 t. (82 t. i 4 dop.). — SPb., 1890-1907.

<sup>2</sup> Stephen R. Covey. *Eighth skill. User guide* = The 8th Habit: Personal Workbook. – M.: "Alpina Publisher", 2010. — p. 240.

<sup>3</sup> The 4 imperatives of great leaders. — M.: Alpina Publisher, 2013. — 138 p.



Let's look at the time allocation of a manager named William, and this example is taken from Julie Margenstern's book. He gets up at 6.30 every morning. Weekends are divided into large blocks, just like weekdays. He regularly spends time writing his autobiography. Category A (conditional code of the first and main planned work) or important and urgent work is written first. On Fridays, he pays 10 to 12 utility bills without doing anything else. In addition, his work is divided into large blocks. On a working day, he does sports from 12 to 13 and then eats for half an hour. He does not try to motivate himself every time (with the goal of winning something). Similarly, when he sits down to write his autobiography, it is not necessary for him to drink coffee, smoke a cigarette, and talk to his friends. He sits down and starts writing. If you plan to write something for 1 hour, then it takes 15 minutes or 5 hours, you still need to do it according to the plan. He goes to sleep and wakes up at the same time every day. His work is divided into large blocks, and he can change places within them. Sometimes he compares his work with each other. For example, he reads fiction on the way to and from work.

If a person does sports at the same time, there is no need to motivate him. In the morning, he writes an autobiography (diary) and does not always feel the need to motivate. If such a motivation really takes an hour, then this situation must be taken into account during planning, it should be increased in total time, and enough time should be left to write an autobiography.

How to learn it. Let's say you miss something badly. Remember that situation. That was how it was. Most people envision or live by the end result. If you envision it in front of your eyes, and aim to make it happen, you will feel a sense of victory. It will be easy for you to take the first step. In this regard, the division of goals will also help you a lot.

There are three fallacies (mistakes) related to time management. The first is that the planned work is not completed on time, the second is that the work is not finished at the intended time, and the third is the imbalance between time and work. This corresponds to our proverb: "I will do thirty, my God will do nine." People who are over-organizers organize everything and always admirably. Overly active people are busy doing something on a regular basis. For example, there are those who spend a lot of time planning their time. They feel that all those hours of time involved in planning have been wasted.

There are also people who compare their schedule every 15 minutes. If something doesn't go right on time, they get into trouble. The essence of organizing time is that being able to manage it, to be able to use it, is not to become its victim or owner, but the essence of human life.

On Emotions – According to Daniel Goleman's model, a little (mental capacity) is not enough.

The worst graphic is when you write too many things that you can't do yourself and you can't do it. That's why we need to build based on graphic possibilities. We should leave the reserve (reserve) time, value it. It is necessary to make effective use of time transition opportunities, for example by reading a book or a magazine. Before doing this, it is necessary to fix the possibility of this time and what should be done when the time comes.

Time planning should be based on personal experience. What should we do if we don't know how long this job will take? It is necessary to make an approximate forecast. According to one of the books about the manager, a manager does not have 45 hours in his entire working life to write an account. Every day he came to work and looked at the report and said to himself that today I will not be able to finish the report (a total of 8 hours of the working day) and repeated this situation several times. When the head of the office came and asked him how the report was prepared, he said that he had not prepared it yet. A familiar situation! There is such a problem - how to eat an elephant? Of course, in parts...

- Time affects everything; The infinite number of years can change the name, the image, the character, and even the fate Franklin's system

- Pareto principle

- Alpine style

- When planning your working day, it is better to use the principle of Imbalance proposed by the Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto. This principle applies to many areas of the economy and consists of this: 80% of the resource spent provides 20% of the result, and the remaining 20% provides 80% of the result.

- Thus, a small part of time, effort and resources is responsible for a large part of the result. For example, people spend only 20% of their time to get 80% of the results from their work. It turns out that workers spend 80% of their time unproductively.

- As resources - money, personnel, material or time.

- The practical benefit of Pareto's principle is that its application means to bring together the limited means and resources of a company that are always scattered in different directions. He determines the place where the best result can be obtained from his actions.

- It is necessary to write down all the tasks and deadlines on this day, in a diary, notebook, paper or electronic document. In addition, it is necessary to indicate the period of their execution. This work should be approached very responsibly, because it will be difficult to include the work that suddenly appeared in the ready plan.

- Determining the time required to complete each stage of the work. Now determine how much time will be spent on each task. It is necessary to take into account activities such as rest, lunch, drinking coffee, because they also take time.

- Accounting for buffer time (backup). No matter how much we plan our time, we end up spending more. Therefore, it is necessary to schedule work for 60% of the time, and the remaining 40% will be buffer time. About half is spent on eliminating unexpected obstacles, and the second half is spent on sudden actions, business communication.





• Setting priorities correctly. This is the most important part of the plan. Prioritize each task (for example, rate it on a 5-point scale). Not all of the tasks planned for one day can fit into the plan. Therefore, it is necessary to include the most necessary and important tasks there.

• At the end of the working day, it is necessary to return to the plan and consider how successfully it was made. It is also necessary to pay attention to the work that has not been completed.

• "A" jobs: These are only the most important jobs that can be done independently. They are usually the most labor intensive. Only 1-2 workers from this group should be included in the work plan and 3 hours should be allocated for their execution.

• "V" jobs: These are important jobs that other employees can also do. Most of them should be uploaded, 2-3 of them should be included in their schedule. It is necessary to allocate 1 hour for the execution of these works.

• "S" jobs: These are less important but time-consuming jobs. Do not allocate more than 45 minutes to them in the working schedule. The rest of the work in this group should be abandoned.

• **Priority tasks** are issues that cannot be postponed and need to be solved immediately.

• **Secondary** – faster resolution is good, but there is no harm in delaying it for a day or two (therefore, if we leave these issues aside, they will be prioritized).

Now regarding the issue of free time, it is necessary to know the characteristics of free time well. What is free time? According to the understanding of many people, it is the time other than the time spent on work, necessities (sleeping, eating, etc.), and energy is spent on restoring strength, physical and spiritual development. Free time is also spent on personal work, cultural recreation, social and political activity, hobby activities, communication of interests.

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# DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALAUDDIN SAMARQANDI'S WORK "SHARH AT-TA'WILAT"

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## ABSTRACT

*This article describes the specific features of Alauddin Samarqandi's work "Sharh at-Ta'wilat". In it, it is noted that Alauddin Samarqandi himself read Maturidi's work "Ta'wilat" together with Nasafi, he added comments to the places he found necessary, and later turned these comments into a separate book.*

*Also, the article describes Samarqandi's methods of interpreting the verses. In the work, it is explained that scientific refutations were given to currents of that time, and solutions to verses related to dogmatic issues were given in accordance with the direction of Sunnism, and that it is a rare source of interpretation studies in the direction of Hanafism.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Maturidism, Hanafism, Aqeedah, Kalam, Manuscript, Style, Hadith, Sahabi, Tabiin, Usul-Fiqh, Furu' al-Fiqh.*

## INTRODUCTION

Alauddin Samarqandi's work "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" is of great importance in the study of the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an and the teachings of Maturidiyya. Abu al-Mu'in al-Nasafi's service in writing this commentary was extremely great. Because it is stated that Alauddin Samarqandi himself read Maturidi's work "Ta'wilat" together with Nasafi, he added comments to the places he found necessary and later turned these comments into a separate book. In his work, in addition to commenting on Maturidi's words, he also expressed his own thoughts. In his commentary, the scholar summarizes the hadiths of Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, as well as the words of his companions and followers, and also cites ideas based on Hanafi traditions in solving doctrinal and jurisprudential issues.

A person who has read "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" can know that the author has reached a high status in the science of speech. The scholar followed Imam Maturidi's footsteps in his views on dogmatic issues. He was also influenced by Imam Maturidi in his interpretation of the Qur'an. As mentioned above, Imam Maturidi created a unique way of interpreting the Qur'an, based mainly on analytical thinking in the interpretation of verses.

## BODY PART

In the introduction to the Tafsir of Samarqandi, Alauddin praised Imam Maturidi's work and stated that he wrote a commentary in order to simplify some of its difficult-to-understand parts.

Alauddin Samarqandi notes in the introduction to the work that it is a commentary on Imam Maturidi's work "Ta'wilat al-Qur'an" (Samarqandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, As'ad Efandi manuscript, p. 2a). At the end of some copies of the book, it is indicated that the title of the work is "Sharh at-Ta'wilat", and in some part, it is indicated that Samarqandi personally gave this name to the work (Samarqandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, Hamidiya manuscript, p. 879b). Also, in biographical works that provide information about Samarqandi's life and works, this book is mentioned under the name "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" (Adim, 2010:4347) (Brockelman, 1977:297) (Karabulut, year of publication not indicated, p. 2555).

A number of scholars quoted this book of Samarqandi in their works under the name "Sharh at-Ta'wilat". This includes "Madarik al-Tanzil" by Abul Barakat Nasafi (d. 710/1310), "Kashf al-asrar sharh usul al-Bazdawi" by Alauddin Bukhari (d. 730/1330), Shihabuddin al-Khafaji (d. 1069/1659) An example of this is the works of the famous Hanafi jurist Ibn Abidin (d. 1252/1836) "Radd al-mukhtar ala Durr al-mukhtar", which he wrote to "Tafsir al-Baydawi".

In the preface of "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" it is clearly stated that the book belongs to Alauddin Samarqandi. Because after praise and psalm, the work begins like this:

The book "Ta'wilat" belonging to Imam Maturidi is valuable and useful, in which it is stated that Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jama'a is in accordance with the Qur'an in the science of tawhid (Aqeedah) and Abu Hanifa and his followers in the science of usul al-fiqh and furu' al-fiqh. However, this book is not one of the books classified by him like "Kitab al-Tawhid", "Al-Maqalat", "Maakhiz ash-Sharai'" and other works, but his mature students took (and wrote) from him (orally). Therefore, the work is a fairly light book. At the same time, this work is not free from places where words and meanings are difficult to understand. Even people who claim



to be knowledgeable cannot understand it. However, those who spent their lives studying the creed, the foundations of jurisprudence, the knowledge of the word and the secret arts of language will understand it easily. We had to learn this book from Abu al-Mu'in al-Nasafi, who had no equal in his time in the sciences of Usul and Furu'. When he began to interpret the book, he explained the complicated parts, interpreted the absolutes, and added benefits suitable to the book. Then I didn't want those benefits to go away. I prayed to God and asked Him for permission to write a commentary in easy-to-understand words" (Samarkandi, *Sharh at-Ta'wilat*, IOS manuscript, p. 1b).

As mentioned in this introduction, Samarkandi read "Ta'wilat al-Qur'an" in the presence of his teacher Abu al-Mu'in al-Nasafi (d. 508/1114). From these words, his teacher Nasafi orally taught his commentary on "Ta'wilat" to the students. He classified the additions and comments made by his teacher to this work, explained the ambiguous parts and added information in some places, and wrote a book called "Sharh at-Ta'wilat". Although Samarkandi read this work from many teachers, the reason why it is attributed to him is the original changes made in the language, style and order of the book, as well as newly added phrases.

It should also be mentioned that this information shows that Nasafi did not interpret the Qur'an in its entirety, but paid attention to the passages that were difficult to understand.

At this point, it should be noted that although there is no information about Nasafi's separate work in which the Qur'an is fully commented, his work "Tabsirat al-adilla" contains his comments on many verses. This defines the position of Abu al-Mu'in al-Nasafi in the commentary of the Qur'an in this period.

In all manuscript copies of "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" it is attributed to Alauddin Samarkandi. Also, in one copy, the work is attributed to both Alauddin and Maturidi (Samarkandi, *Sharh at-Ta'wilat*, Hamidiyya manuscript, p. 879b), thus stating that the work "Ta'wilat al-Qur'an" belongs to Maturidi, and its commentary belongs to Samarkandi.

Authors of biographical works such as Ibn al-Adim (d. 660/1262), the German orientalist Brockelmann and Ali Reza Karabulut also attribute the work "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" to Alauddin Samarqandi (Adim, 2010:4347) (Brockelman, 1977:296) (Karabulut, year of publication not indicated, p. 2555) (Sezgin, 1991:41). Attributing the book to Alauddin Usmani by some people is a mistake, and the confusion about the author's name occurred due to the similarity of the two names. The main source of "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" is Abu Mansur Maturidi's "Ta'wilat", which was formed on the basis of the teaching of Tafsir by Abu al-Mu'in al-Nasafi to his student Samarkandi.

During the research, it became known that Samarkandi generally used Maturidi's method and style in interpreting the verses. However, there are some notable aspects of the commentary.

"Sharh at-Ta'wilat" is one of the greatest tafsirs, arranged in a mushaf order from Surah Al-Fatiha to Surah an-Nas. At the beginning of his work, Alauddin Samarkandi explained the ruling of interpreting the Holy Qur'an with an opinion and the difference between "tafsir" and "ta'wil" and started with the interpretation of Surah Fatiha.

Samarkandi continued the method used by Maturidi in the same way. As he begins the interpretation of the verse, he begins to say "Wa qawluhu ta'ala". Then he gives different views on the verse he interpreted.

Sometimes Maturidi interprets and sometimes criticizes the views, and finally chooses one view and follows it. Just as Samarkandi wrote "Tuhfatul Fuqaha" in his own style, adding Quduri's words to his own words, he wrote the same style in "Sharh at-Ta'wilat", that is, a work where text and commentary are connected in one place. Because of this, "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" is not two books in the form of one text and commentary, but one book.

When Samarkandi interprets a verse, he usually follows the method of interpreting the Qur'an with the Qur'an. Because in the interpretation of a verse, he mentions all the verses that are close to its content, says the aspects related to the verse, and reaches a conclusion. But Samarkandi, not content with these, also refers to the hadiths narrated by the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, and the words of the companions and followers. While following this, he was criticized for choosing the method of narrating the hadith with its meaning rather than with its words, and for not distinguishing the narrations used in the interpretation of the same verse according to the level of authenticity. However, when Samarkandi reason is added to the Nuzul narrations, he gave very little space to the narration in his tafsir. The reason for citing very few narrations is that this tafsir is an opinion-style tafsir. The work "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" is a multi-faceted interpretation, but it is important to mention the views and arguments of the teaching of Maturidi on the word. In this work, Samarkandi gives a place to the views of Mu'tazili and other sects.

There are also features that distinguish Samarkandi's work from Maturidi's work. For example, Samarkandi narrates the views of Maturidi's dogmatic school, such as Ash'ari, which he does not mention. We also see that Samarkandi Maturidi used some verbal concepts such as "ahli sunnat wal jamaat" which have not been used as a term that has come down to our time. Because the use of the term "ahli sunna wal-jamaa" began to spread widely after the century in which Maturidi lived.

"Sharh at-Ta'wilat" covers many other sciences as well. For example, it is possible to show such sciences as vocabulary, nahv, sarf, erob, balogat, bayan, badi' and poetry. In addition to all of this, he also refers to the differences of recitation, which changed the meaning of the verses in practice, and to the issues related to the method and furu'u.

The importance of this work is that it serves as a basic source for the correct reading of words that are difficult to understand in manuscript copies of the work "Ta'wilat". Even the phrases that were copied by mistake in the copies of "Ta'wilat" are understood through its "Sharh" (Maturidi, *Ta'wilat al-Qur'an* Vol. 16., 2007).



For example, in the interpretation of Surah Zumar verse 50, sentences that are not found in any copy of "Ta'wilat" are found in "Waliyuddin" copy of "Sharh" and then the meaning is complete (Samarkandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, Waliyuddin manuscript, p. 661a). It says:

«This sentence has two possible meanings. The first is their saying: "We were given this because of our respect and virtue in the presence of Allah". The second is his words that "this thing was given to us because of our deeds and professions". Allah, the Exalted, informed them that their words did not fail to avert Allah's punishment when they were tormented».

In this quote, they said, "We were given this because of our respect and virtue in the presence of God". The second" does not appear in the original texts. It can be properly understood through "Sharh".

Also, the same situation is observed in verse 61 of this surah.

"Allah grants salvation to those who are righteous because of their achievements. No harm will come to them, and they will not be hurt". The phrase "because of his achievements" in the verse has two meanings. The first: "because of their achievements", that is, because of the actions and reasons that caused them to surpass their peers. The second, "because of their achievements", that is, those who are victorious over disasters. All copies of "Ta'wilat" do not mention the second meaning, but its commentary indicates it (Samarkandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, Waliyuddin manuscript, p. 662a).

At this point, it should be noted that there is a difference between the copies of the work "Sharh at-Ta'wilat". For example, Bakr Topaloghlu, who is responsible for the research of Tawilat al-Qur'an, about the copy of the manuscript number 176 of the Sulaymaniyah library, Hamidiyyah department, states that this copy does not have a commentary or the complete text of "Tawilat al-Qur'an" after Surah al-Kahf. We also agree with Topaloglu's comments. Also, in the translation of the 1st verse of Surah al-Mujadala in the copy in the "Jarullah" library of Turkey, in the number 426 copy stored in the "Waliyuddin" section of the "Bayazid" library, the following phrase is added:

"When the religion of Islam came, Allah, the Exalted, determined its judgment on the outward appearance and its judgment on the internal". Zuhri said: "The spleen of the people of Jahiliyat was visible" (Samarkandi, 201b).

This addition is not found in the copies of the manuscript number 176 kept in the "Hamidiya" section of the Sulaymaniyah library and the manuscript number 51 in the "Jarullah" library.

When we compare "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" and "Ta'wilat" we see that the words of "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" are easy and understandable. Shorih often sheds light on Maturidi's complex sentences.

In particular, the interpretation of verse 63 of Surah Zumar, which is abstract in the copies of "Ta'wilat", is clarified in "Sharh". It is said that "Whoever takes a journey from the world for the Hereafter and makes it sufficient for the Hereafter is called a profiteer, and whoever does not take a journey and does not receive enough in the world is called a loser" (Samarkandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, Hamidiya manuscript, p. 662b). And in the copies of the translation, the part that says: "He is called a profiteer, who does not earn enough for traveling in the world" is not found.

In the preface of "Sharh at-Ta'wilat", Samarkandi emphasizes that some expressions of "Ta'wilat" are difficult, and in order to understand them, one needs to know well the sciences of usul tawhid, usul fiqh and vocabulary. For these reasons, Samarkandi wrote a short and concise commentary on this work in an easy language, without wasting words in unnecessary places, so that everyone can understand it (Samarkandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, As'ad Efandi manuscript, p. 2a).

Allama Alauddin Samarkandi followed the rules and principles he had set for himself in "Sharh at-Ta'wilat". For example, Maturidi sometimes gives a solution without mentioning the problem or gives a brief answer without mentioning a question. Samarkandi, on the other hand, clarified the issue that was not mentioned in such places, and briefly explained the texts that were answered in an understandable manner.

Thus, while commenting on the work, Samarkandi did not depend on the text of "Ta'wilat" in a strict form, he made changes in the quotations when necessary, and sometimes combined the text with his commentary. Samarkandi tried to follow this method in all parts of the work.

When Alloma Samarkandi started a narration, he started with "قال" (says), did not indicate where he ended this narration, and did not explain his comments reflected in the text. Also, he expresses many views in the form of "قيل" or "قال بعضهم", but he does not mention who these views belong to. In fact, all the criticized aspects were also mentioned for Maturidi's "Ta'wilat".

Also, in his interpretation of the Qur'an, in addition to saying that the surah was first revealed in Mecca or Medina, he distinguishes if some part of the verse was revealed in Mecca and another in Medina. For example, Surah Al-Baqara was revealed in Medina. Only the verse "واتنقوا يوما..." (281-) was revealed on the eve of Mina (Makkah) (Samarkandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, IOS manuscript, p. 15a).

After that, he mentions the number of verses. For example, in the commentary on Surah Baqara, he says: "The verses of Surah Baqara are 286" (Samarkandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, IOS manuscript, p. 15a).

He also quotes some of the words of the commentators before him and their different opinions.

It is worth saying that Alauddin al-Samarkandi does not quote the full text of Imam al-Maturidi's tafsir, but uses his tafsir widely and quotes from his many comments on the verses.

If we look closely at the interpretation, Alauddin al-Samarkandi interprets Imam al-Maturidi's tafsir mainly based on three directions: First, he tries to strengthen Imam Maturidi's thoughts, in which Alauddin al-Samarkandi interprets Maturidi's deep



analyzes more broadly. Second, Imam al-Maturidi's interpretation gives importance to the places that are given a general meaning and is limited to a brief speech, and enriches them with his analytical thoughts.

For example, in the commentary of the verse “فلا تجعلوا لله أندادا” “Do not make anyone equal to Allah” (2:22), Maturidi interprets the word أندادا (unity) “that is, equalizing him, taking forms as gods in worship, the meaning of these is the same” (Maturidi, 2005:401), says.

After giving this meaning, Alauddin al-Samarkandi further comments:

The word “ند” sometimes comes in the sense of making a form equal to it, and sometimes it comes in the opposite sense of something. This can mean two things. The first is not to call anything other than Allah as a deity and not to take it as a form. The second is to not call anything else its form as it is right to pray (Samarkandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, ShI manuscript, p. 40a). The third is that Alauddin al-Samarkandi sometimes does not fully agree with Imam Maturidi's views on the commentary of the verse and clarifies them. For example, in the verse “إليك انزل بما يؤمنون والذين” “Those who believe in what has been revealed to you” (2:4), Imam Maturidi says, “It can give two different meanings: the first is what was revealed from the Qur'an, and the second is the Sharia rules and rulings that are not found in the Holy Qur'an” (Maturidi, 2005:374) cites his commentary.

Then, clarifying these thoughts even more, he says: The meaning of the verse is all the revelations that God has revealed in the Qur'an and the Sunnah, because all of these are revelations that God has revealed. The revelation that was revealed to the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, was of two types:

The first is recited.

The second is that it is not recited (that is, the meaning is revealed). All these are the revelations that Gabriel, the angels brought or inspired to his heart.

Allah Almighty says in the Holy Qur'an:

**He said, “(Muhammad) does not speak from his ego, he is a revelation” (53:3)** (Samarkandi, Sharh at-ta'vilat, IOS manuscript, p. 21a).

At this point, it should be mentioned that Alauddin Samarkandi's tafsir differs from the tafsir of other commentators in the following cases:

- He tries to analyze the Qur'an verses and the narrations about the verse.
- rarely quotes from hadiths, sahabi and tabein narrations.
- Alauddin Samarkandi does not mention recitations or dictionary sources in his commentary.

Thus, Alauddin Samarkandi tried to solve the problems that arose in his time regarding the interpretation of the Qur'an and the science of the word based on the style of Imam Maturidi, enriched his tafsir with new commentaries, and in this way tried to protect the Hanafi madhab.

It is known that Maturidi and the representatives of his school introduced a new method of their time in solving dogmatic issues and made an important contribution to the development of the science of the word in Mawarannahr (Goldtsier, 1912:72-152) (Rudolf, 2001) (Rudolf, 1999) (Husnidinov, 2000). Until his time, the issues of belief and the word were approached in a traditional spirit, and there were no extensive comments on the issues of faith. “Al-Fiqh al-akbar” work of Imam Abu Hanifa, may God's mercy be upon him, has been the work on which scholars in this field are based. Because in it, doctrinal issues are interpreted on the basis of Sunnism, which in turn shows that Mawarannahr scholars did not delve deeply into doctrinal issues until the 9th century.

In the tafsirs of Imam Maturidi and Alauddin Samarkandi, scientific refutations were given to the existing erroneous currents of that time, and solutions to the verses related to dogmatic issues were given in accordance with the direction of Sunnism. From this point of view, Abu Mansur Maturidi's work “Ta'wilat” and Alauddin Samarkandi's commentary are among the rare sources in the Hanafi direction of tafsir studies.

It is well known that the importance of a book varies depending on whether or not it serves as a source for other books. “Sharh at-Ta'wilat” was also used by many authors as a source in their books. For example, “Madarik al-Tanzil” by Abul Barakat Nasafi (d. 710/1310) (Nasafi, 1998), Alauddin Bukhari (d. 730/1330), “Kashful-asrar sharh usul al-Bazdawi”, Husamuddin Sighnaki (d. 710/1310) “al-Kofi sharh usul al-Bazdawi”, Badriddin Aini's (d. 855/1451) “al-Binaya sharh al-Hidaya”, Shihabuddin al-Khafaji (d. 1069/1658) “As an example, we can show the endnote to Tafsir al-Bayzawi” (Khafaji, year of publication not specified), “Radd al-mukhtar ala dur al-mukhtar” of the famous Hanafi jurist Ibn Abidin (d. 1252/1836) and many other works.

It should be noted that in the work “Sharh al-Ta'wilat” the text of “Ta'wilat” which is considered the main text, and the commentary are not separated, and when reading the work, it is not known whether it is the text or the commentary. Therefore, some scholars in their works attribute the narrations to the work “Sharh at-Ta'wilat”, but in fact this information is given in the work “Ta'wilat”. For example, Abul Barakat Nasafi in his work “Al-Itimad fil-itiqad” (Nasafi, 2012) in the chapter entitled “Good deeds cancel out evils” argues: Allah the Most High said this verse in front of the Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, always alert, careful and always He mentioned it so that they would be respectful to him. So that they do not at any time, due to forgetfulness and carelessness, belittle the Prophet, peace be upon him, and spoil their deeds. Because doing such a thing against the Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, makes the owner a disbeliever, he will not be excused, even if what he did was due to forgetfulness and carelessness. The reason is that man has the power to refrain (from doing this) and to be careful. Although they are mutually responsible for what they did intentionally and unintentionally. But this information is given in “Ta'wilat” and mentioned in its “Sharh” unchanged (Maturidi, 2005).



In some sources, the sentence "In Abu Mansur Maturidi's "Sharh at-Ta'wilat"..." (Bayazi, 2007:283) is found. Allama Bayazi in his interpretation of the verse "or behind the hijab (speaks)" in the "Explanation of the Quality of the Word" cites evidence from the work "Sharh at-Ta'wilat" and says: "For example, as Moses spoke to peace be upon him. Allah, the Exalted, puts into his ears the sound created as He wants" (Bayazi, 2007:152).

The same situation can be observed in the work of Abul Barakat Nasafi "Madarik al-Tanzil". In fact, the words in Maturidi's "Ta'wilat" (Maturidi, 2005:275) are attributed to his commentary (Nasafi, 1998:327).

Alauddin Samarqandi in his interpretation of Surah al-Baqara verse 43 - "Perform the prayer in full, give zakat and bow with those who bow" (Samarqandi, Sharh at-Ta'wilat, IOS manuscript, p. 73b) emphasized that it is obligatory to pray in congregation. Imam Maturidi also says in "Ta'wilat" that in this verse it is commanded to participate in congregational prayer (Maturidi, 2005:4).

Alauddin Samarkandi gave the same information in "Tuhfatul Fuqaha". In particular, he stated that a person who recites two rakats of morning prayer does not recite the sunnah if he does not have time to perform the fard, because the sunnah of praying in congregation is muakkad or wajib (Samarkandi, Tuhfatul fuqaha Vol.1., 1994, p. 198).

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