

ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಚಿನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಬಸಪ್ಪ ಪಾಟೀಲ
ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಪದವಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
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DVV Question

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the last five years

3.3.1.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list year wise during the last five years

HEI Input :				
2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
6	3	5	7	1

DVV suggested Input :				
2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
0	0	0	0	0

Change Input (Optional) :				
2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
6(3UGC)	2(1UGC)	5(1 UGC)	5 (1 UGC)	2 (Peer)

DVV Response

Yearwise published articles in UGC Approved journal

Consumer Perceptions Towards E-Marketing in Kalaburagi City: A Sample Survey	Dr.Laxaman T	Dept. of Commerce	Journals of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research(ISSN: 2349-5162)	2018-19	JETIR ISSN UGC Approved & 5.87 Impact Factor , Volume 5, May 2018	www.JETIR.org
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Challengers of women entrepreneurship	Dr.Manikamma N. S.	Dept. of Sociology	The research journal of social science	2019-20	ISSN No . 0025-1356(p) 2456-1356(O) UGC Listed-40820	https://www.internationalconference.in/XVIII_AIC/T S4/Manikamma%20N%20Sultanpur_120-133_.pdf
Existing Issue in Division Service	Dr.Laxman T	Dept. of Commerce	Published in JETIR(WWW.jetir.org) ISSN UGC Approved (Journal No:43602) and 5.75 Impact factor Published in Volume 7 issue 2 ,june-2020,Date.2020-06-20.	2020-21	E-ISSN 2348-1269,P-ISSN 2349-5138	WWW.jetir.org
Impact of lockdown on Women during Covid-19Crises:A Critical Review of Literature	Dr.Manikamma.N. S	Dept. of Sociology	International Journal of Journals Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (www.jetir.org/UGC and ISSN Approved),	2021-22	ISSN-5162,Vol,I s,sue 5,Page noppa 802-a811	https://www.jeriit.org
AReview of Basic Principles of Internal Audit	Dr.Laxman.T	Dept. Of Commerce	Published in JETIR(WWW.jetir.org) ISSN UGC Approved (Journal No:63975) and 7.95 Impact factor Published in Volume 8,Issue 6,June-2021,Date 2021-06-30	2021-22	ISSN-2349-5162	WWW.jetir.org
Challenges of Sustainable Development in India Economy A Study	Dr.Laxman.T	Dept. Of Commerce	Published in JETIR(WWW.jetir.org) ISSN UGC Approved (Journal No:63975) and 7.95 Impact factor Published in Volume 9,Issue 11,Nov--2022,Date 2022-11-11	2021-22	ISSN-2349-5162	WWW.jetir.org


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3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the year 2017-18

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
A Study on Human Resource Development in KPCL with reference to RIPS and NPH	Dr.Laxaman T	Dept. of Commerce	International Journals of Creative Research thought Ideation	2017-18	ISBN:978-81-939508/2	www.ijcti.org
Impact of GST on Selected Cooperates in Indian Economy	Dr.Laxaman T	Dept. of Commerce	International Journals of Creative Research thought	2017-18	ISSN Number:23 20-2882	www.ijcti.org


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Published in IJCTI (www.ijcti.org) Volume 4, issue 11, Nov 2017, IF3.16




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IMPACT OF GST ON SELECTED CORPORATES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

8

DR. LAXMAN T**Asst Professor****SMT C.B.PATIL ARTS AND COMMERCE DEGREE COLLEGE
CHINCHOLLI**

ABSTRACT

GST is a taxation procedure for goods and services transported from one destination to other it was discussed for years by the government of India to get implemented. Taxation and its associated governing laws, in the current scenario, is playing a significant role in the life of business. Individual also for the government for the betterment of policies for social goods. This paper is designed to provide an overview of the impact of GST when implemented. The paper is made using exploratory research methodology using secondary data. The study leads information that, GST is beneficial for most of the industrial sector. This is due to the fact that, as of now Indian government is not charging any tax on agricultural goods for domestic consumption wherein, when GST is implemented, tax will be imposed on agricultural products also. This may lead to rising in the price of the agricultural products, which is considered to be basic entity for the survival. There on implementing GST paves a path for India's industrial and implementation tax policies on certain commodities will create a beneficial impact on industry, individual and economy of India. This study is focusing an impact of GST on selected sectors of Indian Economy.

Keywords: Zero rated supply, Industrial sector, Tax Regime etc

INTRODUCTION

Goods and service tax (GST) is a proposed system of indirect taxation in India merging most of the existing taxes into single system of taxation. It was introduced as the constitution (one hundred and first amendment) Act 2016. The GST is administered governed by GST council and its chairman is union finance minister of India Arun Jaitley. GST would be a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services throughout India, to replace taxes levied by the central and state governments.

This method allows GST-registered businesses to claim tax credit to the value of GST they paid on purchase of goods or services as part of their normal commercial activity. Taxable goods and services are not distinguished from one another and are taxed at a single rate from supply chain

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**"A STUDY ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN KPCL WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO RTPS AND NPH"**


Prof. LAXMAN.T
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Chincholi

Abstract:

Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) is an undertaking of Govt of Karnataka which is entrusted with the task of Generation of electricity in the state. Sighting the need of increasing the demand of electricity, KPCL along with its Hydel Project came up with Thermal Power Project at Raichur with 8 units of 250mw capacity with a total of 1720 production per day. Today, Raichur Thermal Power Station [RTPS] has become the pride of Govt of Karnataka and one of the mega success power projects in India, with its dedicated and professional workforce RTPS is marching ahead with great hopes.

Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) is a production based mega organization, which embarks on skilled and efficient workforce. Endeavored to meet the engrowing needs of power and to fill the gap of demand, it is constantly striving hard. In this organization welfare measures are considered to be an important tool to improve and motivate the workforce for better efficiency, there by improvement in the productivity. Therefore, contentment of the workforce is an essential parameter which leads the organization for success.

Introduction: The power-generating sector is playing a vital role part in the industrial revolution. Since it is a basic input for the industries, uninterrupted power supply is inevitable. Hence, contended workforce is an indispensable ingredient of the organization to dispose their efficient and hard work. Therefore, it is the part of management of the corporation to provide adequate welfare and security measures to the entire


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Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
Comparative Study of Stress levels among working women and household women	Dr.Manikamma N. S.	Dept. of Sociology	International Journal Research journal of management and sociology an humanities. (Peer reviewed and referred journal)	2018-19	ISSN No.2277-9809(0)2348(P) Volume 9 Issue 5 May 2018	www.ijcrt.org
A Study on the Production and Marketing of Seeds with Special Reference to Certified Seeds in Haveri District	Dr.Laxama n T	Dept. of Commerce	International Journals of Creative Research thought	2018-19	IJCRT ISSN Approved & 5.97 Impact Factor Volume 6 Issue 3 April 2018	www.ijcrt.org
Consumer Perceptions Towards E-Marketing in Kalaburagi City: A Sample Survey	Dr.Laxama n T	Dept. of Commerce	Journals of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research(ISSN: 2349-5162)	2018-19	JETIR ISSN UGC Approved & 5.87 Impact Factor , Volume 5, May 2018	www.JETIR.org
An Analysis of Human Development in Karnataka State : A case study of Raichur District	Dr.Laxama n T	Dept. of Commerce	International Journals of Creative thought and ideation	2018-19	IJCTI Volume 5, Issue 12, Dec 2018 IF3.16	www.ijcti.org
Mahatma Gandhi in the context of enhancement of Women Cottage industry in the development of India	Dr.Laxama n T	Dept. of Commerce	International Journals of Creative thought and ideation	2018-19	IJCTI Volume 6, Issue 1, Jan 2019 IF3.16	www.ijcti.org
Demonetisation and Digital Payment System in India: Issue and Challenges	Dr.Laxama n T	Dept. of Commerce	An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal	2018-19	ISSN 2277-5750 Volume VII, Issue 1, Jan-Mar 2019 Impact Factor 5.5	www.sjifactor.com

Dr. Manikamma.N.Sultanpur

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STRESS LEVELS AMONG WORKING WOMEN AND HOUSEHOLD WOMEN

Dr. Manikamma N. Sultanpur

Asst. Professor of Sociology,
Smt. C. B. Patil Arts and Commerce
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Abstract

Stress is a part of modern life, with an increasing complication of life, stress is likely to increase. Stress is built in the concept of an individual role, which is conceived as the position a person occupies in a system. Women's in the current global world have to play a dual role as a housewife and career maker. The present investigation was conducted to compare stress levels among working women and household women. It was hypothesized that the working women's have more stress than the non- working women's. To verify the above hypothesis a sample of 100 women's were taken. From which working women's (N= 50) and non-working women's (N= 50). To measure the stress. The present investigator had used a stress questionnaire with 25 statements of 3 point scale. The method used where Simple Random sampling techniques for data collection. The data obtained were tabulated and the major findings of the study were, the working was facing a more mild level of stress and non-working women are facing a more moderate level of stress. There is a difference exist between working and non-working women with a level of stress. So the working women were facing more stress comparing to the household women.


Keywords: traditional society, Stress level factors, working women, non-working women, compare

INTRODUCTION

In this contemporary era, stress has become a worldwide phenomenon. Abrol study discusses that every person desires more and more for the attainment of pleasure, due to this competition is increased in every field of life and this competition generates stress among people, no doubt the competition is must but we don't ignore its result in recent years as more and more women are coming to take on many jobs. It is a general belief in many cultures that the role of women is to build and maintain the unpleasant affairs like the task of fetching water, cooking and rearing children. In traditional society, women's character was naturally limited to the family. Since she was the bearer of children, she was fully occupied with her duties as a mother and homemaker. the feat, since the traditional household may be described as both a production and consumption


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"AN ANALYSIS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA STATE: A CASE
STUDY OF RAICHUR DISTRICT"

Prof. LAXMAN.T

Asst Professor

HKES smt C.B.patil arts and commerce degree college

Chincholi

ABSTRACT :-

Karnataka State is situated in the Southern part of India, it lies between the latitudes 11.31 0 and 18.45 0 North and the longitudes 74.12 0 and 78.40 0 East on the western part of the Deccan Plateau. The state covers the total area of 1, 91,791 Sqkms, accounting for 5.83 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The state is bounded by Maharashtra and Goa states in the north and northwest by the Arabian Sea in the west by Kerala and Tamil Nadu states in the south and by Andhra Pradesh on the east. Karnataka State is situated in the Southern part of India, it lies between the latitudes 11.31 0 and 18.45 0 North and the longitudes 74.12 0 and 78.40 0 East on the western part of the Deccan Plateau. The state covers the total area of 1, 91,791 Sqkms, accounting for 5.83 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The state is bounded by Maharashtra and Goa states in the north and northwest by the Arabian Sea in the west by Kerala and Tamil Nadu states in the south and by Andhra Pradesh on the east.

Demographically, Karnataka State has the total population of 53 million which constitutes 5.13 percent of India's population. Out of this 27 millions are males and 26 millions are females. The Sex Ratio is 965 in the state stands above the all India average of 933. The highest sex ratio in the state has recorded by Udupi district 1,130 and the lowest by Bangalore 908. The state has the Density of Population of 275, compared to 324 at the all-India during 2001. Bangalore has the highest density of population of 2,985 persons per Km where as Ujar Kannada has lowest density of 132. The literacy rate among the population of 67.04 percent and 59.68 percent in rural and 81.05 percent in urban areas. For administrative purposes, Karnataka has been divided into 4 divisions – Coastal Region, Malnad Region, Northern Region and Southern Region. (Madaiah and Ramapriya 1989). State comprises of 176 taluks, 27 districts, 27,481 inhabited villages, 1,925 uninhabited villages and 270 towns have been conceded by Karnataka state itself. Bijapur has the


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CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS E-MARKETING IN KALABURAGI CITY: A SAMPLE SURVEY

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Abstract: In India, e-marketing is gaining popularity among common people. The customers think that e-marketing provide good products, helps to compare products and prices, home delivery, etc. Earlier, customers were not believed in telemarketing, which was predecessor of e-marketing, but now, e-marketing is widely used to purchase products online. Customers are ultimate users of the products, based on their perceptions, the goods are produced and marketed. Hence, it is essential to analyze the consumers' perception towards e-marketing and for this purpose, the present study was made in Kalaburagi city of Karnataka. Totally, 125 customers of e-marketing were interviewed to collect the primary data. It is concluded that, almost all customers are satisfied with the e-marketing as it helps to provide good quality products at fair prices with on time home delivery.

Key words: e-marketing, customers, Product analysis, Telemarketing, Perceptions.

Introduction:

Electronic commerce or e-commerce refers to a wide range of online business activities for products and services. It also pertains to "any form of business transaction in which the parties interact electronically rather than by physical exchanges or direct physical contact." A more complete definition is: E-commerce is the use of electronic communications and digital information processing technology in business transactions to create, transform, and redefine relationships for value creation between or among organizations, and between organizations and individuals (Chansu and Guek, 2012).

E-marketing refers to the use of the Internet and digital media capabilities to help sell your products or services. These digital technologies are a valuable addition to traditional marketing approaches regardless of the size and type of your business. E-marketing is also referred to as Internet marketing (i-marketing), online marketing or web-marketing. As with conventional marketing, e-marketing is creating a strategy that helps businesses deliver the right messages and product services to the right audience. It consists of all activities and processes with the purpose of finding, attracting, winning and retaining customers (Devgan and Aggarwal, 2014).

E-marketing has universal applicability. It promotes all kinds of business namely, agricultural, industrial, medical, tourism, governance, Education and so on. Some of the common applications of e-marketing are: Document automation, payment systems, customer management, group buying, Online banking, shipping and order tracking, Teleconferencing, Electronic tickets which have become common with large and small businesses alike. India is one of the world's fastest growing e-commerce market. This growth story is the result of increase in the number of internet users. Internet users in India were estimated to be 300 million in 2014. India has an internet user base of about 250.2 million as of June 2014. The penetration of e-commerce is low compared to markets like the United States and the United Kingdom. India's e-commerce market was worth about \$3.8 billion in 2009, it went up to \$12.6 billion in 2013 (Kosgi, 2013).

Consumers are significant part of business activities including marketing. Hence, they must favour e-marketing for overall development of business activities of dealers in electronic market. For this purpose, the consumers must be satisfied and it is essential to see their needs while purchasing of different goods through e-marketing. Though e-marketing has developed worldwide, still its popularity is not enough in backward areas like Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Hence, a market survey was made to assess the customers' perception towards e-marketing in Kalaburagi city, which is head quarters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

Objectives:

The present study is made:

- ◆ To look into the age-wise interests of e-marketing customers;
- ◆ To study the types of products ordered online by customers in Kalaburagi city;
- ◆ To find out the reasons for e-marketing by customers; and
- ◆ To know about the customers' satisfaction towards e-marketing.



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**“Mahatma Gandhi in the context of enhancement of Women
Cottage industry in the development of India”**

Prof. LAXMAN.T

Asst Professor

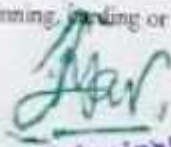
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Abstract

Gandhi firmly believed that the essence of swadeshi consisted in producing enough cloth to wrap each Indian, which would be possible through spinning and weaving by the masses. The people needed to pledge themselves to the use of swadeshi cloth only. He added that the use of Khadi cloth for covering the body has greater implications. In his own words, “Khadi must be taken with all its implications. It means a wholesale Swadeshi mentality, a determination to find all the necessities of life in India and that too through the labour and intellect of the villagers.

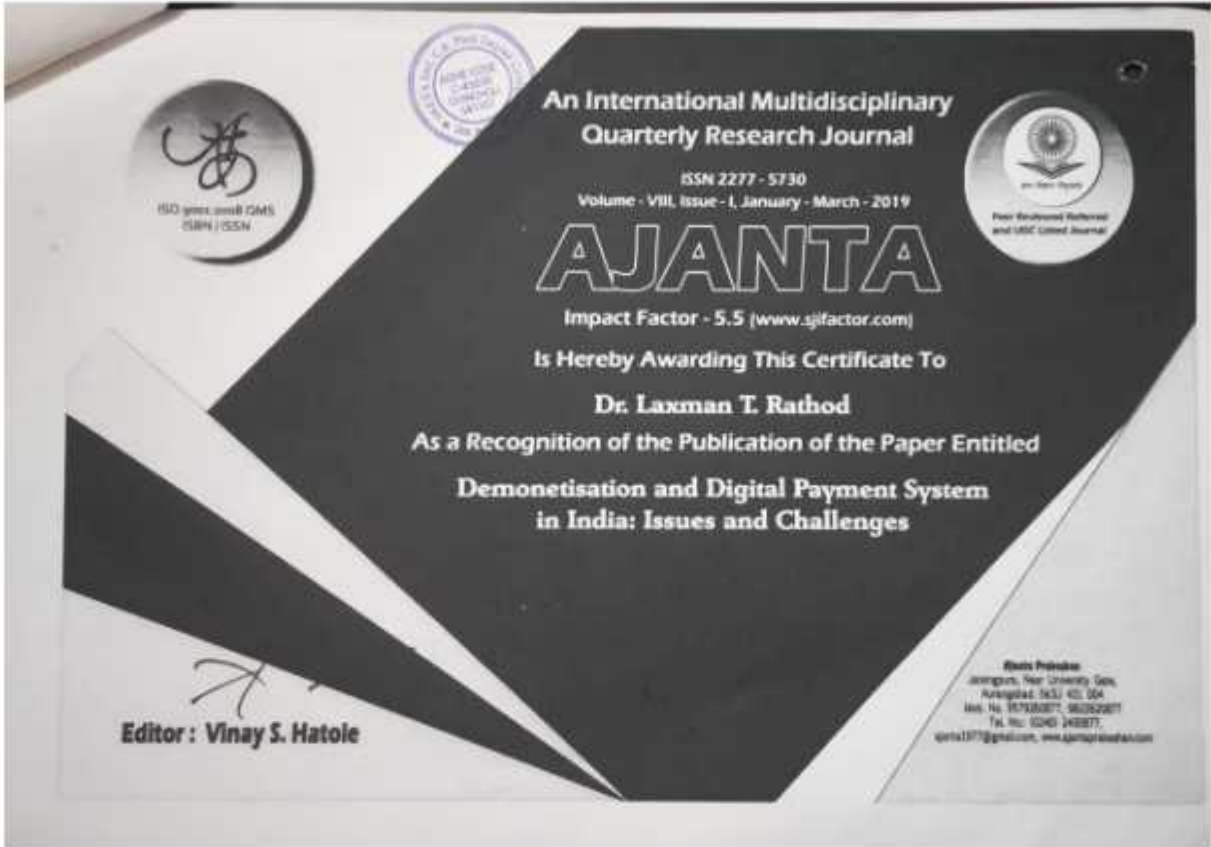
That means a reversal of the existing process. That is to say that, instead of half a dozen cities of India and Great Britain living on the exploitation and the ruin of the 7,00,000 villages of India, the latter will be largely self-contained, and will voluntarily serve the cities of India and even the outside world in so far as it benefits both the parties”.

The potential to produce khadi lying at the fingertips of an individual makes him/ her empowered and proud of the identity. For Gandhi, khadi was a means of uniting the Indians, of acquiring economic freedom and equality. More importantly, khadi marked the decentralisation of production and distribution of the “necessaries of life”. “If we feel for the starving masses of India, we must introduce the spinning wheel into their homes. We must, therefore, become experts and in order to make them realise the necessity of it, we must spin daily as a sacrament. If you have understood the secret of the spinning wheel, if you realise that it is a symbol of love of mankind, you will engage in no other outward activity. If many people do not follow you, you have more leisure for spinning, ~~weaving~~ or weaving”.



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IQAC role in quality assurance of higher education	Dr.Manikamma N. S.	Dept. of Sociology	International journal of advanced research ideas and innovations in technology	2019-20	ISSN No 2452-132X, Volume-5 Issue-3	www.IJARIT.com
Challengers of women entrepreneurship	Dr.Manikamma N. S.	Dept. of Sociology	The research journal of social science	2019-20	ISSN No . 0025-1356(p) 2456-1356(O) UGC Listed-40820	https://www.internationalconference.in/XVIII_AIC/TS4/Manikamma%20N%20Sultanpur_120-133_.pdf
Stress level between housewives and employed women	Dr.Manikamma N. S.	Dept. of Sociology	International education and research journal (peer reviewed Refereed) Journal	2019-20	E-ISSN No. 2454-9916 IC Value: 71.9	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/353805164_STRESS_LEVEL_BETWEEN_HOUSEWIVES_AND_EMPLOYED_WOMEN
Central Goods and Services Tax(Fourth amendment)	Dr.Laxaman T	Dept. of Commerce	International journals of creative research thoughts	2019-20	IJCRT ISSN Approved & 5.97 Impact Factor Volume 7	www.ijcti.org
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IQAC role in quality assurance of higher education

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ABSTRACT

Indian Higher Education and Establishment of NAAC has always been undergone so many changes and tackled with challenges since independence. There were so many challenges in the educational system, so to tackle those all issues education institution As per National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) guidelines every accredited institution should establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) to respond positively. Because it is a significant administrative body responsible for all quality matters. Objectives of this paper are to determine the careful role of IQAC in maintaining overall quality standards in the college. Sandip J. Nikam, (2016) research paper was expressed that how and in what ways IQAC functions brings quality in the overall development of higher education institution and to find out the role of IQAC in terms of quality assurance, sustaining in regard with all the core elements. Methodology: present paper utilized both primary and secondary data sources. Findings: As of the our primary data results the majority of the respondents that is 68.8 percent respondents who were comes under equal to or more than 50 age group has stated that IQAC contributes to maintaining quality in higher education institution, followed by 68 percent respondents who came in between 31-40 age groups, 61.9 percent respondents were in between 21-30 and 73.7 percent respondents were comes under 41-50 age groups who agree with IQAC playing important role in quality maintenance in higher education.

Keywords— IQAC, Quality, Higher education, Challenges, Assurance

1. INTRODUCTION

The Indian higher education system is on the frame of great renewals to handle with global competence. This system is one of the third largest higher educational systems in the world, comprising 795 universities, 39,671 affiliated colleges, 1,015,696 teaching faculty and 23,764,960 students (www.nirfindia.org. 2013-14). The policy framing work continuously is in progress at the level of state and central government (DG Sawant - 2016). The complete quality of higher education is the main concern in policy framing and for that, it has been made mandatory to obtain accreditation of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) to recover quality. Many higher education intuitions have been completed and are in the procedure of the first cycle of accreditation in the state and country. Maintaining quality is a matter of


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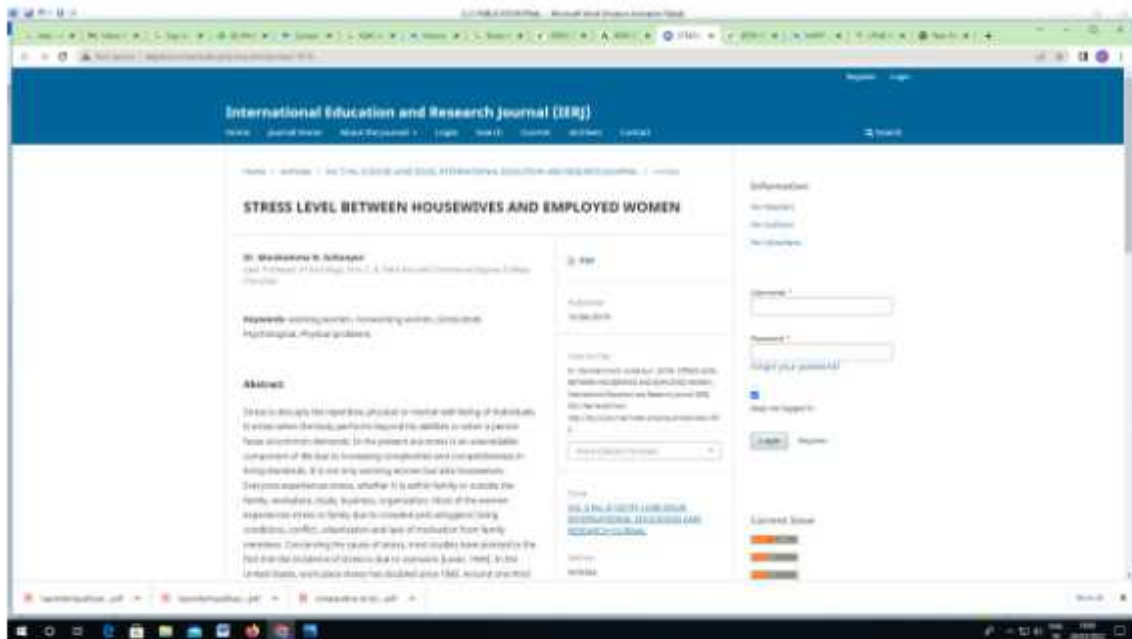
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Figures (2)

Abstract and Figures

Indian Higher Education and Establishment of NAAC has always been undergone so many changes and tackled with challenges since independence. There were so many challenges in the educational system, so to tackle those all issues education institution As per National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) guidelines every accredited institution should establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) to respond positively. Because it is a significant administrative body responsible for all quality matters. Objectives of this paper are to determine the careful role of IQAC in maintaining overall quality standards in the college. Sandip J. Nikam, (2016) research paper was expressed that how and in what ways IQAC functions brings quality in the overall development of higher education institution and to find out the role of IQAC in terms of quality assurance, sustaining in regard with all the core elements. Methodology: present paper utilized both primary and secondary data sources. Findings: As of the our primary data results the majority of the respondents that is 68.8 percent respondents who were comes under equal to or more than 50 age group has stated that IQAC contributes to maintaining quality in higher education institution, followed by 68 percent respondents who came in between 31-40 age groups, 61.9 percent respondents were in between 21-30 and 73.7 percent respondents were comes under 41-50 age groups who agree with IQAC playing important role in quality maintenance in higher education.

Do believe IQAC necessary or not			IQAC contribute to maintain		
respond	yes	No	yes		
	40.2%	59.8%	68	61.9%	38
	68	7	67		



Research Paper

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STRESS LEVEL BETWEEN HOUSEWIVES AND EMPLOYED WOMEN

Dr. Manikamma N. Subbaraj

Ast. Professor of Sociology, Smt. C. B. Patil Arts and Commerce, Degree College Chincholi, India.

ABSTRACT

Stress is through the repetitive, physical or mental well being of individuals. It arises when the body performs beyond his abilities or when a person faces unmet demands. In the present era, stress is an unavoidable component of life due to increasing complexities and competition in living standards. It is not only working women but also housewives. Everyone experiences stress, whether it is within family or outside the family, workplace, study, business, organization. Most of the women experiences stress in family due to crowded and unhygienic living conditions, conflict, urbanization and lack of non-stress from family members. Concerning the cause of stress, most studies have pointed to the fact that the incidence of stress is due to overwork (Laver, 1999). In the United States, work place stress has doubled since 1985. Around a third of all Americans measured job related pressure as their greatest source of stress. Objective study attempt to understand the stress level between working and non working women. **Methods:** present study utilized both primary and secondary data sources to meet the objectives of the study. **Results:** findings of study depicts that working women mild stress level is more and non working women moderate level stress and severe level stress found same among both working and non working women. Statistical significance shows the relationship between working and non working women stress level with 0.05 level. They can manage the stress by adopting healthy practices and individual can learn to relax and enjoy life. They had feel the best way to manage stress is to prevent it. This may not be always possible. So, the subsequent best effect is to decrease strain and make life easier.

KEYWORDS: working women, non working women, stress level, Psychological, Physical problems.

INTRODUCTION:

In modern time's higher education facilitated women's entry into gainful employment and some parts of the world major variations have occurred in the status of women. It is simultaneously women will place in the difficult position of having to balance the multiple roles expect to carry out for herself. As all know woman doing both responsibilities easily for a country. Means they can play best role as working women, as good housewife and mother. She can make her children happy, healthy and responsible citizens. Still women have been expected to fulfill the ideal roles of both perfect wife and mother, and this means every woman putting the family first before their own needs. As a housewife she is source of joy, comfort and inspiration in her husband and as working women she engage works in office, banks outside from their home for get financial independence, with an effective housewife, motherhood missing a child. But after all she is also human being, she needs relax, love, affection, position, respect in family because, independence of India indicated the introduction of laws relating to women. The Constitution provided equality to men and women and also gave special remedies to women with Government rules and institutions to realize their

studies. Some of these problems are: economic, rising divorce, heart problems, and suicidal tendencies. Stress is unavoidable, when large amount of work is predictable beyond the capacities of the worker and work has to be performed keeping in view the actualities. The present paper focus on stress level among working and non working women with the help of background characteristics.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Swati Chhabra (2017) Working women is a growing root of the time in the families can't strive on a single wage. On the other hand self-esteem needs of the women have encouraged them to step out of the home and work for their separate social identity. This has put the women role into dual conflicting role as skilled housewives or skilled employees of an organization. So there arises a difficulty in maintaining balance to be housewives or productive employees. The result of this imbalance is the birth of stress in career or social women workers.

Michael J Galanakis et al (2016) the current study investigates how stress and self-esteem interact in a work-family context. The researcher & includes the latest



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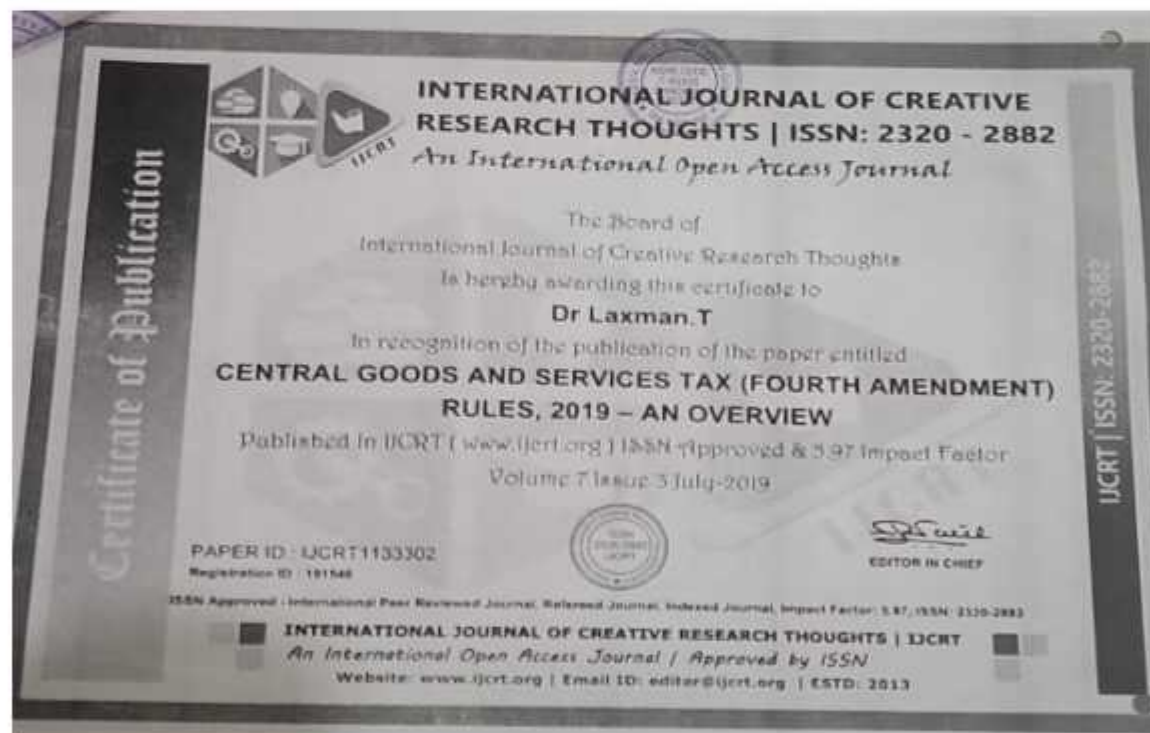
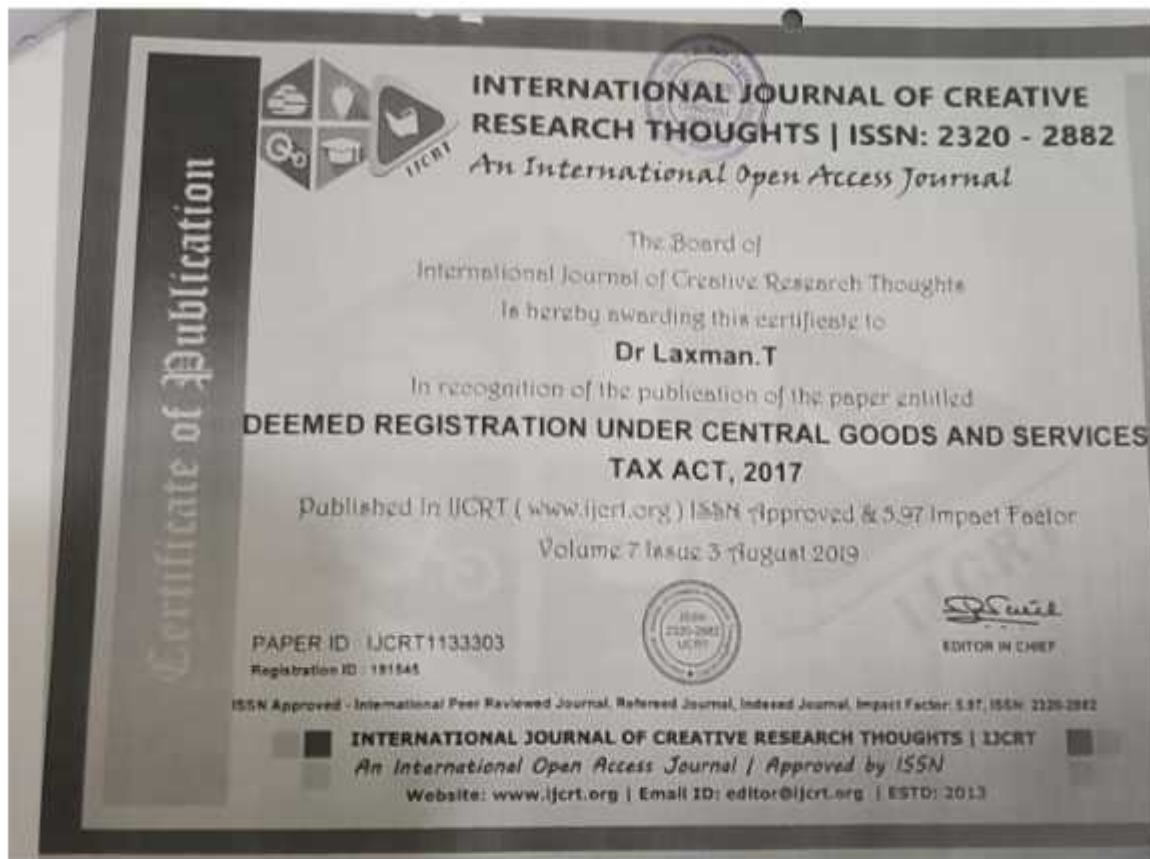
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Existing Issue in Division Service	Dr. Laxman T	Dept. of Commerce	Published in JETIR (WWW.jetir.org) ISSN UGC Approved (Journal No:43602) and 5.75 Impact factor Published in Volume 7 issue 2, June-2020, Date.2020-06-20.	2020-21	E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138	WWW.jetir.org


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Pillars of the new education policy 2020

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ABSTRACT

Education has long been recognized as a critical component of development. It is widely acknowledged as a critical component of individual and societal empowerment. The New Education Policy 2020 aims to revise and update our country's education system, including its rules and governance, by making both school and college education more comprehensive, versatile, and multidisciplinary, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The aim of the present paper is to review the Four Pillars and their importance in New Education Policy 2020. These NEP pillars are the steps that schools should take to implement changes and prepare their school to become a smart school and an institution that is ready to participate actively in this revolution. It believes that the goal of education is to produce good people who are capable of critical thinking and action, compassionate and empathy, courage and endurance, creative spirit and imaginative imagination, and ethical awareness and values of the foundational pillars of the New Education Policy 2020. Its goal is to produce active, efficient, and contributing people who will help to create an equal, inclusive, and plural society as our Constitution envisions. The present study incorporates secondary data for an in-depth investigation and achieve the objectives of the study. The collected data were analyzed critically on the basis of results of the other published study of pillars of the New Education Policy 2020. NEP 2020's Four Pillars are the measures that schools should take to introduce reforms and prepare their school to become a smart school and an organization that is ready to participate actively in the revolution. Critical thinking and imagination will be integrated into the curriculum. According to the AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) on April 16, 2017, the Prakash Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, recently unveiled the five pillars as foundations of the New Education Policy. All of these pillars are critical to the NEP (New Education Policy), as the country needs a well-abled education system that includes spirit and Taps, which is now widely recognized around the world.

Keywords – Access, Accountability, Affordability, Policy, Pillars

1. INTRODUCTION





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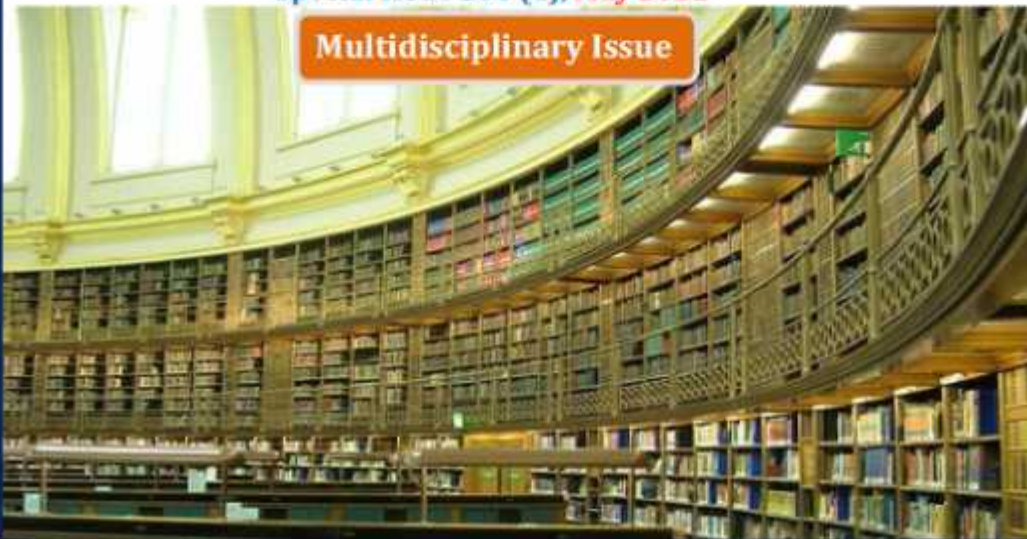
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Future Education: A Critical Review of Literature

Dr. Manikamma N. Sultanpur

Asst.Professor of Sociology HKES's Smt. C.B. Patil
Arts and Commerce Degree College Chincholi

Abstract:

Education aids in the development of our own analytical and problem-solving abilities. Those who obtain an education earn more money, have more chances in life, and are generally healthier. High rates of education completion help societies by reducing crime, improving overall health, and increasing civic participation. Future education will continue to learn with technology, therefore both learners and facilitators will need to keep an open mind and be flexible when teaching and learning. According to a study by C. Henny, education will take on various forms. They have compiled a list of nine factors that will affect the future of education, including diversity in time and place. Personalized learning, freedom of choice, project-based learning, on-the-job training, field experience, data interpretation Exams will undergo significant changes, and student ownership and mentoring will become increasingly crucial. The purpose of this article is to review the teaching-learning process for future education. The researcher used data from previously published online by organisations and researchers, which were generally used to consider the majority of the material from the en.unesco.org report and other research publications that were related to the current study, which is future education teaching learning. The researchers devised a methodical approach to analysing the findings of other academics' studies.

According to Emily Boudreau (2020)⁷ Technology should be used to support rather than dictate the vision of educators and leaders as they build, develop, and imagine the future. As technology becomes an increasingly important component of how we communicate and exchange ideas, educators must consider how to wisely employ technology. Human relationships and interactions are at the centre of education for teachers. At this point, it is abundantly evident that the teacher's role in the school community is indispensable. Despite the fact that the future of education appears bleak, the teacher and educational institution are critical to academic success. Where pupils will be able to incorporate so much independence in to their learning process. In the information jungle, teachers will serve as a focal point. Freedom of choice and personalised learning will become increasingly important. The significance of altering

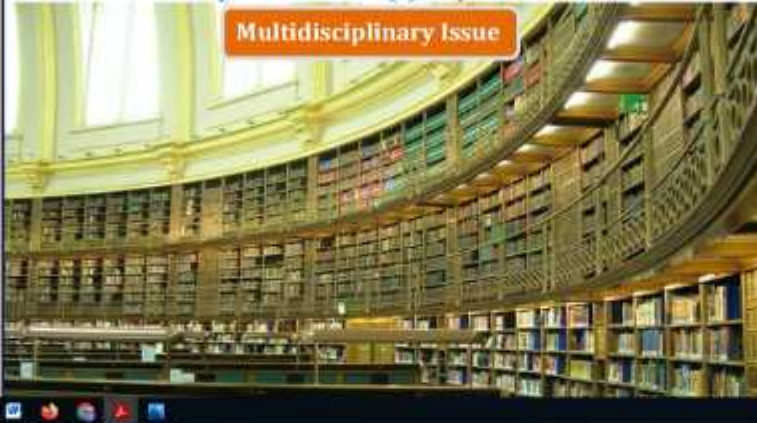
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IMPACT OF LOCKDOWNS ON WOMEN DURING COVID 19 CRISES: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

As we all know, as more people stay at home due to pandemic-related lockdowns, household chores and treatment have multiplied, raising the question of who will bear these expanded responsibilities. Not all of this work is undertaken by women, according to the Moreira da Silva report published in 2019, but women and girls are responsible for 75 percent of unpaid care and domestic work in homes and communities every day. The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of lockdowns on women during the Covid19 crises. For the study, the researcher used data from previously reported by organisations and researchers on the internet, which were commonly used to consider the UN Women's Report. Org. icrisat.org, an IPSOS survey conducted in 2020, a poll conducted by the New York Times, and other research papers related to the current study's focus on the burden of household women and time spent on unpaid chores by men and women during the lockdown. A study design is a methodical approach to focusing on the rise in household women's burden during the Covid 19 lockdown, which had an effect not only on India but also on the rest of the world. According to the findings of the literature review, the average woman now spends almost the equivalent of a full-time job on unpaid childcare. A full week's worth of extra work compared to the average guy. (unwomen.org, November 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has shown more than ever that unpaid domestic labour is subsidising both public services and private income. Working systems that understand people's care roles, as well as equitable economic structures that value work at home would benefit them all. Policymakers must pay attention to what is going on in people's homes and promote an equitable division of treatment between men and women. In certain parts of the world, there is a great opportunity to stereotype gender roles that are played out in households.

Keyword: Women, Household chore, burden, men, covid19

INTRODUCTION

As we all know Globally, the more people are at home due to pandemic related lockdowns in these day's household chores and care has multiplied, The question now is who is shouldering these increased pressures, and how much have they increased? To address these questions, we used data from a UN Women report that collected data on specific household women's tasks, with more men stating that they don't do a particular job on a regular basis. The average woman now spends almost a full working day a week doing



CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN ECONOMY – A STUDY

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this study is to understand the challenges of sustainable development in Indian economy. The Government of India, under the prime minister ship of Narendra Modi, is working hard for making sustainable propoganda in India. One of his significant steps is implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, in which it is committed to achieve these goals by 2030. Again, another work is privatization. Without the support of private organization and institutions government cannot alone the meet the goals and revenue gap. Again the government now a day's adopted various supplies policies like education and vocational programs, to drop the literacy rates up and making awareness among people for environmental surrounding. The various policties taken by the present government of India includes Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojana, band of tobacco and plastic, poverty alleviation program, promotion of gender equality and solution to the climate change. The NITI AAYOG, with the prime minister as its chairperson always vowed to provide necessary cooperation and leadership. To wide up black money and corruption the government is taking necessary steps in time to time. In the 11th five year plan the term inclusive growth is given due emphasis. Inclusive growth helps in bridging the gap social, economic and environmental to create sound sustainability. Accordingly, UNDP with other UN agencies, developing factors including private sector and civil society are working extensively to support and assist countries, who are taking a step towards sustainable and inclusive growth strategies. India has continuously playing in implementation of sustainable development goals as its national development goals are focused in terms of sustainable development goals. The revolutionary phrase "SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKASH" or "COLLECTIVE EFFORT, INCLUSIVE GROWTH" introduced by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi is considered as the main slogan for India's national development agenda. With the inclusion of social and empowerment of the poor, the targets like economic growth, infrastructural development, industrialization and the war against poverty are fundamentally focused.

Keywords: Challenges, Sustainable Development, India, Economy etc.

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A Review of Basic Principles of Internal Audit

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Abstract

This paper attempts to study how an **internal audit** offers **risk** management and evaluates the effectiveness of a company's internal controls, corporate governance, and accounting processes. The Association of Independent Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Professional Standards uses "consider" when the member is required to think about various matters, whereas "evaluate" is used when the member is to assess and weigh the importance of the matter. "Determine" is used when a member is to arrive at a conclusion and make a decision. An internal audit plan is a document defining the scope, coverage and resources, including time required for an internal audit over a defined period. The internal auditor, in consultation with those charged with governance, including the audit committee, develop and document a plan for each internal audit engagement, to conduct the engagement in an efficient and timely manner. In case the entire internal audit or the particular internal audit engagement has been outsourced, the internal auditor should ensure that the plan is consistent with the terms of the engagement. The internal audit plan should be comprehensive and consistent with the goals and objectives of internal audit function laid down in the internal audit charter and expectation of Management. Internal audit plan should also reflect risk management strategy of the organization.





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