CHILD HEALTH CARE AWARENESS AMONG TRIBAL WOMEN

*R SAMPATH KUMAR, ** J BENET RAJADURAI
*(Assistant professor, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi,
Bangalore, Email: sampathkumar@sfscollege.in)
**(Assistant professor, Department of Humanities - Sociology, St. Francis De Sales College,
Hebbagodi, Bangalore, Email: benetpappu@gmail.com)

Abstract

Health is an essential input for the development of human resources and the quality of life and in turn the social and economic development of the nation. A positive health status is defined as 'a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease of infirmity' (WHO, 1946). Health is regarded a property for sustained development interventions both at the individual, community and national levels. Improved Health is a part of totals socio-economic development and is regarded as an index of social development. Provision of basis health care services to rural community is the primary objective of the government as well as non-governmental organizations in the contest or rural development. Rural health services, safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, etc., have therefore, been brought together in the form of an integral package to improve the social, economic and health conditions of the people. Therefore, the primary goal of any health care delivery system is to organize the services in such a manner as to optimally utilize the available resources absence of mental illness but is the ability to find happiness and fulfillment to adjust and change and to grow throughout one's life.

Introduction

Health care is the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in humans. Health care is delivered by practitioners in medicine, chiropractic, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, allied health, and other care providers. It refers to the work done in providing primary care, secondary care and tertiary care, as well as in public health. Health care from a significant part of a country's economy. The World Health Organization (WHO), a well-functioning health care system requires a robust financing mechanism; a well-trained and adequately-paid workforce; reliable information on which to base decisions and polices; and well maintained facilities and logistics to deliver quality medicines and technologies.

Tribal Women and Health

Tribal Women's health in India can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary by geography, socio economic standing and culture. To adequately improve the health of women in India multiple dimensions of wellbeing must be analyzed in relation to global health averages and also in comparison to men in India. Health is an important factor that contributes to human wellbeing and economic growth. Currently, women in India face a multiple of health problems, which ultimately affect the aggregate economy's output.

Mother's Health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. It encompasses the health care dimensions of family planning, preconception, prenatal, and postnatal care in order to reduce maternal morbidity and morality. Preconception care can include education, health promotion, screening and other interventions among women of reproductive age to reduce risk factors that might affect future pregnancies. Every year more than a third of a million women die from complications during pregnancy and childbirth – the vast majority in developing countries. This means at least one woman dies every 90 seconds. For every woman that dies another 20 women suffer from chronic ill-health or disability. All of this reduces the chances of a newborn baby surviving. More than 3.5 million babies die each year within their first month of life- up to 45% of these deaths are in the first 24 hours.

FEMINIST RESPONSE TO NATIONALISM

Prashanth S P

Assistant Professor Dept. Of Political Science, St. Francis De Sales Degree College Electronic City, Bangalore- 560100

Abstract

Feminism and Nationalism are the two different and conflicting/contradictory ideas. Feminist response to nationalism is not only a feminist critique of nationalism but also an identity struggle of the two distinct identities. Nationalism claims itself a superior identity and other identities are inferior to it. This paper is focuses on India i.e. British India and Independent India. It tries to cover all major issues which divided both of them and, which made them to work together especially during India's freedom struggle. Women activists raised their voice against their oppression in the society but they were successfully convinced by the nationalists that once India becomes freedom their issues would be addressed: and demanded their support in the freedom struggle against British. But the independent India was not as per the idea of the feminists and even nationalism in later days has taken a new form and culminated with Hindu nationalism. All these developments in independent India created different kinds of issues not only with feminism but also with other identities.

Key words: Feminism, Nationalism, Freedom struggle, Identity, Hindu Nationalism

Introduction:

The concept of feminism had evolved to address the problems faced by the women. Defining feminism merely as a demand for gender equality leads us to wrong perception of the concept. Because feminism is a voice of an oppressed people/class. The concept has its origin in the west. Later spread to Africa and Asia. In India the feminist movement had started from mid-19[th]century. On the other side nationalism had origin from Europe and spread to the entire globe. The French Revolution of 1789 coined the concept of Nationalism and thus, emerged nation-state concept. The context of origin of nationalism in the west and in the east is altogether different. In Europe industrialisation contributed it's evolve but in east anti-colonialism was the reason. The growing anti-British rule sentiment had led to the development of nationalism in India. The feeling of one's towards his/her land, culture, history, language and people are called nationalism. But this feeling is not inherent to the humans. It was developed over a period of time, in the sense that it was constructed for political reasons. This construction is so powerful and surpasses all other social constructions and also dominates other identities. People will forget their problems and unite for the nation by cornering all other issues. Importantly we need to observe no issues become crucial before national issues. Benedict Anderson says Nationalism "is imagined as a *community,* because, regardless of the actual inequality and exploitation that may prevail in each, the nation is always conceived as a deep, horizontal comradeship. Ultimately it is this fraternity that makes it possible, over the past two centuries, for so many millions of people, not so much to kill, as willingly to die for such limited imaginings"(Anderson, 2006).

The Feminism speaks about the liberation of women from oppression. Feminism is an ideology which criticises the gender construction in the society. The society constructed the qualities of women and then applied it on biological women. Such application of qualities has created a problem and made distinction between men and women and this led to oppression. Mary Wollstonecraft "strongly disagrees with prevailing idea about the virtue of women and men in general and in particular with Jean Jacques Rousseau that virtue is not relative to gender. Reason is lacking among women that subjugated women" (Keerthiraj, 2019).

This paper aimed to understand the contradictions and struggle for survival between two identities i.e. Nationalism and Feminism. The contradiction between the two identities is due to modernity. Nationalism is always associated with the culture of the majority people of the land.

ACADEMIC STRESS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

*ALICE ELIZABETH, ** AUGUSTIN JOSEPH M
*(Psychologist, Centre for Child development and Disability, Bangalore)
** (Assistant professor, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi,
Bangalore, Email: augustin619@gmail.com)

Abstract

Recently the impact of stress has been tremendously increasing and has been posing a great threat to the health and wellbeing of individuals across the world. Stress affects almost each and every person irrespective of age, class, sex, race, caste, religion, country etc. Although it varies in quantity and quality of the stress, it is very effectual in affecting people in all their walks of life. Stressors can differ: it can be about a simple thing such as drawing an image on the board to larger things such as succeeding in a surgery and saving someone's life. In adults, the stress may be regarding family issues, marital issues, financial issues, work pressure, emotional dysfunction, health issues, personality development, spiritual development, social life and striking a balance between all these. (Karin Schrawl, 2012). In children, the different stressors they may experience can vary from doing their homework, winning in a game/competition, making new friends, getting attention from people whom they love, writing their examination and coming up with flying colours, having their needs and desires met, peer pressure, doing what they like, social aspects, illness, death of a loved one, or broken marriage of their parents... etc., (Alam, 2016)

Introduction

According to Taylor, 2002, "Stress is our responses to events that disrupt, or threaten to disrupt, our physical or psychological functioning." (Robert A. Baron, 2006). Many of us break down when the going gets tough. (Glady Naukalema, 2013) Under overwhelming stress, even a previously stable individual may develop temporary psychological problems. That is, the individuals may develop/experience a lowering or breakdown of integral, adaptive functioning. The impact of stress depends not only on its severity, but on an individual's pre-existing vulnerabilities as well. (Robert C. Carson, 1992)

The term stress is used to refer to both to the adjustive demands placed on us and to our internal biological and psychological responses to such demands. Therefore the adjustive demand is the stressor and the effect they create within an organism is stress. (Robert C. Carson, 1992) It has been described as both specific and non specific response to danger with little evidence to support one another contention. However it appears to be a fundamental component of adjustment and adaptation to environmental change and as such it has assumed a critical role in theories of human evolution. (Jiandong Sun, 2012). In other words, it's an omnipresent part of life. A stressful event can trigger the "fight-or-flight" response, causing hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol to surge through the body. (Ghaderi A.R, 2009) A little bit of stress, known as "acute stress," can be exciting it keeps us active and alert. But long-term, or "chronic stress," can have detrimental effects on health. You may not be able to control the stressors in your world, but you can alter your reaction to them. Our effort to deal with stress is our coping strategies. (Robert C. Carson, 1992)

Categories of stressors:
Stressors stem for a number of sources
A. **Frustration:** It is when a person's strivi
progress toward

TECHNOLOGICAL BASED DISORDERS INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGY ON ADHD CHILDREN (INDIA)

*GAANA REDDY G.S, **LAKSHMI BALAKRISHNAN

*Psychologist, Kripa Revival centre, Bangalore Email: gaanasreddy@gmail.com
**Assistant professor, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore

ABSTRACT

Growing technology influences children of this generation to a great level. Children spend seve hours in front of digital devices like mobiles, iPad, laptop, etc. These technological advancement f an impact on the development of children. The benefits of technology on children is evident but t overuse of technology can lead to sedentary lifestyle, and causes behavioral and developmen issues. ADHD, attention deficient hyperactive disorder, is a brain disorder which is mostly innate is a brain disorder in which a child or individual shows patterns of inattention and/or hyperactivity, child suffering from ADHD had difficulty sustaining focus, wanders off, lacks persistence, disorganized, excessively fidgets, talks and are extremely restless. There is no cure for ADHD. T treatment for ADHD includes medications, psychotherapy, education and training or a combinati of different treatment. With the advancement of technology ADHD children are given activities games on digital platform to engage them. The aim of this paper is to compare the level technological addiction and influence on the development of ADHD children. This is a comparati study i.e., there are two groups of children, i) children with ADHD and ii) children without ADH The samples are given the same questionnaire and different statistical tools are used to compare t extent to which technology influences these children. The population consisted of 15 children w ADHD and 15 without ADHD. All the samples belonged to different gender, caste, econom background and social background.

Keyword: ADHD, brain disorder, psychotherapy, hyperactivity, addiction

INTRODUCTION

Children typically spend several hours on digital devices. Even though technology have ma positive effects, it effects the development and growth of the child. Over use of technology can cau behavioral issues, learning issues and developmental issues. When it is use limitedly if can help increase of cognitive and social skills of the child but at the same time the parents and tutors mu keep in mind that technology cannot beat hands on activities. With the advancement of technolog we are witnessing a change in the way children interact and play with each other. One of the ma issues is that children refuse to go outside and play, which has caused a drastic increase in the ra of obesity. Due to the development of technology many children do not experience the world outsi as they gain entertainment for their digital devices. They often do not go in the sun and hence ha many skin infections and lack of vitamin D. Technology has also impacted their sleep and caus other diseases and disorders like, the blue light emitted from the screens of phones and tablets h said to have cause eye problems and headaches. It also regulates melatonin which is the sleep-wa hormone and hence the sleep cycle is also disturbed. Other than the impact on the body, technolo also has an adverse effect on the mind. Children who often play video games or spend most of th time online have problem being attentive for a long period of time. They can't stay focused on o thing as on the internet they are used to being attentive to several things. Since kids now a days a exposed to high levels of technology they lose the ability to think creatively when a new concept thought. These children also fail to develop meaningful emotional bonds and relationship w others, and since they spend most of their time on social media they are often diagnosed with lc self-esteem and negative thoughts.

PROBLEMS FACED BY STUDENTS TOWARDS ONLINE CLASS

*PARASARAM KAVYA SRI, ** KUSUMA R

*Assistant professor, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore
**Assistant professor and Head of the Department, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore :: kusumaramachandra27@gmail.com

> "Tell me and I forget
> Teach me and I remember
> Involve me and I learn"
>
> - Benjamin Franklin

Abstract

Online education changes all components of teaching and learning in higher education. Many empirical studies have been conducted to examine issues in delivering online courses; however, few have synthesized prior studies and provided an overview on issues in online courses. A review of literature using Cooper's framework was conducted to identify such issues. Three major categories of findings were identified: issues related to online learners, instructors, and content development. Learners' issues included learners' expectations, readiness, identity, and participation in online courses. Instructors' issues included changing faculty roles, transitioning from face-to-face to online, time management, and teaching styles. Content issues included the role of instructors in content development, integration of multimedia in content, role of instructional strategies in content development, and considerations for content development. To address these challenges in online education, higher education institutions need to provide professional development for instructors, trainings for learners, and technical support for content development.

Introduction

Higher education is a very important tool to gain knowledge in India. It is growing in technology, management and reaching beyond geographical boundaries. The success of education always depends on how effectively it is implementing and adapting to modern technology. Human beings and all subjects related to mankind always grow with modern technology. Online classrooms are becoming unavoidable in this pandemic situation many universities and colleges are depending on virtual classrooms to connect to students and teaching. Current COVID-19 pandemic situation conduction of online classes at college and university level has been made mandatory by the educational boards.

The present education system is now witnessing a paradigm shift from classroom chalk and talk method to a new approach classroom called as 'virtual learning'. Covid-19 has brought out a drastic change in the educational system not only in India but rather the entire world. This transition has been a mixture of both positive and negative impact on teaching learning. Still the universities affiliated and autonomous colleges are struggling to adapt new methods of learning and finding new and easier ways to connect students and teachers. Especially in the pandemic situation like Covid 19 the virtual classroom are most challenging for teachers as well as for the students in higher education system. The purpose of this paper is to identify and discuss the modified classrooms challenges faced by both teachers and students.

The basic problems identified and discussed in this paper is
- Shifting classroom method
- Lack of Technical Training for both teachers and students
- Dealing with Connectivity issues

THE ISSUES IN DEEP SEABED MINING AND ITS REGULATION - AN ANALYSIS OF MINING CODE

*KUSUMA R, ** BHOOMIKA GS

*Assistant professor and Head of the Department, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore Email: kusumaramachandra27@gmail.com
**Department of Law BA., LLB, Alliance University, Karnataka

Abstract

Beyond the boundaries of national jurisdiction, the ocean floor and its minerals are governed by a comprehensive international regime, which determines by whom and under what conditions these natural resources can be prospected, explored and exploited. The main principles are set out in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1994 Implementation Agreement, while more detailed rules are included in specific regulations of the International Seabed Authority (ISA). The ISA has issued rules for the first phases of deep sea mining activities (prospecting and exploration), but has yet to adopt exploitation regulations. A draft version is however being developed and provides a good indication of the current state of play. With regard to transparency and public participation, significant improvements can be identified, but the power of third-party stakeholders can still be deemed fairly limited. There is a huge gap between the regulations with regard to protection of the marine environment and the implementation of those provisions. And this can be traced to the the institutional and functions disparities in the existing laws. This paper examines the issues in the current regime. Further the effect of mining activities on environment is addressed in the third chapter. The fourth chapters examines the draft regulations of the mining code and analyses the development of the same.

I. INTRODUCTION

Deep seabed mining is a major new intersection of human enterprise and deep-ocean ecosystems. The interest in deep seabed mining is growing in the past few years due to the increase in global demand for metals and recent technological progress. Critical metals are used in low carbon energy technologies, as well as in the mobility, electronics and the defense industries. This makes it essential to understand the legal framework concerning the process.

The International Seabed Authority (ISA) was established in 1982 under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) with the specific purpose to regulate and control activities related to seabed minerals in the area beyond national jurisdiction (the 'Area'). The ISA came into existence when UNCLOS entered into force in 1994.

The ISA has entered into 29 contracts for exploration: 17 for poly-metallic nodules in the Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone and Central Indian Ocean Basin, 7 for poly-metallic sulphides in the South West Indian Ridge, Central Indian Ridge and the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and 5 contracts for cobalt-rich crusts in the Western Pacific Ocean. The ISA has developed regulations for exploration of the three main types of minerals, and is currently in the process of developing regulations for their exploitation.

It has been stated at many occasions that deep-sea mining regime in UNCLOS is the most innovative legal regime ever designed by humankind for the equitable and sustainable use of natural resources. But it is essential to take note of the fact that there have been raising concerns with respect to damage of marine environment. Further, many experts have mentioned the failure in implementation of the the existing regulations. A recent development with respect to dee seabed mining is the proposal to draft Mining Code what would allow for commercial exploitation of deep-sea minerals. This paper shall examine the effect of deep seabed mining on environment under the current UNCLOS. The Mining code includes strict regulations with respect to conservation of marine environment and conduct of detailed EIA prior to mining and other processes. This paper shall analyse the effect of Mining Code on conserving the marine environment.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION OF TRIBAL CHILDREN

MITHUN MATHEW

Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities – History. St.Francis De Sales college, Hebbagodi, Benguluru,

SAMPATH KUMAR. R

Assistant Proffeser, Department of Humanities, St.Francis De Sales College, Bangalore

ABSTRACT

Covid 19 has created a paradigm shift in the way we approach education. From 'offline' classroom scenario the education has shifted towards an 'online' scenario which is based on the new advancements of information and communication technology.The main stream society was able to tackle the problems imposed by pandemic and lockdown on education by utilizing the facilities of information and communication technology which are developed in urban and semi urban centers and costly to common people.This has created a "digital divide" coined by American Lloyd Morrisett which can be defined as as the disparity in accessing digital technology between various demographic groups.This digital divide has hit the tribal communities in India particularly hard and their children are not able to reap the benefits of education through information and communication technology.As a historically neglected community with inadequate socioeconomic development , the pandemic has put further strain on the educational advancements of tribal people throughout India. Concentrated efforts from various stakeholders like NGOs , state and central governments are necessary to lift out the tribal community from the quagmire they are in as their children are excluded from e-learning solutions due to various factors ranging from low household income to lack of internet penetration in rural/forest areas.Further neglect to the cause of tribal education and introducing them to e-learning solutions will further hamper the socioeconomic development of tribal people. Data for this article are collected from secondary sources.

INTRODUCTION

The lockdown and the pandemic has created disarray in educational sector in India .Education, which is considered as a liberating force is once again becoming the ground for have's and have-nots as pandemic has put a choke hold on accessibility to schools. Education for the past few months had been carried out through the online platforms and private schools and few government schools with good information and communication technology infrastructure is able to provide online classes to the students. Even if the schools are to be reopened in the upcoming months the loss of classs hours will adversely impact the students ranging from loss of potential employment to untimely entry into the workforce. This situation is even graver for the vulnerable tribal students throughout India who have below par income levels compared to other social groups. According to the ministry of tribal affairs, scheduled tribal people living below the poverty

SELF- EFFICACY AND GENERAL HEALTH STATUS AMONG ADULT SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

LAKSHMI BALAKRISHNAN

(Assistant professor, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi)

AUGUSTIN JOSEPH M

(Assistant professor, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi)

Abstract

In today's world, many individuals' especially young adults who are in their 19- 30 years of age are at high risk of taking substances, especially alcohol. These individuals feels that when consuming alcohol or any such substances, people forget the fact that these can have a huge impact both in their physical and psychological health. People feel that it is the best way to come out of any stressful situation, but the fact is that it can lower the self- efficacy and the health among individuals. The aim of the study id to assess the self- efficacy and general health status among adult substance abusers. The purpose of the study is to understand whether substance abusing among adults have an effect on the self-efficacy and the general health status. It was a quantitative study, wherein purposive sampling technique was used. Three questionnaires were given to the participants and their responses were noted down. The results showed that there is no significant difference in the self- efficacy and general health status among the population of the study, but the results also showed that there is a positive correlation among the dimensions of the General Health among the population.

Keywords: Self- efficacy, General Health, Adults, Substance abusers

INTRODUCTION:

Definition of self- efficacy:

Self- efficacy is the belief that one has the ability to implement the behaviors needed to produce a desired effect. Self – efficacy, Bandura (1997, p.vii) defined it as "peoples" beliefs in their capabilities to produce desired effects by their own actions. Similarly, Maddux (2009a, p.336) has described self – efficacy as "what I believe I can do with my skills under certain conditions". One's sense of self - efficacy can play a major role in how one approaches goals, tasks and challenges.

Self – efficacy is a learned human pattern of thinking rather than a genetically endowed one. It begins in infancy and continues throughout life span. It is based on the premises of social cognitive theory, which holds that humans actively shapes their lives rather than passively reacting to the environment. Bandura (1997, 1989a, 1989b, 1997) proposed that the developmental antecedents of self – efficacy include:

Self – efficacy's influence in life arenas:

Self – efficacy has produced huge bodies of research both inside and outside of psychology. Self – efficacy plays an important role in all of our life arenas and they are as follows:

Psychological Adjustment: self – efficacy has been implicated in successful coping with a

GOOGLE CLASSROOMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TEACHERS

KUSUMA R

(Assistant professor and Head of the Department, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore)

J BENET RAJADURAI

(Assistant professor, Department of Humanities – Sociology, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore)

ABSTRACT

The term 'technology' refers to the techniques or technical contrivances. A systematic way of applying the techniques to achieve the objective is as important as the use of technical equipment for the same. Technology results in new designs and devices and also new ideas and process (Kumar, 1996). To increase the quality of productivity in each profession the organizations are introducing the technology even the education system is not left alone in that, education technology is come out with education scenario to instruct, engage and deliver concepts effectively. Every educational organization has any one E- learning technology adopted. Educational organizations may use varieties of instructional techniques such as Lecture Method, Case Analysis Method and Programmed Laming Method etc. to convert the available resources into educational products. Listing out how Google support to the Higher Education system, Google classrooms are regarded as the most effective web based collaborative tool in instructional portfolio as it provides teachers and students direct access to teaching and learning aids. This paper majorly focus on how effectively and efficiently Google classroom works and prose and corns of Google classrooms

KEY WORDS: Google classrooms, Higher Education, Teachers

INTRODUCTION:

John Dewey- 'Education is a dynamic process through which human beings are living comfortably'. The modern tools of teaching is assisting instructor at higher education system with presentation slides, visual aids, Google classroom, G suit which is expansively guiding to learners as well as instructors. The computer labs are widely facilitating instructors in largely four ways exercising, experiences, demonstration and investigations. E –learning is equally involving instructors as well as students. If the subject is exercised and demonstrated by the instructors though using e-learning tools the learners will experience and continue with investigations. But these theories are applicable only to theory subjects where as practical subjects students and teachers require more of observation skills and connect the theory and practices through actions hand on experience.

The concept of education is undergoing with shift in the modern world the teachers as well as student's roles are expanded. Classrooms are more integrated with technologies to achieve the teaching learning goals. The E-learning systems

ROLE OF TEACHERS TOWARDS SLOW LEARNERS

J. BENET RAJADURAI

(Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities – Sociology,
St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Benguluru)

KAVIYA SHREE PARASARAM

(Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities – Economics,
St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Benguluru)

Abstract

Slow learners are being a part of regular schools, thus only proving that they are not physically or mentally disabled but only pace disabled. The only problem with them is that them learn concepts and achieve developmental milestones at a pace slower than their peers if they do not suffer from any other disabilities. Learning is a process, not only for normal learners but also to the people have learning deficiency. The learning can be made continuous process even for slow learners, but it should adapted with different methodologies. These slow learners, since they labeled as slow learners the teachers themselves must have different skills with patience to teach them. As learning methods for normal learners had enter into digital era passing through various stages, the methods to be adopted for slow learners also developed into innovative methods. This paper deals with various methods can be adopted by the teachers to teach the slow learners.

Keywords: Slow Leaner, Academic Performance, Remedial Teaching.

Introduction

Students with below average cognitive abilities whom we cannot term as disabled are called slow learners. They struggle to cope with the traditional academic demands of the regular classroom. Actually slow learners are normal students but the problems are that they are simply not interested in studying under traditionally accepted system of education. Slow learners should not be confused with students in need of special education or reluctant learners who are non-corporative. A student may fail to excel in some classes or in some subjects but it does not simply that he or she is a slow learner. Slow learners are being a part of regular schools, thus only proving that they are not physically or mentally disabled but only pace disabled. The only problem with them is that them learn concepts and achieve developmental milestones at a pace slower than their peers if they do not suffer from any other disabilities. The teachers and parents may resort to some of the teaching aids available to special education students that may enhance interest of slow learners and help them get involved in the learning process.

Every child is special. As every child is different, there is every possibility of improvement, sooner or later. The source of energy is lying within them but the only thing is to stretch the hand of confidence towards them which will solve their problem and improve their quality. Several students in a class fall under this category, but most parents or guardians prefer to remain in mute mode, which worsens the situation.

CRISIS AND CONSUMER SPENDING BEHAVIOUR DURING LOCKDOWN AND POST LOCKDOWN

PARASARAM KAVYA SRI

Assistant professor, Department of Humanities - Economics, St. Francis De Sales College, Bangalore

MITHUN MATHEW

Assistant professor, Department of Humanities – History, St. Francis De Sales College, Bangalore

ABSTRACT:

Consumer spending behaviour is key to understand the demand for goods and services in the economy. It will help to know the income levels and standard of living of people. Analysing consumer spending patterns will be very much needed to understand existing scenario of economy. The study of spending by the consumers especially households will let businesses to make pricing and production strategies, governments to plan their welfare policies. Any crisis in the economy will affect the way consumer prioritise the needs and spending will cause ripples of changes in existing pattern of purchasing which will significantly stir other economic activities. Out break of Corona Virus created such crisis in the economy and have changed the pattern of consumption to greater extent. This article aims to find the consumer spending behaviour in two time periods, i.e., during lockdown and after lock down using primary data collected from 80 respondents (online). The availability & access of goods, major part of consumption, mode of consumption, factors affecting their consumption were studied and findings were presented. This primary data-based study revealed that there is significant difference in consumption behaviour, during and after lockdown.

KEYWORDS: Consumer spending, purchasing patterns, COVID-19, crisis, lock down, post lockdown.

INTRODUCTION:

Mankind has witnessed varieties of crisis from ages; Natural calamities, wars, economics crisis, outbreak of pandemics and deadly diseases. This taught human kind to change the way they live and act. These crises forced people to accept changes and adopt to new situations. Crisis can be understood as some unforeseen event that creates uncertainty, threatening daily routines and putting the accomplishment of certain personal ends into risk. One such crisis world witnessed in modern era is Corona virus (COVID-19 19) which belongs to large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases.

In December 2019, China informed WHO, about the cases of pneumonia of unknown aetiology detected in Wuhan city, Hubei province of China. within few months this virus spread many countries across the globe. India reported its first corona case on January 2020 in Kerala. To control the outbreak of pandemic, Indian government announced Nationwide lockdown from March 25th 2020. Immobility of goods services and people, stagnant production activities in the country raised curtains for another type of crisis. Crisis, whatever kind it is shatters the social,

THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE PERFORMANCE IN INDIA

SAMPATH KUMAR. R

Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, St.Francis De Sales College, Bangalore

LAKSHMI BALAKRISHNAN

Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, St.Francis De Sales College, Bangalore

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the one of the most important sector in India and also it is a pillar of Indian economy. Now it demands second green revolution and it is possible only through the transfer of technologies from lab to land. The generation and application of agricultural knowledge is progressively important, particularly for small and marginal farmers, who require relevant information in order to improve, sustain, and diversify their farm enterprises. Information technology support new methods and ideas for precision and healthy agriculture like computerized farm, weather forecasting, use of pesticides, fertilizers, and kind of crops. In this paper we will try to find how information technology is useful for decision making, improve planning and better produce of agro products and study the key elements and basic issues of information technology in farm practice.

Role of information technology in Indian agriculture.

Agriculture sector of Indian economy is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy.Presently agriculture sector accounts (approx)18% of the total Indian GDP.There was a low productivity level and a mass of widespread poverty and Unemployment before green revolution in India. To counter these Issues ,new policies were framed introducing modern technologies like green revolution in India referring to a period of time when agriculture in India changed to industrial system due to the adoption of modern methods and technology such as high yielding variety (HYV) seeds,tractors, irrigationfacilities, pesticides, fertilizer etc... within India which was started in early 1960s led to increase in food grain production like higher-yielding varities of wheat,and rust resistant strains of wheat during the early phase. The result o this study is intended to advance Knowledge of development associated with technology with issues like Green Revolution to overcome the Agricultural backwardness's with context to Indian Economy .This paper is based on primary data which the direct relationship and challenges between agriculture and technology would be analysed and technology would be considered as significant piece of the overall socio-economic development of India.

Agriculture is an important part of India's economy and at present it is among the top two farm producers in the world. This sector provides approximately 52 percent of the total number of jobs available in India and contributes around 18.1 percent to the GDP. Agriculture is the only means of living for almost two-thirds of the employed class in India. As being stated by the economic data of financial year 2006-07, agriculture has acquired 18 percent of India's GDP. The agriculture sector of India has occupied almost 43percent of

THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

*Mr. J. Benet Rajadurai, **Mr. Shiva Kumar S M.*
*Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities - Sociology, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore. :: benetpappu@gmail.com
**Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore.*

Abstract

The parents of children with female mentally challenged absolutely face more difficulties than parents of children with male mentally challenged, which in turn affect their quality of life. Many factors can influence the quality of life of the parents with mentally challenged children in family. Parents are in family who deal with the issues associated with child's disability and also maintain the household so it is very important for parents to take some time to care for themselves as individuals and getting enough sleep, eating regular meals, taking a short walk, and doing the things that they really enjoy. Parents having a child with mentally challenged experience a variety of stressors and stress reactions related to the child's disability and known to get impacted in many ways because of having a special child. The present study aims to find out the "A STUDY AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION" studying in special schools of Dharmapuri District of Tamilnadu.

Introduction

Mental retardation is one of the most widely recognized and most easily misunderstood areas of special education. It is widely recognized in that most people think of a visible form of retardation such as Down syndrome. However, those with Down syndrome are not the only ones affected by this handicapping condition. It is often misunderstood, due in part to changing definitions and trends in educating these students. Understanding the definitions, trends, and programs related to mental retardation may help to clarify who these young people are and the approaches taken to help them develop to their fullest potential.

Definition of Mental Retardation

There are various definitions of mental retardation. Some defines it basing on the intelligence test scores; some defines it basing on the failure of the social performance, some basing on the cause or essential nature of retardation such as brain damage. But of all these the most widely accepted definition of mental retardation today is that adopted by the American Association of Mental Deficiency (AAMD) which states that — Mental Retardation refers to significantly sub average general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental periodl (Grossman, 1973). In other words the mentally retarded person is one who has suffered an impairment of his ability to think, learn and reason.

Classification of American Association of Mental Retardation prior to 1973

Degrees of Retardation	I.Q Range
Profound	0 – 24
Severe	25 – 39

THE NARRATIVE DISCOURSE OF IDENTITY, STRUGGLE AND LIBERATION IN NEGRO SPIRITUALS

Evangeline Richard

Assistant Professor

Department of English

St. Francis de Sales College

evangeline.richard21@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The African Music is one of the strongest definitions of the African tradition. This form of free music was methodically reconstructed into the Spirituals as the Negroes encountered the dehumanizing effects of slavery. The Spirituals conceptualized the realities of slavery and survival based on Hermeneutical and Theological foundations. The Negro Spirituals propogated a diverse segment to the African American identity. This form of music has proved to be a legacy of the African Oral Tradition, the Narratives. The documentation of these narratives resulted in the evolution of the Spirituals. This paper endeavours to explore and represent the narrative Discourse of Identity, Struggle and Liberation in the Negro Spirituals. African life was inclined towards religion and religion was permeated into music and therefore, the paper delves to divulge the reflective intents in terms of its concealed messages and Biblical references. It also aims to endorse the reverberating effect of the Spirituals as the narrative discourse of the African-Americans, emphasizing the inhumanity of slavery.

WORDS: Negro Spirituals, Tradition, Culture, Identity, Struggles, Liberation, Interpretation of song

An Exploration of Post-Modern Aspects in Salman Rushdie's

Midnight's Children

Dr. Sheeba M
Head, Department of English
St. Francis de Sales College
Electronic City, Bengaluru.

Post modernism is a movement in literature, art, architecture, criticism and it developed in mid to late twentieth century. It is a departure from modernism. Post-modern criticism is defined by scepticism and irony. It analyses the creative writing with political, social, historical and cultural thinking. It includes culture studies, economics, linguistics and feminist theory. It is often associated with deconstruction and post-structuralism school of thought and it includes the philosophies propounded by Jacques Derrida and Fredric Jameson. The post-structuralists include Michel Foucault, Roland Barthes, Jean Baudrillard, Gilles Deleuze, Piere Bourdiece, Jean Francois, Lyotard and Julia Kristeva. The American cultural theorists include Judith Butler and Rosalind Krauss. With the theories propounded by post-modern theorists, Salman Rushdie's Booker Prize winning novel is analysed.

Salman Rushdie won the Booker Prize in 1981 for *Midnight's Children* and the Booker of Bookers Prize in 1993 and Best of Bookers in 2008 for the same novel. The novel is about a child born at the time of India's independence from the Britishers. The child was born at the stroke of midnight on August 15, 1947, at the precise moment of India's independence. The infant was named Saleem Sinai. He has become the centre of attraction in the press and he was welcomed by the then Prime Minister Nehru himself. But this coincidence of birth has consequences as Saleem is not prepared for: telepathic powers that

EPHEMERALITY PROMULGATES TO EVERLAST- A CALL FOR CONSISTENT CREATION OF THEATRE HISTORY

Dr.Madhuramozhi.V

Assistant Professor

St. Francis de Sales College, Electronic City, Bangalore

ABSTRACT

Theatre is a great social being that unites the performer, spectator and the performed in its immense creative energy. It feeds the hungry guests and heals the perturbed mind with its infinite variety. An art of such abundant potential cannot be left to be vanquished by the ravages of time owing to its ephemerality. Attempts must be made towards the transmission of the art after the very act of performance. There must be continuous, consistent creation of theatre history by way of documentation and preservation to make it last forever. This paper is an attempt in this direction enroute, Murugaboopathy's Manalmagudi Theatre Land.

Key Words: Theatre, Documentation, Indian theatre, Thamizhl theatre, Tholkaappiyar Thirukkural, Murugaboopathy, *Manalmagudi Theatre Land*, Theatre History, Performance

Introduction

The day humans tried to imitate, to show, to express, theatre existed and evolve Nature and its elements, with its inhabitants, orchestrated the symphony and setting f theatre. Theatre is so fluid and as liberated as a bird on an interminable flight. It feeds t hungry guests and heals the perturbed mind with its infinite variety. Theatre is a great soc being that unites the performer, spectator and the performed in its immense creative ener According to *Natyashastra,*

Consumer Awareness and Adoption of Mobile Banking in Rural Karnataka With Special Reference To Ramanagara District

ANITTA P JOHN
Assistant Professor
Department of commerce
St Francis de Sales College
Electronic City, Bangalore-100, India

Abstract: The past few decades has witnessed the emergence and growth of digital mobile devices as a major means of communication. Increased mobile communication had lead to the emergence of mobile commerce. Internet banking has been in around for close to 20 years but it was introduction of smart phones which quickly turned the internet banking into a technological progress of mobile banking. Mobile banking is one of the latest and innovative services offered by the banks. The study tries to assess the customer awareness and the key factors that influence the customer s' adoption of mobile banking in the rural areas of Karnataka. For this study a tota of 200 respondents were selected by using simple random sampling technique. The data collected was analyzed and interpreted using percentage analysis. The study provides a comprehensive understanding of the factors which influences the adoption of M-banking amo the rural population of Karnataka which can help the banks to understand customer requirem and make strategies accordingly to ensure financial inclusion.

Key words: Mobile banking, Awareness, Adoption.

Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To focus the scope of theoretical and practical application of Mobile Banking in scenario of a society at Ramanagara district a rural part of Karnataka.
2. To examine the demographic profile of mobile banking users of Ramanagara d
3. To analysis the reasons for customers adoption of mobile banking services in th
4. To assess the customer usage of mobile banking facilities in the District
5. To study the customers satisfaction towards mobile banking services in the dis
6. To offer findings/suggestions in the light of the study.

Research Methodology

total of 200 respondents were selected by using simple random sam on normality test for non-parametric tes Z Test The

Work Life Balance among Female Academicians During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Bangalore: An Exploratory Study

S.DEVICHANDRIKA M.com, MBA

St Francis De Sales College, Bengaluru

MANGAYARKARASI.N M.com in Finance, Accounting & Marketing, MPhil and B Ed.,

St Francis De Sales College, Bengaluru

Abstract

This research is aimed at understanding the situation and collecting information about the Work Balance among Female Academicians and also understanding the benefits and drawbacks of h work during COVID-19 pandemics (Work From Home-WFH). Study using the case analysis techn using a descriptive case search method used during a pandemic in COVID-19 to acquire inform advantages and inconveniences in domestic job (Work at home). In this study, 25 academic w who were working in Bangalore colleges, the data was collected from April 2020 to August 20 a period of Six months semi-structured interviews were conducted and related literature study used to build a series of questions. The results of this study show that the WFH system has advantages and drawbacks, the benefit being that the WFH process is more cost efficien completing the job, does not exceed working hours, does not require travel expenses or fue reduces stresses not just from the traffic jams but also from home to the workplace. Harmo Work Life is often compromised and strategies for change are discussed.

Keywords : Female academicians, Work from home, Performance-Work Life Balance, CC Pandemic

ANALYSING THE FACTORS WHICH DIRECTLY IMPACT EMPLOYEE'S PERSONAL DECISION TO LEAVE EMPLOYMENT

Dr. Maria Priya P
Assistant Professor, St. Francis de Sales College, Bengaluru

ABSTRACT

Companiesall over the globe are finding it hard to cope with the loss of talent, more particularly within services organisations over current years. Formerly, the worth of a company was typically scaled according to the facts achieved on their balance sheet. Though, in recent times and more specifically within the services industry there is a considerable importance placed on the importance of human capital. Employee exit rates has always been a key concern for many establishments regardless of their magnitude and nature. An appreciated and able employee is usually hard to find and hold. However, it has been found out that diverse factors inspire an employee to search for a new occupation. When good employees exit, efficiency lowers, initiative suffers and other employees struggle with increased assignments. Add in staffing and training costs, and onboarding new hires can make it difficult and expensive for the organization. Keeping this in mind, the current research will be exploring the factors that directly impact the employee's personal decision to leave employment.This study intends to analyse the previous studies therefore to understand the various factors that contribute to an employee's decision to quit, or intention to resign from an organisation so that these outcomes can be verified within the services organisation being investigated.

Keywords: Employee turnover, Motivation, Employee retention, Job satisfaction etc.

INTRODUCTION

Many organisations spend intense quantity of time and money in discoveringthe reasonsfor employ turnover for instance, through agendas of exit interviews. Generally, the intent behind such studies to find out why employees leave the organisation being that if anestablishment can identify t reasons for terminations, it can work to hold terminations, and turnover, down. Assessing a monitoring turnover is crucial for making positive action (Dorasamy, Letooane, &Dorasamy, 201 Muindi, 2011; Zhang, Meng, & Yang, 2018). Full understanding of the organizational climate central to the understanding of retention and turnover, it aids to bring the procedure clearly into foc (Chabaya, Tshephe, &Molotsi, 2014).

One way to comprehend turnover is by amplifying the difference between Push and Pull facto "Push" factors cause people to look for another occupation, just like displeasure with the work environments (Burton, 2012; Struyven&Vanthournout, 2014), while the "Pull" factors att employees towards another organization offering aadvanced salary or greater benefits (Chabay al., 2014). Thus, the prices of turnover are both direct and indirect, through financial and pers consequences. By understanding why employees resign, educational institutions can develop n effective retaining strategies to keep able and creative employees (Barutçu, Ser, &Nkan, 2 Bauer, Stamm, Virnich, & Wirsching, 2006; Fisher, 2011; Özkanal, 1996; Ribeiro etal., 2 Tomic, 2014).

The Impact of Work from Home During Covid-19 On It Employees

Rakshitha G

Department of Business Administration
St. Francis De Sales College, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract: The pandemic COVID-19 which has taken all over the world has changed many parameters in the globe. This has made very difficult for people to gather at a place, which has led to changes in the working style of employees. The large proportion of employees are not able to commute to their work stations and gather there for work. This situation has brought a new phase to Work from home. Most of the employees have and are experiencing this Work from home (WFH). This situation has given a great importance to working from home. Although it has eased the people, it has its own advantages and disadvantages. This is also referred to as tele-work, remote work and so on. This has changed the present structure of working hours, style of working, conducting meetings, productivity, efficiency and so on. The impact of WFH on IT employees, its pros and cons, can we have this in future or how to implement it is indicated in this study.

Keywords: Work From home, COVID-19, stress, pandemic, IT employees.

I. Introduction

Corona Virus one of the novel virus has strike the whole world with its effect. This all started in the early 2020's where the first person found infected during December 2019 in China. Then WHO identified this as a new type of Virus i.e.. SARS-CoV-2. This virus is causing the disease called as COVID-19. By the time world started realizing its impact. it had spread all over the world. This virus causes infections in nose. upper throat, sinus, fever, breathing problems. reduced oxygen levels and also leading to death. Though there are some symptoms known. still it is difficult to find out is the person infected or not without the test.(Wu, Chen, & Chan. 2020)

Some are symptomatic showing symptoms and some are asymptomatic where in no symptoms are seen but they are infected which is dangerous. This virus is posing challenge to the society in a very huge way which people had never thought of. So. to cope up with this situation and to keep ourselves safe a lot of changes have taken place in the world in terms of employment. working style, business. economic, cultural. political, legal and so on. And one such beautiful idea is work from home. This is not a new idea but this was not given much of importance prior to pandemic. This idea is again having a lot of impact on the employees be it in any sector. Some sectors are making a very good use of the Work from home, but few sectors where in the personal contact is required like marketing is not very feasible. In this study I have given importance to the IT employees to see what is the impact the work from home is having on them.

This generation people do not want to hit their workplace every morning. Everyone is looking for making things easier. Earlier the WFH concept was very constricted and a fantasy. Now this is a good move taken by the Government to prevent Corona Virus and break the chain. The outbreak of this pandemic has given more prominence to home working which has made the employers flexible to continue with their business. IT employees used to take one ____ like personal work, health issue, bored to go to office which ____ this pandemic which

AN ANALYSIS ON IMPACT OF HIKE ON FUEL PRICES ON COMMON PEOPLE'S INCOME DURING THE PANDEMIC IN HOSUR CITY

SUMAIYA BANU B* SABITHA S K** Professor. MANGAYARKARASI N***

St. Francis de Sales College, Electronic city, Bangalore-100

ABSTRACT

There are various sources of energy, such as oil, natural gas, energy, solar, wind, and nuclear power. The Crude oil is responsible for 24 per cent of India's total energy consumption, while coal is for about 40 per cent. So, of oil and coal-will account for about two-thirds of India's energy consumption. Oil prices play a very important role in the growth of the economy. The oil has been an integral part of our daily lives, and we can't imagine life without it. However, the prices will skyrocket, and eventually it will affect everything that we use in our day to day life. Rising fuel prices have a direct or indirect impact on all the major sectors, such as transportation, textile, automotive, etc.). This has an effect on the prices of everyday items that can be carried every day. An attempt has been made to analyse and examine the reasons behind the continuous rise in oil price and its impact on common people along with the comparison of their incomes during this pandemic situation along with a research survey.

Key words: Benefits, Crude oil, Consumption, Dependency, Income, Impacts, Price, Reasons

INTRODUCTION

Energy is the main driving force of economic growth and is vital to sustain a modern economy. The future of economic growth is highly dependent on the long-term availability of energy is affordable, budget-and eco-friendly resource. The word petroleum comes from the two Latin words Petra), meaning rock, and oleum-oil. The oil has been loosely referred to as Rock oil, or petroleum. Due to the increasing costs of fossil fuels are increasing the burden on the Indian public, which, in turn, affect the popularity of the government, to a certain extent. (1) But with the rising fuel prices have a ripple effect. The most commonly affected person, it is a very simple person. Though it bears the burden of the rate of inflation, and an increase in the fuel prices will continue to decrease in the real income of the owners. This may have a chain effect to the real estate, banking and other sectors. An attempt has been made to analyse the reasons and the effects of the hikes in petrol prices in this pandemic in Hosur city. Hosur is a industrial city and is still developing

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Reviews relating to our study,

In the report published in Indian express newspaper, Vivekanand Subbaraman, analyst at Ambit Capital said "global crude oil prices have been moving up. The improvement in the demand outlook due to the improving prospects of a vacci has been reflected in a widening of cracks for petrol and diesel,"

As per the article published in business world.in newspaper, an industry insider who wishes to remain anonymous noted: "Diesel has a secondary effect. Since all the trucks run on diesel, it will increase the freight cost, which in turn find way to increasing price of food grains, goods and other products."

In the article published in Hindustan times, an oil ministry official said "Petrol and diesel are deregulated fuels. Pu sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with internati prices of petrol and diesel, and not with international crude price,"

RESEARCH DESIGN

We focused on our study in the city of Hosur. The fuel we focus on is petrol and diesel - fuels that have been rising sh While the causes of rising fuel prices will be general, the same i

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MANAGEMENT (HR AREA)

AKSHAYA. P, SHAHMIN HERA
Prof . ASHWINI. C

St. Francis de Sales College (SFS COLLEGE) . Veer Sandra, Hebbagodi, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560100
Akshsaya_3420@sfscollege.in, shahmin_3439@sfscollege.in

ABSTRACT

A highly felt need of knowing specifically the impact of COVID-19 on employees from the management area. The epidemic has disrupted organizations and caused labour managers to think differently about their role as they adjusted to social exclusion and a new work environment they had never considered. With information from the government, health authorities and ever-changing organizations, companies need to contact their employees as soon as possible as they respond to changes very quickly. Technological advances can have a profound effect on an organization's HR department. It allows the company to improve its internal processes, advanced skills, relevant markets and organizational structure. Human resource software is used by businesses to integrate the required HR functions such as employee data retention, employment, etc. Many organizations in order to protect HR is providing them with Insurance cover, HR are given the basic electronic gadgets to make use during work from home. It is very significant that businesses pay attention to their HR Department during this time as they have the best practise in protecting employees.

KEY: *HR, Covid 19, Health, Communucation, Opportunities, Software Updation, Techonlogy Impact*

INTRODUCTION

Human resource management (HRM) is a term which is now widely used but very loosely defined. In this paper it is argued that if the concept is to have any social scientific value, it should be defined in such a way as to differentiate it from traditional personnel management and to allow the development of testable hypotheses about its impact. Based on theoretical work in the field of organizational behaviour it is proposed that HRM comprises a set of policies designed to maximize organizational integration, employee commitment, flexibility and quality of work. Within this model, collective industrial relations have, at best, only a minor role. Despite the apparent attractions of HRM to managements, there is very little evidence of any quality about its impact. Furthermore, very few UK organizations appear to practice a distinctive form of HRM, although many are moving slowly in that direction through, for example, policies of employee involvement

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

New Research Suggests HR Rethink Talent Management for the 'Pandemic Generation'

New research highlights the need for employers to change the way they approach attracting and retaining the next-generation in this challenging job market. While many previous studies have shown that employees measure a sense of meaning or purpose before compensation when asked what they value most from an employer, this new study shows that the reverse will be true for older people now; Compensation will be prioritized for the purpose of job evaluation in the coming years. The study also challenges the support of generic groups such as Gen Z, Gen X and Millennials in understanding psychological differences. The authors found that these collections were too broad to say anything, as they included the elderly (18-25 years old) in both the "lucky" and the "bad" economic spheres; the interests of individuals are shown to be closely related to the economic environment in which they grew up.

Hellmann: "Why don't the current generational groupings work when trying to understand what motivates job-seekers and employees?"

The research done by (Henarath H. D. N. P Opatha from university of Sri Jayewardenepura) say that, Because of the fact that there is a deadly pandemic called COVID-19 all organizations irrespective of the size, industry, ownership, and location will have to face a serious challenge, i.e., how to protect employees from it. Employees are the lifeblood of the organization. All the types of the organizations or employers are required to take precautions to ensure employee protection from this pandemic. It does seem that WHO, public health authorities around the world, security forces (particularly in Sri Lanka) and ~~such related personnel have~~ been taking action to contain the COVID-19 outbreak. Long term success cannot be taken for

IMPACT OF BITCOIN AS A GLOBAL CURRENCY DURING THE COVID PANDEMIC

S.DEVICHANDRIKA Assistant Professor St. Francis de Sales College. Veer Sandra. Hebbagodi. Bengaluru, Karnataka- 560100 :: badesu82@gmail.com

Abstract

There have also been significant changes in the globe during the last few decades, with the ever changing phase of technology at the heart, such as advancements in the way people communicate conduct business, and trade information. The usage of technology has increased in practically ever significant subject. whether it is research, commerce, or any other applied area, and it has also smooth the work process. The physical use of cash is decreasing day by day. Mobile wallets, digital wallets, and smart cards are used to make large payments. Because of the rapid advancement of technology, a ne area of trade, known as E-commerce (electronic commerce or EC), has evolved. There has been progressive shift away from paper-based payments toward electronic payments, particularly industrialized economies. One such innovative product that has arrived on the economic horizon electronic money (e-money). Cryptocurrency is a new type of currency that is gaining popularity monetary transactions all around the world. Bitcoin is the first distributed cryptocurrency in the leadin. block chain technology, which was launched in 2008, and the present is made because of the use of th particular element in the Covid19 virus.

Key words: Technology. Electronic Payment, Block chain, Bitcoin

Introduction

The term cryptocurrency has rapidly gained widespread awareness during the previous years. Cryptocurrency is quickly becoming indispensable for people who respect privacy and believe that employing encryption to govern the generation and distribution of money is not to fetched. Today, cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Litcoin, Ether, and others are sweeping the fin world, with more people investing and purchasing them. At the same time, there is wide misunderstanding and bias, which undermines Cryptocurrency's overall effectiveness.

The cryptocurrency was created from the bottom up to benefit from the internet an functions. Rather than depending on traditional financial institutions to validate and guarante transactions, cryptocurrency transactions are confirmed by users' computers that are connected currency's network. It is impossible to expand the money supply above a predetermined algorithmic since the currency is safeguarded and encrypted. The algorithmic rate is known to all users. As a r no cryptocurrency can be produced or "mined" beyond the ceiling limit set by each algorithm.

Cryptocurrency does not have a physical form because it is entirely in the cloud, but it does a digital value and may be used as a digital counterpart of cash at an ever-increasing number of st and other companies. Bitcoin was the first cryptocurrency to be formed, and while each cryptocurre transaction incurs a modest fee, it is still significantly less than the fees associated with credit processing.

Literature samples

Money has evolved in the trading world, and the most recent addition is a virtual curren. Digital currencies are comparable to virtual currencies, however, virtual currencies have their monet units. Cryptocurrencies are a new generation of virtual currencies that have attracted a lot of inter from economists (Tschorsch & Scheuermann 2015). Around 280 cryptocurrencies exist today all ac

ADOPTION OF FOOD DELIVERY APP - AN INTENSE LEARNING

Ragesh T S
Assistant Professor
Prin. L N Welingkar Institute of Management Development and Research
ragesh.ts@welingkar.org

Ms. Lakshmi C B
Assistant Professor
St. Francis Desales College
Email ID: lakshmicb@sfscollege.in

Abstract

The scientific advancement in urbanized locations with the relation of the lower classes and discovery to Secularized culture boosts food delivery applications and restaurant industries in India. The convenience of users is the primary objective aspect of such, at the same time, the second thing that this software is also beneficial for the development of the market in eating and food supply, as the use of the online platform is a place where the restaurant owner is prepared to attract as many users as he can by allowing them to see the entire food menu by item name, price, photo, etc. Apps for food delivery have proven to be a big success in India as people know its operations and services. As one can order food for any occasion, it is one of the most comfortable and trusted options available. These apps help save time, resources, fuel, and efforts for people, which is one of the key reasons this industry is thriving and will tend to do so. Therefore, part of my initiative would be to review the theoretical background in various aspects of food sector apps, business models and various factors affecting the adoption of food delivery apps that have never been addressed before.

1. INTRODUCTION

The food industry, like many others, has also gained from the e-commerce boom. By making food accessible on online channels, the growing number of food distribution apps and ~~~~~ has transformed the food industry's landscape. It is called online food ordering to order ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~ few years, online food ordering

Aerial Image Based Calamity Monitoring Using Deep Learning For Emergency Responsive Applications

R Ram Prashath[1*], N Priyadharshini[2], CB Lakshmi[3]

[1] Assistant Professor, Department of MCA, Karpagam College of Engineering, Coimbatore.
[2] Assistant Professor, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet.
[3] Assistant Professor, St Francis Desales College, Bengaluru
Mail id: rramprashath@gmail.com

Abstract. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), fitted with camera sensors, can support situational mindfulness for money crisis reaction and catastrophe the board applications as they're prepared to work remotely and hard to get to regions. In Furthermore, by utilizing an inserted stage and deep learning UAVs, a disaster influenced zone are frequently checked independently, the picture are regularly broke down progressively and cautioned inside the nearness of differed cataclysms like crumbled structures, flood, or fire for quicker moderate their consequences for the earth and on human populace. Through this investigation a light-weight convolution neural system (CNN) engineering is created, fit for running productively on an implanted stage better contrasted with existing models with insignificant memory prerequisites. These fundamental outcomes give strong premise to inquire about on the recognition continuously of a flying picture with UAVs for crisis reaction applications. Observing of cataclysms is essential to limit their consequences for the earth and individuals and can be improved by utilizing unmanned flying vehicles (UAVs) fitted with camera sensors. A contemporary method for acknowledgment of occasion's bolstered elevated photographs is deep learning. This exploration presents the fine art related with the utilization of deep learning strategies for disaster distinguishing proof. We represent the intensity of this framework in deeply precise catastrophe discovery, utilizing a moderately straightforward deep learning model. With an informational index of 544 pictures (counting cataclysm pictures like fire, tremors, crumbled structures, torrent and floods), results show a precision of 91 percent, demonstrating that deep learning, joined with UAV camera sensors, has a similar exactness, the ability to anticipate high exactness disasters.

Keywords: Unmanned aerial vechicles, Convolution neural network, Deep learning model

1. Introduction

Cataclysm observing is significant to decrease ecological and l
utilizing unmanned elevated

Machine Learning Era In Heart Disease Prediction- An Intense Learning Analysis With Big Data

Dr. Smrity Prasad[1]
[1]Department of Computerscience, St. Francis de Sales College, Bengaluru

Abstract: Machine learning and adaptation is a collection of machine learning methods consisting of several stacked layers and using data to explore hierarchical abstractions. As computer power has increased and large data has emerged, deep learning is an appropriate structure for cardiological tasks. The need to optimize medical treatment varies from diagnostic to therapeutic in the absence of a medical Centre. Machine learning systems are previous attempts to imitate medical practitioners in their protocol for solving medical tasks or for producing observations. These systems are known not to be useful as they require extensive design features and domain expertise in order to achieve the new cardio data highly accurate and difficult to map. Overall, with any technical progress, cardiometry and medicine are autonomous and become closer to an automated, detailed learning area. But no complete conceptual basis for in-depth education can be found. A thorough analysis of its internal functional qualities and constraints is required to enable the field to adopt its position on the disease of the heart.In this study, a large number of very complex machine learning concepts integrated into the cardio domain with big data have been studied over a very short time period of time.

Keywords: Machine learning,Implementing, Cardiac, Intense Learning, Big data.

1. Introduction

Every year, heart-related diseases claim the lives of about a million people, making this the primary cause. I the United States, heart disease is responsible for one out of every three deaths (US). In 2016, about 9,20,00 people had heart attacks, with about half of them occurring without warning. The only symptom of heart failu is sudden death. A heart attack occurs when the heart's internal organs or muscles begin to expire, even if th individual survives for a short time. This can cause serious complications in the heart's various sections, resultin in health concerns such as an increased risk of cardiac arrest. Coronary heart disease is also known as corona artery disease (CAD), and is the most common form of heart disease worldwide. Fat storage in the blood ve and arteries causes this ailment. It also prevents blood from flowing into the heart's veins and arteries, result in an insufficient supply of oxygen and blood to the heart's internal organs. Angina pectoris, also known Angina, is a medical term for heart pain caused by a lack of blood flow to the heart. It's a warning sign you're being checked for heart issues [1].

This form of discomfort can last a few seconds or minutes. Congestive heart failure is a condition in w the heart fails to pump enough blood to the rest of the body's organs. Cardiomyopathy refers to the wea down of the heart muscles, as well as a change in the form of the muscle, as a result of an inadequate pump. Viral infections, alcohol consumption, and hypertension are all common causes of cardiomyo [2].The diagnosis and treatment of heart disease is extremely difficult, particularly in developing countrie to a lack of diagnostic instruments, physicians, and other resources that affect proper cardiac patient pred and treatment. In response to this issue, computer technology and machine learning techniques have re been used to build software to assist doctors in making preliminary decisions about heart disease. The dea can be reduced by early detection of the disease and predicting the likelihood of a person being at risk o disease [3].

... are used to derive useful patterns and information from medica

A REVIEW OF VARIOUS MACHINE LEARNING AND DATA MINING APPROACHES IN ANALYSING DATA

Nayana K V

Asst. Professor, St Francis de Sales College, Electronic city, Bangalore-560100

Sailaja M

Asst. Professor, St Francis de Sales College, Electronic city, Bangalore-560100

Data mining DM and KDD has emerged as a problem-solving technique for analysing data for pre-existing databases, growing data industry issues and resulting consumer demands for different approaches to extract useful information from large data stores. This paper reviews the different machine learning algorithms used in the UCI repository for different training data sets. Machine learning is known as supervised and unsupervised learning, so supervised learning is acquired from different classification definitions, i.e. a new instance classifier. Unsupervised learning problems in separate unclassified classes. Predictive datamining is often referred to as supervised learning and, based on different association principles, descriptive datamining is unsupervised. The approach to machine learning and datamining focuses on categorical, on-numeric, and interpretable data processing. Cross-industry standard method for CRISP-DM datamining of mining techniques for KDD-based market solutions. Different research papers on datamining tools and algorithms and their effect on supervised learning are checked for fruitful data decisions.

Key words: UCI, Datamining (DM), knowledge discovery databases KDD, supervised, unsupervised

1. INTRODUCTION

Data is massive, so it's beyond human beings' understanding capacity to make a successful discovery of knowledge. The primary objective of datamining is to retrieve valuable knowledge from vast databases in a humanly understandable format. We may conclude that data mining is an intersection of different fields, such as machine learning, artificial intelligence, etc. In areas such as game engineering, biological, analytics and visualization, datamining applications are vast. Different datamining instruments such as R method, Rapid miner, keel, weka, orange etc. are available on the market. Datamining techniques such as grouping, clustering and regression methods are used to discover details and prepare for the future.

C lustering has three methods in which instances are grouped into groups that have been defined. The approach to clustering is focused on unsupervised learning, as there are no predefined groups. Data can be grouped together as a cluster in this method. Classification is a common activity in data mining, especially in the discovery of information and future plan, it offers smart decision-making, classification is not only used to research and analyze existing sample data, but also predicts the sample data's future actions. Two phases are included in the classification, first the step of the learning process in which the training data is evaluated, then the rules and patterns are formed. The second step checks the data and documents the consistency of the patterns of classification. Regression is used to map data items into a very useful estimation variable. Various algorithms such as decision tree, nearest neighbor, genetic algorithm support vector machine (SVM) etc. in the classification technique. We discuss the different classification algorithms and compare them in this paper. We first give Decision Tree Principles

ROLE OF ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE – "CONCEPTUAL PAPER"

VANITHA T, Assistant Professor, Department of commerce, St. Francis De Sales College, Electronic City – Bangalore, Email Id: mchulavishal@gmail.com, Ct: +91-9500363138

BHARTI T, Assistant Professor, Department of commerce, St. Francis De Sales College, Electronic City – Bangalore, Email Id: bharathi.d20@gmail.com, Ct: +91-7708940089

ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence is a multidisciplinary field whose goal is to mechanize activities that presently require human intelligence. In the future, machines will replace human abilities in many areas. It enables machines to extract, integrate, exchange and analyse large heterogeneous datasets to answer intricate problems in an appropriate manner. Application areas of Artificial Intelligence is having a huge impact on various fields of life these days in various areas as science, engineering, business, medicine, weather forecasting etc. The areas using the technology of Artificial Intelligence have seen an increase in the quality and proficiency. This excerpt aims to provide an outline of the uses of artificial intelligence in day-to-day activities.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, multidisciplinary, business, medicine.

INTRODUCTION

AI supports in every extent of our lives, whether we are trying to read our emails, get driving directions, get music or movie recommendations. In this article, Let's see how artificial intelligence is used in day-to-day activities such as:

- Social media
- Digital Assistants
- Self-Driving and Parking Vehicles
- Email communications
- Web searching
- Stores and services
- Offline experiences

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Artificial Intelligence has made things easier for all the people throughout world and it has bridged the gap of communication networks and issues related to it. It has provided us the facility of being connected with each other on 24*7 services with the help of the following platforms:

Twitter
WhatsApp
Microsoft Teams
Snap Chat
Telegram
Zoom
Facebook

Chatbots
LinkedIn
YouTube
Wikis
Hike
WeChat
Instagram

1

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Prof. Jeseentha Mathew

M.Com, M.Phil

SFS College, E. City

Jeseenthamathew109@gmail.com

Prof. Mamatha K.

M.Com, MBA, M.Phil

SFS College, E.City

kmamatha.1972@gmail.com

Abstract

Employee engagement is a term which has gained momentum in the recent years. Engaging employees at work place is very crucial in bringing out the best out of employees. Employee engagement is a basic concept in understanding and describing both qualitatively and quantitatively, the nature of relationship between an organisation and its employees. This term is defined "as the strength of the mental and emotional connection employees feel toward their place of work." It is not the same thing as happiness, satisfaction or wellbeing of the employees. The objectives of this article is to understand more clearly the meaning of employee engagement and how it can be effectively implemented to bring about the optimum utilisation of the most valuable asset – the employees – of the organisation. For this study the researchers have used questionnaire method. The study was conducted using a sample size of hundred employees from various institutions. A review of various literatures available on the topic is done extensively. A detailed study of the information collected was done to arrive at the findings and conclusions. The methods used in employee engagement and the way it is implemented may differ from organisations to organisations and from person to person. These variations may arise due to differences in individual and job characteristics, gender diversity; ethnic diversity etc. Suggestions presented in this paper include different employee engagement approaches for new employees like strong induction programs, rigorous training and development programme, certification programme and giving them a realistic job preview. The findings of this study will be useful to any organisation, irrespective of the type of business.

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT ON AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT – WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANGALORE RURAL DISTRICT

☐ Mahesh N.V.*
Dr. M. Gaonkar Gopalkrishna**

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a number one sector of the Indian economic system as about 70 percent of the total populace relies upon on it and its dependence keeps unabated. The pulls and pressures in the farm issue retain to volume their have an impact on the overall direction of economic activity. Farming one of the maximum unsafe of all monetary enterprises, because it's miles absolutely outdoor assignment exposed perilously to the unpredictable vagaries of climate. The crops are at risk of harm b numerous factors like illnesses, birds, stray animals, rats, natural and unnatural calamities together with floods, droughts, cyclones, fires and many others. So provision of an effective insurance cowl for farm activities is indeed very tough. The insurance corporations which had wealthy revel in is supplying the coverage cowl and other varieties of enterprise aren't willing to take up crop insurance commercial enterprise due to higher chance aspect winning inside the farm zone. Cooperative credit shape became the first to recognize that increasing rural incomes through greater agricultural manufacturing and generating employment in nonfarm sports as vital to expanding home marketplace for expanded funding and business increase. In view of the aid of cooperative credit, it has been possible to sign in higher charge of earnings growths. Prices of agricultural produce had been in large part responsible to arrest the fee of inflation. Short term cooperative credit structure silently has been operating on this philosophy. A strive is made on this chapter to research the function of cooperative banks in agriculture area development inside the state of Karnataka.

Keywords: Cooperative Banks, Agriculture Sector and Farming Community.

INTRODUCTION

In the wake of introduction of monetary reforms in India due to the fact 1991 with emphasis on globalization and liberalization, financial sector reforms have assumed good sized importance. The simple objective of reforms within the monetary area has been to improve the performance, competitiveness, transparency and productiveness of monetary device as an entire. Under the procedure of economic quarter reforms, Government of India gave giant financial help to Public Sector Banks as also RRBs. However, cooperative banking area have been denied this pattern of monetary assistance notwithstanding the reality that the cooperative banks had been engaged in the important venture of transforming rural economy of the USA.

It is understood that cooperative credit score region along with agriculture and rural improvement banks constitutes an important section of Cooperative Movement and is

*Research Scholar - Department of Economics, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu,
**Research Guide - Department of Economics, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

Negotiating Emotions in Jokha Alharthi's *Celestial Bodies*

Prof. S.Vimala,

Assistant Professor of English, PG Centre, St. Francis de Sales College, Bangalore.
e.mail: vimala6@gmail.com

Dr. P. Tharini,

Assistant Professor of English, PG Centre, St. Francis de Sales College, Bangalore.
e.mail: thariniprabakaran@gmail.com

Abstract

Celestial Bodies, the first Arabic novel to be translated into English, won Jokha Alharthi - the first Omani woman writer - the Man Booker International Prize 2019. This literary work traces the personal and social life of the Sulayman family and Zarifa family living in a small village, al-Awafi, during the turbulent historical period of the twentieth century Oman and covers the life of three generations. Their life journey runs parallelly in the work. In other words, the life of the slave owner and the slave is elaborately represented and their power relations are subtly captured. Locating their life in the domestic and social spaces within the twentieth century Oman that witnesses modernization and adopting the postcolonial discourse analysis, the research paper demonstrates how they negotiated their emotional life that is inflected by transitions and conflicts during these shifting historical moments. Primarily, it looks at the emotional quotient that is integral to postcolonial discourses.

Keywords*: Oman, slave, discourse, emotions, transitions, conflicts, colonization, modernization*

Introduction

Celestial Bodies, the first Arabic novel to be translated into English, won Jokha Alharthi - the first Omani woman writer - the Man Booker International Prize 2019. This novel was originally published as *Sayyidat al-qamar* which literally means 'Ladies of the Moon'. Locating the Sulayman family of three generations delineated in the novel within the Omani historical context of the twentieth century, this paper demonstrates how the Omani people negotiated their emotional life that is punctuated with transitions and