

Changes State, Economy, Public Health and Society

(Book of Abstracts)

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First published in Bangladesh, February 2022, by the

**KMF Publishers**
(ISIN: 000000050389326X)
(RJSC&F: P-48328/2022)

ISBN: 978-984-35-2441-6

QR SCAN



978-984-35-2441-6

Computer Editing:

KMF Cyber Solutions

Printing:

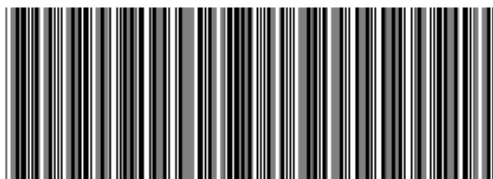
KMF Printers

Price:

Hard Copy: BDT 500.00 International USD\$20.00 (Excluding International Freight)

Soft Copy Open Access

Barcode



978-984-35-2441-6

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the International e-Conference on Changes State, Economy, Public Health and Society, January 16-17, 2022, organized by the Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR). A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts.

In accordance with CAPCDR's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of CAPCDR's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of CAPCDR and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. CAPCDR is established in 2021 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through CAPCDR conferences and publications, will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work.

We would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of CAPCDR for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

Editorial Board

Welcome Message

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to our CAPCDR Conference. This is the 2nd conference, the conference is being held online. On behalf of the conference organizers, I would like to thank you all for your participation.

The theme of this conference is "Changes State, Economy, Public Health and Society." More than a year has passed since the outbreak of the pandemic, during which time it has caused enormous loss and damage to people all over the world. Finally, we are beginning to see the light at the end of this dark tunnel as effective vaccines are being rolled out. It is at this juncture that our conference poses the following questions: what will the so-called new normal look like that emerges after the pandemic? and, how are we going to adapt to this new normal? These questions are the central theme of the conference.

In considering the economic perspectives, let me begin by touching on the characteristics of the recession caused by the pandemic and of the following recovery. Simply put, the most important feature of both the recession and the recovery is their unevenness. Each recession is different, but this time, the difference in the severity of the downturn among industries, business types, and occupations has been particularly dramatic. People have changed their behavior under the pandemic and in response to the containment measures. Demand for goods and services that require in-person contact has plummeted. These industries have taken a huge hit and their recovery has been slow

The unevenness of the recession and the ongoing recovery could reinforce three trends that have continued since around the global financial crisis of the late 2000s. The first trend is an increase in saving. Against the backdrop of uncertainty over the course of the pandemic and recovery, saving has increased substantially. The second trend is an increase in economic inequality. The impact of the pandemic appears to be uneven and regressive, as the negative impact has been more tilted toward low-income earners and young workers. There are therefore concerns over an increase in income and wealth inequality. The third trend is an increase in debt. Be it public or private, borrowing is essential to smooth economic activity and to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic. As a result of the necessary response to tackle the pandemic, debt has been mounting in many countries.

Besides these trends, another important area to consider when we look at the post-pandemic economy is the underlying structural changes emerging in technology and industry and the accompanying changes in the behavior of households and firms. Perhaps the most important change we have seen during the health crisis is the wide and rapid spread of digitalization. Many areas of the economy have been affected by the shift from in-person to online activities. While the movement of people across national borders has almost completely stopped, digital technology has removed geographical restrictions and eased the potential economic downturn caused by the health crisis. New businesses that use digital technology have been emerging in a wide range of areas.

Looking ahead, the important point is whether these structural changes lead to a wide-spread increase in productivity in the economy, and whether the fruits of growth are widely shared throughout the society. Advances in digitalization are expected to enhance productivity and benefit a wide range of individuals and firms by promoting innovation and efficient resource allocation. On the other hand, it is necessary to pay attention to the possibility that, if the fruits of growth are concentrated in a small fraction of society and inequality increases, it may be difficult to achieve inclusive economic growth.

Looking to the future, the challenges facing policymakers will likely change. The initial phase has been liquidity support. This will likely change to solvency and corporate viability problems, and then to resource re-allocation in response to structural changes in the economy. At the same time, policymakers face the additional challenges of the economic inequality that has become even more apparent during this health crisis, and the response to increasing worldwide concerns over climate change. Likewise, the nature of the policy responses will also shift

from temporary first aid measures to medium- to long-term structural policies. To one degree or another, this set of challenges is related to the stability of inflation, the real economy, and the financial system.

So far, I have touched on the economic perspectives and on policy challenges. These factors will in part shape the post-pandemic new normal, although exactly how remains to be seen. One thing for certain, however, is that the world we live in will not be the same as that before the pandemic.

After more than a year of living with the pandemic, we have seen a drastic change in the way our society works. In particular, the expansion of digital technology has led to a fundamental transformation in society, in ways that we could not have imagined. As I noted earlier, the shift from in-person to online activities has taken place in all aspects, such as of work, business, education, and health. Expansion in the areas of remote working, online shopping, remote learning, and telemedicine is just a few examples. I have benefited considerably from digital technology that allows me to reach people in different places all over the world, all at the same time. Indeed, it is thanks to the online format of this conference that I am able to welcome you all together today.

Of course, there are two sides to any new technology, both positive and negative, and we cannot ignore the importance of the kind of exchange that can only come through face-to-face communication. In that respect, I do feel a certain ambivalence toward digital technology. And yet, even after we have overcome the pandemic, a full return to the less digital pre-pandemic world seems unlikely. Society has undergone irreversible change as it has adapted to the pandemic by expanding and accelerating digitalization. By building on our discoveries and experience during this health crisis, we should forge ahead and shape the new society and economy -- the new normal.

Over the past 15 years, we have been through two global crises: the financial crisis and the health crisis. In the current crisis, academic disciplines, including economics, have made a significant contribution.

We are beginning to see the light at the end of this pandemic tunnel, but the light does not clearly reveal the shape of the society and economy we are approaching. Therefore, the theme of our conference, "Changes State, Economy, Public Health and Society," is going to cover a wide range of issues. Given the considerable uncertainty we face, it is only natural that we will have different views on the relative importance of the issues involved and the direction our discussions should take. Although we have only a few hours today and tomorrow, it is very encouraging to be able to welcome representatives from various institutions and from academia to participate in these discussions. I look forward to hearing a broad spectrum of views and insights into the post-pandemic economy and policies.

Thank you.

Professor Dr Kazi Abdul Mannan
Chairperson.
Conference Organizing Committee

About CACPDR

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR) is a consortium of research and policy makers drawn from national and international universities, institutes and organizations. CAPCDR is presently based in Asia and is shaping as the largest such group focusing specifically on the issues related to academic career, professional development and research.

The CAPCDR works as an academic and policy think tank by engaging national and international experts from academics, practitioners and policy makers in a broad range of research areas. In the changing global environment of academic research and policy making, the role of CAPCDR will be of immense help to the various stakeholders. Many developing countries cannot afford to miss the opportunity to harness the knowledge revolution of the present era.

Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana

Director
CAPCDR

About Conference

Dear All,

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, formal education, technical and vocational education, finance, supply chain, food systems and the world of work. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating: tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty, while the number of undernourished people, currently estimated at nearly 690 million, could increase by up to 132 million by the end of the year 2020.

Nearly half of the world's 3.3 billion global workforce are at risk of losing their livelihoods. Informal economy workers are particularly vulnerable because the majority lack social protection and access to quality health care and have lost access to productive assets. During lockdowns, many are unable to feed themselves and their families.

Dear Participants,

The pandemic has been affecting the entire food system and has laid bare its fragility. Border closures, trade restrictions and confinement measures have been disrupting domestic and international food supply chains and reducing access to healthy, safe and diverse diets. The pandemic has decimated jobs and placed millions of livelihoods at risk. As breadwinners lose jobs, fall ill and die, the food security and nutrition of millions of women and men are under threat.

Millions of agricultural workers – waged and self-employed – while feeding the world, regularly face high levels of working poverty, malnutrition and poor health, and suffer from a lack of safety and labour protection as well as other types of abuse. When experiencing income losses, they may resort to negative coping strategies, such as distress sale of assets, predatory loans or child labour. Migrant agricultural workers are particularly vulnerable, because they face risks in their transport, working and living conditions and struggle to access support measures put in place by governments. Guaranteeing the safety and health of all agri-food workers – from primary producers to those involved in food processing, transport and retail, including street food vendors – as well as better incomes and protection, will be critical to saving lives and protecting public health, people's livelihoods and food security.

In the COVID-19 crisis food security, public health, and employment and labour issues, in particular workers' health and safety, converge. Adhering to workplace safety and health practices and ensuring access to decent work and the protection of labour rights in all industries will be crucial in addressing the human dimension of the crisis. Immediate and purposeful action to save lives and livelihoods should include extending social protection towards universal health coverage and income support for those most affected. These include workers in the informal economy and in poorly protected and low-paid jobs, including youth, older workers, and migrants. Particular attention must be paid to the situation of women, who are over-represented in low-paid jobs and care roles.

Dear Participants,

COVID19 has disrupted the whole business world, Supply chain, especially education and tourism. As per <https://unctad.org/news/> Global economy could lose over \$4 trillion due to COVID-19 impact on tourism

Countries dealing with existing humanitarian crises or emergencies are particularly exposed to the effects of COVID-19. Responding swiftly to the pandemic, while ensuring that humanitarian and recovery assistance reaches those most in need, is critical.

Now is the time for global solidarity and support, especially with the most vulnerable in our societies, particularly in the emerging and developing world. Only together can we overcome the intertwined health and social and economic impacts of the pandemic and prevent its escalation into a protracted humanitarian and food security catastrophe, with the potential loss of already achieved development gains.

The global development organizations need to develop long-term sustainable strategies to address the challenges facing each sector and to support counties in their crisis response measures and efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

We must rethink the future of our environment and tackle climate change and environmental degradation with ambition and urgency. Only then can we protect the health, livelihoods, food security and nutrition of all people, and ensure that our 'new normal' is a better one.

Dear Listeners and participants,

As such COVID19 has given us a new pandemic experience which we did not face recent past, it is imperative for research in each sector affected by COVID19. It is needed to share the research findings among the world scholars, the industrial stake holders and policy makers of countries, regional policy making bodies and world policy advising bodies.

COVID19 is not a country issue, not a regional issue rather it is a global issue and total world should move comprehensively and completely. So the knowledge sharing regarding the pandemic must be of cross border to build a better back.

For sharing such on field research findings on COVID 19 Pandemic impacts, CACPDR is organizing this very timely international e-Conference. And it is very important and a matter of pleasure that 54 Papers will be presented from 15 countries research scholars where many more showed their interest to participate but for time constraint we are unable to accommodate.

Hope this conference will give inputs to the policy makers for a better come back policy formulation and make a foot print for other scholars for future research.

Hope you all will enjoy the sessions and the conference.

Thank you, JajakAllah

G M Omar Faruque Chowdhury
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Dr Sanjana Sharma Marwaha	Member	India	

Coordinating Committee

Dr Amira AMOURI	Chair	Tunisia	University of Sfax
Dr Fogbonjaiye, Seun Samuel	Member	Nigeria	Southwestern University Nigeria
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Hazhar Talaat Abubaker Blbas	Member	Iraq	University of Salahaddin
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Kebby Muleya	Member	Zambia	Zambia Institute of Human Resource Management
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Dr Venkatesh Gurusamy	Member	India	Sampoorna International Institute of Agricultural Science and Horticulture Technology
Dr Alina Dutta Roy	Member	India	NERIM Group of Institutions
Dr Mujahid Farid	Member	Pakistan	University of Gujrat
Dr Heena Ganatra	Member	India	VES college of Arts Science and Commerce
Dr Naveen Siddique Sheikh	Member	Pakistan	CMH Lahore Medical College and Institute of Dentistry
Dr Sherwin Batilantes	Member	Philippines	Malay National High School
Dr Rama Gandotra	Member	India	Pt. M.L.S.D. College for Women
Dr Aditi Sharma	Member	India	Senior Veterinary Officer, Uttarakhand Government
Dr Dhanesh Ninganna Ligade	Member	India	Walchand College of Arts and Science
Dr R. Ramachandran	Member	India	Sona College of Arts and Science
Dr Sakreen Hasan	Member	India	JNU, New Delhi
Dr R Suyam Prava	Member	India	SOM Sri Krishna College of Engineering and Technology Coimbatore
Dr Nilesh S Pandya	Member	India	Uka Tarsadia University
Mohammed Essa	Member	Ethiopia	
Sani Inusa Milala	Member	Nigeria	
Dr Sanjana Sharma Marwaha	Member	India	

Keynote Speaker



Professor Dr Vijay Anant Athavale
India

Professor Dr Vijay Anant Athavale was awarded PhD in Computer Science 2003 from Barkatullah University, Bhopal, MTech and BE from NIT, India. He has a rich teaching, research and administrative experience of more than 30 years. He has served in Government and Private Universities and Colleges in India and abroad. He has served academic assignments at Canada, the Republic of Yemen and the Republic of Sudan. He served as expatriate expert on the United Nations mission to Ethiopia.

He has published several research papers in International journals including those indexed in SCI, Scopus, WoS and UGC Care. He regularly contributes in various International and National Conferences in various capacities including Organizing Committee member, member TPC, Reviewer, Key Note speaker, Session Chair etc. He has delivered several talks on Emerging Technologies in FDPs, STTPs etc.

He has contributed several book chapters in books & Handbooks published by IGI Global USA, Taylor and Francis Group, UK, Springer etc. Six students have been awarded PhD under his supervision. He has a keen interest in game changing technologies. Presently, he is serving as Dean Engineering & Professor – CSE at PIET, Panipat, Haryana, India.



Professor. Dr Hafed Elfeki
Tunisia

Prof. Dr Hafed EL FEKI is presently full professor of chemistry at the University of Sfax in Tunisia. He received PhD in chemistry from University of Sfax in Tunisia in 1990 and Habilitation HDR in 2001. His research interests include Solid State Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Solid-state Chemistry and Biomaterials. Their current project is Biomaterials preparation and physicochemical characterisations.



Principal Dr Ghalib Ismail Hundekari
Kamala Nehru Polytechnic (Pharmacy), Aurangabad
India



Prof. Dr GHEDJATI Nadir
Associate Professor in Ophthalmology
Faculty of Medicine Ouargla
Algeria



Professor Dr Vijay Kulkarni

India

Professor Dr Vijay Kulkarni has almost three decades of experience blend of Industry and education. He is masters in various disciplines such as M.S.W, PGDHRM, M.B.A, M.Com, M.M.M., M.Phil., Ph.D. He has worked in different capacities, including Director in Management Institutes. He is Government Certified Internal Auditor for ISO- 9001-2015. He is Yellow and Green Belt Holder of six sigma.

He represents different bodies at national level and international levels. He is instrumental in imparting different training programs in the area of Personality Development, Communication Skills, Team building, Key Responsibility Area (KRA) etc.

He is recipient of various awards and to name a few Radhikabai Apte award from SPPU, Best Youth leader award from ministry of HRD, Life time achievement award in Management, Ideal Teacher Award, We Care award etc.

Key Guest Speakers



Dr Naveen Siddique Sheikh
Pakistan

Dr Naveen Siddique Sheikh is a graduate of CMH Lahore Medical College & Institute of Dentistry – Pakistan. Dr Sheikh is an aspiring surgeon-scientist interested in the field of Surgery/Urology. She has been interested in evidence-based medicine from the very initial years of her medical school and was involved in several research projects from study design to publication. Dr Naveen Siddique Sheikh has authored 12 research papers to date and is the recipient of “Best undergraduate research in the field of physiology (first prize)” and the “Best presenter” award at the National Level at the 4th Undergraduate and Postgraduate Physiology Research Symposium organized by the South Asian Association of Physiologists in collaboration with CMH Lahore Medical College and Institute of Dentistry in 2016 in Lahore. Dr Sheikh is an advocate for health equity and is interested in surgical outcomes/health services research, urological research, and public health.

Dr Naveen Siddique Sheikh is a Board Member at the Acta Scientific Medical Sciences journal. Currently, Dr Sheikh is working remotely as a Clinical Researcher with faculty at The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine (JHU) and University of Maryland Medical Center (UMMC). Dr Sheikh is also the Co-founder and Chief Medical Officer for a health Start-up.



Dr Reynaldo V. Moral
Philippines

REYNALDO V. MORAL, PhD finished his Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSEd) major in Social Science at Cebu Normal University in 2001. He earned his Master of Arts in Education (MAEd) with Social Studies as his area of specialization in 2012 as well as his Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Education major in Research and Evaluation in 2019 in the same university. In his years of teaching, he served as Supreme Student Government (SSG) adviser in private schools, became a Master Teacher I and school research coordinator in Don Sergio Osmeña Sr. Memorial National High School since the opening of senior high school level. He is also Par-time Instructor at Cebu Normal University- College of Teacher Education and Cebu Technological University- College of Education. He had been a demonstrator teacher in Araling Panlipunan in the Division and Regional Level, had written action research at school level, a resource speaker during Learning Action Cell (LAC) sessions and In-service Trainings (INSET), and a resident research panelist at the University of San Carlos- South Campus (Senior High School Department). He is a member of Asian Intellect for Academic Organization and Development (AIAOD) Inc. and Embracing the Culture of Research (ETCOR) Education Center, and was awarded as an Outstanding Educator last December 27, 2021. A Research Grantee of Basic Education Research Fund (BERF) 2020, module writer in Practical Research 2 of DepEd, Division of Cebu City. Furthermore, he had his published studies (2020-2021) by the following refereed and peer reviewed international journals: (1) Asian Intellect Research and Education Journal in Tarlac, Philippines; (2) Journal of Creative Writing in Dhaka, Bangladesh; (3) GRIN Publishing in Munich, Germany; (4) Qubahan Academic Journal in Duhok Kurdistan Region, Iraq; and (5) European Scholar Journal in Las Palmas, Spain; (6) Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices in Plano, Texas and (7) Eurasian Research Bulletin in Brussels, Belgium. He also attended research congress from national and international levels. He is also an active member and one of the invited speakers in Magister Servus and International Researchers and Educators Organization (IREO) Inc. and became one of the authors of the book entitled Practical Research 1: Writing Qualitative Research for Senior High School.



Randa Ahmad Bazzi

Faculty of Public Health, University of Debrecen
Jordan

Session Chairs



Professor Dr Arup Barman

Department of Business Administration
Assam University, Silchar-788011
India



Professor Dr Asheref Illiyan

Department of Economics,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Jamia Millia Islamia (A Central University)
Jamia Nagar,
New Delhi-110025,
India



Professor Dr Parmod Kumar

Professor of English
School of Humanities
Tagore Bhawan
Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi
New Delhi 110 068
India



Professor Dr Abul Hossain

Chairman
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Green University of Bangladesh
Dhaka
Bangladesh



Dr Pooja Aggarwal
Associate Professor
School of Management
Babu Banarasi Das University
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
India



Dr Sharmila Kayal
Associate Professor
Department of Communication Management
School of Media and Communication
Adamas University, India



A.A Gde Satia Utama SE., M.Ak., Ak., CA
Faculty
Universitas Airlangga
Indonesia



Dr Shalini Singh
Assistant Professor
JIMS Engineering Management and Technical Campus
Noida, Uttar Pradesh
India



Dr Syeda Shahana

Kamala Nehru Polytechnic Pharmacy
Aurangabad
India



Dr Venkatesh Gurusamy

Assistant Professor
Sampoorna International Institute of Agricultural Science and Horticulture Technology
Mandya, Karnakaka. University
India



Dr M. Vadivel
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
St. Joseph University, Dimapur, Nagaland
India



Dr Naveen Siddique Sheikh
Remote Volunteer Clinical Researcher
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine (JHU)
University Maryland Medical Center (UMMC)
Pakistan

Session Panelists

Dr Md. Ruhul Amin

Associate Professor
Comilla University
Bangladesh

Bezon Kumar

Lecturer
Rabindra University
Bangladesh

Dr J. Suresh Kumar

Assistant Professor
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India

Dr Tapan Kumar Das

Assistant Professor
South Malda College
India

Jharna Buragohain

Assistant Professor
Dibrugarh University
India

Dr Mushekha Inayat

Researcher
University of Milan
Italy

Albert Isa Salabson

Education Officer Federal Government College
Billiri Gombe State
Nigeria

Prof. Dr Leonardo F. Cada, Jr.

Professor
Far Eastern University
Philippines

Muhammad Awwal Shuaib

Principal

Medical Laboratory Science JBAMN Hospital Laboratory
Nigeria

Dr Navdeep Kumar

Assistant Professor
Lyallpur Khalsa College Jalandhar
India

Farzana Begum

Project Coordinator
ICDDR
Bangladesh

Dr Pallav Goswami

Assistant Professor
RNB Global University
India

Mohammed Essa

Dean, School of Graduate Studies
Werabe university
Ethiopia

Konthoujam Ibochouba Singh

Assistant Professor
Naorem Birahari College
Khundrakpam Imphal East Manipur
India

Adetoyi Helen .N.

Lecturer
Ogun state College of Health Technology
Nigeria

Dr R. Suyam Praba

Associate Professor
Sri Krishna College of Engineering and Technology Coimbatore
India

Dr Sherwin Padohinog Batilantes

Master Teacher 1
DepEd Malay National High School
Philippines

Wacha Roosevelt Wacha

Lecturer

The University of Bamenda

Cameroon

Dr Nilesh Pandya

Assistant Professor

Uka Tarsadia University

India

Dr Meenakshi Rathi

Assistant Professor

Government Adarsh College Harda Madhya Pradesh

India

Dr V. Rajkumar

Assistant Professor

Bharathiar University

India

Sulakshana Mane

Assistant Professor

Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Engineering

India

Dr Shahid Naseem

Researcher

University of Education

Pakistan

Dr Sunita Satyendra Gupta

Associate Professor

Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya Yavatmal

Affiliated to Amravati University

India

Dr Paul Munene Muiruri

Lecturer

Mount Kenya University

Kenya

Dr M. Arun

Associate Professor

KGiSL Institute of Technology

India

Prof. Dr Loc Nguyen

Professor
Loc Nguyen's Academic Network
Vietnam

Muhammad Nadeem Anwar

Assistant Professor
University of Sargodha Punjab
Pakistan

Ravindra Reddy M

Researcher
Osmania University
India

Dr Suraj Nayak

Faculty of Economics
Tagore Govt. Arts and Science College
India

Dr Aditi Sharma

Senior Veterinary Officer
Uttarakhand Government
India

Dr Sanjana Sharma Marwaha

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Amity University Noida
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Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur
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Kalpana Chawla Government Medical College, Karnal
India

Dr Padmini Doifode

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Abasaheb Garware College Pune
India

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Assistant Professor
Vidya Bharati Mahavidyalaya Amravati
India

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Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur
India

Dr T. Raj Pravin

Assistant Professor
Annamalai University
India

Dr Shivang K. Desai

Assistant Professor
NVPAS, CVM University
India

Sani Inusa Milala

Researcher
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia
Malaysia

Dr Gitanjali Thapar

Assistant Professor
HPUILS
India

Prof. Dr John Olu-Coris Aiyedogbon

Professor
Bingham University Karu
Nigeria

Dr Monika Jain

Senior Advocate
High Court of Delhi, New Delhi
India

Dr Sadhna Bagchi

Assistant Professor
ITM University
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Dr Fogbonjaiye, Seun Samuel

Department of Economics
Southwestern University
Nigeria

Dr Om Raj Katoch

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Govt. Degree College Batote
India

Dr Heena Ganatra

Assistant Professor
VES college of Arts Science and Commerce
India

Dr Alina Dutta Roy

Assistant Professor
NERIM Group of Institutions
India

Rawnaq Ara Parvin

Lecturer
Varendra University
Bangladesh

Dr Mujahid Farid

Assistant Professor
University of Gujrat
Pakistan

Hazhar Talaat Abubaker Bilbas

Lecturer
University of Salahaddin
Iraq

Franklin Chu Buh

Researcher
University of Buea
Cameroon

Dr Amira AMOURI

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University of Sfax
Tunisia

Kebby Muleya

Researcher
Zambia Institute of Human Resource Management
Zambia

Prof. Dr Sapna S

Professor
School of Law, CHRIST
India

Dr Rama Gandotra

Head Department of Sociology
Pt. M.L.S.D. College for Women, Gurdaspur (Punjab)
India

Dr Rafiya

Economist
India

Dr Sakreen Hasan

Consultant – Monitoring & Evaluation
Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), New Delhi
India

Dr R. Ramachandran

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Sona College of Arts and Science
India

Conference Program



Programme Schedule

International e-Conference on Changes State, Economy, Public Health and Society

January 16-17, 2022

Organized by

**Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research
(CAPCDR)**

CAPCDR

INAUGURATION

January 16, 2022

(12:30pm-2:30pm Indian Time)

Local time: Afghanistan (11:30am-1:30pm), Albania (8:00am-10:00am), Algeria (8:00am-10:00am), Bangladesh (1:00pm-3:00pm), Ethiopia (10:00am-12:00pm), India (12:30pm-2:30pm), Jordan (9:00am-11:00p), Morocco (8:00am-10:00am), Nigeria (8:00am-10:00am), Pakistan (12:00pm-2:00pm), Philippines (3:00pm-5:00pm), Tanzania (10:00am-12:00pm), and Tunisia (8:00am-10:00pm)

Welcome Address : GM Omar Faruque Chowdhury
Secretary
Conference Organizing Committee, CAPCDR
12:30-12:35pm (Indian Time)

Keynote Speakers : Professor Dr Vijay Kulkarni
Professor & Head
Centre for Research
Ajeenkya D Y Patil University, Pune, India
12:35pm-12:50pm (Indian Time)

: Professor Dr Hafed Elfeki
Department of Chemistry
University of Sfax, Tunisia
12:50pm-1:10pm (Indian Time)

: Principal Dr Ghalib Ismail Hundekari
Kamala Nehru Polytechnic (Pharmacy)
Aurangabad, India
1:10pm-1:25pm (Indian Time)

: Professor Dr GHEDJATI Nadir
Department of Ophthalmology
Faculty of Medicine Ouargla, Algeria
1:25pm-1:40pm (Indian Time)

: Professor Dr Vijay Anant Athavale

Dean

Engineering & Professor

CSE at PIET, Panipat, Haryana, India

1:40pm-1:55pm (Indian Time)

Guest Speakers

: Dr Naveen Siddique Sheikh

Remote Volunteer Clinical Researcher

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine (JHU)

University Maryland Medical Center (UMMC)

Pakistan

1:55pm-2:05pm (Indian Time)

1:25pm-1:35pm (Pakistan Time)

: Dr Reynaldo V. Moral

Department of Education

Don Sergio Osmeña Sr. Memorial National High School

Philippines

The Impact of Global Learning: Insights from Education on Research Activity

2:05pm-2:15pm (Indian Time)

: Dr Randa Ahmad Bazzi

Faculty of Public Health

University of Debrecen

Jordan

2:15pm-2:25pm (Indian Time)

Vote of Thanks : Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana

Assistant Professor

Shanto-Mariam University of Creative Technology

Dhaka

Bangladesh

2:25pm-2:30pm (Indian Time)

Coordinator : Dr Amira AMOURI

(Coordinating Chair)

Assistant Professor

Sfax Preparatory Engineering Institute

University of Sfax

Tunisia

Moderator : Smriti Singh Chauhan
Research Scholar
Amity University
India

Network Administrator : Adnan Khan

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Meeting ID: 371 404 4752
Passcode: 4qwkRN

Day One, Sunday, 16th January 2022

Session Chair: Professor Dr Abul Hossain Green University of Bangladesh Bangladesh Sunday, 16th January 2022					10:00am-12:00pm (Bangladesh) 9:30am-11:30am (India) 9:00am-11:00am (Pakistan)	Room--I Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr V. Rajkumar Dr Dhanesh Ninganna Ligade Sani Inusa Milala Dr Mujahid Farid	
SOCgen-10640	Dr Sapna S N S Babitha	India	Professor Researcher	Gender Effects of COVID-19 on Women Front Line Workers in India: A Critical Analysis of the Policy Response		
SOCedu-11376	Dr Rama Gandotra	India	Assistant Professor	Reflections of New Education Policy – An Innovative Perspective		
SOCenv-11685	Maria Shahzadi Muhammad Bilal	Pakistan	Lecturer Lecturer	Assessment of Socioeconomic and Environmental Impact of COVID-19 in Pakistan		
SOCphc-10208	Dr Rafiya	India	Economist	Public Health and Society:- Role and Importance		
SOCsoc-10864	Dr Sakreen Hasan Ankita Gupta	India	Consultant Researcher	How the Pandemic has Changed the World's Socio-Economic Conditions: Special Reference to South Asia		

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Meeting ID: 371 404 4752

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Day One, Sunday, 16th January 2022

Session Chair: Dr M.Vadivel Assistant Professor St. Joseph University India Sunday, 16th January 2022					4:00pm-6:00pm (Bangladesh) 3:30pm-5:30pm (India) 11:00am-1:00pm (Nigeria) 3:00pm-5:00pm (Pakistan)	Room-II Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr J.Suresh Kumar Dr Fogbonjaiye, Seun Samuel Dr Om Raj Katoch	
ECOLab-10219	Tajrin Rahman Tisha	Bangladesh	PG Student	An analytical conductive study to RMG (Ready-Made Garment) sector workers health state, its economic resilience status, and the contamination footing scenario in Bangladesh		
ECOtou-12392	Mahika Bhaven Shah Dr Heena Ganatra	India	Student Assistant Professor	A research Exploring the impact of COVID-19 on tourism: transformational potential and implications for a sustainable recovery of the travel and leisure industry		
ECOsoc-10835	Hazrat Ali	Pakistan	M.Phil Scholar	Socio-Economic Factors Affecting Small Business Performance of Islampur Cottage Industries District Swat		
ECOdec-11038	Tama Hope Jacob Magai Abe	Nigeria	Research Fellow	The Implication of Naira Devaluation to The Nigeria's Economic Development		
ECOenv-12594	Isah Umar Usman Mohammed Abdullahi	Nigeria	Research Fellow	Enlightening the Future on the National Values of Edible Insects to Man's Health and as Alternative Source of Food		
ECObus-11139	Anzar Hussain Shah	India	Research Scholar	Profitable business ideas in J&K: An overview		

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Meeting ID: 371 404 4752

Passcode: 4qwkR

Day One, Sunday, 16th January 2022

Session Chair: Dr Pooja Aggarwal Associate Professor Babu Banarasi Das University India Sunday, 16th January 2022					4:30pm-6:30pm (Bangladesh) 1:30pm-3:30pm (Ethiopia) 4:00pm-6:00pm (India) 11:30am-1:30pm (Nigeria)	Room-III Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr R.Suyam Praba Dr Meenakshi Rathi Prof. Dr John Olu-Coris Aiyedogbon Dr Heena Ganatra	
CAPmkt-10156	Dr Pallav Goswami	India	Assistant Professor	IPO of LIC – Impact on Organisation and Insurance Sector		
ECOenv-12695	Dr Navdeep Kumar	India	Assistant Professor	Indian Industry and Self Reliant India – Vision and Prospects		
CAPmkt-10266	Subhasis Ghosh	India	Research Scholar	Dependency of Stock Price on Market Equilibrium		
CAPmkt-10495	Mr. Rajeev Kumar	India	Research Scholar	Digital Transformation empowering the Mutual Fund Industry in India		
ECOpol-12493	Sulaiman Bashir	Nigeria	Lecturer	Political Independence without Economic Independence: a Survey of Third World Economies		
ECOmac-10733	Terefe Alemu	Ethiopia	Researcher	The Determinants of Trade Flow and Potential between Ethiopia and Group of Twenty		

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Meeting ID: 441 749 3028

Passcode: 2z6fsV

Day One, Sunday, 16th January 2022

Session Chair: Professor Dr Abul Hossain Green University of Bangladesh Bangladesh Sunday, 16th January 2022					6:00pm-8:00pm (Bangladesh) 5:30pm-7:30pm (India) 1:00pm-3:00pm (Morocco) 8:00pm-10:00pm (Philippines)	Room-IV Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr Sanjana Sharma Marwaha Dr Gitanjali Thapar Dr Alina Dutta Roy Dr R Ramachandran	
MKTcom-10852	Dr OUBOUTAIB Fatima Ezzahra	Morocco	Researcher	Business Authenticity and Society : Propositions avoiding conflicts between consumers and producers		
MKTcom-10975	Dr Sharmila Kayal Ms. Ruma Saha	India	Assistant Professor	Effective Health Communication Mediated in Indian Society		
MKTmed-10443	Rajshri Gaur Urvashi Khandal	India	Research Scholar	A Comparative Study on Coverage of COVID-19 awareness in Daily Newspapers of Rajasthan		
MKTsom-10750	Cherry Ann D. Campanero et al	Philippines	PG Students	The Influence of Social Media to the Voting Preference as Perceived By Selected Voters: A Case Study		
MKTsom-10649	Smriti Singh Chauhan	India	Research Scholar	Social Media as a New Tool for Indian Public Health Diplomacy in Covid-19 Pandemic		
MKTadv-10102	Ms. Rumana Parveen	India	Assistant Professor	A Study on The Advertisement Effectiveness with Special Reference to Amazon Great Indian Festival Offers		
MKTcbr-10318	Sandeep Saxena	India	Assistant Professor	Green Business & Consumerism		

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Meeting ID: 371 404 4752

Passcode: 4qwkRN

Day One, Sunday, 16th January 2022

Session Chair: Dr Shalini Singh Assistant Professor JIMS Engineering Management and Technical Campus India Sunday, 16th January 2022					6:30pm-8:30pm (Bangladesh) 6:00pm-8:00pm (India) 1:30pm-3:30pm (Nigeria) 5:30pm-7:30pm (Pakistan)	Room-V Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr Tapan Kumar Das Jharna Buragohain Rawnaq Ara Parvin	
SOCsme-10424	Bandana Meher	India	Ph. D Scholar	Global Pandemic Impacting Small Scale-Craft: A case study on a weaver community of Western Odisha and their experience during COVID 19		
SOCind-11071	Sabeen Azam	Pakistan	M.Phil Scholar	Revisiting the role of UN in the Context of Indigenous people		
SOCsoc-10532	Fatima Baloch	India	Ph. D Scholar	An Ethnographic Study of Rickshaw Pullers in Lucknow City, Uttar Pradesh, India		
ANTtri-10121	Milind Sen	India	Ph. D Scholar	Society and Culture Change in the Tribal Peoples of Jharkhand, India		
SOCgen-10107	Rakesh Kumar	India	Ph. D Scholar	An Empirical Analysis of Parental Age on Child Nutritional Status in Plateau State		
	Gwaison, Panan	Nigeria	Research Scholar			
	Danladi					

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Passcode: 2z6fsV

Day Two, Monday, 17th January 2022

Session Chair: Dr Syeda Shahana Kamala Nehru Polytechnic Pharmacy India Monday, 17th January 2022					10:00am-12:00pm (Bangladesh) 9:30am-11:30am (India)	Room-VI Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr Nilesh Pandya Dr Nandkishor R Thorat Dr Shivang K. Desai Franklin Chu Buh	
PHAgen-10126	Mudasir Maqbool	India	Research Scholar	Impact of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome on Reproductive Health of Women		
BIOage-10148	Dr Naveen Dhingra	India	Research Scholar	Exploring the Structural Insights of Isoxazoles Analogues as Antiprotozoal Agents		
BIOage-10259	Md. Imran Ahmad Debasish Sahoo	India	Research Scholar	Assessment of different environmental parameters for better understanding impact of abiotic pollutants on public health in and around Jhariya coalfields		
BIOfil-10368	Ishpreet Kaur	India	Research Scholar	Biofilms Formation and its various effects in the Field of Biotechnology		
BIOmed-10470	Debasish Sahoo et al	India	Ph. D Scholar	Traditional and Alternative Medicaments During Covid-19 Pandemic for Public Health		

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Meeting ID: 371 404 4752

Passcode: 4qwkRN

Day Two, Monday, 17th January 2022

Session Chair: Professor Dr Parmod Kumar Indira Gandhi National Open University India Monday, 17th January 2022					12:00pm-2:00pm (Bangladesh) 11:30am-1:30pm (India) 11:00am-1:00pm (Pakistan)	Room-VII Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Prof. Dr Sapna S Dr Rama Gandotra Dr Rafiya Dr Sakreen Hasan Hazhar Talaat Abubaker Blbas	
EDUsoc-11162	Mr. Shaikh Javed	India	Teacher	Leveraging Entrepreneurship Education in 21st Century		
EDUtch-11379	Rashmi Pal	India	Research Scholar	Effect of Pandemic on Female's Education		
EDUtch-10634	Sabika Alisher Zaidi	Pakistan	M.Phil Scholar	Impact of Principal's Attitude on Female Teacher's Performance		
EDUtra-10846	Sania Sami	India	Research Fellow	An Empirical Study to Measure Effectiveness of Training Program Among Existing and Potential Women Entrepreneurs in the Time of Pandemic		
EDUhrm-10530	Muhammad Waqas	Pakistan	M.Phil Scholar	The Impact of Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) Implementations on Organizational Performance during the COVID-19		
EDUtch-11481	Deepak	India	Ph. D Scholar	Changing scenarios in education and teachers' challenges		

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Day Two, Monday, 17th January 2022

Session Chair: A.A Gde Satia Utama Universitas Airlangga Indonesia Monday, 17th January 2022				1:00pm-3:00pm (Bangladesh) 10:00am-12:00pm (Ethiopia) 12:30pm-2:30pm (India) 2:00pm-4:00pm (Indonesia, Jakarta)	Room-VIII Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr Ravindra Reddy M Dr Monika jain Dr Heena Ganatra
POLcul-10109	Rituraj Basumatary	India	M.Phil Scholar	An Introduction to Political Culture in India	
SOCedu-11584	Nelofar Ara Dr Harry	India	Research Scholar	Covid-19 and its Impact on Education in Kashmir: A Sociological Review	
SOCgen-10323	Mudessir Temam Imamu	Ethiopia	Research Scholar	Sustainable urbanization and their challenges in developing countries	
SOCref-10742	Nagaradona Vijayabhaskar Dr G. Arun Kumar	India	Research Scholar	A study on Financial Inclusion in South Asia: Forcibly Displaced persons perspective	
SOCtec-11173	Puja Dutta	India	M.Phil Scholar	Advancement of Technology Affecting Harmony among Personal and Professional life of Employees	

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Passcode: 2z6fsV

Day Two, Monday, 17th January 2022

Session Chair Professor Dr Arup Barman Assam University India Monday, 17th January 2022					2:00pm-4:00pm (Bangladesh) 1:30pm-3:30pm (India) 4:00pm-6:00pm (Philippines)	Room-IX Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Prof. Dr Leonardo F. Cada, Jr. Dr Sherwin Padohinog Batilantes Dr Muhammad Nadeem Anwar	
EDUrch-10312	Dr Reynaldo V. Moral	Philippines	Researcher	A Teachers' Journey: Phenomenological Analysis in Teaching Research		
EDUchi-11689	Dr Om Raj Katoch	India	Assistant Professor	Nutritional Assessment of School-Going Children in district Doda of Jammu & Kashmir, India		
EDUrch-11267	Mohammad Jashim Uddin	Bangladesh	Assistant Professor	English Literature Teaching-Learning Strategy of Bangladesh: Viewing in the Light of Outcome Based Education (OBE) Curriculum		
EDUler-10745	Yosef Eric C. Hipolito	Philippines	Teacher	Social Institutions on Flexible Learning of Philippine History		
EDUler-10954	Mark Angelo C. Urbano	Philippines	Researcher	Implementation of Modular Distance Learning of Indigenous People Schools and Academic Performance: A right-based Approach in Indigenous People Education		
EDUrch-10206	Reggie S. Ybanez Ms. Eden D. Palalio Ms. Hazel B. Lijano	Philippines	Researcher	Teachers Readiness on the Learning Resource on WIFI HUB Expanded Electronic Learning in Sarangani (LR on WHEels) as Flexible Learning option amidst COVID-19 Pandemic		

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Day Two, Monday, 17th January 2022

Session Chair Dr Sharmila Kayal Associate Professor Adamas University India Monday, 17th January 2022					Room-X Panel Members
Author ID					Dr Sadhna Bagchi Albert Isa Salabson Bezon Kumar Mohammed Essa Dr Vikas Kumar Dr Anjali Tiwari Dr T Raj Pravin
ECOagr-10425	Dr Nazeerudin	India	Researcher	Transition Challenges in Rural India: Exploring Perspectives	
ECOagr-10527	Dr Soumya P	India	Research Fellow	Structural changes in cropping pattern in Tamil Nadu, India	
ECOsoc-10628	Dr FOGBONJAIYE, Seun Samuel	Nigeria	Researcher	Working from Home and Employee Performance in the New Normal	
ECOMIC-11353	Ms. Deepali Tomar	India	Ph.D Scholar	An Analysis of Growth and Progress of Micro Enterprises in India : A Comparative Study of Rajasthan and Uttarakhand	
ECOMkt-11765	Anjana B.S.	India	Research Scholar	The Economics of Covid 19	
ECOphe-11978	Dr Prasad A.K Sushanta Kumar Tarai	India	Professor Ph. D Scholar	FDI in Health Sector during COVID-19 in India: a Regression Analysis	

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Day Two, Monday, 17th January 2022

Session Chair Dr Venkatesh Gurusamy Karnakaka University India Monday, 17th January 2022					12:00pm-2:00pm (Albania) 5:00pm-7:00pm (Bangladesh) 4:30pm-6:30pm (India) 12:00pm-2:00pm (Nigeria) 1:00pm-3:00pm (Zambia)	Room-XI Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr Mushekha Inayat Konhoujam Ibochouba Singh Adetoyi Helen .N. Sulakshana Mane Dr Shahid Naseem Dr M.Arun Dr Padmini Doifode Dr Amira AMOURI Kebby Muleya	
TECphc-10211	K. Manimekalai	India	Assistant Professor	Towards Smart Health Care		
PHCgen-10117	Daini, Tolulope.G Ogunfolu Abidemi I.	Nigeria	Research Scholar	Pre-Hospital Management of Diarrhea among Age Five Children in ILESE Community, Ogun State, Nigeria		
PHCsoc-10437	Ibeka Paschal Onyekachi	Nigeria	Research Scholar	Health Education For Social Change: A Strategy for Public Health development in Nigeria		
PHCsoc-10558	Rikela Fusha	Albania	Post-Graduate	Covid-19 aftermath: The public health consequences in developing countries		
PHCsoc-10672	Chiranjib Mitra S. Roychowdhury	India	Research Scholar	An analytical study on the impact of overpopulation in the context of Sustainable Development and Public Health		
TECenv-10387	Elizabeth Adeteju Omimakinde Aiyesanmi A. F. Olasheinde E. F.	Nigeria	Research Scholar	Environmental Protection: The Use of Biosorption of Nickel and Copper by Camel Foot Pod in Elimination of Heavy Metals from Simulated Wastewaters		

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Day Two, Monday, 17th January 2022

Session Chair Prof. Dr Asheref Illiyan Jamia Millia Islamia (A Central University) India Monday, 17th January 2022					1:00pm-3:00pm (Albania) 6:00pm-8:00pm (Bangladesh) 5:30pm-7:30pm (India) 1:00pm-3:00pm (Morocco)	Room-XII Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr Md. Ruhul Amin Dr Navdeep Kumar Dr Pallav Goswami Wacha Roosevelt Wacha	
ECOedu-12291	Jabrane Amaghous	Morocco	Professor	The entrepreneurial intention of young students: the case of UCA students		
ECOMac-10322	Dr M. Palanisamy Mrs. M. S. Punithamalar	India	Assistant Professor	Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy		
ECOLab-11457	Dr Romina Radonshiqi	Albania	Lecturer	The Effects of Pandemic on Labour Market in Albania		
ECOhea-11561	Dr M. Vadivel	India	Assistant Professor	An Economic Analysis on Health Hazards of Nagaland Youths During Lock Down		
ECOphe-11877	Dr R. Ramachandran	India	Assistant Professor	Health Expenditures and Its Outcomes in India		
ECOWep-12088	Dr D. Ranjithkumar	India	Assistant Professor	A Study on Impact of Covid-19 on Informal Women Workers with Special Reference Pallapalayam, Karur (Dt) of Tamilnadu		

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Day Two, Monday, 17th January 2022

Session Chair: Dr Naveen Siddique Sheikh Remote Volunteer Clinical Researcher Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine (JHU) University Maryland Medical Center (UMMC) Pakistan Monday, 17th January 2022				2:00pm-4:00pm (Algeria) 7:00pm-9:00pm (Bangladesh) 3:00pm-5:00pm (Jordan) 6:00pm-8:00pm (Pakistan) 2:00pm-4:00pm (Nigeria)	Room-XIII Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Position	Title	Dr Mizanur Rahman Kollol Dr Md Shamsuzzaman Muhammad Awwal Shuaib Farzana Begum Dr Sunita Satyendra Gupta Dr Paul Munene Muiruri Prof. Dr Loc Nguyen Dr Suraj Nayak Aditi Sharma Dr Sonam Sharma
MEDdnt-10113	Dr Fouzi BOUKHAZANI	Algeria	Associate Professor	Contemporary place of orthodontics in public health improvement in Algeria	
MEDeye-10220	GHEDJATI Nadir	Algeria	Associate Professor	Intraocular foreign bodies : A major public health problem	
MEDvet-10347	Randa Ahmad Bazzi et al	Jordan	Faculty	Evaluating The Veterinarian Role In One Health Approach At Antimicrobial Resistance Perspectives, Jordan	
MEDvet-10460	Aborisade Monininuola .V et al	Nigeria	Research Scholar	Vaginal Trichomoniasis: A Study Of Female Patients Attending Ijebu-Ife General Hospital, Ogun State, Nigeria	

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A study on the advertisement effectiveness with special reference to amazon great Indian festival offers

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Abstract

This study assesses the advertisement effectiveness of amazon great Indian festival for a company to transmit its product to the targeted customers. Television and advertising together present a lethal combination and has become an integral part of modern society. It is the most convenient route to reach their targeted consumers. Thus, television commercials are designed in such a way that to attract the customer and create an intention for buying a company's product instead of other similar products from other companies. This study aimed at finding the advertisement effectiveness of amazon great Indian festival. The present study was conducted on 120 respondents, to know the impact of the advertisement effectiveness of amazon great Indian festival on their buying behavior. The results revealed the importance of advertisement on the buying behavior of customers.

Keywords: Television advertising, Purchase intention, Great Indian festival.

Learning engagement amidst the new normal education: perspective of teachers in Panabo City Division

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Panabo City, Philippines

Abstract

This study attempts to address the need for a better understanding of teacher engagement by developing a multi-dimensional measure of work engagement that is particular to the work done by teachers in classrooms and schools. Using random numbers, this study recruited 400 elementary and secondary public-school instructors. It was held in the Panabo City Division's elementary and secondary public schools. Teachers have a critical role in children's educational experiences. Increased job satisfaction, workplace productivity, and even student engagement has all been connected to instructors' interest in their profession. Teachers' attitudes and motivation levels must be conveyed to pupils, thus it's critical to gain a better knowledge of their work engagement. The teaching profession will benefit from this research since it will help to better understand teacher involvement. Teacher involvement data for a specific school site is supplied. The need to change teacher attitudes, perceptions, and emotional understanding in the classroom is becoming more widely recognized. Effective teaching is psychologically dependent on motivated teachers who are fully engaged in their work, not only academically and emotionally, but also socially. The findings suggest that, in addition to cognitive and affective components of engagement, social interaction with students and coworkers should be taken into account.

Keywords: Teachers Learning Engagement, New Normal Education

Green Marketing: Measuring Environmental Consciousness of University of Delhi students

Professor Gayatri¹ and Meenu²

1. College: Lakshmibai College, University of Delhi.
2. Assistant Professor, College: Shri Ram College of Commerce,
University of Delhi
India

Abstract

The study aims to find out how Delhi University students perceive the natural environment and whether they are prepared to embrace ecologically friendly consumption behaviour. A systematic closed-ended questionnaire was administered to a total of 230 university students from various courses and levels. There are 29 statements on a Likert scale relating to environmental consciousness and consumption behaviour in the questionnaire. Consumers expect that all the products supplied should be eco-friendly while maintaining quality. In a nutshell, sustainable items must be competitive not just in terms of environmental concerns, but also in terms of other significant product attributes. Environmentally friendly consumers are more inclined to oppose products that are bad for the environment. Such consumers are also willing to inform and educate other consumers about environmental damage their consumption behavior might cause. However, they may not be willing to compromise while making their purchases on grounds of quality, cost and time.

Keywords: Environmental Consciousness, Awareness, Consumerism, Green Marketing, Green Products, Purchasing Behavior, University, Students.

Teachers readiness on the learning resource on wifi hub expanded electronic learning in sarangani (LR on wheels) as flexible leaning option amidst covid-19 pandemic

Reggie S. Ybanez

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Alegria National High School

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the readiness of teachers on the Learning Resources on Wi-Fi Hub for Expanded e-Learning (LR on WHEeLs) as a flexible learning option to expand the reach of e-learning to far-flung villages, particularly those outside of the service coverage of major telecommunications companies and internet service providers. Quantitative research is employed in this study using an online survey questionnaire in the collection of data. Also, Alegria National High School teachers were the respondents selected through purposive sampling. The data collected were analyzed statistically using weighted mean. The teachers' readiness on LR on WHEeLs anchored to the uses of ICT revealed the following; firstly, the professional development on ICT is provided by the school staff and the department of a whole. Secondly, the uses of ICT based activities and materials used for teaching is often used, and finally, teachers were confident on their skills on ICT. These are indication that majority of the teacher-respondents had adjusted to the so called 21st -century learners. However, it is also discovered that the problems encountered by participants on the usage of LR on WHEeLs includes the lack of interest of teachers, no or unclear benefit of using ICT on teaching and learning, and lack of adequate content/materials. Therefore, proper reinforcement through training, orientation and seminar and provision of the needed support and materials for the usage of LR on WHEeLs must be provided to the teachers.

Keywords: Education, Learning, Information Communication and Technology (ICT), COVID 19 Pandemic, WIFI HUB

An empirical analysis of parental age on child nutritional status in Plateau State. Nigeria

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Abstract

The nutritional status of children in any society is an indicator of good health and standard of living in any society. This study empirically examined the influence of parental age on child nutritional status in Plateau State, Nigeria. A cross-sectional survey design was employed, 200 participants were randomly selected from various health centers in the 17 Local Government Areas in the state for the study. Collection of data was done by distributing questionnaires and collecting Mid Upper-Arm-Circumference (MUAC) measurements the best way to measure severe acute malnutrition. Pearson product-moment correlation was used to analyze the data collected. The results $r(200) = .863, p = .000$ indicated that there is a significant positive relationship between parental age and children's nutritional status in Plateau state. The implications of these findings for policy are, preventing child marriage and reducing teenage pregnancy, empowering girls with information, skills, and support networks, and educating and mobilizing parents and community members among others recommendations were made.

Keywords: Parental age, child nutritional Status, malnutrition, Anemia, Mortality.

Public health and society: Role and importance

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India

Abstract

Father of Public Health – John Snow- public health defined as "Art of preventing disease and improving quality of life through organized efforts of society, communities and individuals. The 10th amendment gives powers to state relating to public health. Acc to WHO – Public health to prevent disease, promote health, prolong life. Role of public to promote welfare of the entire population not individuals. The five pillars of public health are: 1. Health education. 2. Biostatistics. 3. Environmental health. 4. Epidemiology. 5. Health service administration. The 3 Ps of Public Health are: 1. Health Promotion. 2. Prevention of ill-health. 3. Health Protection. The police powers of public health are: 1. Quarantine. 2. Enforce isolation. 3. Inspection laws to spread of disease. The core functions of public health are: 1. Assessment. 2. Policy development. 3. Assurance. Public health to improve society: - "Social interaction is good for your brain health, promotes a sense of society and security". Health and society degree, jobs and career paths: 1. Cardiovascular Technician. 2. Anesthesia Technician. 3. Dental Hygiene. 4. Occupational therapy assistant. 5. Physical therapy assistant. 6. Surgical Technician. 7. Registered Health Information Technician. Health and social care jobs: 1. Counsellor. 2. Social Worker. 3. Youth Worker. 4. Community development worker.

Keywords: Public Health, Society, Welfare, Service, Technician

An introduction to political culture in India

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Abstract

The nature of political culture depends on beliefs and orientations of the mass towards the political system and the response of the authority and the process to the orientations. Sometimes the process is participatory when the members of the society take active part in the political process and seeks benefits from the process. In the same time, it may be subject political culture when the common people know very little about the process and do not expect any share in the decision-making process. Every political system has its own destined culture. The culture of an authoritarian government is quite different from the culture of a democratic country. Again, there are differences in the culture of new democracy and modern democracies. Political culture is not static or fixed. It is a dynamic and an ever changing process. Political culture goes on changing and changing. It changes as a result of new ideas, structural changes in the system, new innovations, demographic change and changes in the international political environment and of many other factors. Incorporating these changes it continues from one generation to another generation. The socialization process transmits the culture generation by generations and provides stability to the system. Political consensus on values is a must for political system to survive and confront pressures, conflict and crisis emerging from time to time. It relates to political culture which is a sub-structure of each political system. Political culture at all levels support the system. It provides the necessary legitimacy to the system and makes the system sustainable for a time being. It encompasses both the political ideals and the operating norms of a political system.

Keywords: Political, Culture, India, Democracy, System, Government.

Behavioral monitoring and blocking of a cyber-malware using block chain, machine learning & VAPT: A result

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Abstract

Security is extremely important role for users in terms of Digital India and Internet Era and IOT. Every user is now accessing data and moving towards digitization within the today's internet world, we are handing information everywhere within the organization due to handling huge number of knowledge, we face numerous problems of cyber malwares. One among the cyber malware is Ransom ware. When it spreads it's going to lock your machine and encrypts your machine, its impact performs various functions like confidential data stolen, data misuse and unauthorized access. The purpose of the literature review is to study the different countermeasures methodologies of Ransom ware attack. Referring the researched & implemented models around the subject the study shows that the Ransom ware attacks are real threat to the cyber world. Along with this, more than hundreds of thousand computer systems were attacked by massive cyber-attack that encrypt all the files and ask about ransom. This report provides understanding of ransom wares and preventative framework, which provides bridge between multiple research approaches, to create an integratable, adoptable, flexible, secure and accountable approach to prevent an organization's sensitive and confidential information. This framework has the competence to help organizations, interdependent of their size, financial affordability and knowledge of the problem, to put across various lines of defense around the information and the systems. This framework will act little contribution towards the step towards countering the exponential growing impact of the same, against the technological adoption by the organizations and still remain vulnerable.

Keywords: Digital India, Cyber malware, Ransom ware, Security, Block chain, preventative framework

Towards Smart Health Care

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Abstract

The concept of smart healthcare has progressively gained traction as information technology advances. Smart healthcare makes use of a new generation of information technologies, such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence, to completely revolutionize the existing medical system, making it more efficient, easy, and personalized. A hospital setting can be quite stressful, particularly for seniors and children. The traditional patient-doctor appointment has lost its usefulness as the world population grows. As a result, smart healthcare becomes extremely crucial. With the goal of introducing the concept of smart healthcare, the essential technologies were listed that support smart healthcare and discuss the current state of smart healthcare in various key fields in this review. The aim of this paper is to identify some of the challenges that need to be addressed to accelerate the deployment and adoption of smart health technologies for ubiquitous healthcare access. The paper also explores how the key technologies can be combined with smart health to provide better healthcare solutions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, IoT, Mobile Internet, Smart health, Wearables.

A teachers' journey: Phenomenological analysis in teaching research

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Division of Cebu City

Don Sergio Osmeña Sr. Memorial National High School

Labangon, Cebu City, Cebu

Philippines

Abstract

This study portrays the lived experiences of some research teachers from different public and private schools in Cebu City who taught specific research subjects in the senior high schools for the first semester of 2018-2019. The main goal of this study is to explore the educational practices of the nine teacher respondents based on their trials, adjustments, managing mechanisms, who showed willingness to participate. The descriptive phenomenological design was used by the researcher from Husserlian philosophy using Colaizzi Data Analysis. Semi-structured interviews were collated and coded after bracketing. Furthermore, the field notes were used for the informants upon asking their consent as a form ethical consideration. The highlights of the experiences of these research teachers are condensed in the following themes: “Different Strokes for Different Strokes”; “Invest and Harvest”; “Art of Communication”; “Between Hard and Soft”; “Time will Reveal”; and “Technology Conquers Limitations.” Results also showed that the research teachers still consider the whole experience worthwhile and beneficial despite “scanty of instructional materials and relevant trainings” which has long been a predicament in enriching the curriculum.

Keywords: Research teacher, senior high school, phenomenology, challenges, creativity,

Cotemporary place of orthodontics in public health improvement in Algeria

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Faculty of medicine of Ouargla,
Algeria

Abstract

Orthodontics and dento-facial orthopedics are fields of modern dentistry that aim to study dental and facial growth, to diagnose malocclusions and to treat them. The orthodontics contribution to public health has been debated by the pioneers of the field in the sixties. However, this subject has reemerged in the last years because of the high demand for orthodontic treatment in modern societies. Word Health Organization recommended that the public policies must support the orthodontics role in health promotion and life quality amelioration. So is there a real impaction of malocclusion and orthodontic treatment on the quality of life? In this presentation, we will try to answer this question through 10 clinical cases presentation showing patients who were suffering from malocclusions and teeth crowding before and after treatment. Questionnaires (OHRQoL) were distributed to these patients in order to evaluate their perception of the changes before and after treatment. In conclusion, comfort when eating, sleeping and engaging in social interaction, in self-esteem and satisfaction are usually affected by malocclusions. Orthodontics can help to improve all these aspects of public health in modern societies.

Keywords: Orthodontics, public health, life quality, malocclusion, Algeria.

Impact of education on the socio-economic status: A study among the Gaddis of Himachal Pradesh, India.

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and

Shivanshi Nehria (Research scholar)

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India

Abstract

This paper is an ethnographic examination of the change in socio-economic status of Gaddi tribe of Himachal Pradesh. They were found in the Chamba and Kangra district of state. Gaddis were well known pastoral tribe of Himalayas. They roamed in mountains with their flocks and had different summer and winter pasture. Many Gaddis owned lands in both districts. Due to their roaming occupation, the tribe was ill treated by other communities. The government of India included them scheduled them as tribe. After which they got chance to get educated which changed their position in society. They came out from the isolation to the world full opportunities. The ST status enabled them to get jobs in varied sectors which raised them economically. Gaddis was trying to make a career in politics. Gaddis were maintaining their identity among other communities. They were no more inferior and tried a lot to promote their culture. This paper discusses some features of social change associated with the advance of education among the tribe.

Keywords: Gaddi tribe; Socio-economic; Pastoralism; Education; Transformation

The Challenges of Implementing the Contributory Pension Scheme (CPS) in North East Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria

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North East Zonal Office, Gombe
Nigeria

Abstract

The Contributory Pension Scheme (CPS), introduced by the Nigerian Federal Government in June 2004 as part of government's administrative reforms, is gradually changing the tempo of pension administration in Nigeria. This paper focuses on the challenges bedeviling the implementation of the CPS in North East Geo Political Zone of Nigeria. Some of the challenges found out by the paper included; lack of political will by the State Governors, lack of awareness on the scheme by most workers, unwillingness by the private sector to comply with the PRA (2014) as amended. Moreover, there is the issue of the lingering security challenges in some parts of the states in the zone. Some suggestions have been proffered for the scheme to succeed in the zone.

Keywords: Pension; CPS; DBS, PRA; Act; Reform, Challenges, Implementation

Willingness to pay for greener transport in Pakistan

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to measure the willingness to pay for greener transport in Pakistan. For this purpose, a survey was conducted from four districts, i.e. Bhakkar, Multan, Faisalabad and Sargodha province Punjab, Pakistan. The contingent valuation method was used to measure the willingness to pay. For the estimation of the main findings of the study, Probit model was used. The findings of the Probit model showed that the variable bid price and fulfilling family expenditures have a negative but significant impact on the willingness to pay. While, the variable education, hybrid vehicle, CO2 health problems, and sensitivity level of respondents have a positive and significant association with willingness to pay. Further, variables such as age, own vehicle, and awareness of global warming have an insignificant impact on the willingness to pay for greener transport. Most of the study's findings were according to our expectations, but the finding for variable awareness of global warming is parallel to our expectations. By providing a study from the perspective of a developing country, the study contributed to the existing literature regarding consumers' willingness to pay for greener transport. Furthermore, the study's findings will also help the government, policymakers, environmentalists, and producers of automobile vehicles in decision making regarding green transport.

Keywords: Contingent valuation method; Green transport; Probit model; Willingness to pay; Pakistan

Pre-hospital management of diarrhea among age five children in Ilese community, Ogun State, Nigeria**¹Daini, Tolulope.G*, ²Sowole, Ayodele R, ³Aborisade Moninuola V, ⁴Ogunfolu Abidemi I.**^{1, 2, 3} Department of Medical Laboratory Science, ⁴Department of Paramedic Technician Affiliation – Ogun State College of Health Technology, Ilese –Ijebu,

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Abstract

Diarrhea is the passage of unformed or watery stools occurring above three or more instances in a 24-hour period with an elevated frequency or decreased consistency of bowel movements, and it affects persons of all ages. Despite widespread global development in reducing child deaths over the last decades, diarrhea retains its place as a leading cause of mortality in children less than 5 years of age. The study is based on pre hospital management of diarrhea disease among under age five children in Ilese community. The study was a descriptive cross sectional survey involving One Hundred (100) mothers with children under age five using stratified sampling techniques. Data generated was analyzed and presented in frequency and percentage. Inferential (chi-square) analysis was conducted to test for the significant difference among means ($P < 0.05$) using SPSS version 22. Findings from this study showed adequate knowledge on diarrhea and pre hospital management in Ilese community ($X^2 = 18.85$, $P = 0.0044$) which contributed to understanding of major signs and symptoms of diarrhea such as passage of loose or watery stool. Oral rehydration ($X^2 = 22.48$, $P = 0.0010$) is the major pre-hospital management of diarrhea in Ilese community because of its effectiveness in the management of diarrhea. The knowledge of zinc treatment as management for diarrhea is significant. ($X^2 = 44.25$, $P < 0.001$) although it is not well utilized by the mothers. Therefore, oral rehydration is the only pre-hospital management that is adequately used by these mothers in Ilese community. Based on the outcome of this study, it was recommended that mothers should take the child to a health provider for ORS or intravenous electrolyte solution upon signs of dehydration as well as familiarizing with other symptoms defining medical treatment (bloody diarrhea) and health care workers should counsel mothers to begin administering suitable available home fluids immediately upon onset of diarrhea in a child.

Keywords: Children, Diarrhea, Oral Rehydration, Pre-Hospital, Ilese Community

Green Business & Consumerism

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Abstract

In today's market, the choice for consumers has increased manifold with increase in the range of models that is why the businesses also has started on focusing on different scenario. Under such circumstances, choosing an appropriate product that suits one's value propositions is the most important. Today's marketplace is motivated by the importance of the "Green consumerism" and will become even more responsive to products and services promising environmental responsibility. So many of the firms has started the 'Green Business Strategy' by manufacturing & promoting the eco-friendly products like in cosmetics & edible products use of aloe vera, avoiding the different chemicals etc. which can harm to the individual as well as society. Consumers are now concerned more than ever about the environmental impact of products they buy. As a result, the number of industries under fire from environmentalists has grown very rapidly. Green consumerism has helped to spur significant shifts in the way in which some industries view the environmental challenge. Terms such as 'recyclable, biodegradable, eco friendly, sustainable, computable and bio-based' are the latest Key words which green consumers look for when they buy products. The broad scope of these Key words suggests that green consumers scrutinize products at every phase of product/service life cycle, from raw material procurement, manufacturing and production straight through to product reuse, repair, recycling and eventual disposal, While in use attributes continue to be of primary importance, environmental shopping agenda now increasingly encompass factors that consumers can not feel or see. Consumers desire to know how raw materials are procured and where from they come, how food is processed, what are the resources utilized to produce that particular product and what are their potential impacts on the environment once they land in the trash box? An attempt is therefore made to share some of the experiences on the ethics based consumerism in Indian perspective.

An analytical conductive study to RMG (Ready-Made Garment) sector workers health state, its economic resilience status, and the contamination footing scenario in Bangladesh

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Abstract

The industry that has been making a censorious contribution to rebuilding the country and its economic system is none aside from the readymade garment RMG sector, which is now the single biggest export that has advanced for Bangladesh. It is contemplated that every three of European has a t-shirt made in Bangladesh & every fifth American wear clothes manufactured in Bangladesh. The sector accounts for 83% of overall export. Approximately 4.4 million workers work here for their livelihood, where- two-third portion is women. Even after contributing so much, if we look at the wages of workers and their standard of living, it is seen that most of them live in slums, in general, their income is very low and at the same time, they face many health concerns like workers usually work with no ventilation, breathing in toxic, substance, inhaling fiber dust, accidents, fires, injuries, disease, etc. Apart from those, women workers face verbal and physical abuse. Some studies reveal that's home-based workers in the garment sector and chemical hazards are 9.4times more likely to experience health problems than workers to dusk and chemical hazards. Another concerning issue is the overuse of groundwater, as stated by a survey of International Finance Corporations, every year 1500 billion liter groundwater is used to dye & wash the clothes for the garment sectors. This is comparable to filling up 600,000 Olympic swimming pools or also we can consider the same water on meet the demand of 8 lakh people for a whole year. Without the RMG sector, the condition of Bangladesh is unthinkable. We cannot eliminate the fact that contamination is disrupting people's livelihood yet we can take some steps or inspire to solve the problem. This paper will discuss how garment sectors are contributing to the economy, worker's wages, health issues, livelihood and how contamination is spreading from this sector, and wheater there are any conventional roles at all.

Keywords: Censorious contribution, contemplated, wages, ventilation, chemical hazards, contamination

Intraocular foreign bodies: A major public health problem

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Abstract

Intraocular foreign bodies constitute a major public health problem due to their frequency, their severity and their difficult and costly management. They mainly affect young men in the midst of professional activity and have serious social and medico-legal consequences. We report the case of a 34-year-old patient, who suffered a contusive eye trauma with palpebral tearing of the left eye by barbed wire. The initial ophthalmologic examination found a preserved visual acuity, a penetrating eyelid wound with loss of cutaneous substance, a temporal conjunctival wound with hemorrhage and resulting from orbital fat. An x-ray of the eye sockets showed the absence of radiopaque foreign bodies and the absence of an orbital fracture. An oculo-orbital CT scan returned without particularities. The V3M fundus revealed, on the postoperative day, a small brownish formation in the pre-retinal measuring 0.2 mm to ½ papillary diameter from the center of the fovea without retinal alteration opposite and without peripheral retinal lesions at the left eye level. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) showed the presence of a small hyperdense infra-millimeter formation, retinal invasion limited to the fiber optic layer with posterior shadow cone. The patient was put on corticosteroid and antibiotic therapy. Regarding the foreign body, the decision to abstain from treatment has been taken. Knowing how to suspect and recognize an intraocular foreign body regardless of the extent of the initial ocular trauma. Knowing how to abstain, as in our case; uncorrected visual acuity 10/10 R2 without scotoma, well-tolerated infra-millimeter non-metallic foreign body, juxta-foveolar site without impact on the structures of the macula, no aggravation during follow-up. Any traumatic element should be investigated for the presence of an intraocular foreign body by careful examination, even if imaging is normal. The indications to operate in emergency are well codified.

Keywords: Intraocular foreign bodies, public health problem, brownish formation, retinal invasion, abstain.

Society and Culture Change in the Tribal Peoples of Jharkhand, India

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Abstract

The present study is based on secondary sources and qualitative methods along with historical and anthropological approaches for the study of society and culture changes in the Tribal peoples. Man and society both have been the subjects of study of culture; and in the context of scientifically and systematically detailed study, culture itself is the way of living of man in the society. The pattern of culture in Tribal society is traditionally material culture which is based on co-operation and co-existence amid the nature where there traditional settlements or villages of Tribal peoples have been developed from the time immemorial. Tribal peoples of India have been lived in the forests, hills and their slopes, valleys of hills and rugged areas near riverine or forests which could be easily recognized as their preferences to live isolated from the different culture of peoples. In the case of India and especially in Jharkhand, the society and culture of Tribal peoples of this land had been faced hazardously intrusion by the outsiders and intruders between mid of the 16th century and 20th century who imposed on them new rules and regulation along with the process of acculturation. These whole processes started exploitation and conspiracy to snatch traditional tribal economic resources which were the main causes for making changes in the Tribal society and culture; and these processes of making changes in Tribal society and culture are continuingly still going on and on. In the present study, the researcher will focus in detailed on the above mentioned matters under the proposed title of this research paper.

Keywords: Tribal, Society, Culture, Tribal Economy, Colonial, Outsiders, Jharkhand,

Impact of demonetization on Indian economy

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Abstract

Demonetization refers to withdrawal of a particular form of currency from circulation. It is necessary whenever there is a change of national currency; the old currency must be removing and substituted with the new currency unit. The currency was demonetizing first time in 1946, and second time in 1978. On 8th Nov. 2016 the currency is demonetized third time by present Modi Government. The disarray was created in every stratum of the society whether upper, middle or lower. Where some welcomed the move as it was seen for curbing black money, many are suffering by this movement. In this paper analyze the impact of demonetization on Indian economy and work out the probable consequences of the demonetization.

Global Pandemic Impacting Small Scale-Craft: A case study on a weaver community of Western Odisha and their experience during COVID 19

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Abstract

When the world was hit by the global pandemic of COVID-19, it was not only a health hazard, it also hit the economy of many countries. The impact of the hit was extended from the global to the local level. The constrain in the mobility of resources created challenges for the craft-based economy. In India, where the rural landscape is highly supported by the small scale craft industry, the impact was visible. In one way the population was less aware of the gravity of the pandemic situation and another way the market was clouded with uncertainty. Keeping this in perspective, the current study was conducted on *Bhulia* a weaver community of western Odisha, which is well known for weaving sambalpuri textile and their experience during pandemic situations in India. The paper tries to explore both the negative and positive sides of the effect. In one way, during the lockdown period, they were inside their houses and engaged in weaving, which indicates they were not out of job. But on other hand, the decline of market demand result in delayed payment or not selling of the product. Attabira block of Bargarhs district under Odisha state was selected as the study area, due to its high concentration of Bhulia weavers.

Keywords: pandemic, craft based industry, weaver community, livelihood

Transition Challenges in Rural India: Exploring Perspectives

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Abstract

Rural India is undergoing a sweeping transformation. The narratives of this transformation range from exciting stories of 'rural resurgence' and rapidly expanding rural consumption to acute agrarian distress and large numbers of farmers committing suicide. Contemporary rural India actually is vastly complex, subject to several new forces of change, and does not fit neatly into any of these characterizations. Greater exposure raises rural aspirations for a better quality of life and arouses appetite for consumer goods. Recent data show that rural monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) grew at a rapid 5.5 per cent a year between 2009–10 and 2011–12 (NSSO 2012). While average rural MPCE remains about half of urban, the growth in rural income and expenditure is reflected in a sharp drop in rural poverty to less than 26 per cent from 34 per cent in just two years. With its growing purchasing power, the rural market is no longer a residual retail market. Products are being designed to cater specifically to rural demand. Rural India is making its presence felt. In the above backdrop, this paper made an attempt to briefly review the Contribution of India's Rural Economy and also examine the Dynamics of Rural transformation. Further, it identifies the Common Challenges faced by Rural Agriculture Economy and explores ways to face Transition Challenges along with Government initiatives. Finally, it argues for the need for structural changes in rural economy.

Keywords: Rural India, Economy, Transformations, Transition, Challenges

Impact of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome on Reproductive Health of Women

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Abstract

Statement of Problem: Reproductive health refers to mortality, morbidity and quality of life attributable to the reproductive system, process and events experienced by men and women at all ages. However traditional Indian society regards talks on such topics as taboos and discourages open discussions on reproductive health. Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most prevalent endocrine disorders in females of reproductive age. Women with PCOS are at increased risk for developing reproductive, metabolic and cardiovascular disorders. In this review, we will systematically review about Impact of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome on Reproductive Health of Women. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** We searched the various electronic databases such as: PUBMED, BMJ, LANCET, WHO Website, Unicef Website and Google Scholar for studies related about Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, its various implications and impact on the reproductive health of women. We also checked reference lists of reviews and retrieved articles for additional studies. **Findings:** Many landmark studies across the world have confirmed the implications of PCOS on reproductive health of women. As per various studies, PCOS is a hormonal disorder with a potential to lead to various implications. It also continues to be a common cause of infertility among women. Early detection of long-term morbidities through appropriate screening tests constitutes an essential part of the management of this condition. Future research has to focus on the missing blocks in our growing knowledge about this condition. **Conclusion & Significance:** Overwhelming amounts of data confirm that PCOS is associated with significant reproductive morbidity including infertility, abnormal uterine bleeding, miscarriage and other complications of pregnancy during the reproductive years. PCOS is not only an endocrine disease, but an amalgam of metabolic and psychosocial impairment.

Key words: polycystic ovaries, infertility, hirsutism

Structural changes in cropping pattern in Tamil Nadu, India

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Abstract

The article entitled “Structural changes in cropping pattern in Tamil Nadu, India” is an attempt to analyse the structural changes in cropping pattern in Tamil Nadu of South India. The data from 2009-10 to 2018-19 were collected from website of Department of economics and statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and analysed using Compound Annual Growth Rate and Markov chain approach. Area under Pulses, Fibres and cereals showed positive annual growth rate whereas area under sugar crops, spices & condiments, oil seeds, fruits, vegetables and other crops showed negative growth rates over the year. The results of the Markov chain analysis revealed that area under sugar crops observed to be stable whereas the area under spices & condiments, oil seeds, fruits, vegetables and fibres were found to be unstable. The future predictions were made from 2019-20 to 2023-24 based up on the transitional probability matrix. The predictions of the study revealed that area under cereals, pulses, vegetables and oil seeds showed increasing trend and the area under sugar crops, spices & condiments and fibres showed decreasing trend. The present study will help the government to decide proper cropping pattern.

Keywords: Cropping pattern, Structural changes, Markov chain, sugar crops

Working from home and employee performance in the new normal

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of working from home on employee performance: post covid era in Nigeria. The survey research design was adopted and data collection was done through questionnaires. The effect of working from home on employee performance was analyzed using regression analysis method (E-view 7.1 package) to test the hypothesis. The study revealed that working from home has a significant and negative effect on work stress and on work-life balance due to the fact that employees are not able to divide their time between work and personal life. It was opined that this is because employees are used to having fixed working hours. On the other hand, working from home has a positive and significant effect on job satisfaction, with adjusted R square of 0.63 at 5 percent level of significance. Working from home is statistically significant to employee performance; this is indicated by the calculated t-sign of 10.45, 9.64 and 8.49 which are greater than the tabulated t-sign of 1.658 or with their p values of 0.000 which were less than the critical value of 0.05. The study recommended that leaders of organizations need to pay attention to their employees' job satisfaction during their working from home. It is undeniable that working from home can interfere with employees' work life balance and work stress.

Keywords: WFH, Employee, Performance, COVID 19, Pandemic, ERA

Public Health and Society

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Abstract

Health education is a word that was coined in the 1970s and has grown in importance in general well though and medical. It is concerned about people' ability to meet the complicated requirements of well-being in a modern society. Recognize wellness education as distinct from total proficiency. According to the (UNESCO) throughout its set on English encounters, the phrase 'proficient' mostly meant 'familiar with writing' or general words 'accomplished, learnt.' In June 2000, we searched multiple databases, including Medline, Ebscohost Sociofile, PsychLit, PAIS, IBSS, IPSA, and Health Star, as well as hand-searched important journals and contacted agents. We included conference studies with health strategy makers that included their perception of the use of research evidence in health strategy decisions at the public, provincial, or authority levels. The use of epidemiologic tools to reduce common citizen panic and death in mass crises has begun in earnest right now. Generalized well-being is just an important component of global alleviation's larger functional structure. It integrates infectious protection, regenerative health and maternity consideration, emotional assistance, current or crisis medical and careful intervention, and disinfecting and nourishment administrations. To separate definitions and theoretical frameworks of wellbeing proficiency, a careful written survey was done. A thorough evaluation of the definitions and computed systems was carried out in order to identify the key components of wellness proficiency and nurture an integrated model The appraisals of information use were for the most part unmistakable and subjective, zeroed in on theoretical circumstances or review assessments of proof utilization as to explicit cases. The apparent facilitators and deterrents to confirm utilize contrasted.

Key words: Health, Multiple Database, Epidemiologic tools, Hypothetical Scenarios.

The Impact of Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) Implementations on Organizational Performance during the COVID-19

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Abstract

The modern world has witnessed an irrevocable improvement in the way organizations manage their affairs. The current pandemic situation of COVID-19 will introduce many novel policies, innovations and procedures by innovative human resource creativity. In particular, information technology (IT) implementation is a field that needs more significant focus and a wider range of creative interventions especially in the current pandemic situation of COVID-19. This study aims at a detailed analysis of the implementation of HRMIS in the Federal Government Educational Institutions, Pakistan during pandemic situation of COVID-19. It inquires whether the influence of HRMIS has been positive or not, so that a roadmap can be delineated for large scale implementation of HRMIS in Pakistan. The online questionnaire survey (n=188) was collected through google forms from FGEI's employees whose are the directly users of HRMIS through random sampling. The knowledge-based theory was theoretical underpinning. The validated scales were adopted for all constructs and AMOS 24 was used to apply SEM on the data. The results show that there has been a positive impact of the implementation of HRMIS at FGEI's during pandemic situation of COVID-19. The inferences from these results are promising and hint that widespread application of improved HRMIS in organizations all over Pakistan especially in education sector of rural and urban areas would lead to a progressive and technologically advanced state. The obtained results will be helpful for policy-makers at the FGEI's and will also serve the long-term academic purposes relevant to this area of research. The research recommended that FGEI's should focus on HRMIS applications in the work environment to achieve positive outcome and maximize organizational performance at all level.

Keywords: Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), Organizational Performance, Information Technology (IT), COVID-19

An Ethnographic Study of Rickshaw Pullers in Lucknow City, Uttar Pradesh (India)

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Abstract

Rickshaw pullers are a vulnerable section of the society, migrating to urban cities for their livelihood. The study has explored the socio-economics culture of rickshaw pullers origin and Lucknow city (South Asia), India. Rickshaw pullers are low-income people. Rickshaw pullers are suffering overburden of family members, health issues, isolation, and low protein intake. The study has tried why? Respondents have chosen Lucknow city for their livelihood. Lucknow is the capital city of Uttar Pradesh states. An ethnographic approach has Used in-depth interviews of the respondents. Rickshaw pullers are in Lucknow city migrated alone for bread and butter their family members. The method has used purposive sampling. 30 Rickshaw pullers have taken face-to-face interviews. The study has found rickshaw pullers different groups of lower section of the society. The study has highlighted social culture distinguished among respondents.

Keywords: Rickshaw Pullers, Livelihood, Society, Migration, Lucknow city.

The Determinants of Trade Flow and Potential between Ethiopia and Group of Twenty

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Abstract

This study is intended to examine Ethiopia's trade flow determinants and trade potential with G20 countries whether it was overtraded or there is/are trade potential by using trade gravity model. The sources of panel data used were IMF, WDI, United Nations population division, The Heritage Foundation, Washington's No. 1 think tank online website database, online distance calculator and others for the duration of 2010 to 2019 for 10 consecutive years. The empirical data analyzing tool used was Random effect model (REM) which is effective in estimation of time-invariant data. The empirical data analyzed using STATA software result indicates that Ethiopia has a trade potential with seven countries of G20, whereas Ethiopia overtrade with 12 countries and EU region. The Ethiopia's and G20 countries/region bilateral trade flow statistically significant/ $p < 0.05$ /determinants were the population of G20 countries, growth domestic products of G20 countries, growth domestic products of Ethiopia, geographical distance between Ethiopia and G20 countries. The top five G20 countries exported to Ethiopia were china, United State of America, European Union, India and South Africa, whereas, the top five G20 countries imported from Ethiopia were EU, China, United State of America, Saudi Arabia and Germany respectively. Finally, the policy implication were Ethiopia has to Keep the consistence of trade flow with overtraded countries and improve with under traded countries through trade policy revision and secondly, focusing on the trade determinants to improve trade flow is recommended.

Keywords: Trade Gravity Model, Trade Determinants, G20, International Trade, Trade Potential

Impact of Principal's attitude on Female Teacher's Performance

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Abstract

Being the head of school, principals use several motivational strategies to enhance teacher's performance in the process of learning. Principal's continuous support and encouragement peruses the teachers to perform well. In order to work efficiently teachers need motivation, relax working environment, informal meetings, easy access to principals, monetary and non-monetary appraisals etc. This study aims to see the impact of principal's attitude on teacher's performance. Data is collected through random sampling. Primary school teachers working in 25 private schools of Liaquatabad Town, Karachi were the population of study. 300 primary school teachers were selected at random. Data was collected through Likert Scale questionnaire comprised of 3 hypothesis and 15 items on a scale of 1 till 4. Data shows significant difference among factors such as relax working hours, informal meetings, trainings, access to principal etc. Verbal and nonverbal appreciation with some monetary reward is recommended.

Keywords: Motivation, Strategies, Learning, Monetary, Appreciation

Socio-economic factors affecting small business performance of Islampur cottage industries district swat

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Abstract

The study aims to analyze the factors that are affecting small business performance of cottage industry (firms) in village Islampur in swat one of the districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan. Primary data were collected through questionnaire and a total of 360 cottage industries (firms) were surveyed. Simple random sampling techniques were employed to analyze the data. Small business has a very important role in the determination of socio-economic life of the inhabitants in developing countries. It has various impacts in different aspects of the life of the inhabitants of the small business. The results show that only education of business is insignificant while the variable representing age, marketing strategy, and owner ship of the firm are significant. The results of regression also provide the same information regarding small business performance Therefore, it is concluded from the results that age, education and ownership of the firms, small business contributed its part in the performance of the small business firms.

Keywords: SMEs, Firms, Cottage

Afghanistan's Trade Challenges with Central Asian Countries (Case Study of Marble Exports)

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Abstract

The Taliban government faces an imminent threat to Afghanistan; the war-torn banking system is collapsing. This has deprived many people of this country of access to crypto currency. Banks in Afghanistan, sometime after the Taliban ordered the reopening of banks and other service has issued, etc. were opened, but the limits to their disposition has been, for instance, any merchant can only weeks 50 thousand Afghani from the bank account of their cash, and that this impact is very bad for the traders present in Afghanistan, for example, that all the money on their bank accounts, their existing industry, and from them they can't use. In this article, a business model was developed that, in the analysis of the subject I see that the forecast value of the next of a series using the method of time series is of special importance for many studies. In economic and financial issues, forecasting indices and prices is of particular importance. So far, conventional time series models have been used to model financial and economic series, which were not so convenient. Because in the Financial series instability strongly depends on its past and must be considered in modelling. Models that examine this topic and check the volatility of the model are called Arc models. The price of marble in Afghanistan is lower than in the countries of the region, but the challenges in Afghanistan are not properly exported to the marble of Central Asia. There are main challenges when the absence of specialists in mining, the lack of security for mining and export, the lack of price stability and the impact of prices. To solve this business, there are a few solutions that this Afghanistan provides several experts in this sector to create a study on the security and export management of the state market.

Health Education For Social Change: A Strategy for Public Health development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Health education is one of the means of implementing health promotion and disease prevention programs. Studies have shown that the global economic challenges, social and environmental factors are the causes of many diseases and behaviours that are associated to illnesses. Health education provides information to target population on a particular health topics, including health benefits and threats they faced, thereby providing tools to build capacity and support behavioural changes in an appropriate settings. This paper explains the strategies through which health education improves health development in Nigeria, importance of health education, community health education and government policy and the economic importance of health education. Health education can help to boost the economy by reducing healthcare spending and lost productivity due to preventable illness.

Keywords: Health Education, Importance of Health Education, Community health education and Government policy, The Economic importance of health education, Health Education for social Change.

The implication of naira devaluation to the Nigeria's economic development

By

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And

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Abstract

The fundamental intend of the study is to estimate the implication and relationship between economic development (RGDP) and currency devaluation in Nigeria. The above intent was achieved through a review of related literatures. The central augment of the study based on devaluation and whether its improve or worsen the economic climate as debated over time with varying empirical evidences in developed and developing economies. Data for analysis were extracted from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin of and publications of the National Bureau of Statistics period of 2003 to 2019. Adopting ordinary least square (OLS) technique since data are not stationary, unit root test was equally employed. The study established that devaluation is not peculiarly Nigerian, however the findings revealed that it does more harm than good as far as Nigeria is concerned since the needed requirement to ensure the nation gain from devaluation are not present in the system. Exchange rate, import, export and interest rates were used as proxies for currency devaluation; while real GDP was used to measure growth. Conclusion is that devaluation benefits exporting economies. For an economy that is structured like Nigeria's, devaluation will surely complicate the problem at hand, rather than solving it, since it's highly import dependent.

Keywords: Devaluation, exchange rate, import, export, economic imbalance, current account deficit.

Profitable business ideas in J&K: An overview

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Abstract

In this paper a delineated the business thoughts in Jammu and Kashmir. The most productive thoughts will assist you with beginning a fruitful business in J&K. Here in this paper, I'm imparting to you few most gainful business thoughts in Jammu and Kashmir .J&K (Jammu and Kashmir) is the northern most State of India offer endless venture freedoms to the forthcoming Investors, as the State has rich assets of Water, Agro, Forests, Herbal and Minerals notwithstanding its unparallel characteristic excellence and consequently enormous potential for interest in the travel industry area. Jammu and Kashmir generally has fabricating enterprises, limited scope businesses, bungalow ventures ,agriculture, Butter and curd creation and so on which has discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Businesses, climates, industrial areas, economy, employment

Gender Effects of COVID-19: An analysis of policy response

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AND

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Abstract

The unprecedented covid-19 pandemic despoiled and brought to a halt the world and has since destabilized economies, general health, occupations, trade and normal life. In an already existing gendered world, the pandemic has thrown several challenges on women impacting many unsympathetically. The challenges that women faced were multitudinous. Cases of domestic violence were on the rise, women became victims of job losses (particularly women working in the unorganised sector), inaccessibility to health facilities, out of pocket spending for health, shortage of food and household supplies were some major problems that women faced. Many women were at the forefront of the fight against the pandemic. In India alone almost 70% of the frontline workers were women. Many such workers lacked life security. The compensated amount was either minimal or not proportional to the work undertaken. Such challenges that women faced were unnoticed and unreported. Most debates, statistics and discussions about the pandemic were gender insensitive and unaddressed. In this context, this paper aims at studying the impact of the pandemic on women. The paper will rely on statistics from the International Labour Organization (ILO), The World Health Organization (WHO), The World Bank etc..., The paper will attempt to understand the impact of the pandemic on women and also understand how the national government in India responded to these difficulties. Policies undertaken by governments across the world endeavour to help resolve problems. The paper therefore seeks to understand the policy response to the pandemic and in particular, whether such policies addressed gender issues faced during the COVID-19 pandemic. As public policy aims at easing distress, the paper will examine to see if the policies drafted and implemented during the pandemic were gender responsive.

Keywords: India, COVID-19, Gender challenges, Policy response.

Assessment of adherence and Identification of Reasons for non-adherence to anti tubercular treatment (ATT) using urine analysis testing of ATT among tuberculosis patients under the National Tuberculosis Elimination Program- Multi center trail in South India

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Abstract

Background: National TB Elimination Program (NTEP) mandated daily medication dosing in India replacing a previous DOTS protocol. The present study aimed to determine the rate and reason for non-adherence to anti-tubercular treatment (ATT) using subjective and objective adherence measure among drug sensitive TB patients enrolled in the NTEP at two centres in South India. **Methods:** A double-centre, cross-sectional survey was conducted among TB outpatients, received ATT for 1 month as per standard treatment protocol in NTEP. When patients returned to the hospital for prescription refills after a month, they were interviewed to obtain knowledge of TB and ATT, adherence to ATT, and reason for non-adherence to ATT. Patient's medication adherence was assessed using Medication Adherence Report Scale (MARS) and urine drug metabolite testing using validated HPLC method. Statistical analysis **Results:** A total of 488 patients were recruited in the study. 64.8% of patients had "good knowledge" about TB and ATT. According to subjective evidence, 63.72% of patients were adhering to ATT while measurement of urine drug metabolite revealed 53.48% of adherent. A statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) exists between subjective and objective adherence measures. Patients reported reason for non-adherence was the side-effects of ATT (18.65%), loss of daily wages (15.07%), and forgetfulness (10.05%) and etc. **Conclusion:** The patient reported adherence was not reliable. Urine testing may be utilized in routine care to assess adherence of TB patients. Policy makers have to find the ways to overcome the patients reported reasons for non-adherence to improve adherence to ATT for patient under NTEP.

Keywords: Antimicrobial agents, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide, Ethambutol, 99DOTS

A study on Problems of Forcibly Displaced people to access financial inclusive services in south Asia countries

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Abstract

South Asia has been witnessing forced displacement of refugees due to global, regional and internal obstacles resulting they travel from one country to another country, without shelter. There are more than 3 million refugees in South Asia, and 90% out of them are victims and product of intra-regional migration. The SAARC legal norms are both refugee-producing and refugee-hosting nation-states. Pakistan has been hosting the most massive refugees of Afghan origin; India is home to the diverse groups of intra- and extra-regional refugees including latest addition of Rohingya refugees, and rest of the SAARC nations are also bracing the refugee crises in the region, and the crisis is further compounded by the returnees from the Global North countries. This paper examines the forcibly displaced persons problems in SAARC countries, because this people don't have any citizenship and kyc documents to open bank accounts in the country. this people cannot get financial services from the banks in hosting country. The matters. Primarily, this paper focused on challenges in South Asia and forcibly displaced persons of the SAARC by exposing the hybrid integration of international legal norms with regional aspirations.

Keywords: SAARC, Displaced persons, Financial inclusion services, Refugees

A Comparative Study on Coverage of COVID-19 awareness in Daily Newspapers of Rajasthan.

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Abstract

The mass media has a significant influence in shaping public opinion. The media distribute information to the general public, which subsequently disseminates the information to make people more aware of or modify their views or values. The dispersion of news and information influencing societal structure is referred to as the media effect (James Chen). The purpose of this study is to compare the coverage of COVID-19 awareness in Rajasthan's major four newspapers, namely Rajasthan Patrika, Dainik Bhaskar, Times of India, and Hindustan Times. The study will be done for the months of June, July, and August 2021. The study takes a step forward by measuring the COVID-19 awareness news coverage area with qualitative and quantitative data. This research offers to the researcher a method for involving the media in promoting COVID-19 awareness in Rajasthan. The analysis of these four newspapers revealed that the English language newspapers published more information-based pieces and spread awareness among the general public, but the Hindi language newspapers published very little or no material about COVID-19 awareness.

Keywords: COVID-19, Awareness, News Coverage, Language, Coverage area, Newspapers

Social Institutions on Flexible Learning of Philippine History

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Abstract

This study determined the contribution of Social Institutions on Flexible Learning of Philippine History in Bulacan Agricultural State College Main Campus during the second semester of Academic Year 2020-2021. With mixed methods of research as research design and 238 students as respondents of the study, findings disclosed the students agreed that family had contributions on Flexible Learning of Philippine History. Likewise, these respondents agreed that the school had a contribution on their Flexible Learning of the subject. The students agreed that their peers had a contribution on their Flexible Learning of Philippine History in terms of academic support, personal support, positive interaction and acceptance of new challenges. Similarly, the students agreed that the community where they live had a contribution on their Flexible Learning. In the same manner, they agreed that the state had a contribution on their Flexible Learning. The academic performance of the students in Philippine History was described as “very satisfactory”. Based on the findings of the study, the conclusion that there is a significant relationship between Social Institutions (family, school, peer and state) on Flexible Learning and students’ academic performance in Philippine History was drawn. The higher the support from family, school, peers and state, the higher the grades of the students in Philippine History under the Flexible Learning environment.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Flexible Learning Modality, Philippine History, Social Institutions, Academic performance

An Empirical Study to Measure Effectiveness of Training Program among Existing and Potential Women Entrepreneurs in the Time of Pandemic

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship has been acknowledged as a crucial driver for the development and growth of the economy as it led to the generation of employment, produces goods and services, increases gross national product (GDP), and finally resulted in increasing gross national income. Fostering and promoting entrepreneurship is not circumscribe to giving a boost to incumbent entrepreneurs but it also engirdled in ingraining the entrepreneurial essence among the juvenile owing to the fact, today's adolescents are tomorrow's well-heeled entrepreneurs. Thus, this research is undertaken to provide an empirical and theoretical understanding to measures the extent of effectiveness training have across both established as well as potential women entrepreneurs. The study includes women across West Bengal, Kolkata. The training and skill program includes tracks viz., the essence of entrepreneurship, challenges in entrepreneurship, development of communication, networking, marketing and business problem-solving skills, legal formalities, and efforts were also made to promote sustainable entrepreneurship among the trainees. The training and skill development program provides financial assistance to few innovative homepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs to promote and as well as to start-up of business. The effectiveness of the program was evaluated using Kirkpatrick's 4-Level Training Evaluation Model. Statistical analysis techniques like McNemar test, Mann Whitney U Test and Wilcoxon signed rank test were applied. From the study, it was inferred that the training program was effective both in promoting and fostering entrepreneurship between both established as well as potential women entrepreneurs.

Keyword: potential women entrepreneurs, skill development, training, women entrepreneurs

Evaluating the veterinarian role in one health approach at antimicrobial resistance perspectives, Jordan.

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Abstract

Background/Aims:

This study aims to evaluate the role of the Jordanian veterinarian's knowledge, attitudes, and practices in tackling AMR, as well as it will include the registered veterinary pharmaceutical products between 2017-2020.

Methods:

A web based cross-sectional KAP survey link was distributed to the veterinarian who is registered in the JAV. Reports of the registered pharmaceutical products were obtained from JAV and then categorized into imported and produced drugs.

Results:

The results were analysed descriptively and showed that the average knowledge of the participant who had agreed with the statement that refers to the AMR definition was 84%. The majority (95.65%) considered AMR as a challenge for the veterinary sector in Jordan and should be prioritized beside other zoonotic diseases. A 68.70% of the participants believe that the misuse and overuse of antimicrobial by quacks, fraudulent and unauthorized practitioners are the main contributor to the AMR challenge, and the most common practices among them were recommending the customers (farmers, owner, etc..) to practice good animal husbandries (80.00%).

Conclusion:

To conclude, implementing antimicrobial resistance continual educational program is essential to improve the veterinarian knowledge in all aspects of AMR; to enhance their advisory skills. Also obligating legislations that ensure the veterinarian to prescribe the correct antimicrobials and improving the surveillance system to monitor the antimicrobial consumption in the veterinary field.

Key words:

Antimicrobial resistance, Veterinary, Jordan , Knowledge , Practices, Attitudes.

Exploring the Structural Insights of Isoxazoles Analogues as Antiprotozoal Agents

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Abstract

Leishmaniasis is one of the most well-known neglected infectious diseases, which is severe problem for public health. Heterocyclic derivatives are known to displays wide range of pharmacology activities including isoxazole ring that exhibit antileishmanial activity. Quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) and molecular docking are computational approaches to identify the relationships between structural properties and binding affinity of compounds. In the given paper series of 59, 4-aminomethyl 5-aryl-3-substituted isoxazoles were used to identify the structural insights and to find the binding affinity with protein through quantitative structure activity relationship (QSAR) and docking approaches. The designed model produced statistically significant results with of $R^2 = 0.72$, $R^2_{adj} = 0.65$, $RMSE_{tr} = 0.15$, $R^2 - R^2_{adj} = 0.05$, $LOF = 0.06$, $K_{xx} = 0.43$, $\Delta K = 0.002$, $CCC_{tr} = 0.84$, $RMSE_{tr} = 0.15$, $F = 48.53$, $Q^2_{LOO} = 0.62$, $RMSE_{cv} = 0.18$, $PRESS_{cv} = 122.61$ and $Q^2_{LMO} = 0.72$. Residual analysis confirmed the validity of the model. Most potent compound binds at the active site of protein and formed hydrogen bonds with active amino acids. Structure activity relationship revealed that substitution of hydrophobic and steric groups may enhance the biological activity of compounds as antiprotozoal agents. The given strategies of computational studies could be an encouraging way for designing therapeutic targets against leishmaniasis.

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, substituted isoxazoles, QSAR, docking

Social Media as a New Tool for Indian Public Health Diplomacy in Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

With the outbreak of COVID-19 the whole world got into a global health crisis and still, every country is working hard to survive with it. COVID-19 has opened some new avenues in the field of public health diplomacy. The usage of social media platforms has increased many folds to generate awareness among the citizens. In this time of the pandemic, India used social media platforms to maintain its international relations and specially engaged in the field of public health diplomacy.

This paper examines the concept of Indian public health diplomacy, focusing on the usage of social media in the field of public health diplomacy and how India is utilizing these social media tools in the pursuit of public health diplomacy. It examines the opportunities and challenges social media offer for diplomatic activities related to health in this pandemic situation. Digital diplomacy and Internet activities as a whole can greatly assist in projecting a state's public health diplomacy to domestic and foreign audiences.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the role of social media platforms on public health diplomacy against the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methodology: A mixed approach and several social media platforms were used to collect data via web questionnaires/online interviews with convenience sampling. This study will use the base of the qualitative approach to take the secondary data from the earlier research for comparative analysis to understand the opportunities and challenges of public health diplomacy based on the social media platform.

Keywords: Public health diplomacy, Social media, Public health.

The Influence of Social Media to the Voting Preference as Perceived By Selected Voters: A Case Study

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Year: 2021

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Abstract

Social Media has an increasing influence on how people perceive and analyze data to different political information; it increasingly affected voters' preference to whom they will vote for. The dominant explanation for this trend has been available to various studies that reported how politicians and other political organizations have used technological advancement to widen their audience, how social media helps make the voters informed of their political will. As the pandemic started due to the COVID-19 virus, underlying studies shown that the reliance on social media for easy access to political information has risen; it even influences the people to be more politically active and boost their civic engagement through the use of social media platforms, for the reason that there is no direct socialization to people. Therefore, social media platforms become the easiest way to approach the desired audience. Voters are eyeing the 2022 election. To substantiate how the social influence the voters' preference, we conducted this research through a semi-structured interview via zoom; we gathered data from selected voters under the criteria made by the researchers. It resulted that the key informants agreed that social media influence the voting preference of the voters, which shows that the assumption of this research is accepted and true in accordance with the data gathered.

Keyword: Social Media, Voting Preference, Political Behavior,

**A community response to tourism focusing on the home stay program in Johar valley Munsyari ,
Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand , India**

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Abstract

In most mountainous regions of the world, people have limited possibilities for generating income. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, Home stay, back bone of local economics, The Himalayan mountain in all its length and breadth has been a famous destination as well as international tourist. Its snowy peaks, glaciers, passes, alpine grasslands, its wilderness, might river and many other unsurpassed natural constructs have been inspiring the adventure and explorers. The tourism industry in India has grown enormously and is becoming a major source of economic growth in India. This paper focuses on studying the possibilities of home-stay programs and the willingness of the residents in Uttarakhand on such programs. Considering the tourism perspective of India, home-stay programs are rather unusual. Only Ladakh Autonomous Region in Jammu and Kashmir are the two examples. This research is a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches through household survey, an average treatment, community economic development analysis, observations, interpretative analysis, and geographical understanding of Johar valley, Munsyari Pithoragarh District, Uttarakhand. The results show that the tourism industry has not brought economic benefits for the households involved in the industry; however, this could be owing to the community not being involved in tourism development. In addition, most of the villagers considered that the home-stay program could create opportunities for jobs and improve the income of the local community. In the mountain tourism industry, tourist guides, dhabawals are the main successful tourism operations. In the study area, we found private entrepreneurship, but the home-stay program has not yet been developed. This research paper expects to assist making decisions to initiate an extensive home-stay program under the “Endogenous Tourism” program with some re-evaluations of not only the previously mentioned village of Uttarakhand, but also other remote locations in India, considering the colorful and cultural-rituals of rural living in India.

Keywords: Rural economic development, community base tourism, tourist guides, dhaba walas, home-stay, johar valley.

Business Authenticity and Society: Propositions avoiding conflicts between consumers and producers.

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Abstract

This research explores the relationship between social responsibility (SR) and business authenticity by developing a framework that explains the determinants of SR orientations that lead to a perception by consumers that a producer's SR efforts are real and authentic. Drawing on marketing authenticity literature, it identifies the core dimensions of authenticity that impact consumers' perceptions. Business authenticity captures the extent to which a producer's SR orientation is aligned with his core mission, while social connectedness refers to the degree to which the producer's efforts are embedded in a larger social context with its collective imaginary. This paper uses this framework to explore the question: when are a producer's SR efforts most likely to be perceived as authentic by consumers? It underlines that a deep dialogue between market and authenticity dimensions are necessary. Social orientation or objective quality alone is necessary but lacking conditions for perceptions of authenticity to manifest. A detailed exploration of authenticity determinants, therefore, advances research in the business authenticity domain that may aid avoid the flourishing divide between business and society.

Keywords: authenticity, market, perception, social orientation, society.

An Analysis of Growth and Progress of Micro Enterprises in India : A Comparative Study of Rajasthan and Uttarakhand

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Abstract

MSMEs continue to be the backbone of the economy for countries like India where the problem of unemployment is steadily escalating and the agriculture land holdings continue to shrink. The State of Uttarakhand and Rajasthan in India is looking at sustainable and inclusive industrial growth as it faces an acute problem of migration from the hilly terrain to the plains due to lack of employment and business opportunities. The purpose of this paper is to comprehensively analyse the growth and progress of micro enterprises in Rajasthan and Uttarakhand and to explore the reasons responsible for hindering their growth. A descriptive study was conducted with the help of secondary data and is based on extensive review which significantly contributes in directing the stakeholders to take appropriate measures for speedy development of the region

Keywords: MSME, Unemployment, Business opportunities, Migration.

Implementation of Modular Distance Learning of Indigenous People Schools and Academic Performance: A right-based Approach in Indigenous People Education

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Abstract

Every public educational institution nowadays entered in the unprecedented time of distance learning. The main goal of the Department of Education in providing a quality, equitable, and culture-based education is at risk. This calls for modifications of some policies, curricular alignment, and intense preparation to properly address the needs and concerns of both learners and teachers especially those that belong to the last-mile schools.

This study determined the level of modular distance learning implementation and academic performance in indigenous people schools, utilized the descriptive correlational method of research to analyze the study that included eighty (80) teachers of Mamburao and Santa Cruz District of Schools Division of Occidental Mindoro.

This study utilized a mixed method analysis thru the use of google form and messenger in the administration of the questionnaire and interview. The quantitative data were obtained from the structured questionnaire that was adapted by the researcher from the Online Research Survey on Evaluation of Learning Delivery Modalities Pilot Testing of SOCCSKSARGEN Region. The qualitative data were based on the unstructured interview guide questions entitled “Challenges, Experiences, and Recommendations on the Implementation of Modular Distance Learning” that was developed by the researcher to know, understand, and analyze the experiences of the teachers, parents, and learners that belonged to the indigenous group with regard to the level of implementation of modular distance learning in the indigenous people schools. The frequency count and percentage formula were used to describe the profile of the teacher-respondents in terms of Age, Teaching Position, Salary Grade, and School District as cited in specific problem number 1.

The weighted mean formula was used in the tabulation of the results from the responses describing the level of modular distance learning in the indigenous people schools in terms of Teacher-Learner-Parent Collaboration, Subject-Matter Knowledge, Instruction, Inclusion, Learning Assessment, Stakeholders’ Support, and Faculty Preparation based on the stand of the teacher-respondents. This was used to answer the specific problem number 2. The frequency count and percentage formula were utilized to determine the Academic Performance of the learners belonging to the indigenous group which was used to answer the specific problem number 3.

One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to determine whether there was statistical difference on the level of modular distance learning implementation when grouped according to the profile of the teacher-respondents. This was used to answer the specific problem number 4.

The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient or Pearson r was used to determine the relationship between the level of modular distance learning implementation in the indigenous people schools’ and academic performance of the learners belonging to the indigenous group. This was used to answer specific problem number 4. The teacher-respondents assessed the level of modular distance learning implementation in the indigenous people schools where they were affiliated. The level of implementation of modular distance learning was found to be Exemplary. This study also revealed that the academic performance of the learners

belonging to the indigenous group was Satisfactory. It was also stated that when the computed value is lower than .05 level of significance, the hypothesis will be rejected. Results revealed that age and salary grade have a significant difference on the level of modular distance learning implementation since the computed p-values were lower at .05 level of significance. There was a moderate relationship between the level of modular distance learning implementation in the indigenous people schools and academic performance of the learners belonging to the indigenous group. Responses were transcribed and analyzed from ten (10) teachers, ten (10) parents, and ten (10) learners on the challenges, experiences, and recommendations on the implementation of modular distance learning. As to experiences of the participants, this included that the new learning modality is difficult, challenging, negative feeling, difficulty in the reproduction of learning modules, uneasy, and difficulty in understanding the content of the modules. For the challenges of the participants, the emerged themes were preparation and printing of modules, difficulty in assessment, time-management, insufficient knowledge, comprehending the modules' content, and accomplishing learning tasks.

The recommendations of the teacher-participants, parent-participants, and learner-participants included more training and seminars for teachers, development of contextualized and indigenized self-learning materials, reduce learning activities, increase contact with parents, psychosocial support, feedback mechanism, conduct of usual home visitation activities, remediation and intervention for the learners, and involvement of stakeholders and indigenous people community. Through this findings, the researcher concluded that majority of the respondents believed that the level of modular distance learning implementation in the indigenous people schools of Schools Division of Occidental Mindoro is exemplary where it needs for a curriculum alignment, modifications of some policies, and continuous evaluation and assessment and come up with a program for strengthening modular distance learning in the last-mile schools anchored to the right-based approach in indigenous people education.

Keywords: *Modular distance learning, Teacher-Learner Parent Collaboration, Subject-Matter Knowledge, Instruction, Inclusion, Learning Assessment, Stakeholders' Support, Faculty Preparation, Right-based Approach, Indigenous People Schools*

A descriptive Study on Performance of PMKVY in up gradation of Skills in Nagaland

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Abstract

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a Skill India campaign on 15 July, 2015. This campaign goal is to train over forty crore candidates in India in different skills by 2022. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a unique initiative that aims to offer meaningful, industry relevant, and skill based training to youth. Under this initiative, the trainees are offered a government certification and monetary reward on successful completion of training, which will help them to earn money or securing their livelihood. The PMKVY is a key measure to impart skill-based training to youth, enabling them to earn and support the anti-poverty efforts of the nation. Subsequently the last two decades, India's government has implemented many large national programs for vocational education, training and skill development to improve youth employment and earnings prospects. Since five years to PMKVY came into existence, an attempt has been made to evaluate the role and performance of PMKVY through a descriptive study in Nagaland.

Keywords: *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Recognition of Prior Learning, Short Term Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Centrally Sponsored and Centrally Managed, Jan Shikshan Sansthan*

IPO of LIC – Impact on Organisation and Insurance Sector

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Abstract

In budget 2020-21, our Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced to sell part of government holdings in Life Insurance Corporation of India through the initial public offerings. At present the government owns LIC hundred percent. Now through the disinvestment policy of central government 10% of its stake holdings is to be announced in the form of LIC IPO. In this paper, we made an attempt to study the overall impact of LIC IPO. In the paper, opinion of different experts has been discussed. Based on secondary data it was found that the decision of the union government to withdraw part of its stake from the investment by issuing LIC IPOs is better if it does not affect the main motto of the providing service to the people of the nation. From the point of view of development of the nation LIC IPOs are welcome feature as India is to be turned from 'developing nation' into 'developed nation'. At the same time the hard earned money of the policy holders must be safe guarded and the employees must be secured.

The Effects of Pandemic on Labour Market in Albania

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Abstract

Employment is the most important activity that contributes to our well-being. The reasons for unemployed in Albania are complex and that the coronavirus adds even more negative effects on the labor market. The pandemic brought economic consequences in Albania such as suspension or dismissal, damage to the private sector hindering prosperity.

The study was implemented during pandemic from 2020 to 2021 and online questionnaires are used as a tool to confirm the hypothesis. This study includes two questionnaires: one for the Albanian workforce and the other for businesses. The consequences were reflected in the micro and macroeconomic dimensions. Albanians became acquainted with the unknown and learned that personal management is the only important component to protect themselves. Employees and the self-employed due to job suspension are very vulnerable to economic hardship. During this pandemic, Albanians realized that the key to meet such challenges is saving and managing their personal finances. Rational and realistic analysis of the situation we are in is an opportunity that helps us identify market needs to project the future.

Keywords: Labour market, unemployed, pandemic, family finance

Covid-19 aftermath: The public health consequences in developing countries

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic, caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-COV-2) impacted the world in many levels. The consequences of this pandemic on the countries 'development, consisted not only in health aspect, but also the socio-economic status of societies. The health effects, posed by the Covid-19 crisis, were categorized in short and long term.

A qualitative research was conducted to gather the data for our study. The source of information was derived through the literature review of similar researches in national and international level. In addition, various reports and guidelines from acknowledged policymaking agencies were selected and reviewed to produce the recommendations of study. The main aim of our paper was to reflect about the long-term public health consequences in developing countries, caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Covid-19 pandemic challenged the societies worldwide, with the direct effects on morbidity and mortality in the population. It is important to monitor and evaluate the effects of pandemic in mental health and other health aspects of the population, especially in developing and least developed countries, where the health inequalities may be higher, due to lower Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and health literacy levels. Health education and inclusive policymaking processes should be considered to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 on the population's health.

Key words: Covid-19, public health, impact, developing countries, health education

Assessment of different environmental parameters for better understanding impact of abiotic pollutants on public health in and around Jhariya coalfields.

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Abstract

Due to rapid mining, there is a huge impact of public health residing near mining areas. Air pollution is one of the major problems in those open cast mining areas. All big mining operations have a negative influence on the environment, releasing a large volume of air pollutants into the environment, such as sulphur dioxide etc. Particulate matters (PMs), oxides of sulphur (Sox), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), fine coal dust and heavy metals resulting the deterioration of the air quality of the surrounding areas. The major sources of the mission of pollutants are blasting and drilling operations, coal fires, vehicular traffic, heavy trucks plying on haul roads, loading/unloading of coal, wind erosion from over burden (OB) dumps. These pollutants have harmful consequences not only the mine workers but also on the nearby surrounding environment. High level of PMs increase respiratory diseases such as chronic bronchitis and asthma, while gaseous emission contribute to respiratory, cardiovascular, and cerebral problems. Coal mining is associated with chronic health problems among miners, such as pneumoconiosis (also known as black lungs disease) that is caused when miners breath coal dust, which harden the lungs. This situation in developing countries is even worse. Cardiopulmonary disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, lung disease, and kidney disease have been found higher than normal rate among residents who live near coalmines.

Keywords: Environmental parameters, Public health, Air pollution, Diseases.

Vaginal Trichomoniasis: A Study of Female Patients Attending Ijebu-Ife General Hospital, Ogun State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

Trichomonas vaginalis is an anaerobic, flagellated protozoan parasite and the causative agent of trichomoniasis. *Trichomonas vaginalis* is thought to be the most common non-viral sexually transmitted infection worldwide. This study investigated the prevalence of *T. vaginalis* infection among female patients age 16-35 years attending Ijebu-Ife State Hospital, Ogun State. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among Two hundred (200) female outpatients between the ages of 16-35 years attending Ijebu-Ife State Hospital, Ogun State. High vaginal swabs (HVS) and urine samples were collected from consenting female patients and examined for the presence of *T. vaginalis* using both direct wet mount microscopy and culture. Out of 200 female patients examined, 9(4.5%) and 5(2.5%) were found to be infected with *T. vaginalis* using High vaginal swabs (HVS) and urine samples respectively. The age group 16-20 years had the highest prevalence of 6(3%) while age group >20 years had the lowest prevalence of 3(1.5%) but the difference was not statistically significant. Results obtained from comparing HVS and urine microscopy in this study showed that HVS had a higher prevalence of 4.5% compared to urine microscopy (2.5%) and the difference in their detection was statistically significant $p=0.0001$. These results may be useful for health authorities and protection against sexually transmitted diseases. The higher recovery rate obtained by using HVS microscopy confirms its advantage over urine microscopy. Vaginal trichomoniasis is slightly prevalent among the female patients attending Ijebu-Ife State Hospital, Ogun State.

Keywords: Female patients, HVS, *T. vaginalis*, Urine microscopy, vaginal trichomoniasis

An Economic Analysis on Health Hazards of Nagaland Youths during Lock Down

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Abstract

Now, around 70 million Indians use chewing tobacco usually mixed with betel nut and other spices like Pan Parag, Pan Bahar, masticating it for hours and spitting out the excess saliva-laden mixture from time to time. Not only that, Literally speaking, For more than 1000 years Indian people were eating these types of commodities often. The government of Nagaland has prohibited permanently any form of tobacco items in the market in Nagaland under Section 59 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2016. When World Society was combat with Covid-19, in India, particularly Nagaland youths were learnt how to consume the alcohol items and different form of liquors, eating tobacco and similar activities at first time in their life. Finally they addicted to these insidious activities during lock down period. Afterwards they spitted everywhere that carry virus which causes Covid-19 and other diseases in their own and working places. Ultimately by consecutive consumption of prohibited items affected youth's health severely. In particularly Nagaland youths eating like these type of pan masalas frequently which led to various health hazards. Sadly it also encourages the risk of oral cancer. It may be one of the cause for reduce the life span too.

Keywords: Pan Masala, Tobacco, Smoking, Betel nut, Oral Cancer, Nagaland

Leveraging Entrepreneurship Education in 21st Century

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Abstract

Society believes education is necessary to provide pupils with the knowledge and abilities to explore and succeed in uncertain futures. Therefore, in the new post-COVID-19 scenario, entrepreneurship education has the opportunity to teach the essential curriculum and skills to assist the younger generation in instilling initiative, inventiveness, and the ability to comprehend opportunities to thrive in satisfying and meaningful careers. Entrepreneurship education has grown in popularity as a field of study due to its versatile importance and role in advancing the global impressive total well-being. Despite the hype, we still have a long way yet before completely comprehending the purpose and potential of entrepreneurial education to enhance society. The purpose of this article is to identify current developments in entrepreneurship education and to better understand the growing evidence of the efficacy of initiatives to encourage schools to take action on socioeconomic, institutional, and ecological issues arising in their societies, while also suggesting some areas for further investigation. More scholars will be able to appreciate the unique nature of entrepreneurship by connecting it to new and developing employment trends like the gig economy and workplace digitization. As a manner of directing the course's ongoing expansion, recommendations are made on how entrepreneurship education can advance. Educators require opportunities to increase their awareness, competence, and capability in order to achieve effective entrepreneurship education learning experiences that are pertinent to today's modern students' upcoming life difficulties.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Covid-19, Education, Encourage, Digitization.

Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in India

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Abstract

In this research paper is an attempt to explore efficacious ways to do economic empowerment of rural women in india with the evaluation of their economic situations. Despite the fact that india attained its independence nearly 70 years ago and currently has the fastest growing economy, the poor status of women still plaguing the country. The finding of this study give clear demonstration that though indian government. Constitutional bodies and international organization including world Bank and United Nation strive had proper access to credit and land is unachievable for rural women in India. Five major components suggested by united nation for economic empowerment of women have been assessed throughly in this research paper which is wide knowns integrated approach. this paper recommends the implematation of this integrated approach towards empowering women in rural India.

Keywords: Empowerment, Rural India, Indian Economy, Economic Approaches.

How the Pandemic has Changed the World's Socio-Economic Conditions: Special Reference to South Asia

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Abstract

The infectious virus first appeared in late December 2019 in Wuhan, China, and this pandemic (COVID-19) quickly spread to other cities in China and over 200 countries worldwide by April 25, 2020 (2020, Chen et al.). This has impacted lives and livelihood all around the world, due to stringent lockdowns and other measures to contain Covid-19, the global economy has faced a serious breakdown. Although its negative effects can be seen worldwide it has impacted the South Asian region differently due to its unique socio, cultural, economic, and political conditions. In terms of health infrastructure, South Asian countries are lagging behind their western counterparts. And the impact of the pandemic was disastrous. Even the best countries in terms of health infrastructure (like Italy) were unable to withstand it and were helpless in the face of this virus, meanwhile, India produced a vaccine named “Covaxin” against Covid-19, again becoming a global leader in vaccine manufacturing. In general, we cannot say that there is a direct correlation between the better facility and low fatality against Covid-19.

Another impact was seen on migration and migrants' livelihood, as a large chunk of the population of South Asia lives outside their homelands for better job opportunities began returning to their homeland. This was not seen only in inter-regional migration but also in intraregional migration but the whole South Asian region cannot be generalized into one due to many reasons as disparities can be seen in terms of geography, economy, political, culture, infrastructure, etc.

In this context, this paper examines the impact, risks, and challenges of Covid-19 on key socio-economic sectors including agriculture industries rural and urban settlements, migration and migrants, tourism. And at the end, we will try to find out the best possible way to come out of this crisis.

The Economics of Covid 19

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Abstract

The Covid 19 pandemic has adversely affected all sectors of the economies around the world. The pandemic witnessed instances of failure of market which occurred due to the presence of externalities, monopoly, information asymmetries and public goods. It can only be resolved through government intervention, by providing and integrating adequate information and developing proper awareness about personal responsibility in observing Covid 19 protocols. This paper tries to analyse market failure in the era of Covid 19.

Keywords: Covid 19, Market failure, Externalities, Assymmetric information, Market control, Public good

Dependency of Stock Price on Market Equilibrium

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Abstract

The stocks are the assets of market. The economic theory of demand is applicable for resource allocation and asset pricing. Stock price of a company depends on so many intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Extrinsic factors include economy related indicators. Demand of a stock in market depends on both internal and external elements of the company.

Market equilibrium depends on demand and supply gap. Market equilibrium can be Pareto optimum under a set of sufficient conditions. Incompleteness of the market happens due to lack of information dissemination which results into market imperfection. Stock Market Efficiency influences the gap between demand and supply of stocks which coupled with other factors determines equilibrium price and transaction quantity. Consumers or traders make their investment decision based on the forecasting of equilibrium price of various stocks to compose their portfolios with an objective of optimum gain over a period.

In ideal situation, there is no gap between demand and supply when market equilibrium is reached. This research paper explores the nature of dependency of stock price on market equilibrium which is denoted by the extent of difference between demand and supply. The present research has found that change in stock price has a positive correlation with the gap between demand and supply. The changed price of stock is determined by the new equilibrium of market which is attained at an updated demand and supply level.

Keywords: asset price, law of demand, market efficiency, market equilibrium, stock market

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English Literature Teaching-Learning Strategy of Bangladesh: Viewing in the Light of Outcome Based Education (OBE) Curriculum

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Abstract

The study aims to focus on the English literature teaching-learning strategy of Bangladesh in developing four language skills and in analyzing any literary text critically in the light of OBE curriculum so that learners can enable them to be fit for jobs and entrepreneurship. The study also pays attention to the role of different genres of literature (i.e. poetry, novel, and drama) in facilitating language teaching-learning process. Reading literature is more likely to provide the students with the scope to get interesting resources with authentic context which may motivate them strongly for language learning and to be skilled in competing for a job or entrepreneurship. In addition, reading literature in native language is helpful to understand the inner meaning of a text. In this study, everything will focus on OBE curriculum frameworks, because this way one may easily adapt skills for future. The research in consideration will be qualitative in nature and it will mostly consult secondary sources of data.

Keywords: OBE Curriculum, Bloom Taxonomy, Rubric, and Skills

Biofilms Formation and its various effects in the Field of Biotechnology

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Abstract

Biofilms are manifested in nature and the complex surface (bacterial, algal and fungal) require attachment areas which are termed as an Extracellular matrix (ECP) which is made of lipids, proteins, nucleic acids, and polysaccharides etc. The nature of microbes may vary in different habitat and environment. As we know that biofilms are found in planktonic or sessile surfaces, on the basis of that it categories in five phases; Cell attachment, Cell to cell adhesion, Cell proliferation and growth, Cell maturation and Cell detachment and dispersal. The role of Extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) is to immobilize biofilm cells, maintained long-term proximity and allows intense interactions to occur, including; horizontal gene transfer, cell-cell communication and also the formation of synergistic microbial interaction. It was demonstrated that micro-structural and mechanical properties of biofilms can be developed via colloidal self-assembly cells and polymers.

Keywords: Adhesion, assembly, sessile, dispersal, synergistic

Internet Addiction of Students during the Lock down Period: A Survey of West Bengal.

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Abstract

In the covid-19 pandemic situation whole world suffer from it. No work done in this situation, no personal contract will be down in this period. That is the reason one an only communication channel is internet. As a result men addicted into internet. In the present study researcher explore how student addicted in the education sector. Not only have that how effected on that sector also changing the student behavior. Student engage more and more use of internet changing their attitude. They did not know the ethical principle of internet use. So they cross the limit of authenticity. They access the sexual content. Even they dell with sapiosexuality. That means students finding intelligence sexually attractive or arousing. Moreover they shown abnormal behavior to their parents.

Keywords: internet use, internet addiction, Lock Down, survey, west Bengal

Traditional and Alternative Medicaments during Covid-19 Pandemic for Public Health.

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Abstract

COVID-19 alternatively called as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-CORONA VIRUS Disease-19 (SARS-CoV-19) caused severe pneumonia conditions and spread worldwide at a very rapid rate increasing the severity and infection of the disease in many folds. The severity of infection include acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) that caused severe lung infection due to virus induced Pneumonia along with excessive inflammatory action due to excessive release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines by the immune effector cells. The emergence of new virus strains due to higher degree of mutation rate also possessed major challenges in development, administration and therapeutic efficiency of available anti-viral drug compounds. This was the major reason that increased the rapid spread and fatality of the disease and affecting the major population of the world that relied mostly on the convectional anti-viral drug compounds. Alternatively, India has managed to control and in some cases reduced the infection rate of the virus thereby controlling the rapid spread despite higher population density and minimal health care infrastructure.

The ancient medicinal system such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) had many herbs and herbal derived medicaments that had proved to be effective in preventing the outbreak and severity of SARS CoV-19. The herbs and herbal formulation enable to reduce the severity, morbidity, mortality, and toxicological effect due to Corona Virus. This was because the herbs and herbal formulation had different pharmacological potential such as anti-microbial, anti-viral, immuno-modulatory, anti-allergy, anti-asthmatic anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties.

Keywords: AYUSH, Ayurveda, Anti-viral, COVID-19, Herbal Medicine system, Immuno-modulatory, Pandemic, Siddha, Unani.

Revisiting the role of UN in the Context of Indigenous people

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Abstract

The World is a global village in which many cultures, customs and traditions have been practice. Every culture owes to its inhabitants who are scattered all over the world. The term use to specify the uniqueness of the preservers of the specific tradition and culture is “Indigenous People”. The inheritors possess identically different political, social, cultural, and economic way from the country where they live in. The Indigenous people have so far protected their rights distinctively. Though these people already gain their identities as unique but still their rights are mostly violated. These people are undoubtedly the most vulnerable and less privileged group. The United Nations along with the international community is now taking incentives to maintain, protect and perceive the rights, culture, and traditions of these people.

Keywords: Indigenous people, Different, Rights, United Nations

An analytical study on the impact of overpopulation in the context of Sustainable Development and Public Health

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Abstract

In the present era, among all the other predicament, the human kind suffering most from, is the overburden of population, which has been considered a contemporaneous issue throughout the globe. The population-density tendency today is delineated by an incremental branching across the developed and developing countries. The humanity had already witnessed grievous natural calamities as a result of environmental consequences. Hence the purpose of this study is to understand the aftermath of overpopulation towards sustainability considering the 3 pillars of sustainability namely environment, society, and economy and also on the public health. The researcher seeks to find out the factors associated with the population hindering the sustainable development of a developing country which had been done through exploratory factor analysis. Several hypotheses had been formed to understand the significance of impact of overpopulation on economy, environment, society and public health through several parametric and non-parametric tests. This study is combination of exploratory and descriptive research design and a single questionnaire had been created and administered in different areas of the study to understand the awareness level of the population by the researcher. Finally, this study will elucidate the consequences of overpopulation precisely in context of sustainable development and public health.

Keywords: Overpopulation, Sustainable development, Public health, Exploratory factor analysis.

Advancement of Technology affecting harmony among Personal and Professional life of Employees

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Abstract

The outbreak of pandemic introduced a modern era, commencing from the change in mind-set or outlook towards personal life to change in the professional life. Suddenly, business around the world is no longer constricted by geographical boundaries, some parts of the country seem set of re-opening, but others have realized that the health threats associated with coronavirus are here for long haul. Companies like Google, Facebook for instance have broadly promoted remote work as fringe benefit to employees. The greatest impediments to effective remote working are inadequate technology infrastructure, and imbalanced work life. The software like Asana, Trello for collaborating project, assistance of Google, Siri, or Slack, Work place by Facebook for instant communication is available but all these require adaptive wi-fi and a business grade VPN service such as Perimeter 81. A selective study has revealed that the employees are facing inconveniences like Stress, Anxiety, Hectic schedule, Imbalance in personal life, frustration, health issues for this technology driven working environment from remote area. It is found that employees could hardly concentrate while working from home causing more work pressure on intellect capital of the organisation which is affecting the mental health as well as personal life adversely. But Emotional intelligence is a moderating variable that reduce the Occupational stress and improve Mental health condition of the employee-on-Employee performance in private and public banking and health care sector. Keywords: Occupational stress, Anxiety, Mental health condition, Emotional intelligence, Employee performance, Job satisfaction, Private and Public Banking and Health care sector.

Myths and misconceptions related to diabetes among T1DM patients and their caregivers.

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Abstract

Introduction: Myths surrounding diabetes mellitus are very common and are usually due to practices that have not been correctly evaluated. The prevalent myths concerning diabetes in society have become a major hurdle in its proper treatment and control. As the number of patients with diabetes is growing at an alarming rate, it is important to know about these myths and misconceptions prevalent in the population as understanding them is essential to provide good care as well as health education to the people. **Objective:** To explore prevalent myths and misconceptions related to diabetes among Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) patients and their caregiver's **Methodology:** The study was conducted at the department of endocrinology, PGIMER, Chandigarh. The semi-structured, self-constructed interview schedule was used. Patients diagnosed with T1DM and their caregivers accompanying them to the tertiary care hospital were interviewed. Total 80 respondents (patients=40, caregivers=40) were included in the present study. **Results:** Many myths related to diabetes among respondents were prevalent. Myths were mostly associated with the occurrence of the disease, treatment and diet, and long-term complications associated with the disease.

Keywords: Myths, misconceptions, diabetes, type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Effective Health Communication Mediated in Indian Society

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Abstract

Communication with effective strategy can bring positive changes to the society for well being. Recent pandemic of covid-19 has taught us how the misinformation creates the chaos and affect the people in varied means. Many messages have been imparted to all for safe health and wellbeing. The present study will try to explore and understand the media's coverage by analyzing two national dailies focus on public health as their coverage. The sampling framework will be purposive in nature and this will analyze the media's coverage of public health as national coverage through content analysis method. The front page of two national dailies for the period of one year will be taken into consideration. This study will also try to understand the issue, agenda and objective for its coverage and how this also navigates in combating fake content or misinformation through their intended messages.

Keywords- Health Communication, Behavioural Change Communication (BCC), Covid 19, Indian Media.

Reflections of New Education Policy – An Innovative Perspective

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Abstract

Education is the pillar for human development. The new education policy-2020 is the vision for future India by focusing on the flexibility and innovation as per the global standards. This Policy emphasizes on the development of the creative potential along with the development of critical thinking and problem solving – but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions. It also aims to facilitate an **inclusive, participatory and holistic approach**, which takes into consideration field experiences; empirical research, stakeholder feedback, as well as lessons learned from best practices. There are different provision for the students opting for multidisciplinary subjects. Moreover, the foreign universities would be able to open their campuses in India. The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. The growing emergence of epidemics and pandemics will also call for collaborative research in infectious disease management and development of vaccines and the resultant social issues heightens the need for multidisciplinary learning. This Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century. In this perspective, the present paper highlights the innovation aspects of the policy.

Keywords: Education Policy, Innovation, Human Development.

Health Expenditures and Its Outcomes in India

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Abstract

The level of infant and child mortality is a useful indicator of development in any societies. High rates of maternal mortality contribute to excess female mortality in the reproductive years, the mortality rate being more than 50 per cent higher for females than for males. Maternal mortality rates in India are among the highest in the world, and more than 50 times the average for industrialized countries. In this context the present study based on secondary data collected between 2001- 2018 in Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletins. Female education, empowerment, attitude of health care workers and distance of health facilities to the people in most communities are factors to be addressed in reducing child morbidity and mortality rates and improving maternal health, thus achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4 and 5. To get this done, policy makers, health personal and community at large should join hands.

Keywords: IMR, MMR and MRMB

FDI in Health Sector during COVID-19 in India: a Regression Analysis

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Abstract

One of the most notable features of economic globalization has been the increased importance of Foreign Direct Investment around the World. FDI has the potential to generate employment, raise productivity, enhancing competitiveness of the domestic economy through transfer of skills and technology, enhance exports and contribute to the long-term economic development of the nations. FDI in health care sector has gathered momentum in the recent years. Since January 2000, FDI is permitted up to 100 per cent under the automatic route in hospitals in India. FDI is allowed across the industries and sectors, has proven that foreign investors have faith in the resilience of Indian markets. FDI and GDP are positively correlated with each other and the country's GDP is showing a positive movement with flow of Foreign Direct Investment in India. The flow of FII and FDI also shows the positive correlation with each other.

Keywords: Competitiveness, COVID-19, FDI, Health Sector, and Regression.

Effect of Pandemic on Female's Education

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Abstract

India as a country consists of various geographical areas and rural areas constitute a primary region in the context of places. Education is one of the basic challenges to improve and develop them further. The transition from offline to online mode of education during Covid 19 pandemic also contributes to the factor of change in continuing education. One such particular category is female students in our country. Various researches such as Madara (2016), Dimitriadi (2013), Muthu Prasad et. al. (2021) and Kalra and Jolad (2021) also suggest that there is low participation of female students in pursuing higher education which also concerns an issue of equity in relation to access to education as mentioned by the reports of UNICEF and World Bank. Therefore, it is significant to address those challenges and how they cope up with it. The objective of this research study is to explore the challenges and difficulties faced by female students pursuing higher education during pandemic. The research study is descriptive in nature. The questionnaire and semi-structured interviews were used to collect the data and purposive sampling was opted. It was noted that female students face more challenges in terms of continuing education during online mode due to financial constraints and societal norms which consist of roles and responsibilities they need to fulfill in the patriarchal society. It was also included in socialisation of females in terms of stereotypical image of womanhood, limited career options and technological exposure for them which further leads to outreach of any solutions which are needed to be included in it for Females pursuing higher education.

Keywords: Females, Online Mode, Pandemic, Challenges, Society and Higher Education

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Overconfidence Bias: the case of cyclical and defensive sectors

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Abstract

Purpose- The research delve into the overconfidence bias of 12 major Indian stock market indices, including both cyclical and defensive sectors, during pre- Covid-19 and Covid-19 phases.

Methodology- The present study uses daily adjusted closing prices and volume of the 12 major industry indices ranging from 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2020. Further, the sample period is split into pre-and during Covid-19 phases. Bivariate market-wide vector auto regression (VAR) models and impulse response functions (IRFs) are utilized in both phases to evaluate the overconfidence fallacy in the selected sectors.

Findings- Our findings indicate overconfidence bias for both cyclical and defensive sectors during the pre-Covid-19 period, but this overconfidence bias is more pronounced during the Covid-19 phase for the cyclical sectors. Furthermore, defensive sectors such as FMCG and PHARMA show strong evidence of overconfidence during the Covid-19 period.

Practical Implications- A stark finding is that the energy sector stays aloof from overconfidence bias in pre and during COVID-19 phases. The infrastructure industry does not reveal the overconfidence of the investors during the pandemic. Thus, to build positive industry sentiments, the government should provide relief to various worst-affected sectors in the form of tax benefits and try to strengthen market conditions.

Originality/ Value – The present study appears to be the very first attempt to gauge overconfidence bias in the wake of a recent COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19; Overconfidence; Industry; Vector auto regression; Impulse response function

³ The author receive grant from University Grant Commission (UGC) to conduct his research work.

Changing scenarios in education and teachers' challenges

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Abstract

There is a saying that “Desperate time needs desperate measures”. The Government worldwide took many measures during Covid 19 pandemic. There were many transitions in every sector including Education as it was shifted from offline into complete online mode of teaching and learning. There were news reports and viral online clips of students mocking teachers and teachers feeling helpless as he or she did not know how to stop that particular students’ ID. These situations were faced by teachers worldwide during online mode of education. A U.K. based study entitled, “teacher well being index 2020” reported that problems related to difficulty in concentrating increased from 23% to 40%. And Another increase was in rates of insomnia/difficulty sleeping and tearfulness by 15 percentage points (from 37% to 52%, and 26% to 41% respectively). WHO defines mental health as “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. It is also significant to study the effect of pandemic and online mode of education in the Indian milieu. Therefore, this research study aims to find out how online classes in this pandemic affect the teachers’ mental health in the Indian Context. It is descriptive in nature. The structured interview was used as a tool for collecting the data and a snowball sampling method was opted. The study mentions the various challenges and difficulties faced by the teachers and concludes that the online mode of education contributed to influencing the teacher’s mental health in contemporary scenarios.

Keywords: Teachers, Pandemic, Mental health, Challenges, Online Mode.

Women Entrepreneurship: A Perfect Platform For Self- Employment and Empowerment (3Es) With Special Reference of Indian Women

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Abstract

One of the significant pillars of Indian society is women. She has always played an important part in the development of not just her family and community, but also of the Indian economy. According to statistics, women constitute half of the Indian population. Today's woman is not a traditional or useless resource confined to the home. It's past time to welcome, support, and inspires this highly productive, passionate, talented, and underutilized resource. Women's entrepreneurship is in high need in order for the economy and society to thrive. Despite the fact that women make up over half of the Indian population, their participation in entrepreneurial activities is severely constrained. Women entrepreneurs are a diverse population with a range of ages and demographic backgrounds. During the course of starting and maintaining their businesses, they face a variety of gender-specific and gender-neutral problems. In India, entrepreneurial activity is relatively low. It would also lead to a reduction in the rate of unemployment in India by not only employing themselves but also employing others in the society.

The primary goal of this research study was to determine the present state of women entrepreneurs in India. This suggested study emphasizes the requirements and constraints in women's entrepreneurship, particularly from an Indian viewpoint. Another major goal of this study is to examine the various policies of the Indian government for women, as well as the future possibilities of Indian women. Finally, this research makes some recommendations for the growth of women entrepreneurs in the Indian environment.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Women, Society, Employment, Empowerment, Indian economy

Academic Adversities that At-Risk Students Encounter While at Secondary Schools in Tanzania and their Effects on Health of Students

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Abstract

Globally, there are many at-risk students who experience several adversities in their academic paths thus affect their health and limit their academic advancement and development at large. Though some at-risk students cope and overcome these adversities and succeed academically, majority fail. Previous studies have identified various academic adversities, however, there have been little scholarly attention on the magnitude of adversities above which coping strategies fails to overcome them. This paper investigates the type and magnitude of academic adversities that at-risk students encounter in Tanzanian context and how these adversities affect the health of students. Results reveal three major types of adversities and their magnitudes; home adversities (8.1 scores); school adversities (5.3 scores) and community adversities (2.0 scores). Results show that the types and magnitude of adversities vary depending on the individual and the environment in which the student is exposed. Therefore development practitioners should come with strategies for improvement of health and academic achievement among at-risk students based on the type and magnitudes of adversities.

Key words: Academic adversities, magnitude of adversities, health, development, Tanzania

Covid-19 and its Impact on Education in Kashmir: A Sociological Review

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Abstract

Education is the only means through which a nation can progress to a large extent. And it can be expected that if nation has a large number literate population of males and females then the nation can become advanced. It is the nourishment of the mind with information and as such it helps in the formation of an integrated personality of an individual. At the present time everything is going to be disturbed because of spreading of a global pandemic disease Covid-19 but especially education. Before the pandemic started, most of the students have experienced one or more diagnosable mental disorders in Kashmir valley because of the political disturbance and the psychological effects of Covid-19 can increase this number and can exacerbate student's mental health issues. In Kashmir female literacy rate is already quite low and stands at 65.48 percent according to the census of 2011 and it has been expected that these serious conditions will make it worse. The present study examines the effects of covid-19 on educational institutions as well on the mental health of students in Kashmir. This article provides some important suggestions that can prepare education institutions and health professionals for addressing the mental health needs and challenges posed by Covid-19 Pandemic. The study is based on reviewing of secondary sources of data like as journals, articles, newspapers etc.

Keywords; Covid-19 Pandemic, Educational Challenges, Kashmir, Mental Health, Students

Assessment of Socioeconomic and Environmental Impact of COVID-19 in Pakistan

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Pakistan

Abstract

COVID-19 had a detrimental effect on Pakistan, with an estimated 34 percent reduction in unemployment and a 42 percent decrease in overall income. It was estimated that COVID-19 would cause an economic loss of almost 10% (1.1 trillion PKR) in Pakistan by the end of 2021. The enormous consequences of the epidemic on all aspects of life have transformed the ways of a typical lifestyle, and its upheaval is felt in economic, social, educational, and professional realms. Many countries, including Pakistan, were unable to cope with the devastating pandemic, and when the third wave of covid arrived, it was clear that a comprehensive backup strategy to combat the pandemic was urgently needed. To cope, the government must make difficult decisions since COVID will not go away quickly. The poverty level is expected to climb by 33.7 percent. Many detrimental effects on the economy's primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors, such as agriculture, education, and health care, have already been observed. With the current economic crisis, a fragile healthcare system, and a lack of critical health literacy, a well-managed and coordinated action plan from all sectors of society, headed by governmental authorities, is necessary. The purpose of this research is to examine the short- and long-term consequences of the COVID-19 peak on Pakistan's socioeconomic and environmental elements. It also discusses the present situation as well as future implications.

Environmental Protection: The Use of Biosorption of Nickel and Copper by Camel Foot Pod in Elimination of Heavy Metals from Simulated Wastewaters

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Abstract

Sustainable development stands in three pillars; economic, social and environmental protection. The environment is principal to carry the other pillars. In recent years, the need for safe, efficient and economical methods for the elimination of heavy metals from contaminated waters is topical. This study focused on the use of low-cost alternatives to commercially available activated carbon through camel foot (*Piliostigma thonningii*) pod biomass for the removal of nickel and copper ions from aqueous solution. The study used batch process under various experimental conditions of varying pH, contact time, initial metal ion concentration, particle size, temperature and biomass dose in the analysis. The findings showed that optimum adsorption takes place at pH 4 for both nickel and copper ions with 78% and 72% removal at the optimum time of 4 h and 3 h respectively. The result of the investigation also revealed that the optimum percentage of heavy metal ions removal was obtained at 2.50 g biomass dose, at a particle size of 300 μm , and initial metal concentration of 50 mg/L. Hence, the survey showed that camel foot biomass is an efficient, economical and inexpensive adsorbent for the removal of Ni^{2+} and Cu^{2+} in the treatment of contaminated water and wastewater by chemical and allied industries.

Keywords: kinetics, equilibrium, biosorption, nickel, copper, *piliostigma thonningii*.

A Study on Impact of Covid-19 on Informal Women Workers with Special Reference Pallapalayam, Karur (Dt) of Tamilnadu.

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the world of work. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating: tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty, while the number of undernourished people, currently estimated at nearly 690 million, could increase by up to 132 million by the end of the year. The precarious nature of employment of women informal workers is examined using data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (2018–19). To capture the gendered experiences of informal workers during the lockdown period, data from a series of rapid assessment studies is used. It was found that the unequal gendered division of domestic chores existed even before the onset of the pandemic, but the COVID-19- induced lockdowns have further worsened the situation. In terms of paid employment, women tend to work in risky, hazardous and stigmatised jobs as front-line health workers, waste-pickers, domestic workers, but do not receive the minimum wages as specified by the government.

In the present study, an attempt was made to examine at micro level and the various aspects of impact of covid-19 of informal women workers in Pallapalayam, Karur (Dt) Of Tamilnadu. An attempt was also made to find if socio economic conditions of informal women workers, financial status and problems faced during the pandemic period.

Nutritional Assessment of School-Going Children in district Doda of Jammu & Kashmir, India

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Abstract

Malnutrition continues to be the principal cause of ill-health and pre-mature mortality and morbidity among children in developing world. The present study is an attempt to assess the overall prevalence of undernutrition using composite index of anthropometric failure (CIAF) among school- going children of district Doda in Jammu & Kashmir. Three educational zones - Assar, Bhagwah & Doda - in the district were chosen purposively for collecting the data. A total of 360 school-going children (184 boys and 176 girls) aged 6-14 years were measured. The Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF) based on three commonly used undernutrition indicators height for age (HAZ), body mass index for age (BMIAZ) and weight for age (WAZ) was used to evaluate the nutritional status of the children following WHO-2007 reference standard. Results indicated that the overall CIAF for zone Bhagwah, Assar and Doda were reported as 67.5 percent 48.33 percent, and 33.33 percent respectively. Zone Bhagwah is at higher risk in terms of undernourishment as compared to zone Assar and Doda.

Selfsame link betwixt southern Asia's impediment and mitigation

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Abstract

The biggest region of southern Asia has 8 countries in addition they have an intergovernmental organization. Besides these countries work for economic growth, social progress, cultural development. Because all countries' economic, cultural, political strategies are coupled. Moreover, these regions suffer a lot of dilemmas worse after the corona effect. However, we will describe some significant information, cause and effect diagram analysis, mathematical solution, theory, and thesis about eradicating poverty as well as resources destitution with economically. As a result, we can point the core and primary obstacles that are responsible for impoverishment. This study will help us figure out how to get rid of poverty from the SAARC countries and thrive people's lives.

Kewwords: SAARC countries; Poverty; Economy; resource depletion; Human Resource Management.

The entrepreneurial intention of young students: the case of UCA students

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is an essential factor for the creation of employment and wealth. Thus, it is considered as an engine of the economic and social development of a country. Several factors explain the use of entrepreneurship as a professional alternative, one of which is unemployment. The objective of this work is to study the entrepreneurial intentions of young students at Cadi Ayyad University, MARRAKECH, Morocco. The choice of this category of the population is explained by the fact that it is more exposed to unemployment. The survey covered 100 students between the ages of 20 and 27. The results obtained show that the entrepreneurial intention of the students is modest. This result can be explained by socioeconomic barriers. Thus, public decision-makers must tackle these obstacles in order to make entrepreneurship an option for the professional integration of young people.

Keywords: Morocco. the entrepreneurial intention, determinants, students

A research Exploring the impact of COVID-19 on tourism: transformational potential and implications for a sustainable recovery of the travel and leisure industry

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Abstract

The study stipulates phases to observe the proposed mechanism in formulating the travel and leisure industry's recovery strategies. The present pandemic COVID-19 has resulted in global challenges, economic and healthcare crises, and posed spillover impacts on the global industries, including tourism and travel that the major contributor to the service industry worldwide. The tourism and leisure industry has faced the COVID-19 tourism impacts hardest-hit and lies among the most damaged global industries. The leisure and internal tourism indicated a steep decline amounting to 2.86 trillion US dollars, which quantified more than 50% revenue losses. In the first step, the study explores the consequences and settings of the COVID-19 pandemic and how innovation and change can contribute to the tourism industry's revival to the next normal. Thus, the study determines that tourism enterprises and scholars must consider and change the basic principles, main assumptions, and organizational situations related to research and practice framework through rebuilding and establishing the tourism sector.

In the second step, the study discusses direct COVID-19 tourism impacts, attitudes, and practices in gaining the leisure industry's boom and recovery. In the third phase, the study proposes to observe the characteristics and COVID-19 tourism consequences on the travel and tourism research. The findings provide insights in regaining the tourism industry's operational activities and offer helpful suggestions to government officials, scholars, and tourism firms to reinvest in the tourism industry to set it back to a normal position.

Keywords: Tourism, Covid 19 Pandemic, Economic Loss, Social Distancing.

Political Independence without Economic Independence: a Survey of Third World Economies

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Abstract

Without doubt, economy is among the determinant factors of states' existence, citizens' welfare and general development; without vibrant supporting economy, states and individuals' visions and missions would continue to be distant objectives if not unattainable.

However, historical approach and political analysis- the two inextricable phenomena could be relied upon as the guiding principle in order to define states and understand states economy in the third world and how it was affected as a result of several underlying issues that continue to shape and direct the course of the economy of the states in the third world.

It would be in line with the aforementioned scene that this research would focus and delve as to show and justify with facts as to why third world states continue to grapple with economic uncertainty, stagnation, backwardness and crisis in general to the extent they remain as conduits supporting economically developed states acting as metropolis despite been politically independent for decades.

Tags: states, colonialism, independence, imperialism and capitalism.

Enlightening the Future on the Nutritional Values of Edible Insects to Man's Health and as An alternative Source of Food

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Abstract

Edible insects are important natural protein resource that can contribute to resilient food security. Edible insects not only play an important role in traditional diets, but are also an excellent source of protein in traditional dishes in the world nowadays. Therefore the principal aim of this my paper is to portray and enlighten the future on the nutritional values of edible insects to man's health and as an alternative source of food considering the low economic situation that the world has found itself. Edible insects could be use due to their high excellent nutritional content, potential socio-economic benefits. The method to be adopted for this research is using content analysis. Using different search strategies to searched for published articles to review literatures of some other authors in the field of applied entomology to trace significant value of edible insects as an alternative source of food to man and their values to his health. The search terms includes but not only limited to the following search following: what are edible insects, Are the edible insects valuable to man at all, do the edible insects contribute to bio economic growth etc. Lastly References in the identified articles would be review to draw conclusion that the edible insects have nutritional values to man's health and also can serve as an additional alternative source of food to him and his economic growth as well. The results of this study would confirm the fact that insects are indeed a good source of protein and other nutrients. Therefore consumption of non-toxic insects, should be encouraged, as they serve as an alternative nutrition source in human diets like protein supplements, have much nutrients to offer and economic growth as well.

Key points: Edible insects, Economy, Food, Health, Nutrition.

Digital Transformation empowering the Mutual Fund Industry in India

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Abstract

In the present period, innovation is equality for the way. In any social status, its wherever presence has made an 'Smart' effects .The monetary business sectors are no rejection. Investigate the shared asset industry, for example. Trapped in the snare of digitalisation, it has started to utilize innovation keenly transitionally the entirety of its cycles - store the executives, executing exchanges, and client servicing. In truth, digitalisation of the payment assortment is the way in to the business' noteworthy rise in current years. The business' resources under administration dramatically multiplied from Rs 7.66 trillion in August 2013 to over Rs 25 trillion in August 2018.

In the present period, innovation is equality for the way. In any social status, its wherever presence has made things 'smart'.The monetary business sectors are no prohibition. Investigate the shared asset industry, for example. Trapped in the snare of digitalisation, it has started to utilize innovation keenly transitionally the entirety of its cycles - reserve the board, executing exchanges, and client servicing. In truth, digitalisation of the dispensing assortment is the way in to the business' amazing climb in current years. The business' resources under administration dramatically multiplied from Rs 7.66 trillion in August 2013 to over Rs 25 trillion in August 2018.

Availability of data and henceforth, cognizance have fortified the reason for digitalisation. The public authority is doing its touch, as well, through broad endeavors at monetary incorporation — scattering monetary attention to the farthest pieces of the nation, and crossing over the geological parcel. The public authority and markets controller Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has likewise taken various drives to upgrade the Fintech environment and make accessible new businesses with new freedoms to start cutthroat items. Presentation of installments banks and little money banks has improved monetary inclusion. Clearly, the job of innovation can just improve from here. Execution will be a shared benefit for all – the business, middle people and financial backers. It will heighten the business' invasion, give it an effective middle of the road to improve ability and diminish costs, lastly hand down these repayment on investors. Finally, this article adds to the data development and smart of monetary advances and its crash on the monetary business, difficulties, and future possibilities.

Keywords: Blockchain, Big data, Robo-Advisory, Digital Footprint, Asset Management, Algorithms

THE END