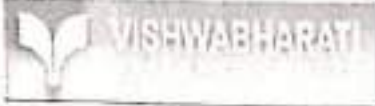


2021-2022



RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 9, Issue 11, Feb 2021, pp. 126-128

Paper received: 19 Jan 2021.

Paper accepted: 06 Feb 2021.

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ಸಮಾಜವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮ್ಯವಾದ

ಪ್ರೊ. ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಕೊರವಂ

ಸಮಾಜವಾದ (Socialism) ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮ್ಯವಾದ (Communism) ಇವೆರಡನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಆರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂಲತಃ ಇವೆರಡೂ ಒಂದೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಾಜವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶಾಲ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಿದೆ. ಸಾಮ್ಯವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಪರಿಧರಣ ಸಮಾಜವಾದದ ನಾರ್ಥಕ ರೂಪ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಸಮಾಜವಾದ ಬುನಾದಿಯಾದರೆ, ಸಾಮ್ಯವಾದ ಅ ಬುನಾದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೆನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಉತ್ತರದ ನಾಥನಿಗಳ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿ ಒಡೆತನ, ಆಯಾ ಜನರ ಅನುಭೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮ್ಯವಾದಗಳೆರಡೂ ಒಂದೇ ಬಗೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಬಂಜವಾಳತಾಪಿಯಿಂದ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ದೆಳೆದು ಬಂದದ್ದು ಸಮಾಜವಾದ, ಅಂದರೆ ನವಸಮಾಜದ ಕೈರದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಸಾಮ್ಯವಾದವು ಆದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಂದಲೂ ಅವನವನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥ ದುಡಿಮೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅವನ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಎಂದು ಸಮಾಜವಾದವು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಂದಲೂ ಅವನವನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಗೂ ಅವನವನ ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಎಂದು ಸಾಮ್ಯವಾದವು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರೊ. ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಕೊರವಂ: ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆ, ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್ ಕಲಾ,ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮಹಾಬದ್ವಾಲಯ, ಗದಗ.



RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 9. Issue 11. Feb 2021. pp. 129-134

Paper received: 19 Jan 2021.

Paper accepted: 06 Feb 2021.

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ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ಕೆ. ಪೂಜಾರಿ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಧರ್ಮ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಬೆರಗಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಸಾಲುಬರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಕವಿ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿಯಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾದ 'ರಾಮಾಯಣ' ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಹುಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

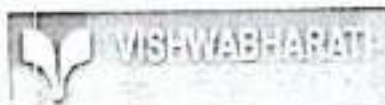
ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಧು, ಸಿದ್ಧರು, ಮುನಿಗಳು ಕಾಪಿಟ್ಟು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಬಂದ ಯೋಗ, ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಪಾರಮಾರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಾಧನೆಯು ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದರ್ಶಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆ ಎಂಬುದು ರಕ್ತಗತವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಸ್ರ-ಸಹಸ್ರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು, ನೂರಾರು ಧರ್ಮ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಭಾಷ್ಯತ್ವದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬದುಕುವ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಎಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಕರಗತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರಿವಿದರೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ.

ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವೆರಡೂ ಜೊತೆ ಜೊತೆಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದಾಗಲೂ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ

ಡಾ. ಅರವಿಂದ ಕೆ. ಪೂಜಾರಿ: ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಕಲಾ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ, ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಗದಗ.

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RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 10, Issue 3, June 2021, pp. 31-38

Paper received: 07 May 2021.

Paper accepted: 13 May 2021.

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**Sustainable Development and Environment:
An Overview**

Bhimanagouda I. Biradar

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Introduction:

Sustainable development is an organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services on which the economy and society depend on. The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resources are used to continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development can be defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Controversy has surrounded many major developmental and infrastructure projects in India, such as the Sardar Sarovar dam on the river Narmada the (mute Lake in Orissa, the Konkan Railways, the East Coast Road, etc. Objections to these projects pertain to the extent of environmental destruction and uprooting of human settlements such projects may cause. But these environmental and

Bhimanagouda I. Biradar: Assistant Professor, Dept. of Botany, KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College and PG Centre, Gadag (Karnataka) India.

June 2021, ISSN 2320-6263

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RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 10, Issue 3, June 2021, pp. 63-69

Paper received: 12 May 2021.

Paper accepted: 20 May 2021.

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Biotechnology: It's Role in Society

Somalingappa B. Palled

Introduction:

The basic aim of all the progress and development made in various fields of life is to bring about a qualitative change in the life of teeming millions. In this perspective there is wide gap between the people of developed and developing countries. Poverty, health care, malnutrition, food crisis, etc. remain challenges before the developing countries. The situation is different in the developed nations. They have already got the required standard of living but still want further improvement. But the requirements of the developing country are a bit different. They require such technology with some new inputs which are really cheap and effective enough to meet the prevailing requirements along with future aspirations of the countries like India. Biotechnology constitutes the required new inputs. It is a fact a new technology having potential to revolutionize the society. This technology can bring about far reaching changes in various walks of life such as agriculture, industry medicine, environment, animal husbandry and pollution control.

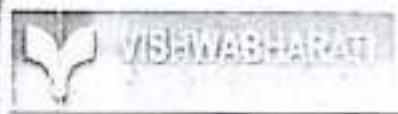
Somalingappa B. Palled: Assistant Professor, Dept. of Botany, KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College and PG Centre, Gadag (Karnataka) India.

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RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 10, Issue 3, June 2021, pp. 39-47

Paper received: 11 May 2021.

Paper accepted: 17 May 2021.

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Human Cloning: Brave New Mistake and an Alternative

Sangayya Basayya Hiremath

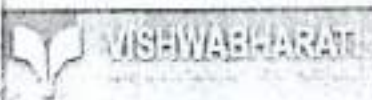
Introduction:

Science has advanced greatly in a short amount of time. One of the fields of science, which has made several breakthroughs in the last century, is that of biogenetics. The most recent development made in this field is the technique of cloning. It was considered as a thing of the future but now, cloning of mammals has not been made possible. The word clone is derived from the Greek word 'Klon' meaning a sprout or a twig. Cloning is an advance technological invention for producing genetic twin of a living thing, an organism that starts life with the same genes as its parents. This process occurs naturally as a form of asexual reproduction, but that is only found in certain bacteria and plants.

In mammals, DNA is taken from an adult animal and then it is inserted into an egg cell from another animal. This egg then divides into an embryo, the embryo is then transplanted into a surrogate mother and grown to an adult. Real cloning has been around for some time, approximately 40 years. There are huge

Sangayya Basayya Hiremath: Assistant Professor, Dept. of Zoology, KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College and PG Centre, Gadag (Karnataka) India.

1. ISSN 2320-6263



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through the Paper received: 10 May 2021.

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Human Cloning and the Potential Effects on Evolution

Ishwarappa Kalakappa

Introduction:

Cloning has been one of the greatest leaps in technology that man has ever dreamed of. The word 'cloning' originated from the Greek and means sprout or branch. It is just now on the brink of being researched in today's society. Scientists have successfully cloned sheep, pigs, as well as various other animals. When the first cloned sheep, 'Dolly', hit the news, most eyes popped-out in sheer disbelief. Decades back, cloning was only discussed in scientific groups and no one ever imagined that it would soon become a reality.

It is an asexual kind of reproduction. In simple terms, cloning can be understood as production of genetic copies which can develop genetically identical human organisms. A cloned organism, or group of organisms, is composed or cloned using the exact genetic material as the original organism. The process of cloning includes: One body cell from the model is taken and the core of the cell is removed (the core contains the whole hereditary material

Ishwarappa Kalakappa: Assistant Professor, Dept. of Zoology, KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College and PG Centre, Gadag (Karnataka) India.

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ISSN 2320-6263

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RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 10, Issue 3, June 2021, pp. 93-99

Paper received: 16 May 2021.

Paper accepted: 20 May 2021.

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**The Multimedia Communications Revolution
of the 21st Century**

Yaladurgappa Bhimappa Revadakundi

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Introduction:

Multimedia is the tools and techniques used in computing to allow computer programmes to handle sound, picture, and video component. In a multimedia system, one can use computer to select extract from a piece of music which can then be broadcast with a full video picture of the orchestra and hi-fi sound, or could be produced in sound only with the video displaying the score. Thoughtfully presented multimedia can enhance the scope of presentation in such ways that are similar to the roving associations made by the human mind.

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RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 10, Issue 3, June 2021, pp. 48-54

Paper received: 10 May 2021.

Paper accepted: 18 May 2021.

© VISHWABHARATI Research Centre

VSAT Technology: Network Connectivity in Digital Era

Jyoti S. Arahunasi

Introduction:

India has made a significant progress in a variety of technologies after independence. It is clearly visible in the satellite technology which has taken tremendous strides in the last few decades. The satellite technology has helped in expanding the frontiers of global communication at a spectacular speed. The launch of the Soviet Sputnik about half a century ago which heralded man's leap into space also marked the emergence of innovative satellites capable of changing the life style on earth.

The satellite communication era was first introduced by the United States when it launched the 'Early Bird' satellite in early nineteen hundred sixteen by providing telephone link between US and the countries of Western Europe. As on date, the satellite communication is capable of two-way data conversation, improving TV programmes, and beaming broadcasting distress signals for launching search and rescue operations. "The concept of the geostationary orbit was originated by Russian theorist

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A Major Shift in Indian Historiography : The Subaltern Approach

Nagaraja Kadlabalu

Assistant Professor

KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College
& PG Center, Gadag (Karnataka)

Subaltern historiography focuses on recognizing the peasant as the creator of his own revolt by assigning to him a consciousness that elite historiographers refused to acknowledge. The peasant rebel's knowledge of his own reality, however nonsensical it may be, and his desire to change it, is nevertheless a consciousness, one gained through the long history of his subalternists and his efforts to put an end to it. The subalternists criticize elite historiography's attitude of ignoring genuine awareness and romanticizing it in a decorative and folklorist manner solely for the sake of enlivening the curriculum of indigenous and foreign elites. They regard this as genuine rebel consciousness in the political sense, emphasizing its autonomy, consistency, connection, and unity in the battle against colonialism. They dismiss the so-called initiative and work of the intelligentsia and organized party leadership as "little more than a cloak for the elite's quest for power." They completely debunk the myth that Indians had a unified anti-imperialist motive, claiming that there was never such a thing, and that if there was, it was two distinct movements or streams: the true anti-imperialist stream of the subalterns and the completely misleading national movement of the elite, which was lauded in the period's historiography.

In understanding the "subaltern rebel mentality," the Cardinal trait of all peasants, subaltern historiography takes pain. The depiction of a number of similar uprisings with the advent of the Zamindari, Ryotwari, and other races. Whether it was the Kisan Sabha and Ekta movements in Avadh, the Mappilla Rebellions in Malabar, the Bardoli Sathyagraha in Gujarat, or many other uprisings across India, they were all related to national politics. It was also inspired by the Home Rule League, the Non-Cooperation Movement or the Khilafat movement, and the Subalternists to depict a fresh and widespread awakening of Indian peasants to their own strength and potential to organise in defiance of elite rule or in the absence of elite control. An examination of all such peasant uprisings aided the subaltern authors in making some generalizations about the nature of all of them, which were primarily horizontal mobilizations of politics based on traditional Kinship and territoriality or class consciousness, and thus more violent and spontaneous.

Ranjit Guha uses generalization to identify certain fundamental elements of peasant insurgency in colonial India that are universal to all such uprisings. He describes several peasant insurgents in colonial India. To begin, he suggested Negation, which denotes complete denial. The concepts are theoretically founded. The elimination of land lords was a result of class animosity fueled by the history of all societies. Then, as further features of peasant insurgency, he mentions 'Ambiguity,' or the manner of struggle, solidarity, or the transmission of rebelling spirit, and territoriality, or the region of peasant fight. Considering the fragmented nature of uprisings, case studies of unique instances involving autonomous initiative on the part of subaltern groups, each episode capable of teaching us about the general lives on which they reacted to the forces of colonial exploitation, might be of great use. When it praises every facet of peasant insurrection as 'solidarity' based on the undoubted right of the downtrodden to resist as a good indication of health, a spiritual renewal, the subaltern method collides with the so-

(SJIF) Impact Factor-7.675

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXIX) 329-B

WOMEN'S STATUS : PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS



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Role of Women in the Society and in the History of India

Dr. Krishna N Karabhari

Assistant Professor Department of History KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College
& PG Center, Gadag (Karnataka)

Introduction

Throughout history, the position of women in India has been a roller coaster ride of ups and downs. Given the large volume of empirical research on the subject, two methods appear to be viable: the traditional text perspective and the empirical view. Two major eras are chosen for the aim of providing a quick review of the changing status and function of women in India throughout history: (a) 2500 B.C.-1500 B.C., and (b) 1500 B.C. - 1800 A.D. These classifications are based on the degree of independence experienced by women and the division of roles within the family.

Throughout the ancient literature on women's position, great experts virtually unanimously agree that throughout the Vedic period (2500 - 1500 B. C.), a woman's status was comparable to that of a man. The status had degraded significantly by the time of the Brahmanas, 1500 B.C., and by the time of the Sutras and Epics, 500 B.C. to A.D. 500, and the age of the later Srutis, A.D. 500 to A.D. 1800. Though it's impossible to pinpoint exactly when the decline in women's standing began.

Women in the Upanishad

Each of the four Vedas is divided into four sections, the fourth of which contains the Upanishads, which explain the philosophical implications of the Vedas. A philosophic assembly called by King Janak of Videha is described in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad (part of the Yajur Veda). One of the renowned participants, the aforementioned Gargi, posed concerns regarding the soul to the scholar Yajnavalkya, which perplexed him. Another instance in the same Upanishad concerns Yajnavalkya's spiritual lessons to Maitreyi.

Women in the Mahabharata

The noble prince Bhishma Pitamah remarks in the epic chronicle Mahabharata, "The teacher who imparts pure wisdom is more significant than 10 teachers." The father is more valuable than ten such real knowledge professors, and the mother is more valuable than ten such dads. "Mother is the greatest guru there is." Some people regard Draupadi's having five spouses to be evidence of her low social rank. Does polygamy, on the other hand, imply a lower status for its male practitioners?

Ancient Women and Education:

In this bleak image, there are a few bright spots. Women have a significant part in ancient Indian literature. There were many educated females in ancient India. The Brahmavadinis, or ladies who never married and learned the Vedas throughout their life, and the Sadyodvahas, who studied the Vedas until they married, were the two sorts of intellectual women. Female students learning Vedas was noted by Panini. Female instructors were referred to as Upadhyaya or Upadhyayi by Katyana.

Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

B.Aadhar

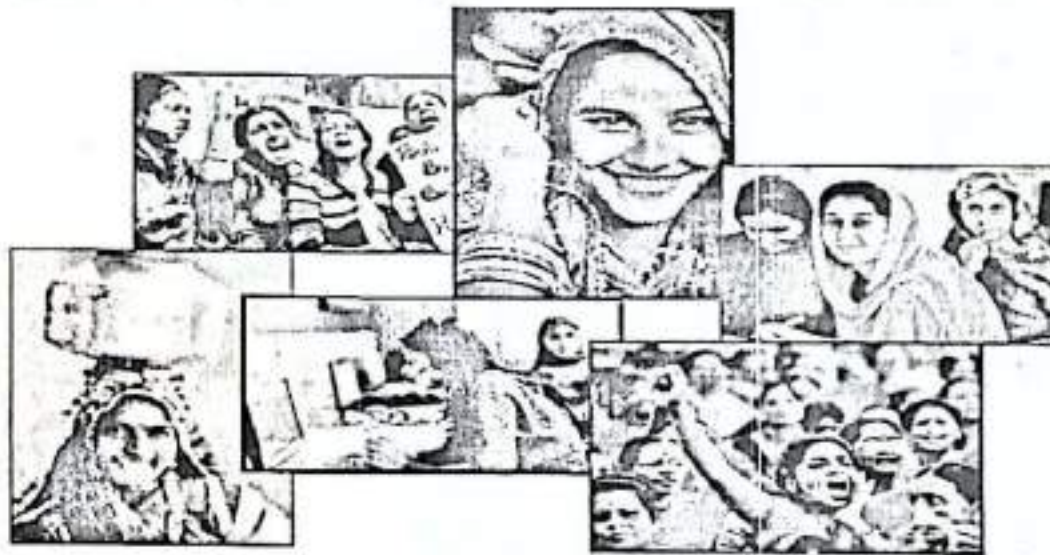
Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

December-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCXXIX) 329- B

WOMEN'S STATUS : PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS



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Devadasi Practice And Status Of Devadasis

Nagaraja Kadlbalu

Assistant Professor Department of History KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College
& PG Center, Gadag (Karnataka)

ABSTRACT

A system of ritualized prostitution known as the Devadasi System exists in India. This method, in which a girl is committed or wedded to a temple before attaining puberty, is still practiced in numerous southern states, including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala, and portions of Maharashtra and Orissa. Devadasi literally means "female servant of God," and "Devadasi" is frequently associated with the lower caste people. Devadasi is made up of two Sanskrit words: Deva, which means God, and Dasi, which means female servant. Pre-pubescent girls were married off to the God or local deities of any temple under this system, and the girls became the property of the priest, other temple inmates, as well as local land owners and zamindars. The Devadasi sect offers a religiously sanctioned permission for prostitution. In so many communities, tens of thousands of lower caste women are forced to become God's maidens. Devadasis, which was associated with better-endowed temples, began to be considered as an extra source of revenue for the temple. Devadasis are forced into prostitution in the guise of religion under the Devadasi system. They are taken from their families, never to be seen again, and are subsequently sexually exploited by temple priests and local land owners or zamindars, before being surreptitiously auctioned into prostitution and dying of venereal illnesses. In the end, she has a wretched existence.

INTRODUCTION

Objectives

The purpose of this research is to better comprehend the origins and evolution of the Devadasi system, as well as to emphasize the status of Devadasis in Indian culture. This research also considers the exploitation of women from lower castes under the guise of religious tradition.

- To discover the primary factors for the cult's persistence and continuation.
- To draw attention to the primary effects on Devadasis.
- To provide recommendations for the abolition of this illegitimate religious system.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative techniques are used to achieve the study's goals. For the study, both primary and secondary data are gathered. Devadasis wrote a few publications that collected primary data. The secondary sources come from books and periodicals that enhance the Census data.

Devadasi, which means 'Servants of God or Goddesses,' was a popular practice in ancient India. However, it is now prohibited by law. Girls are committed to temple service or religious mendicancy in Devadasi tradition, preferably as virgins. Devadasi practice led to the dedication of a few men.

In regions of southern India, the Devadasi system is a religious ritual in which parents commit their daughter to marry a god or a temple. The girl is frequently married before she



Historiography on Women in Medieval India Trends and Aspects

Nagaraja Kadlabalu
Assistant Professor
Department of History

KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College & PG Center, Gadag (Karnataka)

Since the previous decade, historical exploration into a variety of elements relating to women has become a new subject of study. This has provided fertile ground for innovative approaches, field studies, theories, and viewpoints throughout the world. Indian historiography particularly that of the mediaeval era, defies this tendency, with a slew of studies and study on women in mediaeval Indian history. Present paper 'Historiography on women in mediaeval India Trends and prospects' aims to assess the general features of these texts while imagining new directions in women's lives that have yet to be explored.

Women's literature are notable for focusing on a few clichés about women, such as their role in society, status, advantages, and disadvantaged positions such as dancing girls and concubines. The cultural impact of the reciprocal contact of Islamic and Hindu civilizations, and the resultant influence on women in mediaeval India in both the Hindu/Rajput and Islamic societies, is a significant influencing element in mediaeval India. Some important features, such as their likes and preferences, centrality and marginality in various social and economic processes, and their objectification objects to enjoyment and procreation, must still be considered. The work raises unsolved issues and initiates new research.

Here are some recent developments in women's history writing. Sudha Sharma, for example, investigates the economic, cultural, political, and social conditions of Muslim women in mediaeval India in her book "The Status of Muslim Women in Medieval India." It looks at how the arrival of Arabs, Turks, Mangols, Afghans, and Persians changed the existing Islamic civilization with its customs and traditions. Here are some recent developments in women's history writing. Sudha Sharma, for example, investigates the economic, cultural, political, and social conditions of Muslim women in mediaeval India in her book "The Status of Muslim Women in Medieval India." It looks at how the arrival of Arabs, Turks, Mangols, Afghans, and Persians changed the existing Islamic civilization with its customs and traditions. Despite the fact that Islam improved the status of women by introducing several reforms, the Islamic religious text failed to provide even the most basic rule of conduct for women, from which even the slightest divergence was declared irreligious. Women's positions were weakened as a result of this conservatism, along with the ulemas' disinterest. The study goes on to explain how the Quran's diktats have been exposed to several interpretations throughout history, altering women's position in diverse ways. The book also discusses Muslim women's economic, cultural, political, and social roles in mediaeval India. It investigates the changes that occurred as a result of the arrival of Arabs, Turks, Mangols, Afghans, and Persians, all of whose cultures and traditions influenced the existing Islamic civilization.

For example, while Islam improved women's status by introducing several changes, the Islamic holy scripture laid down the most minute rule of conduct for women, from which even the slightest divergence was considered irreligious. Women's positions were weakened as a result of this conservatism, along with the ulemas' disinterest. The book goes on to explain how the

RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 9, Issue 11, Feb 2022, pp. 148-155

Paper received: 22 Jan 2022.

Paper accepted: 28 Jan 2022.

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Recycling Requirements and Design for Environmental Compliance

Jyoti S. Arahunasi

Introduction:

Recycling is processing used materials (waste) into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce energy usage, reduce air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from land filling) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal, and lower greenhouse gas emissions as compared to virgin production. Recycling is a key component of modern waste reduction and is the third component of the "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle" waste hierarchy.

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle - Three great ways you can eliminate waste and protect your environment. Waste, and how we choose to handle it, affects our world's environment - that's your environment. The environment is everything around you including the air, water, land, plants and man-made things. And since by now you probably know that you need a healthy environment for your own health and happiness, you can understand why *effective*

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RESEARCH ARENA
 ISSN 2320-6263
 Vol 9, Issue 11, Feb 2022, pp. 135-141
 Paper received: 22 Jan 2022.
 Paper accepted: 28 Jan 2022.
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Emergence of Gene Editing and Cutting: The Unwanted Effects

Sangayya Basayya Hiremath

Introduction:

Human beings have always strived for a disease free life. We have achieved great scientific progress through which it is now possible to alter the fundamental genetic code of life. It has enabled us to modify genomes of all types of living creatures, including animals, plants, and even humans. The Gene editing technology, also known as Genome editing or Genome engineering is a technique through which DNA is inserted, deleted, modified or replaced in the genome of a living organism.

The gene editing techniques affect different areas such as disease management, biomedical research, agricultural and environmental research, etc. Gene editing has transformed research and human disease cures. Agricultural scientists are interested in the technology's potential to edit crops so that they can be made much more nutritious as well as drought resistant. Significant improvements have also been made in gene editing which has made it more precise. Genetic engineering of any organism by genome editing,

Sangayya Basayya Hiremath: Assistant Professor, Dept. of Zoology, KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College and PG Centre, Gadag (Karnataka) India.

Deforestation: The Result of Human Greed

Bhimanagouda I. Biradar

Introduction:

Forests are the important part of all living creatures on the Earth. A forest is defined as a large area of land covered with trees or other types of vegetation cover. These are huge source of oxygen and have direct and indirect impact on our ecosystem. Forests cover almost 31% of the world's total land area. But nowadays, humans are destroying this precious forest cover at a large scale. This widespread destruction of forests is termed as deforestation.

The UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has defined deforestation as "the conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of tree canopy cover below the 10% threshold." In other words, deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests in order to make land available for other uses. "Deforestation or forest clearance is the removal of a forest or stand of trees from land that is then converted to non-forest use. Deforestation can involve conversion of forest land to farms, ranches, or urban use. The most concentrated deforestation occurs in tropical rainforests." (Bradford, Alina, 58)

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RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 9, Issue 11, Feb 2022, pp. 142-147

Paper received: 22 Jan 2022.

Paper accepted: 28 Jan 2022.

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**Stem Cells Regenerating Organs: Potential
and Challenges**

Ishwarappa Kalakappa Pattanashetty

Introduction:

Modern medical therapies are capable of miracles that humans have sought to solve problems of their lives. Stem cell research has also opened up a wide range of opportunities for medical sciences. Using stem cells, damaged tissues and organs can be replaced, new drugs can be safely tested and opportunities can be created in research for genetic defects and even cancer. It has wide potential in healthcare for curing different types of diseases and improving the state of human body in general. Stem cells provide new cells for the body as it grows, and can replace specialized cells that are damaged or lost. They have unique properties to carry out cell division again and again to produce a new cell and as they divide, they can change into other types of cells that make up the human body.

History of Stem Cell:

The term 'stem cell' was coined by Theodor Boveri and Valentin Hacker in the late 19th century. But the key properties of

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RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 9, Issue 11, Feb 2022, pp. 184-191

Paper received: 22 Jan 2022.

Paper accepted: 28 Jan 2022.

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Recycling Plastic, Glass, Paper and Metal: Environmental Implications of Reuse

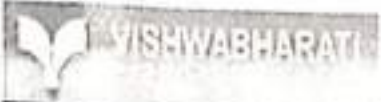
Chandrashekhhar C. Amatennavar

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Reduce, Reuse, Recycle - Three great ways you can eliminate waste and protect your environment. Waste, and how we choose to handle it, affects our world's environment - that's your environment. The environment is everything around you including the air, water, land, plants and man-made things. And since by now you probably know that you need a healthy environment for your own health and happiness, you can understand why effective

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RESEARCH ARENA

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 9, Issue 11, Feb 2022, pp. 192-197

Paper received: 22 Jan 2022.

Paper accepted: 28 Jan 2022.

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Modern Technological Education and Human Values: Transforming the Education Sector

Yalaguradappa Bhimappa Revadakundi

Introduction:

The entire world is a fan of technology. Education sector has no exception in this. It is the fact that Technology is whole and sole responsible for reducing the efforts taken by students and instructors in terms of gathering useful information, printed notes and journals, writing assignments, use of offline compilers for code execution etc. In fact, it has become more relevant today because technology is making a greater impact on individuals and their life today than 15 years ago.

When technology and society are intimately interlinked, the question of values in technological education becomes important because technology has to serve important goals such as improve the life of people, alleviate their suffering and empower them. These all are great human values. Therefore, the experts who produce new technologies or work with them must be made aware of the important purposes, they can serve. The dilemma with science and technology has been that science and technology

Yalaguradappa Bhimappa Revadakundi: Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mathematics, KSS Arts, Commerce, Science College and PG Centre, Gadag (Karnataka) India.



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NAAC Sponsored National Seminar

INSTITUTIONAL BEST PRACTICES - ADD VALUE TO THE STAKEHOLDERS

Date:07.08.2019



AVISHKAR

Printing & Published by:

K.L.E.Society's

Arts and Commerce College, Gadag

EDITORS

Dr.A.K.Math,

Prof.S.R.Kulkarni

Prof.S.N.Murashilli

ISBN No: 978-93-5382-547-8



ISBN #C-978-03-092-547-8

*How to
Best Grow
a Learning Center...*



MISSION & GOALS

STUDENTS' NEEDS

**Innovation and best practices can be sown
throughout an organization but only
when they fall on fertile ground**

- Marcus Buckingham

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BEST PRACTICES IN TEACHING, LEARNING AND EVALUATION

Dr. V.R.Devareddi, M.E.S. Arts, Commerce College, Moodalagi,
Dr. G.C.Jampannanavar & Prof. S. B. Gavaraawad, K.S. S College, Gadag.

Abstract

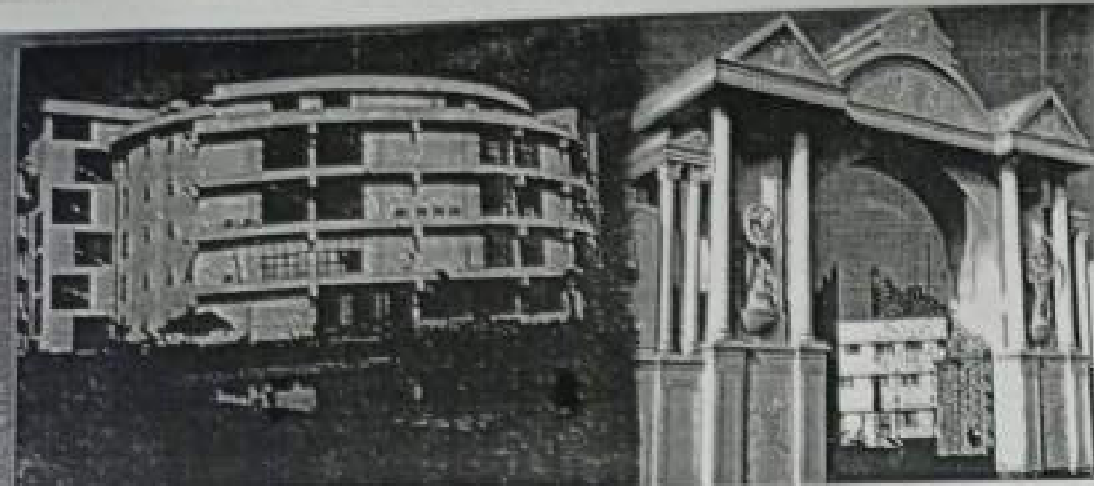
The purpose of education is not just making a student literate but adds rationale thinking, knowledge and self sufficiency. Teaching, learning and evaluation process of the institution is one of the most important criterions among the seven criterions to serve as the basis for assessment of colleges. These three components are important pillars of education on which building of the future is to be constructed to touch the new heights. As it is said that there is no teaching unless there is learning, teacher uses variety of methods to make the concept more comprehensible. The use of innovative methods to develop creativity, empower people, strengthen governance. The efforts to achieve the human development goal for the country.

Keywords: Teaching, Learning, Evaluation, Best Practices, Innovative, IQAC, NAAC.

INTRODUCTION

The modern world is involved in full of scientific and technical aspects. Hence, the Educational practices also changed as per the needs of the modern society. Today the aspirations of the students and teachers are filled in with broad based and progressive based pedagogical aspects. According to the New Educational policy 1986 learners centered education or child centered education is being imported instead of teacher centered-education or subject-centered education. Now adays the children are exposed to wide variety of experiences with the help of surrounding natures. As per the present day curriculum school children should learn with the help of activities, with the help of practical, projects. For this purpose the prospective teachers of today are given the special training.

NAAC was assigned the task of performance evaluation, assessment and accreditation of universities and colleges in the country. It has been entrusted with the job of defining and refining the norms of quality higher education and doing the continuous assessment and accreditation of the Higher Education Institutions in India. Since quality enhancement is a continuous process, the IQAC has been entrusted with the most crucial task of evolving a system for conscious, consistent and catalytic improvement in the performance of educational



IMPACTFACTOR

Special Issue 1 | Oct - Dec 2019

ISSN : 2349 - 8978

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL Innovative Practice & Applied Research

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AN INTERACTION EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS OF URBAN B.ED. TEACHER TRAINEES IN RELATION TO THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF - CONCEPT AND STUDY HABITS

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyze independent and combined effects of variables viz., Personality (high and low), Self concept (high and low) and Study habits (favorable and unfavorable). The sample of the present study includes 400 teacher trainees were drawn using stratified random sampling technique. Among the other things, the study revealed that; i) Urban school teacher trainees with introversion personality factor are more prone to the environmental awareness than those urban school teacher trainees with extroversion personality factor; ii) Urban school teacher trainees with higher self concept are more prone to the environmental awareness than those urban school teacher trainees with lower self concept ; iii) Urban school teacher trainees with higher study habits are more prone to the environmental awareness than those urban school teacher trainees with lower study habits; iv) Urban school teacher trainees with extroversion/introversion personality factor and lower/higher self concept differ significantly in respect to their proneness to environmental awareness.

Introduction

Awareness about Environmental Protection

In the past two decades, environmental degradation / deterioration has attracted the attention of decision makers, scientists and even laymen in many parts of the world. They are becoming increasingly conscious of issues such as famines, droughts, floods, scarcity of fuel, firewood and fodder, pollution of air and water, problems of hazardous chemicals and radiation, depletion of natural resources, extinction of wildlife and dangers to flora and fauna. People are now aware of the need to protect the natural resources like air, water, soil and plant life that constitute the natural capital on which man depends.

Environmental issues are perennial because of the absence of their solutions to them. Unless environmental issues are solved or not taken care of, the coming generations may find earth not worth living. The need of the planet and the needs of the person have become one.

There is no denying the fact that environment has to be protected and conserved to make future life possible. Man's needs are increasing and accordingly the environment is also being altered, indeed, nature's capacity is too accommodating and regenerative yet there is a limit to nature's capacity, especially when pressure of exploding population and technology keep mounting. What is required is the sustenance, conservation and improvement of the changing and fragile environment.

Operational Definitions of the Terms

A few technical terms are used in this study to convey specific meaning. They are as follows :

i. Environmental Awareness

Environmental awareness is defined as factual information (or knowledge) possessed by a student about environmental issues, facts and events in the content areas of ecological concepts, pollution, wildlife, natural resources population and persons organization involved in the environmental movement. The environmental awareness test (EAT) which assesses the students awareness (knowledge) in area of ecology concepts, pollution, wild life, natural resources, population and persons organizations involved in the environmental movement.

ii. Personality Factors

All trait theories operate from the assumption that one's personality is a compendium of traits or characteristic ways of behaving, thinking, feeling, reacting, etc. The early trait the Ories were actually little more than lists of adjectives and personality was defined by enumeration. More recent approaches have used techniques of factor analysis in an attempt to isolate underlying dimensions of personality. Probably the most influential theory here is that of Cattell, which is based on a set of source traits that are assumed to exists in relative amounts in each individual and are the "real structural influences underlying personality". According to Cattell, the goal of personality theory is to have the individual trait matrix formulated so that behavioural predictions can be made.

Note that the type and trait approaches complement each other and, indeed, one could argue that they are two sides of the same coin. Type theories are primarily concerned with that which is common among individuals, trait theories focus on that which differentiates them. However, they certainly entail very different connotations of the basic term personality.

iii. Self-concepts

One's concept of oneself in as complete and thorough a description as is possible for one to give. Contrast with self-esteem where the emphasis is on the evaluative judgments.

iv. Study Habits

"Effective method of study consists basically in applying these fundamental principles, which underline efficiency".

"Habit is an accomplished form of behavior in which things are done quickly, accurately and automatically with little voluntary attention"

"Study Habit as basic application of the mind to a problem or subject. The study habit is characteristic pattern, which an individual follows in learning about things and people".

Objectives

Urban Teacher Trainees

- To study the effect of personality factors of urban teacher trainees on their environmental awareness.
- To study the effect of self-concept of urban teacher trainees on their environmental awareness.
- To study the effect of study habits of urban teacher trainees on their environmental awareness.
- To study the interaction effect of personality factor and self-concept of urban teacher trainees on their environmental awareness.
- To study the interaction effect of self-concept and study habits of urban teacher trainees on their environmental awareness.
- To study the interaction effect of personality factor and study habits of urban teacher trainees on their environmental awareness.



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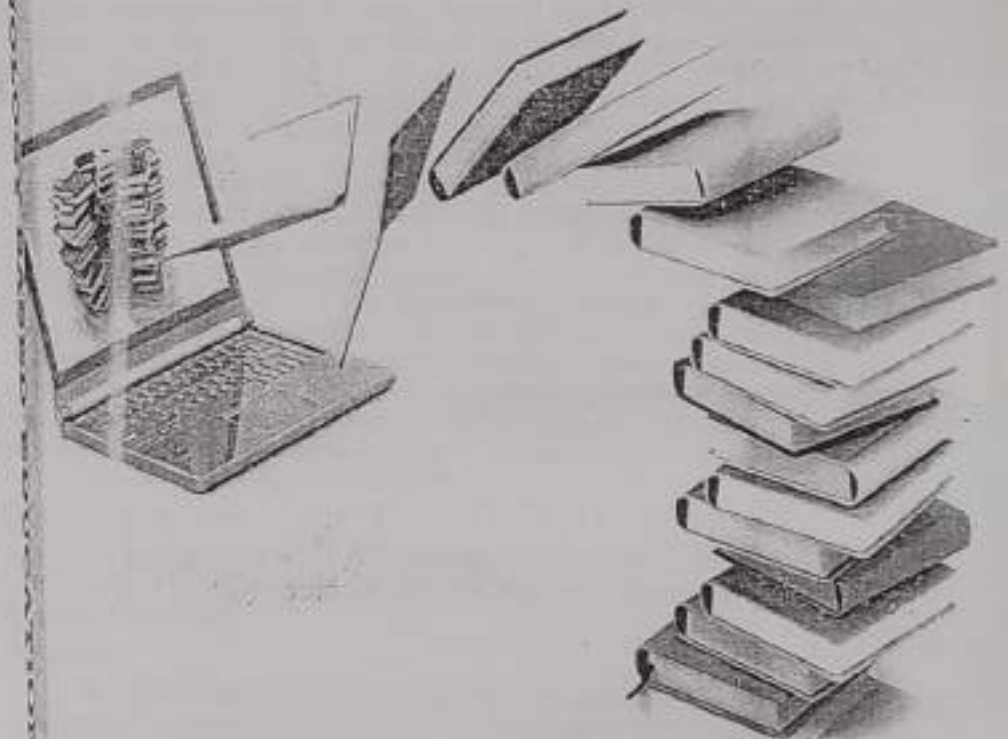
POGO PUBLISHING HOUSE
87A, Upstairs, Devar Colony
Thillai Nagar, Trichy-620 018

ISBN 978-93-82697-33-6



9 789383 069316 >

TECHNOLOGY BASED EDUCATION



Editors
Dr. K. Vijayarani
Dr. S. Amutha

Book Name : **Technology Based Education**

Editors : **Dr.K.Vijayarani & Dr.S.Amutha**

Published By : Pogo Publishing House,
87A, Upstairs, Devar Colony
Thillai Nagar, Trichy - 620 018.

Types &
Printed By : The Printing House,
No, 6, Race Course Road,
Kajamalai, Trichy - 23.

Copy Rights : Editors

First Edition : 2018

ISBN NO : 978-91-83069-31-6

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GENDER DIFFERENCE IN MEMORY ENHANCING STRATEGIES AND RELAXATION TECHNIQUES ON ACHIEVEMENT IN CHEMISTRY AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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Principal, Swaminathan Saraswathi College of Education for Women
Masinaickenpatti, Ayothiyapattanam Salem.

Introduction

Cognitive psychology deals with studying mental processes such as attention, perception, sensation, concept formation, memory, problem solving, information processing, reasoning and judgement. All these related with Teaching and Learning. Effective Teaching and learning depends upon how one is perfect in all the mental process (S. K. Mangal, 2002). Memory is mind's store house and the reservoir of accumulated learning. To the Roman statesman Cicero, memory was "the treasury and guardian of all things". To a psychologist, memory is any indication that learning has persisted over time (Raj Bapna, 2000). Chemistry education (or chemical education) is a comprehensive term that refers to topics related to the study or description of the teaching and learning of chemistry in schools, colleges and universities. Topics in chemistry education might include understanding how students learn chemistry, how best to teach chemistry and how to improve learning outcomes by changing teaching methods and appropriate training of chemistry instructors, within many modes, including classroom lecture, demonstrations and laboratory activities. Hence strategies on memory are essential for learning Chemistry as the subject involves lot of logical thinking and equations. Hence the present study attempts to determine the memory enhancing and relaxation strategies on the achievement of students in Chemistry.

Objectives of the study

The main purpose of the study is to enhance the achievement in chemistry of B.Sc chemistry students with the help of Memory Enhancing strategies and Relaxation Techniques.

Objective:

To find out the relationship between the chemistry achievement and memory of relaxation Technique group with respect to Gender (male and female)

Hypotheses:

1. Male and Female students do not differ in the pre test of chemistry achievement.

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educational system, teachers and students should access to technology in a contextual matter that is culturally relevant, responsive and meaningful to their educational practice which promotes quality teaching and active student learning. Success or failure of technology integration is largely dependent on factors beyond the technology. I am happy that this book explores the impact of different technologies in the classroom context which will be a guiding tool for the teachers who use technology in their classrooms.

Dr.K.Vijayarani

Dr.S.Amutha

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Job Components of Teachers' Morale." From the analysis report, it is concluded that Pride in Group component of teacher morale, Climate component of teacher morale, Feelings about Institutional Roles component of teacher morale, Individual Ambition towards Accomplishments of Goals component of teacher morale, Leadership Behaviour component of teacher morale and Group Spirit components of teachers morale correlates with administrative behaviour (total). To stick to job component of teacher morale, Job Satisfaction component of teacher morale, Satisfaction with Salary component of Teacher Morale, Attitude towards environment component of teacher morale, Curriculum component of Teacher Morale, Total components of teachers' morale correlated with Organization dimension of Administrative behaviour.

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SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE IN ENHANCING THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN SCIENCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Scientific attitude is the application of general intellectual capacity to scientific resources and problems. One of the major aims of teaching science is the development of scientific attitude among the students. The development of scientific attitude makes pupil open minded, helps him to make critical observations, develops in time intellectual honesty, curiosity, unbiased and impartial thinking etc. The academic achievement of secondary school students in science depends upon the role of scientific attitude. Scientific attitude is essential for each individual to live a harmonious life in the nature. Scientific attitude is developed among the student for the beneficial of the individual and to the existence of nature. It will help to study in bringing a typical change in the scientific attitude of students. Achievement in Science may depend on the scientific attitude and most of other factors.

Keywords: Scientific attitude, Science, Academic achievement.

Introduction

A citizen of modern India sees the countless manifestations of science all around him. Science has now become a part of general education. Science takes its place side by side with other subjects as essential elements of one's education. Science the basic natural science is the fountain head of knowledge for the applied sciences, its importance to the technological process of civilization is well established. Scientific attitude is the application of general intellectual capacity to scientific materials and problems. One of the major aims of teaching science is to development of scientific attitude in the students. The development of scientific attitude makes pupil open minded, helps him to make critical observations, develops in time intellectual honesty, curiosity, unbiased and impartial thinking etc. Scientific attitude represents spirit of inquiry and as such involves the process of logical reasoning. It tries to find out the cause and the rational justification of an event objectively and is free from all prejudices and makes believe. "Scientific attitude denotes a type of frame or disposition of mind which is free from superstition, prejudices, rigidness, obscurantism, conformity, close mindedness, irrationality, un-innovativeness, subjectivity and other parochial tendencies. It can be known about ones reaction time, by strength or responses, by quality and intensity of moods, and by all that is subsumed under emotional nature" (Singh, 1989). Scientific Temper is

Vol. 5, Issue 7, January 2018

ISSN 2321-5488

RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

A Peer Reviewed & Refereed Multidisciplinary International Journal

Impact Factor: 5.1723

UGC Approved Journal No. 45489

Chief Editor

S.P. Rajguru

Publisher

Dr. Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editors

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Volume - 5 | Issue - 7 | January - 2018

RESEARCH DIRECTION



International Recognition Interdisciplinary Research Journal

Impact Factor
5.1723(UIF)

ISSN
2321-5488

SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN SCIENCE : A DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS



Research by



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ABSTRACT:- Scientific attitude is the application of general intellectual capacity to scientific resources and problems. One of the major aims of teaching science is to development of scientific attitude among the ...

Editor - In - Chief - S.P. Raiguru

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Research Directions

ISSN NO:- 2321-5488

Impact Factor : 5.1723(UIF)

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SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
IN SCIENCE : A DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:-

Scientific attitude is the application of general intellectual capacity to scientific resources and problems. One of the major aims of teaching science is to development of scientific attitude among the students. The development of scientific attitude makes pupil



open minded, helps him to make critical observations, develops in time intellectual honesty, curiosity, unbiased and impartial thinking etc. The academic achievement of secondary school students in science depends upon the role of scientific attitude. Scientific attitude is essential for each individual to live a harmonious life

in the nature. Scientific attitude is developed among the student for the beneficial of the individual and to the existence of nature. It will help to study in bringing a typical change in the scientific attitude of students. Achievement in Science may depend on the scientific attitude and most of other factors.

KEYWORDS: Scientific attitude, Science, Academic achievement.

INTRODUCTION:-

Science is one of those human activities that man has created to fulfil certain his needs and desires. Disinterested curiosity has been the greatest motive power of scientific research. The 'search of truth' became the dominant motive in the prosecution of science. It has been pursued for so many centuries and attracted ever wider extent of attention of a much persisted group of people. Science is valued mostly for its practical advantages though it is also valued for gratifying disinterested curiosity and as an object of great aesthetic charm. It is quite obvious that the bulk of mankind value science chiefly for the practical advantages it brings with it. The role of science and technology in the rapid progress of a country like ours is bound to be of utmost significance.

Scientific knowledge is doubling itself in some fifteen years and this means that a normal individual will soon get out of date in relation to his awareness of the fast changing world around him. We cannot help this but what we must ensure is that the new generation studying in the schools, colleges and the universities is taught what is reasonably modern and not led on what is obsolete. The scientific environment and its application are influencing modern society. Science has become an integral part of our daily life.

A citizen of modern India sees the countless manifestations of science all around him. Science has now become a part of general education. Science takes its place side by side with other subjects as essential elements

of one's education. Science the basic natural science is the fountain head of knowledge for the applied sciences, its importance to the technological process of civilization is well established. Scientific attitude is the application of general intellectual capacity to scientific materials and problems. One of the major aims of teaching science is to development of scientific attitude in the students. The development of scientific attitude makes pupil open minded, helps him to make critical observations, develops in time intellectual honesty, curiosity, unbiased and impartial thinking etc.

Scientific attitude represents spirit of inquiry and as such involves the process of logical reasoning. It tries to find out the cause and the rational justification of an event objectively and is free from all prejudices and makes believe. "Scientific attitude denotes a type of frame or disposition of mind which is free from superstition, prejudices, rigidity, obscurantism, conformity, close mindedness, irrationality, un-innovativeness, subjectivity and other parochial tendencies. It can be known about ones reaction time, by strength or responses, by quality and intensity of moods, and by all that is subsumed under emotional nature" (Singh, 1989)

Scientific Temper is the capacity to think for oneself, whenever, and wherever it is necessary. It is the progressive and advance tendency of mind, led to frame his personality unique. "Scientific Temper is attitude of open, rational mind, questioning curious critical mind – a tomorrow's mind instead of yesterday mind resistant to rigidity and resilient to change" (Nayudamma 1989). The scientific approach and temper are, or should be, a way of life, a process of thinking, a method of acting and associating with our fellowmen. The Scientific Temper points out the way along which man should travel. It is a temper of a free man. The Scientific Temper blends modesty and humility with self-reliance and initiative.

RATIONALE

Bandopadhyay (1984) conducted a study of the Environmental Influence, Academic Achievement and Scientific Attitude as Determinants of Adolescents Attitude towards Science Stream. The investigation revealed that pupils having high positive attitude towards science were difference with respect to the independent variables either in isolation or in integration.

Gowalkar (1986) undertook a study on Scientific Attitude, Creativity and Achievement of Tribal Students of Rajasthan. The investigation revealed that when comparison of tribal and non tribal on ten components of scientific attitude was made, non-tribal were found to be superior to tribal on three components of scientific attitude.

Aruna, P. K. and Sumi, V. S. (2010), studied on Process Approach : Effect on Attitude towards science and process skills in science and found that there is significant difference in the mean scores of experimental and control group for the two variables, attitude towards science and process skills in science.

STATEMENT

The statement of the problem stated as Scientific Attitude and Academic Achievement : in Science : A Differential Analysis.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the difference between boys and girls with regard to Scientific Attitude.
2. To study the difference between boys and girls with respect to Academic Achievement.
3. To study the difference between urban and rural students with regard to Scientific Attitude.
4. To study the difference between urban and rural students with respect to Academic Achievement.

HYPOTHESES

- 1) There is no significant difference between Boys and Girls students of IX standard with respect to their Scientific Attitude.
- 2) There is no significant difference between Boys and Girls students of IX standard with respect to their Academic Achievement in Science.

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Karnataka

Book Name | **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**
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First Published | **March 2018**

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Phone : 08212419793, Website: www.uni-mysore.ac.in
ISBN : 978-81-927970-3-8
Pages : 300 Pages
Price : 300/-
Published by : National Center for Inclusive Growth and Development Research,
Mysuru, Vinayaka Nagar, Mysuru.
Phone: 8105806756, email: joythidcn@gmail.com
Cover Page
Design : Mr. H. Manohar
Printers : Guptha Offset Printers, Mysuru
Phone: 0821-2482023

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Demographic Dimension and Human Resource: A Case study of Koppal District.

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ABSTRACT

Human resource development is one of the global challenges for the twenty first century as the core concept of peace, prosperity and well-being of the people of a region lies in it. It plays a crucial role in agriculture, industry, mining, trade, and commerce, construction, transport and communication, and in other social, cultural, economic and political activities. It is one of the necessary conditions and helps liberate people from poverty, ignorance, illness and other socio-economic bindings.

In the light these the study of dimensions of human resource development becomes very important. The notion of human resource development dimensions is very complicated as it has interconnections with several approaches and has involvement of variables of multiple natures. In terms of building resources of an area the dimensions of human resource development are of primary importance. In fact, human resource developments dimensions occupy the central position in geographical study of a region and become the basis upon which other kind of development of peace and prosperity of population of a region or occupy depend. Dimension refers to the constitution elements or characteristics of human resources. It stands for size or number, nature, extent, component, aspect or characteristics of human or population resource. Different population components play different roles in the process of enhancing human capital or human resources and with a view of analyse the relative importance of them human resource development dimensions can be divided into different groups on the basis of the spatial distribution, social, cultural and economic approaches. The groups are the composite whole of components of similar nature. Since all the components are characterized by the quantity and quality, dimensions of human resource development can be termed as quantitative and qualitative. Other approaches are rural/urban residence. Spatial or territorial and composite score value approach. Therefore, this paper aims at portraying the concepts and approaches relating to different human resource development dimension with a view to make an addition to the existing knowledge in the field of human resource development.

Key words: Resources, Social, Cultural, Economic Approaches, Density.

Introduction

During the last million years a new and incredible thin layer has spread over large part of the earth's surface by the contact of air, water and soil. This layer is spread over man and his work.¹ Thus, men being a resource helps himself for the development of his own society and country or region. In view of this, the study of human distribution and working force in the development of the study area in a particular state and nation in general is very essential.²