# IJAHERD

# VOL - 6, NO : 7
# MARCH 2022

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# Impact of Higher Education on Women Empowerment

**Sanjay Singh (Research Scholar)**
**Department of Law**
**Davi Ahilya Vishavidyalay, Indore (M.P.)**

**Abstract:-** *Education in India dates back to the beginning of civilization when the teaching and learning system revolved around the "Gurukul" system, a residential concept in which students were taught various religious fields under the supervision of a teacher. The modern concept of university education centers emerged around 600 BC. BC in Nalanda and Takshila. In the Middle Ages, up to 1200 AD, centers of higher learning of a religious nature were founded under Islamic influence, enriching the traditional university learning centers. Major changes occurred under British rule, which brought about the traditional style of higher education. The English established a formal system of higher education that continues to this day. Currently, India, the second most populous country, is home to the third largest higher education system in the world in terms of student numbers.In the higher education system, the participation of women has been lower than that of men from the Vedic period to the present education system. Before regaining independence, female participation in higher education was less than 10%, and in 2011 it was 41.5%. This shows the growing participation. However, a further increase is expected due to the country's social, political and economic development.This study is based on the current situation of women, their problemsand their solutions related to higher education.*

*Cyber Crime and Cyber Laws, Cyber Crime and Legal Awareness.*

Keywords:- Women empowerment, higher education.

**Introduction:-** In Indian culture we worship many gods and goddesses. In the name of education, we worship Goddess Saraswati, Goddess of Power Durga and Goddess of Wealth Lakshmi. All powers are concentrated in the hands of all goddesses. It symbolizes the power of women. Empowering women means empowering them socially, educationally, economically and politically.These are effective ways to enable women's participation and achieve balance in society. In the 21st century, this can be achieved through women empowerment. To make women more confident, International Women's Day, Mother's Day and Sister's Day were celebrated all over the world. International Women's Day is celebrated on March 8th. Commemorates the women's rights movement by honoring the social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women.Women make up almost half of the world's population. Higher education for women plays an important role in women's empowerment. The female literacy rate in India is very low at 65.46%. Even in India, their participation in the labor market is very low. View 19.09% of active personnel work in the unorganized sector.

The proportion among national participants is also very low. These low participation rates represent a barrier to women's empowerment. This can only be achieved through quality higher education. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly quoted: "When you educate a man, you educate an individual, but when you educate a woman, you educate a family. The education system in India beyond secondary level especially, the education provided by colleges and universities is called higher education. It is post- higher secondary education or third level education, imparted at universities, colleges, institutes of technology. Higher education includes teaching, research, and exacting applied work. Higher education develops potentialities, skills, critical thinking, analytical reasoning, team working, information literacy, ethical judgment, decision-making, language ability, problem solving and wide knowledge of arts and sciences. Higher education is the shared responsibility of both the centre and states. Higher education is the best means for women empowerment. The co-ordination and determinations of standard university and colleges is entrusted to the UGC and other strategies and regularity bodies. At present main category of university level institutes are central university, State University, deemed to be university. Higher Education System in India: At the dawn of civilization, the teaching and learning process in India revolved around the 'Gurukul' system, a residential concept in which students were taught various religious fields under the guidance of a teache. The modern concept of university education centers emerged around -

600 BC. in Nalanda and Takshasila. These centers of higher learning were the nerve centers of the various dynasties that ruled India for thousands of years. Between and 1200, religious academic centers emerged across the Indian peninsula.These educational centers attracted students from Central Asia, China, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Rome and focused on literature, philosophy, astronomy, and architecture. In the early Middle Ages, after 1200, Islamic influence enriched traditional university centers and introduced the disciplines of geography, law, administration and mathematics.In the early Middle Ages, after 1200, Islamic influence enriched traditional university centers and introduced the disciplines of geography, law, administration and mathematics. Under British rule, major changes occurred in the traditional style of higher education. Beginning in the 16th century, European rulers established European-style informal learning centers throughout India with the aim of developing the expression of a European language. Then, in the British established a formal higher education system that still exists today. The British-style university was founded in 1857 in Calcutta, Bombay and Chennai, modeled on the University of London, which became the basis of the modern higher education system in India. Currently, India, the second most populous country, is home to the third largest higher education system in the world in terms of student numbers.Government of India through the Ministry of Human Resource

Development (MHRD) under the direction of the Ministry. Higher education shapes higher education policy. The University Grants Commission (UGC), a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament in 1956 on the lines of the British UGC, is responsible for coordinating, evaluating and maintaining standards in higher education in India.

**Constitutional provisions relating to women in India:-** India has also revised various international conventions and human rights instruments to ensure equal rights for women. The key point is the amendment of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAWA) of 1993. These provisions strengthen the position of women at various levels. The Constitution of India not only guarantees the equality of women but also empowers the state to take positive measures in favor of women in order to neutralize the accumulated socio-social problems. the economic, educational and political difficulties they face. Fundamental rights guarantee, among other things: equality before the law and equal protection of the law; It prohibits discrimination against any citizen based on religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth and guarantees equal opportunities in employment matters to all citizens. The articles are of particular importance in this context. 14, 15, 15 paragraphs 3, 16, 39 letters (a), 39 letter (b), Art. 39 and Art. 42 of the Constitution.

**Privileges of women in India:-**

1. Equality of women before the law (Article 14)
2. The state may not discriminate against any citizen solely on the basis of religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth or any of these reasons (Article 15, paragraph 1).
3. The state must provide special provisions for women and children (Article 15, paragraph 3).
4. Equal opportunities for all citizens in employment or public office (Article 16)
5. The State must direct its policies to ensure that men and women have equal rights to adequate means of subsistence (Article 39A).
6. Promote justice on the basis of equal opportunities and provide free legal aid through appropriate laws or systems or other means to ensure that no citizen is deprived of the opportunity to obtain justice due to economic or other disability (Section 39A).
7. The state guarantees decent working conditions and maternity benefits (Article 42).
8. The State must pay special attention to the educational and economic interests of the weakest sections of the nation and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46).
9. The state increases the level of nutrition and living standards of its citizens (Article 47).
10. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India and to refrain from practices degrading the dignity of women (Article 51 (A) (e)
11. At least one-third (including seats reserved for women belonging to scheduled castes and tribes) of the -

total number of seats filled by direct election in each Panchayat and reserved for women shall be assigned alternately to different constituencies.

12. At least one third of the total number of Panchayat Presidencies at each level shall be reserved for women (Article 243d(4)

13.At least one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) of the total number of seats to be allocated in each municipality through direct election shall be reserved for women and such seat shall be elected on a rotational basis assign another municipality constituency (Article 243T paragraph 3)

14. Reservation of the offices of municipal presidents for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women in the manner prescribed by the law of the State Legislature (Article 243T (41).

**Special initiatives for wome:**- National Commission for Women. In January 1992, the government established this statutory body with special powers to investigate and monitor all matters related to the constitutional and legal guarantees for women.

- Reservation for women in local bodies.
- National Action Plan for Girls (1991-2000).The aim of the action plan is to ensure the survival, protection and development of girls and to give them a better future.
- Ddeaths National Policy on Women Empowerment, 2001 – This policy aims to ensure the progress, development and empowerment of women.

**Empowering Women in Higher Education:**- Women's empowerment is an important issue for every country. Higher education plays a key role in changing the status of women and is available as follows:

- Eliminate all forms of discrimination in society.
- Higher education enables women to get the best job they can find.
- Higher education acts like meaning that with higher education one's full potential can blossom.Through training, knowledge about a specific profession for women.
- Higher education promotes community participation, which increases women's confidence and self-esteem.
- Women's independence and skills can be developed through higher education. It offers the opportunity to satisfy their needs and desires. These needs include specific learning tools (e.g. literacy, personal visibility, problem solving, etc.).

**Empowering through higher education:-** The concept of women's empowerment was presented at the International Women's Conference in Naroibi in 1985. Women's empowerment is a global issue and education is a cornerstone of women's empowerment. Because it allows them to face challenges, embrace their traditional role and change their lives. Women's education can transform a developed country into a superpower. In recent years, women's empowerment has been recognized as a central issue in determining the status of women that guarantees their rights.

participation of women in local panchayats and municipal bodies provides a solid basis for decision-making. Higher education supports all of these aspects of women's empowerment.

**Higher Education Role in the 21st Century:-** Education plays an important role in shaping a person's life. Education through teaching and training helps change the way a person thinks. Higher education focuses on teaching and learning. Higher education offers the optimal field of activity for the individual. A college education helps in the following ways:

- Increasing self-confidence through diverse participation in social, political and economic life sheets.
- Education that strengthens one's position in the family and in society.
- Reduce reliability by conducting activities in different areas.
- Education develops leadership skills in women through confidence and self-belief respect.
- Social consciousness, political consciousness and health consciousness can be better understood at a higher level.
- Higher education is very effective in clarifying vision, mission and applicability.
- Technological improvement to a higher level is an important factor for social and personal development.There is only one solution to empowering women: higher education.

**Conclusion:-** Promotion of women and gender mainstreaming in higher education are the order of the day. -

There is an urgent need to address the challenges hindering women's access to higher education in India. It is imperative to identify obstacles and develop women's capacity to bring them to the forefront. Higher education plays an important role in this context and society needs to change its attitude.

- Ganguly, I., Hausmann, R., Viarengo, M. The closing of the gender gap in education: Does it foretell the closing of the employment, marriage, and motherhood gaps? HKS working paper, 30 march 2011.
- Government of India, Census of India 2011.
- Women in Indian Religion(Ed) (2002). Arvind Sharma, Oxford university press.
- S.P. Agarwal (2001), Women's education in India (1995-98) present status, perspective, plan, statistical indicators with global view, VOL.III concept publications co, New Delhi.

# Global Role of Human Resource Management in Organizations

**Baiju. K. Nath (Research Scholar)**
**Department of Commerce and Management**
**University of Calicut, Malappuram, Kerala**

*Abstract:- The period 1945-1960 is characterized by the importance of work ethic, while personnel constituted part of the operating costs, but this is not yet the main trend of the organization's activities. Computers have been used in the defense industry to conduct research and development, employee selection, payroll automation using mainframe computers. The human resources management service is considers the most important functions in all types of organizations as these rely heavily on intellectual abilities. information communications technology provides an innovative and optimal way to conduct routine organizational activities in a virtual environment. Human resources management, including electronic working methods.Since the term e-HR came into force 1990s, when e-commerce began to dominate the business world. Recent technological advances have made it possible to "do business at the highest levels." "Speed of Mind and "Paperless Office" base every action on real, real-time information. e-HR stands for Human Leader Resource Transactions Using Internet Technology in Creating E-HRM. This study also provides concrete information about how Human resource management is evolving its function with a new technological wave called E-HRM as well as the study of work and role managers and consequences of the e-HRM process in organizations.*

**Keywords:- E-Commerce and E-HRM**

**Introduction:-** Due to the rapid development of management activities, there is no possibility that the nation will say that any of them are human.key values focus on the success or failure of the organization and therefore on the importance of knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors of these people for the betterment of the organization. People are the most important asset capable of growth and development. The people are just human resources. Over the last three decades, companies have begun to adopt an HR-first approach. which consider spending on integrating innovations into the labor market as an investment. As with any asset, companies that align their human resources strategies with their business goals benefit from capturing and focusing the attention of their employees by maintaining, protecting and growing this investment. The role of human resources management is constantly evolving technologically is constantly evolving its management practices.Although organizations do not have absolute power over their human resources, they can use certain tools and techniques to have a significant impact on the path to improving performance and achieving the organization's mission. Today, companies face intense competition, go-to-market pressures, globalization and demand for innovation that --

indicate global changes and turbulence. Every organization has more value on knowledge as the dominant source of competitive advantage i.e. The survival of the organization. it largely depends on their ability to recognize new external knowledge. In this article from the last twenty years, companies not only use technology to support HR functions, but also use human capital technologies to make them available to everyone in the company. As a result, the human resources function has transformed into human capital management. While the human resources department was part of a centralized or at times decentralized department.

Since the beginning of the information age, organizations have increasingly used information and communication technologies. in the process of processing various orders and innovative techniques. Dealing with new developments is a challenge for human resources departments innovative collaborative exercise methods with technological support. It shows the transformation of HR towards E-HRA sustainable competitive advantage for every company. Even if the HR department was one of the first integration activities, has spent the last decade experimenting with synchronizing other business functions for integration information technologies in their business processes In the 1990s, organizations gained experience in personnel management.Despite minor challenges, as with other business functions, IT support Supplier offers more and more new innovative solutions in the field of HR practices. Like other business -

functions, IT has also become There are key tools and applications that support HR processes, and HR is currently filling this gap, which applies new computing capabilities to traditional functions.

The emergence and success of e-commerce systems lead to the use of electronic human resource management systems (e-HRM). This electronic HR management integration enables companies to effectively drive improvements across all HR activities as well as transform and overhaul their entire HR management activities. In this technological world, technological advancement is one of the powerful drivers. The communication model in business is changing. The digitalization of corporate communications significantly improves organizational activities.The way that organizations" perform their task is currently associated to contemporary concepts such as Digital business, e-commerce, customer relationship management, human resource management. Nowadays digital business services are being considered as pertinent and prominent parts of the organization. In other words, the trend of business in service industry is moving towards knowledge or digital based economy.

**Global Understanding E-HRM:-** E-HR RM is a relatively new term for the management of IT resources in any industry, particularly through the use of Internet technology. It is expected that IT-enabled HR departments can now "free themselves from administrative constraints and focus more on developing intellectual capital, social capital and knowledge-

management to improve the company's competitive advantage." E-HRM is a fully integrated electronic network of organizations containing human resources data, information services, databases, tools, etc. applications and transactions are publicly accessible to employees, managers and HR specialists at any time. HRIS, also known as Human Resources Information System or Human Resource Management System "HRMS", is essentially the interface between human resources and information technology through HR software. This allows HR activities and processes to be carried out electronically. Basically, HRIS is implemented in the organization's payroll system and attendance system. The three management phases described above represent a one-way process, i.e. H. the system management control.

HRIS allows a company to plan, manage and control human resources costs more effectively without having to allocate too many resources to them. In most situations, HRIS also leads to more efficient human resource management decision-making. With the HRIS decision, we also increase the quality and productivity of employees and managers and become more efficient. This period is referred to as the legislative era from the 1960s to the 1980s.

**Development of e-HRM:-** With innovation advances in recent years, it is possible to create a smart, data-driven, self-service and intelligent workplace. Representative information systems have been developed that are based on the computer-aided management of employee files. in the -

1960s to more surprising works of discovery and selection. Numerous studies have been conducted on e-HRM and the emergence of e-HRM in the business world. Basically, industries have integrated technology in the name of information management. System (MIS) from the 1990s. This is simply information about a specific company programmed into a computerized database. to produce regular activity reports for each management level. E-H R can be observed that the human resource management practices that move from management to E-HR system represent the beginning of electronic integration. Human Resources Management. Web technology implemented in HR practices using computer systems called "Virtual". HR'. In this context, all companies use practices to monitor the practices assigned to employees through e-HR. This E-HR is only one-sided Task from human resources managers. There was a lack of information flow and feedback from employees.E-HR followed lower communication system. This E-HR was used solely to support the attendance and payroll system. The above figure clearly shows the process Human Resource Management Practices via E-HR. There were many difficulties in the area of e-HR because employees were not satisfied with it. area of human resources management in the database maintenance process and promotes the evaluation system of some employees and strategic HR policies caused hardship for employees. E-H R can be observed that the human resource management practices that move from management

to E-HR system represent the beginning of electronic integration. Human Resources Management. Web technology implemented in HR practices using computer systems called "Virtual". HR'. In this context, all companies use practices to monitor the practices assigned to employees through e-HR. This E-HR is only one-sided Task from human resources managers. There was a lack of information flow and feedback from employees.E-HR followed lower communication system. This E-HR was used solely to support the attendance and payroll system. The above figure clearly shows the process Human Resource Management Practices via E-HR. There were many difficulties in the area of e-HR because employees were not satisfied with it. area of human resources management in the database maintenance process and promotes the evaluation system of some employees and strategic HR policies caused hardship for employees.

**Conclusion:**- Indian companies are at the forefront of automation and are taking it seriously. There is a culture of technology adoption in India. However, India lags behind in the use of automated strategic decision-making. More and more companies were buying and implementing software, but didn't know what to do with it. The implementation level of e-HRM technology in India is almost 15% higher than global companies.Almost 80-90% of companies in India have purchased this software to reduce their headcount. The trend in HR is that in companies that are not well managed, many HR people try to help

people do their jobs. Many technologies currently in development aim to automate these processes and reduce the number of HR employees. The number of employees will be significantly reduced and their work will be increasingly consulting-oriented. There will be a shift from service delivery to strategic advice.

**References**

- Bondarouk, T.V., & Ruël, H.M. (2009). Electronic human resource management: Challenges in the digital era.
- Selection Methods, Economy Informatics, III (3): 5-7.
- Marie Karakanian (2000). Are Human Resources Departments Ready for E-HR?, Information Systems Management, 17:4,31-35.
- International Journal of Human Resource Management, 20(3), 505-514.
- Journal of Labor Research, 24(3), 365-379.
- Lepak, D.P. and Snell, S.A. (1998). Virtual HR: Strategic Human Resource Management in the 21st Century.
- Panayotopoulou L., Vakola, M. & Galanaki, E. (2007). E-HR adoption and the role of HRM: evidence from Greece, Personnel Review, 36(2), pp. 277-294.

# Analytical analysis of the new National Education Policy 2020 in the field of school education in India

**Pankaj Shrivastav**
**Research Scholar**
**Department of Education**
**Vikram University, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.**

*Abstract:- Education is the living process through a continuous reconstruction of experiences. It is the improvement of all those capacities in the individual which will enable one to control the environment and fulfil one's possibilities. A well-furnished and futuristic education policy is an indispensable movement development of the country's economic and social progress, incorporated with cultural diversity, local and the global needs. In the present study researcher has adopted descriptive research and analysed the National Education Policy 2020 based on the available data such as research papers, journals, websites and mainly NEP 2020 through analytical method and conceptual discussion. This paper has discussed the fundamental principles of the NEP 2020 and mainly focused on school education system.From the point of view of school education: a new academic structure, the main innovations, the program and pedagogy highlighted in this article. The National Education Policy 2020 is based on the pillars: Access, Quality, Equity, accessibility, responsibility and will transform our country into a "dynamic center of knowledge.*

*Keywords:- School Education and National Education Policy 2020.*

Introduction:- *Maintaining the similarity by Tagore places the emphasis of today's education on the -* all-round development of students. Last on July 29, 2020. Govt of India has announced a new education policy based on the recommendations of experts led by Dr. Krishnaswamy based Kasturirangan, former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).The first of these is the National Education Policy 2020. 21st Century Education Policy: Renaming the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to the Ministry of Education and aims to meet the various growing developmental needs of our country. This policy also provides importance for the development of the creative potential of every person. Based on Indian traditions and values, NEP 2020 introduces a review and reorganization of all aspects of the educational structure, including its governance and regulations, to create a new one. is linked to the ambitious SDG4 goals for 21st century education. THE The implementation of previous national education policies (1968, 1979, 1986, 1992) focused largely on issues of access and equity. The incomplete NPE 1986 program as amended in 1992, called the Action Program, is adequately covered by this Directive.A major achievement since the last policy of 1986-92 was the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act, 2009), which provided the legal basis for the realization of universal

primary education. The new National Education Policy 2020 must ensure that all students, irrespective of their backwardness and location, have a quality education system, paying special attention to disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Progressive initiatives must meet the country's regional and global needs while respecting its rich diversity and culture.

**The New Academic Structure in School Education Introduced by NEP 2020:-** The National Education Policy 2020 takes into account the fact that the 10+2 structure in school education is being changed new curricula and training restructuring for levels 5+3+3+4 from ages 3 to 18.

**Structure of new education policy:-**
- Foundation stage (3 years Anganwadi + class i-ii)
- Preparatory stage (class: iii-v)
- Middle stage (class: vi-viii)
- Secondary stage (class: ix-xii)

Foundation stage (3 years Anganwadi + class i-ii): According to the National Education Policy 2020, the preparatory phase begins at the age of three and continues until the age of eight.
During the first three years of primary school, the learning child receives instruction in the anganwadi/kindergarten/balavatika center, and for the following two years they attend levels I and II, with the entire primary cycle covered by early childhood education and protection (ECPE).
ECCE institutes consisting of...
a) Independent Anganwadi,
b) Anganwadi is close to primary schools,
c) kindergartens,
d) Free kindergartens Sciences.

The ultimate goal of ECCE is to achieve optimal results in the following areas: physical and motor development, cognitive, socio-emotional, ethical, cultural & communicative development. The national program is in its founding phase The Educational Framework for Child Care and Education (NCPFECCE) is developed by NCERT.

**Preparatory stage (class: iii-v) :** The preparatory phase lasts until the age of 11 and begins at the age of 8. These three-year preparation phases will be implemented gradually students in a formal school system with lessons and textbooks. Topics relating to nutrition and health are covered At this point there are students. The focus is on introducing students to a variety of subjects, relying on action-oriented learning and preparation. students deepen their knowledge.

**Middle stage (class: vi-viii :** The three years of secondary education focus on greater clarity and abstract concepts in each subject, e.g. b. natural sciences, social sciences, mathematics, humanities. Empirical method used by teachers of subject areas and research At this point, the relationships between different character education subjects and programs should also be examined. The students must familiarize themselves with it semester system.

**Secondary stage (class ix-xii):** This is the final phase of the National Education Policy 2020. The four-year cycle of secondary education aims to provide multidisciplinary liberal education. During this phase, -

students develop thematic pedagogical knowledge, a more detailed program style, greater critical and creative thinking, and greater flexibility. Students are expected to pay more attention to life aspirations and necessary education. The 10th and 12th examination board will take place, students will be able to pass them After finishing school, they will take a step towards higher education.

**Innovations in the National Education Policy 2020 for the school education system:-**

1) The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes that curriculum and pedagogy must develop a deep sense of respect for
to convey basic duties and constitutional values to the students and to create an awareness of their role and responsibility in society. dynamic world.
2) According to this policy, school education will be transformed through a new curriculum and a new 5+3+3+4 educational structure
from 3 to 18 years.
3) The emphasis is on conceptual understanding of the key areas of the subject, how to study and learn, rather than on memorization.
4) The highest priority of the entire education system will be the achievement of general literacy and numeracy skills in primary schools
to 2025 in compliance with the principles of justice and equal opportunity.
5) The objectives of NEP 2020 are to address growing development needs, including SDG4, based on Indian traditions and values.

6) The curriculum should be developed at school level based on regional/local languages. There should be a native language is used for children's learning.
7) A national repository of high-quality resources for basic literacy and numeracy skills will be made available on a digital platform. Knowledge Sharing Infrastructure (DIKSHA).
8) The goal is to achieve a gross enrollment ratio (GER) of 100% in primary and secondary schools by 2030.
9) The trilingual formula will be pursued taking into account the regions, constitutional provisions and aspirations
people and the need to promote multilingualism and national unity.
10) Teaching method at least up to grade 5, preferably up to grade 8 and above Language of instruction at home/mother tongue/regional language.
11) The division into professional and academic, curricular and extracurricular, artistic and studies.
12) The national mission on basic literacy skills will be implemented with emphasis on 21st century skills and numeracy Scientific Thought and Temperament.
13) The practical syllabus for classes 6 to 8 will be developed accordingly by NCERT during the preparation of NCFSE 2020-21.
14) Vocational training is integrated and continued from the 6th year.
15) Smart classrooms are being created in schools that enable collaboration between teaching and learning. Internet-connected smartphones e.g tablets, web applications with competitions.

quizzes, assessments and online sharing communities will be available in all homes/schools. interests are developed.

**Conclusion:-** India is a democratic and multicultural country in which we can realize the basic principles: "The combination of the different." languages, different styles are great," spoken by Atul Prasad Sen. The National Education Policy 2020 is a great initiative in our country The education system focuses on all areas of life, from primary school through higher education to further education. NEP 2020 is here seeks to achieve these goals by developing various innovative policies aimed at improving quality, financial accessibility, attractiveness, etc Increase in supply by opening schools and colleges to the government. and the private sector. School education is the most important thing educational databases of each country from which students receive their primary education and gain admission to higher education.

**References:-**
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Policy_on_Education.
- https://www.oneindia.com/india/new-education-policy-2020-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-nep-3127811.html.
- Kumar, K. (2005). Quality of Education at the Beginning of the 21st Century: Lessons from India. Indian Educational Review, 40(1), 3-28.
- National Education Policy 2020. https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/nep/NEP_Final_English.pdf referred on 10/08/2020.
- Aithal, P. S., &ShubhrajyotsnaAithal, (2015). An Innovative Education Model to realize Ideal Education System. International Journal of Scientific Research and Management (IJSRM), 3(3), 2464 - 2469, DOI: http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.61654.
- National Education Policy 2020. https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/nep/ NEP_Final_English.pdf referred on 10/08/2020

# Environmental challenges caused by global climate change: A scientific study

**Abha Nema**
**Research Scholar**
**Department of Zoology**
**Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India**

*Abstract:-* *The needs of many and the greed of a few have destroyed our natural environment and made life on planet Earth very difficult. fragile. In fact, the greatest paradoxes we are experiencing in this millennium concern the gap between technological revolution on the one hand and environmental degradation on the other. The same processes that have improved the lives of a few people through scientific and technological revolutions have led to global warming and environmental degradation. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is preparing a report entitled "The Living Planet Report" (LPR). LPR uses the ecological footprint to measure the population's use of natural resources. The 2014 LPR report estimates that people are presently using 20% more natural resource than the world can produce. According to recent news clipping that appeared in Times of India on May 9, 2020, states that some current estimates put humanity's collective footprints at 23% more than what the earth can support. In fact, the earth takes over a year and two months to generate what the human population consumer in a year. Thus, the gestation period of recouping natural loses is longer than its consumption. The same edition of the Times of India paper also gives a tabular char on how the use of certain chemicals is a potential source of health hazard.*

*Keywords:-* *Climate Change, Global Warming.*

**Introduction:-** This millennium faces a major man-made catastrophe that will lead to environmental degradation, rising sea levels, global warming and continued depletion of the ozone layer. The survival of all living things, including humans, is becoming increasingly difficult as land, water and air are polluted like never before. The current determinants of the current global situation, namely globalization, liberalization of industrialization and consumerization, have disrupted the delicate balance between human activities and nature. The needs of many and the greed of a few have destroyed our natural environment and made life on planet Earth very fragile. In fact, the greatest paradoxes we are experiencing in this millennium concern the gap between technological revolution on the one hand and environmental degradation on the other. The same processes that have improved the lives of a few people through scientific and technological revolutions have led to global warming and environmental degradation. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is preparing a report called "The Living Planet Report" (LPR). LPR uses the ecological footprint to measure the population's use of natural resources. According to a recent article in the Times of India on May 9, 2020, some current estimates suggest that this is the case ordinary human footprints, which is 23% more than the Earth can support.

In fact, it takes Earth more than a year and two months to get there. generate as much as the human population in consumers in a year. Therefore, the gestation period to restore natural losses is longer than the period consumption. The same issue of the Los Angeles Times also contained a tabular description of the possible uses of some chemicals. Health hazard source. One of the main effects of the constant exploitation of our natural resources for advertising purposes Industrialization and consumerism are synonymous with global warming. This phenomenon has become a very critical issue and debatable, in the academic especially in the context of preservation and conservation of our bio diversity.

**Understanding:-** Global warming means that the Earth's temperature has gradually increased over the last 100 years, the global temperature increased by 0.6 OC. If temperatures continue to rise, the global climate could change dramatically. Ice cover in the Arctic and Antarctic is melting, causing sea and ocean levels to rise. Although this would lead to the near extinction of islands such as the Republic of Maldives, Lakshdweep in India, some Pacific islands and many others around the world is about to meet the fate of a watery grave. Scientists had also predicted flooding would occur in low-lying areas such as the Netherlands, Bangladesh and Egypt.

**Factors of global warming:-** Most developed and developing countries in the world face carbon dioxide emissions from engines Vehicles, airplanes,.

power plants, air conditioning and fires trap more heat from the sun than any other gas. This leads to a post on global warming and its direct effects are visible in changes in climate conditions around the world. There were more and more of them In, he recognized that all countries in the world must work together to reduce pollution to reduce the threat of global warming and its deterioration. For this reason, a conference was held in Kyoto, Japan, bringing together all the countries of the world, which develops a common protocol to limit global warming and combat environmental degradation.

**The role of education:-** Concern for the environment is increasingly taking precedence in tacit and explicit knowledge. Some A separate subject called Environmental Studies has been introduced in countries around the world, including India and the Maldives. basic level. These areas emphasize the immediate, social and natural environments depicted differed in appearance and text content. The importance of maintenance and repair was also mentioned surroundings. Many of the proposed measures are presented in the texts of the countries mentioned above, particularly in the South Africa. The importance of the environment is also discussed in the areas covered: social sciences, natural sciences and languages.Many higher education institutions offer environmentally-related disciplines such as environmental engineering, natural sciences, environmental planning, landscape architecture, urban planning, civil engineering, and

architectural management and conservation. Many more courses on global warming and evolution could be offered to students. Pollution Control Mechanism. Institutions offering these courses should strive to place greater emphasis on applications and practical experiences.

a

**Conclusion:-** New and emerging technologies should focus on the renewal of energy sources and have an integrated pollution control mechanism. Existing solar and wind technologies need to be increasingly exploited and made cost-effective and user-friendly so that they can be widely used by people from all sectors of society. In this context, a solar cooker, solar dry cleaning, and solar and wind energy are already being used, but they require greater popularization and social acceptance among people. A multi-layered approach can be pursued that includes various forms of media. Taking into account the needs of users and their time, training programs should be organized regularly so that existing and new technologies are promoted and widely used by people, especially women.Therefore, in order to prevent global warming and prevent further degradation of our environment, it is necessary to unite all stakeholders and mobilize each of them to work in missionary mode with individual and collective capacity to bring awareness and care to all people of different age groups to convey, commitment and capacity building to protect and protect our natural resources and make our planet a livable place for all, with quality, fairness and equality.

**References:-**

- Ranby Peter, Wray Dylan, LekgoathiSekibakiba, Frick Nicola, (2017). People in Place and Time, Learner's Book, Grade 8,
- Macmillan South Africa (Pty) Ltd., Gauteng South Africa
- Environmental Studies, Grade 5, Pupils Book, 2020, India, Lovely Offset Printers, India.
- Shakeeb, Ahmed, Shakir, Nahid, (2016). Environmental Studies, Grade 4, Pupils Book, 2007, Lovely Offset Printers, India.
- Shakir, Fathimath, Nahid, (2015). Environmental Studies 1, Male, Lovely Offset printer, India.

# Environmental challenges caused by global climate change: A scientific study

**Dr. Veena Sinha**
**Assistant Professor**
**Department of History**
**Doon University, Dehradun, India**

*Abstract:-Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. According to the 2011 census, 68.84% of the population lives in rural areas. The backwardness of the rural sector would pose a serious obstacle to overall economic progress. India is a predominantly agricultural country and agriculture is its main activity.The social dimension supports the social development of poor and low-income families, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment, and provides social safety nets for vulnerable groups. The political dimension improves the opportunities for poor and low-income people in rural areas to participate effectively and equally in political processes at the village level.*

*Keywords:- Rural Schemes, Rural Development, Benefit of Opportunities.*

**Introduction:-** The term "rural development" has become a buzzword worldwide. Given that the majority of the world's population lives in rural areas, true development cannot be achieved without meeting the basic needs of this large population. In the era of modern science and technology, a large portion of the population in rural areas still lack adequate nutrition, good education, good communication and social justice. Therefore, rural development is becoming increasingly important in both developed and developing countries. However, there is currently no generally accepted definition of rural development.As a concept, rural development is comprehensive and - multidimensional. This means improving the quality of life of people in rural areas through agriculture and related activities. As a phenomenon, rural development is the result of the interaction of various physical, technological, economic, socio-cultural and institutional factors. For example, if we want to develop rural areas through agricultural activities, we should think about changing farmers' approach to modern agriculture; Introduction of VHR in crops, agricultural mechanization, use of fertilizers, pesticides; Establishment of microfinance SHGs; Training farmers to develop skills for modern agriculture; Improving roads and communication system, providing electricity, market etc. Therefore, a holistic approach is required in the development.

**Elements of Rural Development:-** There are at least three basic elements that are believed to constitute the true meaning of development. These are:
• Life support: In order to survive, humans have certain basic needs. These basic needs include food, shelter and clothing. In addition, health and safety are also important needs. It is extremely important to provide all of these basic needs Importance for economic growth, which is a necessary condition for development.
• Self-respect: Every person and every nation strives for an elementary form of self-respect, dignity and honor. The lack or denial of self-esteem indicates a lack of development initiatives.

• Freedom: Freedom refers not only to political or ideological freedom, but also to freedom from ignorance and superstition. Man must be free from all attachments and live in harmony with nature.

**Rural development strategies in India:-** The current rural development strategy focuses primarily on reducing poverty, improving livelihood opportunities and supplies basic services and infrastructure through innovative compensation and self-employment programs. The above goals will be can be achieved through the implementation of various support programs that create partnerships with communities and non-governmental organizations. social organizations, institutions and industrial structures, while the Ministry of Rural Development Development will provide logistical support, both technical and administrative, for the implementation of the program. Other At the same time, aspects are highlighted that will ultimately lead to the transformation of rural life. Government policies and programs emphasize poverty reduction, job creation and income generation.

   opportunities and provision of basic infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the rural poor. In order to achieve these goals, Self-employment and paid work programs have become more widespread in one form or another. To strengthen people's democracy, the government is constantly trying to strengthen the position of the Panchayat Raj. institutions in terms of functions, powers and finances. Gram Sabhas, NGOs, self-help groups and PRIs have been sanctioned contribute to making participatory democracy -

meaningful and effective. The main goal of rural development is to improve the quality of life of the rural population by reducing poverty. Instrument for self-employment and wage employment programs that provide social infrastructure drinking water, electricity, road connectivity, health infrastructure, rural housing, education and promoting decentralization Powers to Strengthen Panchayat Raj Institutions. The Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj are responsible for implementing various social programs in rural areas and also helps the Panchayat Raj Institutions to discharge their responsibilities and function as effective units of local government

**Suggestions:-**
- Labor intensive techniques: Since there is hidden unemployment in our agricultural sector, labor intensive techniques should be used for introduction into rural industrial facilities.
- Train rural entrepreneurs: The government and non-governmental organizations have provided various programs and opportunities for rural entrepreneurs.
- Provision of financing at low interest rates: Financial institutions like ICICI, SIDBI, IDBI, IFCI and SFC should provide financing rural entrepreneurs with low interest rates and limited security on liberal terms.
- Role of Government: The government should take measures to provide infrastructure, storage facilities and offer marketing support and exporting the goods of rural entrepreneurs abroad.

- Exploitation of rural resources: Where there is space for wind and solar energy, for example, this can be fully utilized rural electrification.
- Microcredit Schemes: Provision should be made for microcredit schemes like SHGs for rural entrepreneurs which will increase economic development and job creation for the rural poor.

**Conclusion:-** addition to strengthening the agricultural sector, rural entrepreneurship plays an important role in economic development.

India, particularly in the rural economy. Among other things, it contributes to creating employment opportunities in capital-poor rural areas by improving them real income of the population, contribution to the development of agriculture by reducing hidden unemployment, incapacity to work,

Unemployment, poverty, migration and economic inequality. The government should evaluate various rural development programs and rural revitalization programs. Due to the lack of capital accumulation, entrepreneurship in rural areas finds it difficult to establish itself.

Risk taking and innovation. Rural development programs should include infrastructure development, education, health care, Invest in agriculture and promote non-agricultural rural activities in which women and rural people can participate. Rural development and rural entrepreneurship is the way to transform a developing country into a developed country. Village promotion Entrepreneurship is extremely important in the context of creating paid jobs and reducing growing -

inequalities. between town and city. Monitor rural development programs by providing and ensuring the right information at the right time
, there will be timely and adequate credit and continuous motivation of bankers, panchayat union leaders and voluntary organizations.
led to the development of rural entrepreneurship and thus the development of rural areas.

>>>>>>>>◆<<<<<<<<<<

**References:-**

- Kumar A. "Rural industrialization in India: a strategy for rural development" Mittal Publications, Delhi,1989.
- Mehta, A. (2011), "Rural Entrepreneurship – A Conceptual Understanding with Special Reference to Small Business in Rural India", Elixir Marketing, Vol.36
- Nandanwar Kalpana P. (2011), Role of Rural Entrepreneurship in Rural Development, International Referred Research Journal, ISSN- 0974-2832, Vol. II, ISSUE-26,March.
- Santhi N. and Rajesh Kumar S. (2011), Entrepreneurship Challenges and Opportunitiesin India.
- Narang Ashok (2006), "Indian Rural Problems", Murari Lal and Sons, NewDelhi