

# InQuest



**Smt. Hiraben Nanavati Institute of Management and Research for Women**  
**Karvenagar, Pune.**

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**Title:** - A Study on effect of Lock Down on mess services.

**Group Members: -**

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**Abstract: -**

This preliminary study describes the impact of the COVID-19 on Mess services. People's interests, behavior towards food.

## **Introduction: -**

In December 2019 a series of pneumonia cases emerged in China, later identified as novel Corona virus.

This exploratory study focuses on the impact of crisis on food or mess services. Mess owners faced various kinds of challenges during lockdown. Covid has huge impact on food services regarding quality, safety, delivery problem and labour issue etc.

During this period mess owners faced various ups and downs but they also adopted various strategy to survive like providing home delivery facility with safety, online payment option etc.

## **Scope: -**

Parameters: Financial problems faced by them

Age group: 30-40, 40-50

Profession: Mess owners

Geographical area: with in the 1 kilometer of HNIMR college Pune

## **Objectives: -**

1. To know the impact of lockdown
2. To study the difference in income before and after lockdown
3. To know what alternative options opted by them
4. To study the difficulties faced by them

## **Research methodology: -**

To collect this information, we used both Primary and Secondary data

## **Literature review: -**

Various research articles based on mess services mentioned what challenges mess owner faced and how they overcome these challenges using improvement in quality, providing UPI payments facility, door step facility and so on.

## **Conclusion: -**

Contribution of present preliminary study provide initial insights into the behavioral changes in pandemic situation. Especially mess owners who has faced various challenges.

**References: -**

1. [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
2. [www.investopedia.com](http://www.investopedia.com)
3. [www.ncbi.nlm.gov](http://www.ncbi.nlm.gov)
4. [www.quaro.com](http://www.quaro.com)

**TITLE:**  
**Problems faced by Girls who live away from their home**  
**survey report**

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1. Introduction of the topic
2. Theoretical foundation (Literature Review)
3. Objective and scope
4. Research Methodology
5. Data Analysis
6. Finding and observation
7. Recommendation
8. Limitation
9. Contribution to the society
10. Conclusion
11. References (bibliography)

**INTRODUCTION:**

Whenever a student leaves his/her home for further education, a new journey is bound to begin. This journey's main twists and turns are centered around self discovery and self-reliance, which in turn shape up the student's general outlook on the dynamics of life. Students living in university residences everywhere experience frail living conditions, being away from their homes and families, due to the stress of studies and absence of readily available guidance for academic and non-academic problems. Studying Outside of Town, concerted efforts to attract more international students. It is estimated that nearly 4.5 million tertiary students obtain education outside their country. There are several benefits associated with getting education in a better environment with a strong education system and good learning culture. However, Students face various challenges while getting education in such situations. Some of these challenges are different teaching styles, low language proficiency, dissimilar academic expectations and assessment as compared to home countries, unfamiliar living conditions (cultural shocks), personal apprehensions, financial hardship, personal safety issues, unfamiliar local healthcare system, difficulty in adapting to different weather and food, social and cultural isolation, and separation from family and friends. Yet another important problem affecting student's achievements is the problem of accommodation. Accommodation is the first problem encountered by students leaving their cities and moving to another city to get higher education. A great majority of university youth are left with no choice but to leave their families to get education. However, in recent years, due to the increase observed in the number of universities and in the student quotas, yet not parallel to this, student dormitories having fallen short of meeting needs make the problem of accommodation more serious for university students. However, with the exception of several of them who can be counted as lucky, they teach in classes composed of fifty or more students with different competence levels. In addition to these, crowded classrooms, physically insufficient buildings, absence of special classrooms (laboratory, language classrooms, lecture room), and absence of facilities necessary for carrying out social activities (gym, swimming pool, various fields) are listed as factors affecting education as well.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

- The literature review examined the different aspects of the study Paula Wilcox, Sandra Winn and Marylynn Fyvie-Gauld (2005) in their findings on 'It was nothing to do with the university, it was just the people': the role of social support in the first-year experience of higher education" states that the presence or lack of social support networks and supportive interactions is a major factor for students in deciding whether to stay or leave. Integrating into the university



is a complex process, and finding a place between old and new social contexts creates tensions for students which are often difficult to resolve; for some students 'over attachment' to social contacts at home can lead to withdrawal from university. Academic staff need to ensure that students have a wide range of opportunities to form alliances with other students and with tutors, but our findings suggest that university estates departments and accommodation services also have a crucial role to play in this respect.

- Babar T. Shaikh & Jean-Pierre Deschamps (2006) in their findings on "Life in a University Residence: Issues, Concerns and Responses" states that the majority of students have complaints about the living conditions in the residences. They mention that they are not in sound health. Stress, depression, fatigue, insomnia, and problems with diet are common. Foreign students suffer more due to culture shock, language, and nostalgia. A tendency for suicides has been observed, especially in girls. Financial problems, too much to study, and relationship break-up are important factors. For their health problems, they generally seek advice from a peer and consume medicines without prescription. Many do not use the "students' health service" because of lack of information or difficult access from certain universities or university residences.
- Gretchen E. Fogle, Terry F. Pettijohn (2012) states in their research on "Stress and Health Habits in College Students" that, it is very likely that the hassles and uplifts listed in the surveys given to participants were not the only ones they experienced. An opportunity for students to write down other hassles and uplifts not used in the current study could reduce this possibility in future studies. A better understanding of stress could be beneficial to college students in several ways. First, knowledge of which gender experiences more stress could be helpful in directing specific aid to those who need it most. For example, programs targeted specifically at helping women manage stress may meet their needs better than a general approach. Also, understanding how stress is related to illness and proper self-care health habits has the potential to help students become healthier and thereby better able to handle stress. Evidence of the importance of good self-care habits may encourage students to refrain from engaging in unhealthy habits. Overall, an awareness of what causes stress may empower students to take appropriate preventative measures.
- Ozlem Doygun and Selma Gulen (2012) in their study on "The problems faced by university students and proposals for solution" states that A great many of the students included in the sample group think that they do not have a healthy nutrition regime. From the findings obtained from the study, it appeared that the students felt a need for getting counseling help. These findings show

parallelism with those obtained from the study made by Koser and Mercanlioglu (2010) investigating into problems related to academic counseling services. Providing habituation and orientation services in a planned manner is one of the factors to affect the quality of education given at their universities.

- Hsiao-ping Wu, Esther Garza, and Norma Guzman (2015) in their Research Article “International Student’s Challenge and Adjustment to College” they explored international students’ academic, social, and cultural adaptation. The findings indicated that international students often face a series of transitional difficulties when they come to study in the US at universities and colleges. On the other hand, these challenges also motivate international students to develop strategies to solve problems.
- Eunjae Park (2016) in their findings of “Social and educational challenges of international students caused by accented English in the Australian context: A sociolinguistic analysis of linguistic experience” states that accented English was a trigger of communication issues. The exploratory study provides in-depth understanding of social and educational challenges caused by accented English for L2 tertiary students in Australia. This study explored issues with accented English at two routes: 1) Accented English as linguistic difficulties, causing communication issues and 2) accent associated communication experiences with prejudice. Accented English had negative social consequences for students as they experienced prejudiced accent associated communicative problems. Accent stereotyping as linguistic discrimination was more pervasive outside of university as all cohorts, with the exception of European students, encountered prejudicial people. A particular native English variety was preferred, indicating linguistic intolerance in terms of other native varieties of English and other non-native varieties of English within Australian society.
- Jennifer T. Young (2016) in her findings on “Confucianism and Accents: Understanding the Plight of the Asian International Student in the U.S.” states that it is vital to avoid misperceptions of international students from Confucian cultures as procrastinating, uninterested, intentionally socially segregated and isolated, or lacking in critical thinking skills. More specifically, international students may feel embarrassed of the challenges they face and believe that the only resolution lies in their individual ability to stay strong and persevere. Thus, the absence of engaging support services is not necessarily an act of noncompliance or resistance, but of differing cultural values. In considering programs and services, it is recommended that the cultural training in the form of ally programs is used to address cultural variance which can serve to prevent

unintended alienation, marginalization, or cultivation of further stereotypes or misperceptions of Asian international students. For higher education institutions to meet their goals of providing an educational experience to prepare students to function in an increasingly global context, it is imperative that educators and administrators reflect on their own views and see their students with cultural clarity.

- Tatiana A. Baklashovaa and Andrey V. Kazakov (2016) in their research on “Challenges of International Students’ Adjustment to a Higher Education Institution” states that students and teachers should be aware of the increasing value of cross-cultural mobility and the special significance of international students’ effective integration in the new environment. For example, schools may invite foreign students to conduct introductory presentations on the peculiarities of schooling abroad. Universities’ authorities, faculty should allow equal educational opportunities for all students. Students also need to develop intercultural competence to successfully interact with foreign students. It is extremely useful to provide training for staff, faculty, who will work with the enrolled foreign students. It is desirable to carry out individual consultations, organize tutors’ activities to supervise and assist international students to successfully complete the course of study, as well as to remove psychological stress.

## **OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE:**

The aims of the research were as follows,

1. To explore the perception of students about who lives away from their home life
2. To study the psychological and behavioral impacts of life. Who lives away from their home
3. To study the influence of the multicultural peer group.
4. To make suitable recommendations for the improvement of hostile and pg. others facilities The study investigated the perceptions of student about them
5. hostel life as well as the impacts of hostel life
6. The study investigated the perceptions of student about them

7. The study is to critically investigate the facilities and the communication services required in the hostel and pg. and other place to critically investigate the safety services prevailing in the pg. and other

8. To understand how a sense of attachment affects satisfaction level of students living in hostel.

9. The study to understand how sense of attachment affects satisfaction level of students living in life.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

Research Mythology who live away from their home life expands the social circle of the hostel students, because hostel is a combination of multicultural social group. The personality characteristics associated with the hostel students are such as they are considered to be confident, punctual, social, realistic, compromising, responsible, and sharp in many domains of life. During hostel stay, students learn to live with different types of individuals, and hostel life also increases the students' level of patience. It prepares students to accept challenges in practical life. Individual differences are very common among the hostel roommates. Majority of the female hostel students are affected negatively due to drug use. Result of the study can help to improve quality of hostel services in India, which may increase student's hostel and pg. life satisfaction. This is generally utilized for the living arrangement of understudies and explorers in a few nations, yet particularly in our nation, the hostel residential understudies of the colleges and the superintendent and the other staff who are dealt with the hostels. Several understudies comprise in the hostel. A gathering of understudies makes every one of them. These understudies originated from the diverse nation's communities, A little amount is kept for the instruction office in spending plan; further training backings effectively to get to in creating. researches, performance in the field of social behaviour, have evaluated the issue of intimacy along with culture, religion and environment, intimacy is very important in girl's dormitory; the issue of intimacy, as a

principle dominating all aspects of life, A sample of 27 students for in-depth interviews was selected from google form Convenience purposive sampling was used to select the students. The sample consisted of female students. For attaining maximum variation in sample, five female hostel students were select. The reason for selecting these students was that they represent the cultures of their cities and they provide better information about their experience of hostel life.

## DATA ANALYSIS

Sl. No.	Student Name	Do you live away from home?	Where do you live?	Have you faced any difficulties due to living away from home?	Have you faced difficulty while adjusting to the new location?	How are you coping with it?	Do you have any special habits or activities in your college?	Do you feel that living away from home makes you independent?	What kind of music do you like to listen to?	What kind of movies do you like to watch or read or listen to?	What are the things which you liked in your hostel?	Do you have any kind of "bond" or any other activities in your hostel?	Do you have any special activities in your hostel?
1	Arushi Singh	Yes	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Hardly through	Yes	Dependent	Pop music	Horror	Dependent	Yes	Yes
2	Arushi Singh	Yes	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Hardly through	Yes	Dependent	Pop music	Horror	Dependent	Yes	Yes
3	Arushi Singh	Yes	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Hardly through	Yes	Dependent	Pop music	Horror	Dependent	Yes	Yes
4	Arushi Singh	Yes	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Hardly through	Yes	Dependent	Pop music	Horror	Dependent	Yes	Yes
5	Arushi Singh	Yes	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Hardly through	Yes	Dependent	Pop music	Horror	Dependent	Yes	Yes
6	Arushi Singh	Yes	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Hardly through	Yes	Dependent	Pop music	Horror	Dependent	Yes	Yes



6. A place where students stay for a limited period, and pay for the accommodation facilities. Most of the educational institutions have hostel. It helps those students who are not able to come daily from their homes to educational institutions.

7. At home individuals have the support of parents and siblings and in hostel students have to deal with their problems with the help of hostel friends and roommates.

8. In who lives from away their home students become more responsible because in hostel students live without their parents and they got support from their hostel fellows to complete their works

9. Friend and roommates live together like a family member and that facilitate the hostel and pg. life 10. The empirical study shows that the students are satisfied with the Room Facilities and the Safety Services provided in the hostel.

11. Living away from family for a specific period of time leaves some enduring experiences in the life of the students

12. Students living in hostels face many difficulties and hurdles such as financial crises, adjustment issues, personal helplessness, distress, changes in eating and sleep habits, and many other issues

13. Hostel life also makes students more ambitious, those students who have stayed in hostels are more self-reliant and confident than other students.

14. In hostels students learns courage and spirit from other students, and that may help students to face the practical life more confidently

15. students are surrounded by other students of about the same age as they are, all those students have different characteristics.

16. Personality is the combination of multiple traits which are consistent and enduring.

17. Personality is the expression of an individual's being. Life experiences are shown by the behaviours of individuals.

18. The main reason to stay in a hostel is the continuation of education. Students prefer to live in hostel as they feel they can better concentrate on studies where alone and solitude environment provided for study.

19. A student or individual who stays at home has less opportunity to learn about the external world as compared to those students staying in a hostel.

20. While staying in hostel students learn how to move in society, it also provides an opportunity to learn about society, individuals and the world.

21. All students reported very clearly that hostel life made them responsible, boosts their levels of confidence, increases sociability, and made them punctual.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- According to the girl's survey, while living out for study, girls must have a healthy diet and regular diet as food must be the priority and then the rest of the things become a lot easy
- Most of the girls face financial issue, to deal with this, girls can opt for part time job facility, also there should be a facility like "earn and learn" where they can receive stipends.
- Safety concerns should not be there. They should feel safe where they are living such as the buildings should have security guards.
- Hygiene and cleanliness should be maintained so that girls don't fall sick and can concentrate on studies efficiently.

## **LIMITATIONS**

1. In an online survey respondents are not under observation and it is human tendency to behave carelessly when there is no observation. So, respondents may have responded carelessly. Hence, such a kind of situation affect the accuracy of research.



2. Limited data provided by the girls who live away from their home and face problems.
3. Due to limitations of time, it was unable to go for a deep study.
4. Study of Data Analysis is limited to the information gathered through the google forms survey to girls who live away from their home and face problems.
5. The confidentiality of some facts and figures.
6. The study is based on secondary data.

## **CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY:**

This survey can help gauge the representativeness of individual views of girl and experiences.

This survey provides girls' opinions and behaviors that can be used to make important decisions and understand the situation of girls who are away from their homes.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The study concludes that besides core issues like food, accommodation, adjustment, homesickness, cultural differences, language barriers, expenses, health issues coping up with the academics, study find it difficult to adjust to place, people, environment and culture of the new city. Due to the restricted pocket money they tend to skip meals, go for fast food which is low on nutritive value. The study concludes that though the above factors play on their health and mental conditions, Students still learn to adapt to their new surroundings in spite of all the hurdles to live life independently and educate themselves in a better environment with strong education system and good learning culture. As a result, we start to realize that how valuable our family are and appreciate everything we had back where we used to belong. However, this gives us a new feeling of independence. Many of us have been craving for

freedom even since high school years. After all those times being in the control of over-protective parents, now we can get away from all the bindings, and in some way, stretch our wings. More importantly, living far away from home can teach us the invaluable lesson of living in harmony with other people. In conclusion, living far away from home can be difficult at the beginning, but once you have got used to it, it can be highly interesting. Try your best to overcome whatever problems lying ahead, and enjoy this memorable period of your life.

## **REFERENCES (Bibliography)**

The thesis or project proposal will contain a bibliography of articles and other research studies or google forms . Study is based on secondary data.

[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

[www.academia.edu](http://www.academia.edu)

**A**  
**SURVEY REPORT**  
**ON**  
**“A STUDY OF STATUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH”**

Submitted to  
Savitribai Phule Pune University

For subject  
**Business Research Methodology**

By

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the survey report titled “**A Study of Status of Unemployment Among Youth**” which is being submitted here for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA) course of Savitribai Phule Pune University, under subject Business Research Methodology (Semester 1) and submitted by,

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Young people need jobs so that they can be launched on an income generating track for the rest of their working life. Unfortunately, youth unemployment problem has not been solved and there are many young people among the near one million job seekers every month in India.

Unless the youth is studying — there needs to be engagement in some form of economic activity — to prevent problems of drugs, crime and social unrest. According to the 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey, about 13.2% of young people between the age of 18 to 29 years did not manage to find suitable jobs in 2015-16. Unemployment rate in India is higher than the national average of 5% though it is on par with global youth unemployment rate estimated by the International Labour Organization at 13%. In India, youth unemployment has increased in the last one year because in the previous Indian Labour Bureau Survey (2013-14), it was 12.9%.

Youth who are less educated seem to be finding jobs more easily than those with graduate degrees and more. Unemployment among educated youth was high at 10.5% and it was higher for those who had studied above the graduate level. Most of the better educated youth is unable to find suitable jobs because they are looking for better pay which is hard to find and so they remain unemployed.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This survey aims to study the status of unemployment among youths.

The survey was conducted in an online questionnaire format which was then circulated among three hundred people where questions were asked taking into consideration the psychological point of view, attribution, expectations, role of education system, role of reservation policy and work experience.

The result of which gave us an overall insight on the unemployment among youths and the causes for it according to the feedback received through survey.

## **OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE**

- To study the status of unemployment among youth.
- To analyse whether education system plays an important in unemployment.
- To study whether skills of students plays an important role in unemployment.
- To study the impact of reservation on unemployment in case of government jobs.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research is carried out to find out the causes related to unemployment among youths .The research methods adopted to study the problem are sampling frame, data collection method, and data processing techniques, ethical considerations and the measures adopted to ensure the trustworthiness of the investigation.

Qualitative measures were used to investigate the major issues. Participants were randomly selected through online questionnaire form to provide an in-depth account of experiences of the youth within a particular context after graduating.

This research was aimed at gaining an understanding of the relevant social phenomenon, which is the experience of the graduate youths entry or re-entry attempts to the education system or labour market.

The sample of 200 youths was taken into consideration for studying the problem of unemployment among youth. Participants were asked to fill the online questionnaire and submit it by selecting appropriate choices according to them which are responsible for the unemployment. The idea of key informants is supported who advises researchers to concentrate on those population segments that can provide the most meaningful information.

The research team acted as an instrument in the responses given by the participants were solicited, collated and analysed by the research team itself.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

Youth unemployment is an ever growing monster that is looking at us right in our faces and there is very less that is being done to alleviate the problem.

From the survey conducted we came to know certain reasons which are responsible youth unemployment. In order to find out the same certain set of questions were asked which included- what is the reason behind unemployment according to you. Does education and reservation system plays an important role and is equally responsible for unemployment? Is government providing enough job opportunities to overcome unemployment? And many more.

With the help of feedback received on these questionnaire we were able to analysed and ascertain the causes behind unemployment which mainly highlighted points such as Education system, Reservation policy, government role and skills required in order to get job or reduce the unemployment among youths.

With the help of following questionnaire we were able to analysed and ascertain the causes behind unemployment.

## **A study of status of unemployment among youth**

**\* Required**

### **1. Name**

### **2. Gender \* -**

- Male
- Female

### **3. Age Group \***

- 20 to 25 years
- 26 to 30 years

### **4. Locality \***

- Urban
- Rural

## **5. Educational Details**

### **5. a) Graduate Course \***

- B.com
- B.sc
- B.A
- B.E/B.tech
- B.B.A
- B.C.A

### **5. b) Post Graduate Course**

- M.com
- M.sc
- M.A
- M.E/M.tech
- M.B.A
- M.C.A

## **Employment Details**

### **6. Are you employed? \***

- Yes
- No

### **6 .a) If you are not employed, were you employed earlier? \***

- Yes
- No

### **7. Would you like to take up entrepreneurship? \***

- Yes
- No



**7. a) If Yes, Why? or If No, Why? \***

**8. What is most preferable job for you? \***

- Private Job
- Government Job
- Self-employment

**Reasons for unemployment**

**9. According to you, what causes unemployment? \***

*Check all that apply.*

- Economic Recession
- Population
- Education System
- Reservation Policies
- Lack of Skills
- Illiteracy
- Other:

**10. Do you think that your academic marks plays an important role in getting a job? \***

- Yes
- No

**11. Job are not offer to the graduate fresher's because, quality of education has gone down. \***

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

**12. Education system is capable of providing the required skills getting a job. \***

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

**13. Do you think you have enough skills for getting a job? \***

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

**14. According to you which skills are important for getting a job? (e.g. Knowledge of software language for IT engineer) \***

**15. According to you, is government providing employment opportunities? \***

- Yes
- No

**16. Do you think reservation policies plays an important role in getting government job? \***

- Yes
- No

**17. Reservation policy is one of the reason for unemployment. \***

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

**18. According to you, will government be able to employ all educated unemployed youth?\***

- Yes
- No

Based on above questions, data analysis done on 50% male and 50% female. Total 300 respondents from all graduation streams including B.com, B.sc, B.A, B.E/B.tech, B.C.A, B.B.A. And 50 respondents for each graduation stream having age between 20 to 30 years. Respondents are from rural areas as well as urban areas. On the basis of questionnaires' we find the following data:

## 2. Gender

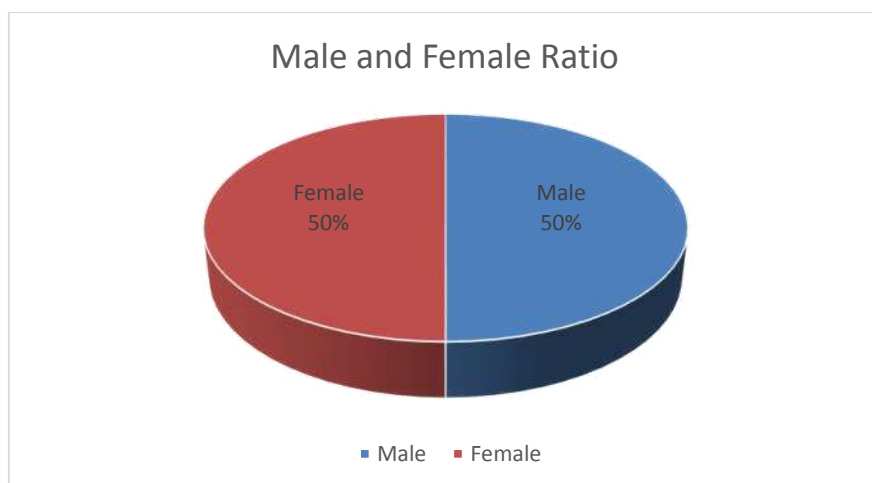


Fig. 1

### 3. Age Group

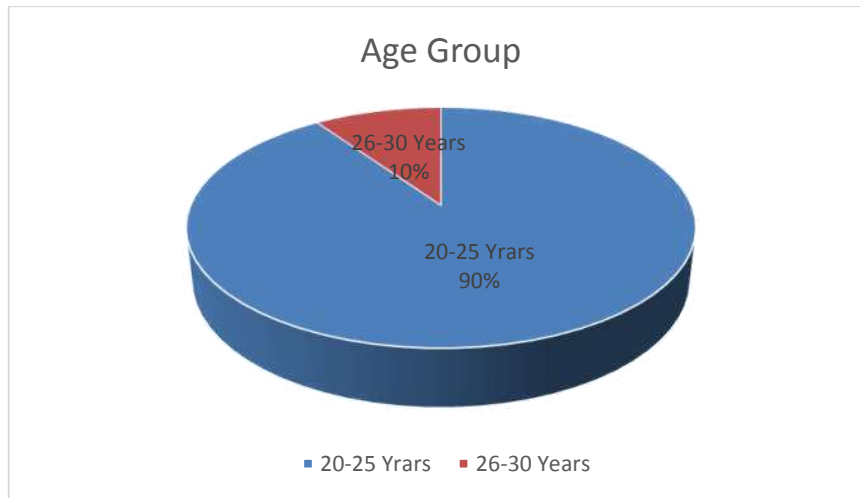


Fig. 2

### 4. Locality

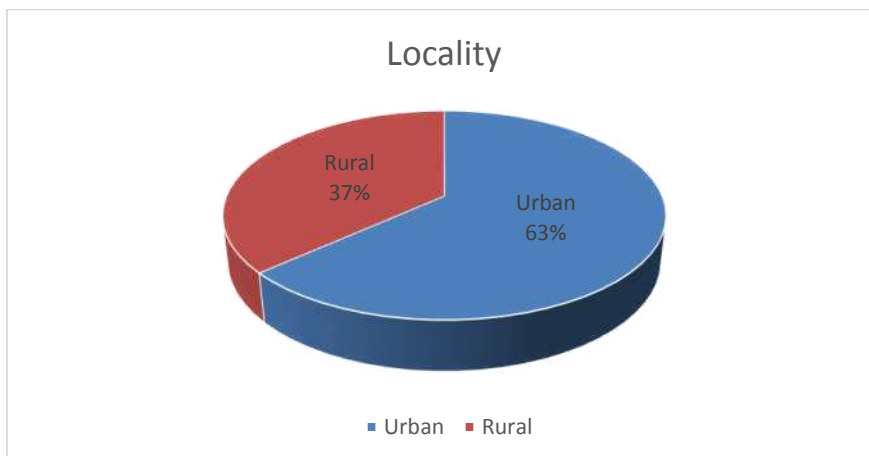


Fig. 3

## **FINDINGS AND OBSERVATION**

Research were conducted on total 300 people in which 150 male and 150 female, from different streams of graduation including B.com, B.sc, B.A, B.E/B.tech, B.C.A, B.B.A. And 50 respondents for each graduation stream having age between 20 to 30 years. Respondents are from rural areas as well as urban areas. On the basis of questionnaires' we find the following results:

## A) Overall Feedback

### 6. Are you employed?

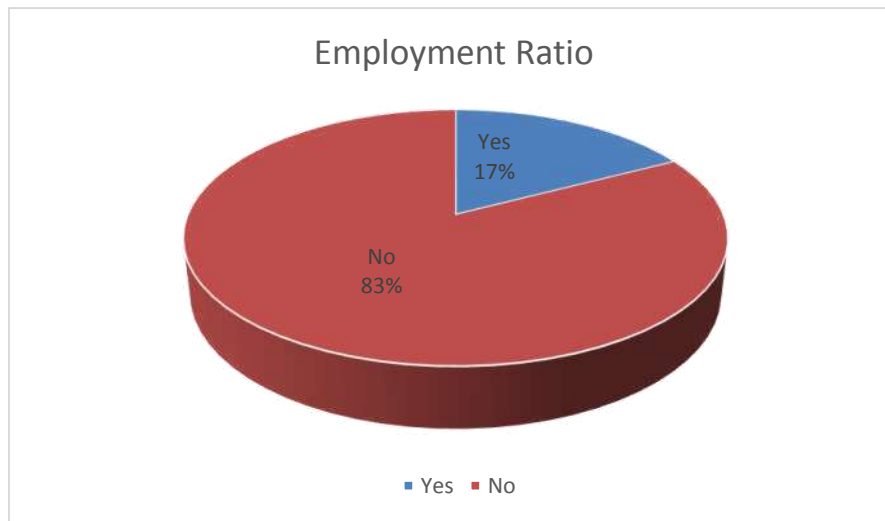


Fig. 4

From the fig.4, it is clear that only 17% of population from respondents were employed and 83% of population were unemployed. Hence, objective to find out unemployment ratios is satisfied. Following table gives a status of unemployment of youth from different graduation background.

IN (%)	B.COM	B.SC	B.A	B.E/B.TECH	B.B.A	B.C.A
Yes	22%	10%	14%	8%	36%	2%
No	78%	90%	86%	82%	64%	98%

Table 1

### 7. Would you like to take up entrepreneurship?

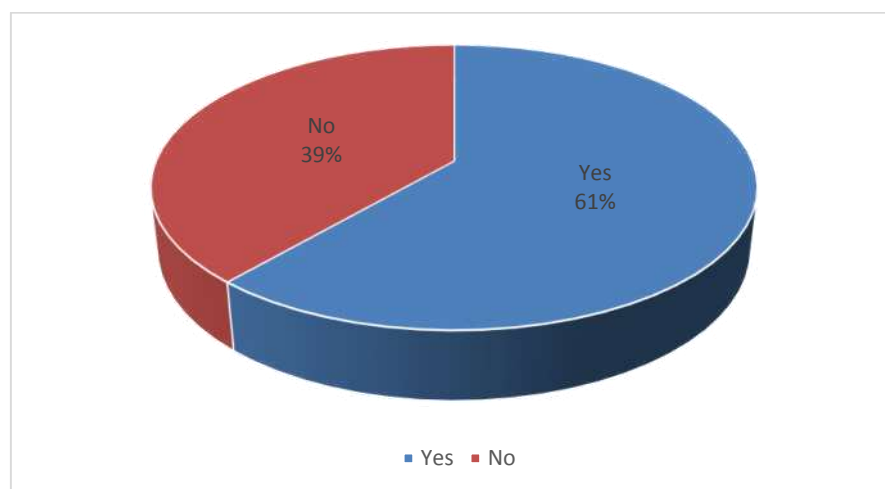


Fig. 5

From fig.5, it is observed that, most people intend to be an entrepreneur in future rather than working under someone else and to come out of rat race. Following table gives an idea about interest in entrepreneurship of people from different graduation background.

IN (%)	B.COM	B.SC	B.A	B.E/B.TECH	B.B.A	B.C.A
<b>Yes</b>	50%	70%	68%	62%	50%	66%
<b>No</b>	50%	30%	32%	38%	50%	34%

Table 2

### 8. What is most preferable job for you?

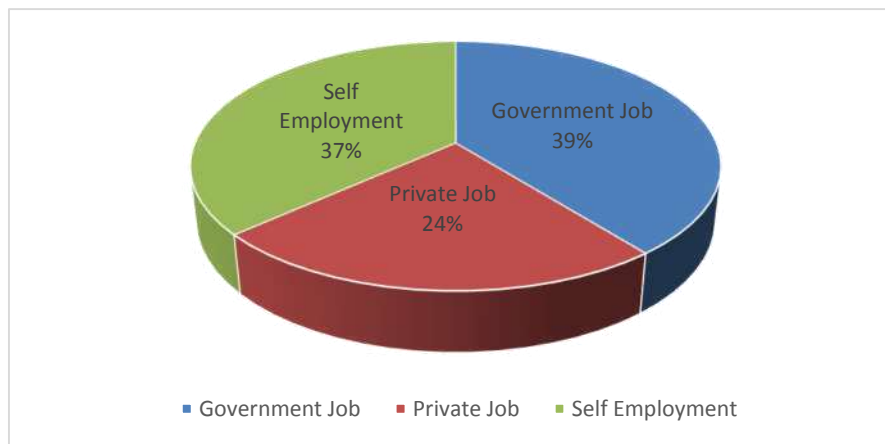


Fig. 6

From fig. 6, it is observed that, maximum people prefer government jobs over private jobs and self-employment. Following table gives an idea about preferable job of people from different graduation background.

IN (%)	B.COM	B.SC	B.A	B.E/B.TECH	B.B.A	B.C.A
Government Job	32%	54%	40%	36%	32%	42%
Private Job	30%	6%	20%	30%	38%	22%
Self-employment	38%	40%	40%	34%	30%	36%

Table 3

From above table 3, it is conclude that people like government job than private job and self-employment because they feel secure with government job.

**9. According to you, what causes unemployment?**

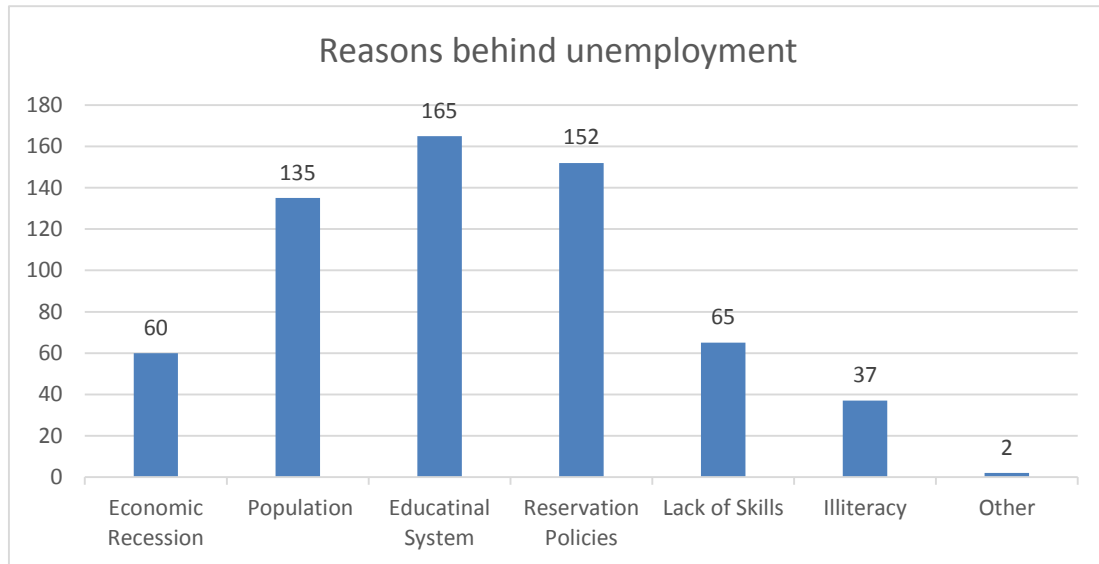


Fig. 7

From fig. 7, it is observed that, most people think that education system plays an important role in unemployment. Main reasons that cause unemployment among youths are Education system followed by reservation policy and population.

**14. According to you which skills are important for getting a job? (e.g. Knowledge of software language for IT engineer)**

Answer -: Based on survey conducted, it is observed that, according to maximum people communication skills, IT proficiency and core field knowledge are the important skills needed for getting a job.

**15. According to you, is government providing employment opportunities?**

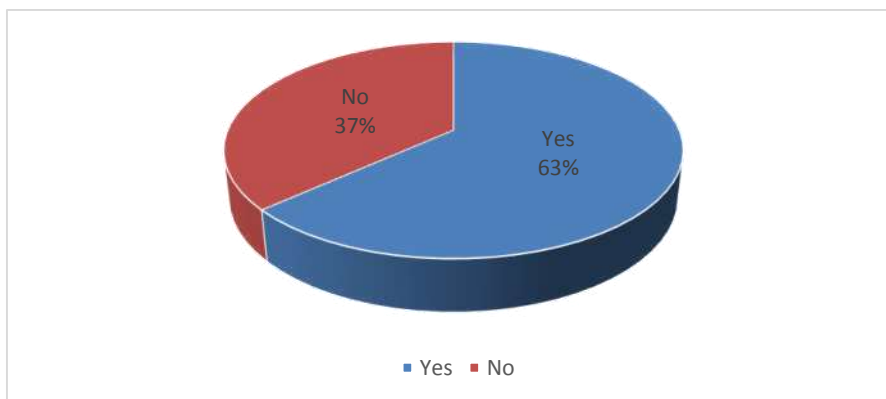


Fig. 8

From fig. 8, it is observed that, Government is providing employment opportunities.

**18. According to you, will government be able to employ all educated unemployed youth?**

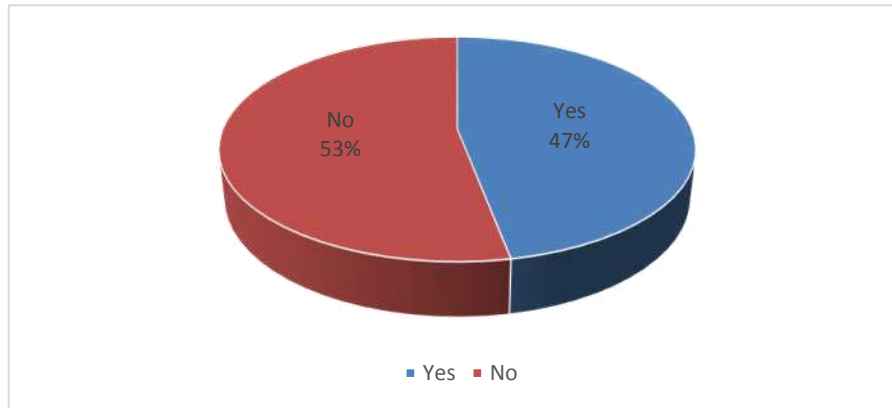


Fig. 9

Fig.9, States that most of the youth don't think that government is not able to employ all educated unemployed.

Following results gives the basic reasons behind unemployment.

**B) Questions based on education system.**

**10. Do you think that your academic marks plays an important role in getting a job?**

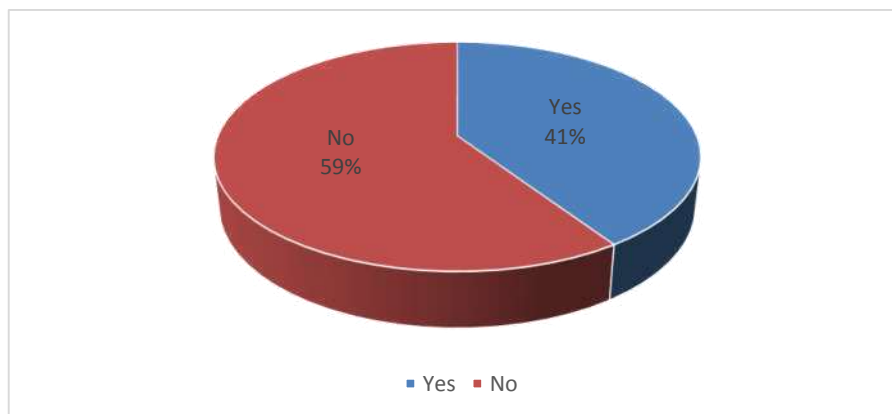


Fig. 10

From fig. 10, it is observed that, Academic marks do not play an important role in employment among youths. Following table gives an idea of which graduates thinks that academic marks plays an important role in getting job and vice versa.

IN (%)	B.COM	B.SC	B.A	B.E/B.TECH	B.B.A	B.C.A
Yes	40%	36%	50%	40%	48%	30%
No	60%	64%	50%	60%	52%	70%

Table 4

**11. Job are not offer to the graduate fresher's because, quality of education has gone down.**

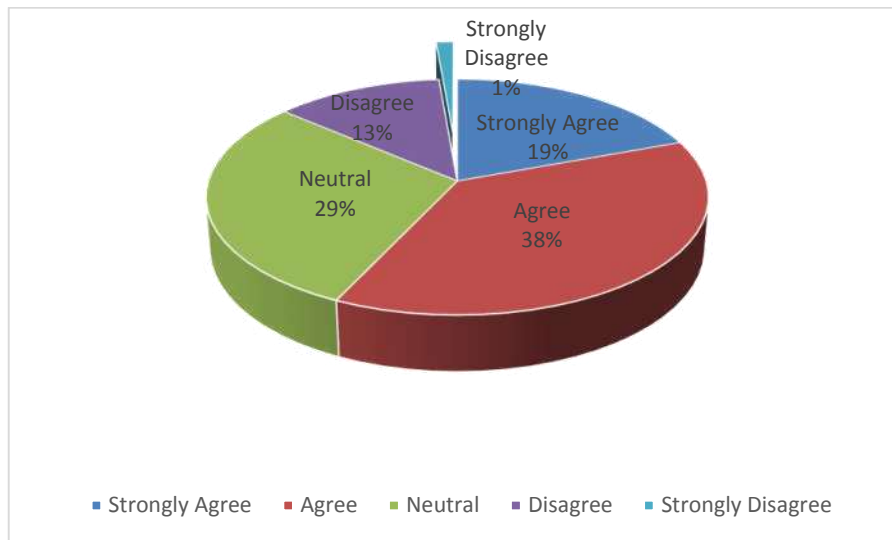


Fig. 11

From fig. 11, we can say that most youth agrees on quality of education has gone down.

**12. Education system is capable of providing the required skills getting a job.**

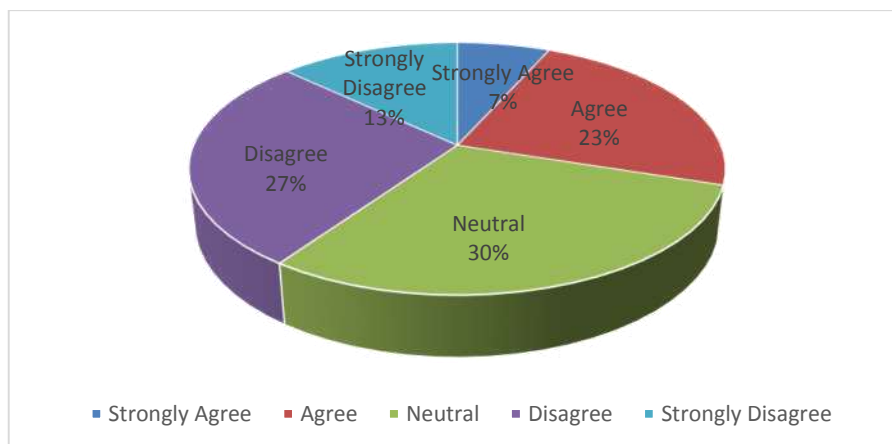


Fig. 12



From fig. 12, we can say that, there is a neutral reaction on “education system is capable of providing the required skills getting a job”. And 27% of youth shows disagreement to this statement.

Overall feedback on education system is that, modification is required in education system. As most of the youth thinks that our education system plays an important role in unemployment. More focus on quality of education is required.

**C) Questions based skills required for the job.**

**13. Do you think you have enough skills for getting a job?**

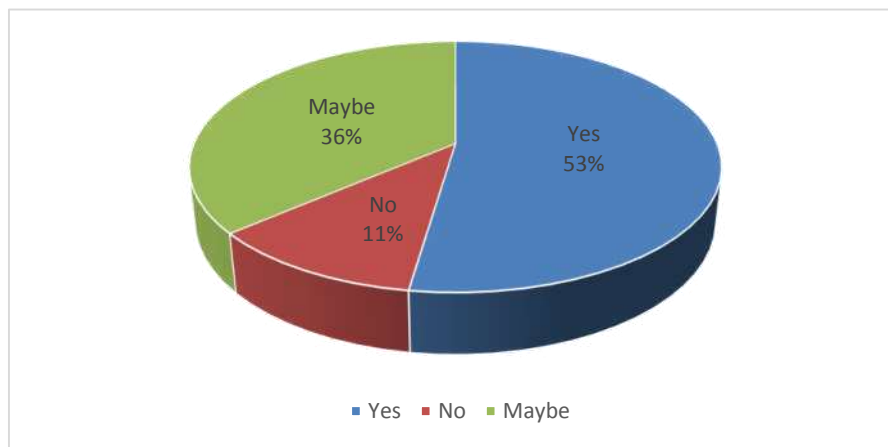


Fig. 13

From fig.13, it is observed that, 53% of youth having good knowledge of skills required for the job but still unemployed. And 36% of youth are not confident on their skills. This is quite serious issue. Let us study following table:

IN (%)	B.COM	B.SC	B.A	B.E/B.TECH	B.B.A	B.C.A
<b>Yes</b>	52%	50%	68%	50%	38%	60%
<b>No</b>	8%	10%	4%	14%	24%	6%
<b>Maybe</b>	40%	40%	28%	36%	38%	34%

Table 5

From table 5, it is observed that B.B.A graduates are not confident on their skills. B.A graduates are more likely sure of their skills followed by B.C.A. From above table we can be say that, lack of skills is one of the reason that most of the graduate unemployed.

**16. Do you think reservation policies plays an important role in getting government job?**

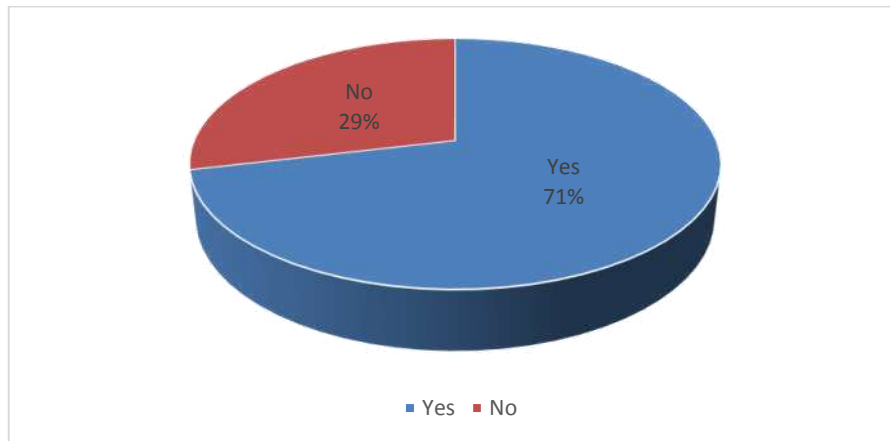


Fig. 14

From above fig. 14, we can say that most of the youth thinks that reservation policies plays as important role in getting government job. Consider following table as well:

IN (%)	B.COM	B.SC	B.A	B.E/B.TECH	B.B.A	B.C.A
<b>Yes</b>	68%	64%	66%	92%	60%	76%
<b>No</b>	32%	36%	34%	8%	40%	24%

Table 6

**17. Reservation policy is one of the reason for unemployment.**

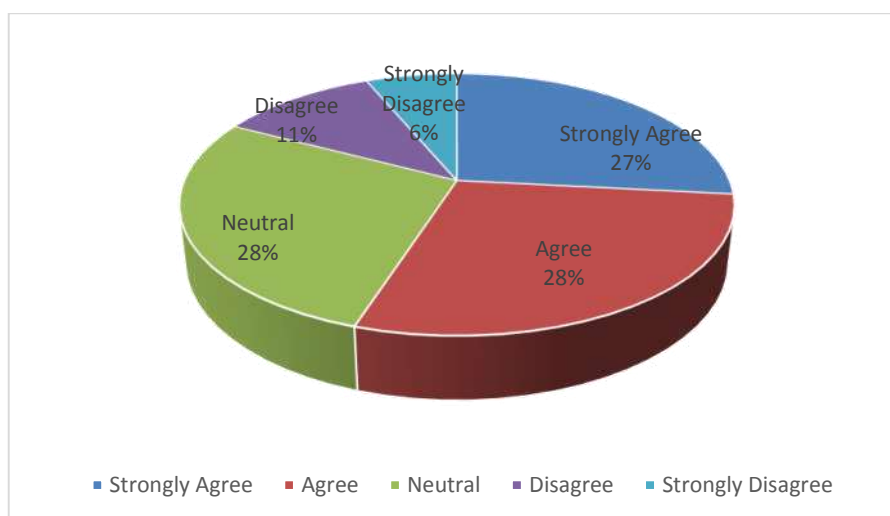


Fig. 15

From above fig. 15, almost same ratio is observed between strongly agree, agree and neutral on the reason of unemployment due to reservation policies. At the same time we can say that, Reservation policy plays a vital role in creation of unemployment. As many number of youth is agree and strongly agree on the statement i.e. 'Reservation policy is one of the reason for unemployment.'

### **LIMITATIONS**

1. Absence of interviewer-: An online survey is not suitable for surveys which ask open ended questions because there is no trained interviewer to explore the answers of the respondents.
2. Inability to reach challenging population-: This method is not applicable for surveys that require respondents who do not have an access to the internet. Some examples of these respondents include the elderly and people who reside in remote areas.
3. Poorly chosen distribution channels can lead to biased data, low response rates and a host of other potential issues.

### **CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY:**

This study can be helpful while planning campaigns awareness of unemployment amongst youth. As the scope of the study is urban as well rural society. It gives a good picture about unemployed youth over the areas. It also helps college to focus on practical knowledge and skilled based tasks.

### **CONCLUSION**

From this survey it is evident that unemployment among youth is a major social and economic issue for any country. This study provides an examination and renders conclusion to the notion of the assertion that education system, reservation policy and skills contributes high level of unemployment.

### **REFERENCES**

- [https://www.researchgate.net/.../241760522\\_Youth\\_employment\\_and\\_unemployment](https://www.researchgate.net/.../241760522_Youth_employment_and_unemployment)
- <https://www.economicshelp.org>
- Research Questionnaire

**A**  
**RESEARCH PROJECT**  
**ON**  
**TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF OTT**  
**PLATFORM ON YOUTH**

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# TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF OTT PLATFORM ON YOUTH

## INTRODUCTION:

Technology has transferred our lives including the way we communicate with each other; the way we shop work & now even how we consume entertainment. With the advent of internet in telecommunications a new form of online video streaming platform has emerged which is known as OTT (Over the Top Media) Platform.

“OTT refers to the streaming of media services offered directly to the viewers via the internet & accessed through websites from either personal computer, smartphones, tablets or smart tv’s.” Some popular OTTs include – Netflix, Amazon Prime, Voot, Hotstar, Zee5 & Disney to name a few.

These platforms are making huge & enormous profit at the cost of challenging the Indian cultural values & ethos among the youth by posing film, television content flooded with the offensive & abusive language. Our country has gone through a tremendous technological revolution which promoted the new entertainment platforms through hi-speed Internet, video-on-demand & OTT platforms & it is assumed that an average Indian youth spend approximately ‘8hrs 29min’ watching online video-content, which is much more than the worldwide trend of 6hrs 45mins.

It is normally observed that the youth, particularly kids & teens are apt to learn the dialogues & songs from movies or Tv programs & it has a deep impact in their mind both consciously & subconsciously for long. Subsequently it plays a major role in shopping up the personality & molding the character also.

It is well understood that youth are more likely to follow & acclimate one’s behaviour as they can easily relate to what is displayed on online platforms & other video content. Subsequently, it develops a lot of behavioural changes in youth. It has a serious & long term impact on their behaviour & in their thoughts. Besides, it leads them for following repercussions:

1. The entire process of socialization of youth has got affected the disease such as insomnia, depression, obesity & eyes disorder amongst the youth have increased.

2. The academic performance of the youth has also been affected web shows rarely mentions anything about sexually transmitted infections & unwanted pregnancy.

## **THEORETICAL FOUNDATION ( LITERATURE REVIEW):**

The advent of OTT or media streaming platforms have challenged the way we watch content. The 'push' & 'pull' mechanisms have originally been used in studies relating to logistics & supply chain management & the same can be seen applicable in marketing & entertainment content. This implies that instead of having to wait for a favourite show/serial/movie/ to be telecasted on the television, individuals now have the complete freedom to choose what, when & where they wish to consume the desired media control.

A similar study in India also found that the average hours spent on OTT platform during the pandemic has increased from 0-2 to 2-5 hours & the average spending that users are willing to make an OTT platform is around 100-300 Rs. Per month. Another study found that OTT platforms were the most preferred source of entertainment in comparison to other sources of media content. It was also seen that social recommendations & advertisements were the two main sources from where individuals became aware about their current OTT services.

Researchers also mention that as the subset of regional language speaking users is in the rise, major streaming services like Amazon prime & Netflix are focusing on producing content in 8 major regional languages, besides Hindi & English which are now the two most preferred languages OTTs. In the view of the literature review & theories, the present study was conducted to understand the consumption patterns & trends of OTT platforms by the youth in the Indian context.

## **OBJECTIVES:**

- 1) To study the physical & mental impact of OTT platform on youth.
- 2) To measure the pattern of use of OTT platforms among youth.
- 3) To analyze youth preferences towards OTT platforms.
- 4) To measure youth's level of satisfaction towards OTT platforms.
- 5) To identify the factors affecting youth's choice for OTT platforms.
- 6) To understand the experience of using OTT platforms.

## **SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**

This study focuses on the current degree of consumption of different OTT platforms & also the future estimated consumption. This would thus help in providing statistical analysis of the preference of different customers. The study would also help to infer the experience of different users of OTT platforms & their views.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

## **RESEARCH:**

Research comprises of two words “Re” & “Search” while “Re” implies a repetitive or iterative process, “Search” denotes making a thorough examination of or looking over carefully in order to find something. Different researchers have defined research in various ways due to its wide scope.

Research plays a vital role in management decision-making by analyzing the situation systematically & finding new ways to support the operations. ‘Research Methodology’ can be defined as the scientific procedure to solve various problems related to research.

**According to John Best,**

**“Research is a systematic activity directed towards discovery & the development of an organized body of knowledge”.**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

The study is conducted among youth aging between 18-25 which are mostly girls of HNIMR college to infer their consumption of different OTT platforms. The study is conducted through distribution of questionnaires online & a total of 25 responses were collected. The study has used both primary data & secondary data.

### **PRIMARY DATA:**

The primary data has been collected through random sampling, from sample respondents through the schedule with the help of the questionnaire which was distributed online.

### **SECONDARY DATA:**

The secondary data has been collected from the standard reference book & various websites.

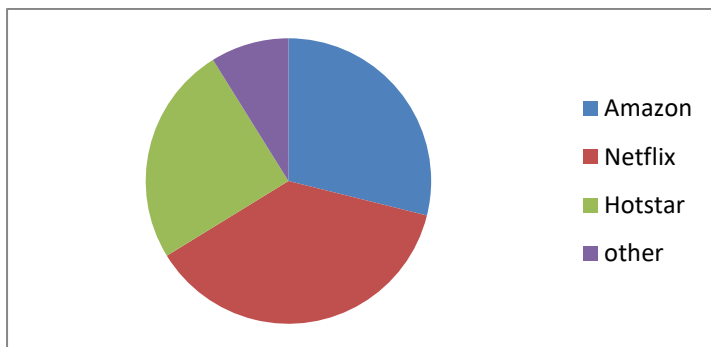
### **TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS:**

The tools for data analysis are tables, graphs, & mostly the pie charts. In our research paper the tools used was pie charts.

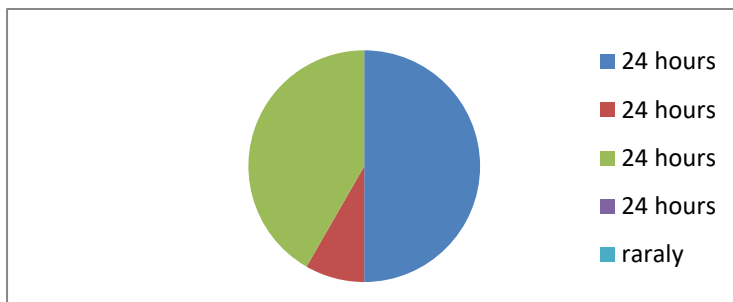
## DATA ANALYSIS

In this survey we discuss the impact on OTT platforms these are different platforms like amazon prime, Netflix, hotstar, etc...

1. As per our survey on OTT platforms following geographically data is mentioned below its include amazon prime, Netflix, hotstar etc...

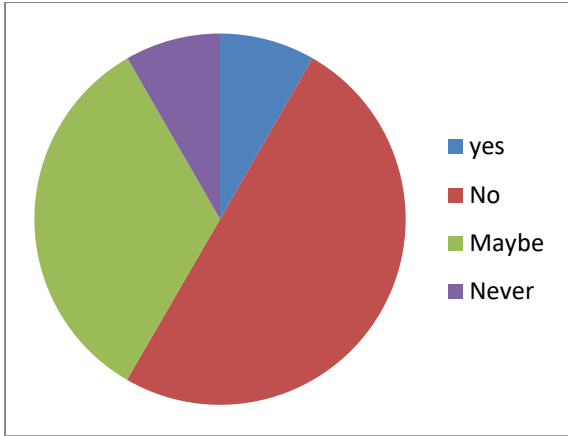


2. As per our survey time spent on OTT platforms following graphically data is mentioned below

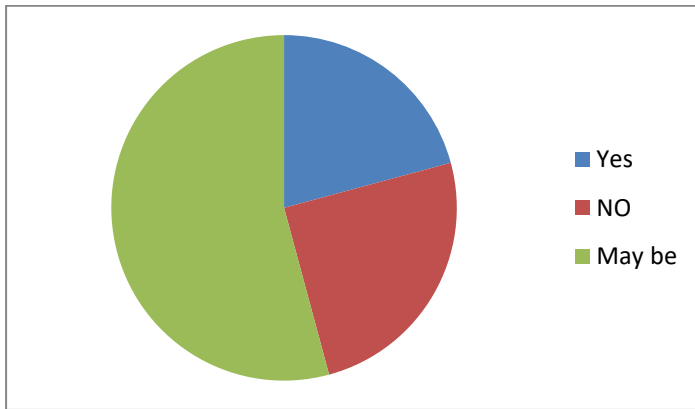


3. As per our survey on OTT platforms your mental health following graphical dates is mentioned bellow.

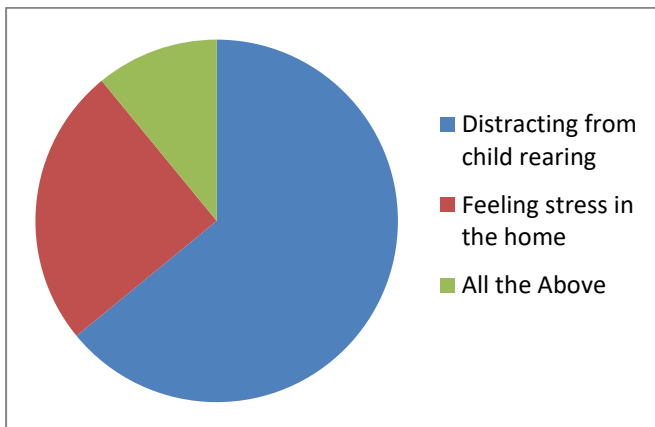




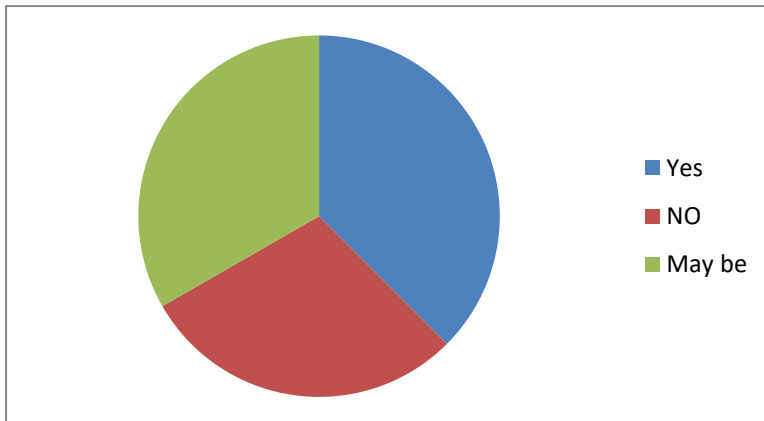
4.As per our survey are OTT platforms belong families closes following graphical data is mentioned below



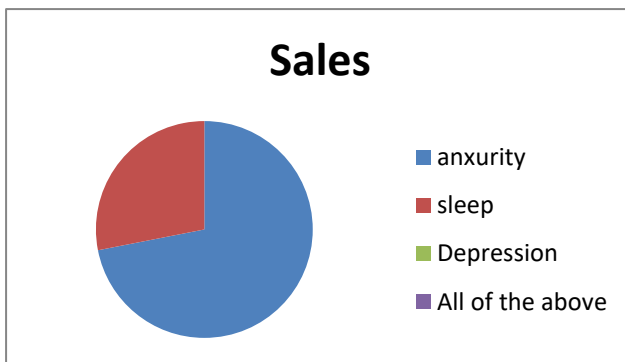
5. As per our survey on OTT platforms affects family closeness following graphical data is mentioned below



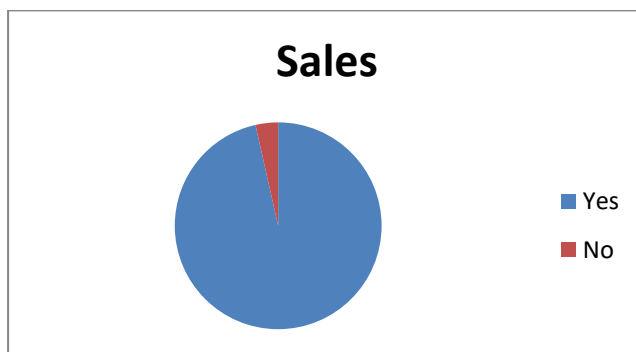
6. As per survey on for OT platform addiction following graphical data is mentioned below



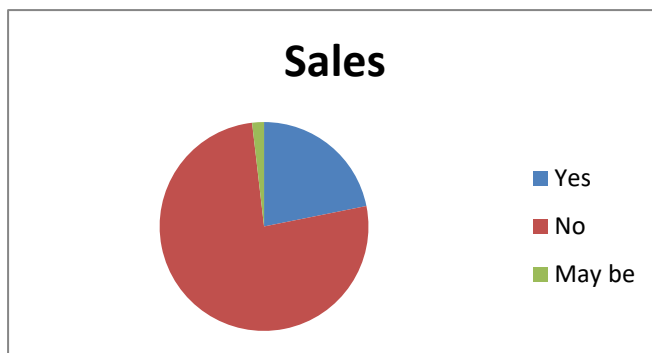
7. As per survey affect of being using OTT platform too much following graphical data is mentioned below



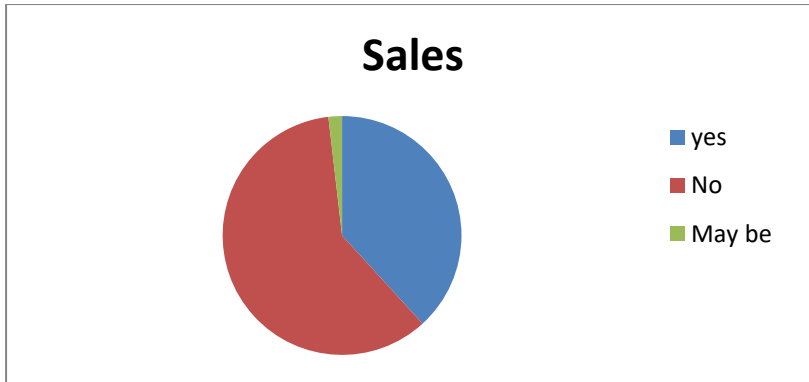
8. As per our survey on like OTT platforms following graphical data is mentioned below.



9. As per our survey on faced any technical issue regarding OTT platforms following graphical data in mentioned below



10 As per our survey on felt any issue related to data usage following graphical data is mentioned below



## FINDINGS AND OBSERVATION:

The study of 24 respondents surveyed found that earliest mentioned pie chart diagram and observation in different OTT platforms Amazon prime 29.2%, Netflix 37.5 and Hotsar 25% and others.

In diagram 2 observation in how much time spend on the OTT platform 6 hours 8.3%, 2 hours 41.7% and rarely 50% peoples spent on OTT platform diagram 3 OTT platform affects your mental health yes 8.3% no 50% maybe 33.3% never 83% Diagram 4 OTT platform bring families closer yes 20.8% no 25% and maybe 54.2%. diagram 5- OTT family affects the closeness distraction from child. 38.17% facing stress 14.3%and all of the above 47.6% In diagram 7 effect of being using OTT platform to much using sleep deficit 58.3%and all of the above (Anxiety, sleep, deficit and depression 41.7%. In diagram 9 only technical issues regarding OTT platform yes 16.7% no 58.3% and maybe 25%. In diagram 10 any issues related to data usage yes 29.2%,45.8% and maybe 25%.

## **LIMITATIONS**

The present study can give one same useful insights and perspective about the consumption pattern and OTT platform among youth but it is also important to consider so limitations of present study for future studies. Consumers preferences and for reason for opting for a specific platform and a type of content have not been fully explained with dimension used for study it is also unclear whether the findings would be applicable to the scenario when the pandemic emotionally ends and traditions means of entertainment resume like before moreover the administrations of an online survey being forth the certain drawback to consider such as response bias and sampling bias lastly absence of higher order statistics which could have illustrated possibly more comprehensive allocation between data sets.

## **CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY**

There are multiple benefits of using OTT platforms and why they have become so famous within no time in India.

Cost-effective- Anyone willing to watch online digital content can register themselves and pay monthly or yearly subscription amount which make it cost effectively.

Easy Access- one can log into their OTT platform through mobile application smart TV, laptops, tablets etc. the only requirement is an internet connection.

Creative and unusual content- through these over the top platforms various creative ideas have come to which could not be brought across due to censorship or regular laws platform to international content an Indian content uploaded on these platform can be viewed outreach of content and talent.

May affect social- political harmony since there us no censor board to review the content there are chances that the content may affect social and political harmony and hurt people's sentiments on certain issues

No regulatory board- No organization department all bodies is held responsible for the content that goes online this has been always the biggest concern for all the government of country.

## **CONCLUSION**

OTTs are rapidly growing media platform that are giving momentum with every passing day .A variety of factors such as internet penetrations accessibility unauthorised and the lockdown have fulfilled in the number of OTT membership and subscription while Netflix, Amazon prime and hotstar all are some of the leading platforms there is a emergency of many other regional OTTs whether the platforms will completely overtake traditional T.V all theaters is still unclear and database however it is certain that it has change the way we consume entertainment today.

## REFERENCES-

Website –

[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

Questionnaire-

Books

Research methodology book of thakur publication

# Perception of Youngsters on Live-in relationship

- **Name of Department:** Research Methodology
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- **INTRODUCTION**

Live-in relationship, that is, living together as couple without being married to each other in a legally accepted way, is considered a taboo in India. But recently, such relationships are being increasingly common due to a variety of reasons. In absence of any specific legislation, rules, or customs on the subject, the Supreme Court has issued certain guidelines in its judgment for regulating such relationships. This article tries to figure out the current legal positions governing the live-in relationships in India after making a systemic assessment of these judgments. Live-in relationship between two consenting adults is not considered illegal and if the couple present themselves to the society as husband and wife and live together for a significant period of time, the relationship is considered to be a relationship “in the nature of marriage” under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Consequently, the female partner is entitled to claim alimony under its provisions. Children born out of such relationships are considered legitimate and entitled to get share in the self-acquired property of their parents, though they are not entitled for a coparcenary share in the Hindu undivided family property. Live-in relationships may enable the couple to know each other better, but such no-strings-attached relationship has its disadvantages as well. The couple faces multiple social and logistics problems in day-to-day living. From mental health point of view, it is considered better to be engaged in a good-quality relationship than living alone and having no relation at all.

- **Literature review**

## Perception of Youth Towards Live-In Relationships in India- Vinita Ghosh

"A live-in relationship is an arrangement where two unmarried people live together on a long-term basis in an emotionally or sexually intimate relationship" (Gopal, n.d.). Live-in relationships have seen a remarkable rise in the Indian society in the past decade. This rise can be attributed to the changing perception of youth towards live-in relationships, the need to test compatibility before marriage or to establish financial security before marriage. This paper aims to study the current attitude of Indian youth towards heterosexual cohabitation, popularly known as live-in relationships. This paper has tried to understand whether gender-based differences play an important role in the formation of attitudes towards live-in relationships, whether live-in relationships have become a presumption for marriage and if it has taken precedence over the institution of marriage. I constructed a questionnaire to assess the current attitude of youth towards live-in relationships and used the survey



method to collect data. According to the results, it can be said that gender-based differences play an important role in the formation of attitudes towards live-in relationships. Although live-in relationships help in assessing compatibility before marriage, it has not become a presumption for marriage, so it would be incorrect to say that live-in relationships have become a testing ground for marriage. The results also indicate that live-in relationships have not taken precedence over marriage.

### Perceptions of Young Adults towards Live - In Relationship

A new trend is fast emerging in the society all over the world where two adults of opposite sex giving a complete go by to the institution of marriage decide to live-in relationship which almost resembles a marriage. The present study was undertaken to study the Perceptions of Young adults (80 students both males and females) towards Live-in relationship by purposive random sampling method. Self-developed questionnaire was used to measure the perceptions of young adults towards live-in relationship. Twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were selected for the study. This scale totally consists of 35 questions which were sub divided into 5 categories like Positive perceptions, Negative perceptions, Socio-cultural factors, Economic and educational factors, and consequences of living relationship. Results indicated that no significant difference was found between male and female regarding perceptions towards live-in relationship.

- **Objectives and Scope**

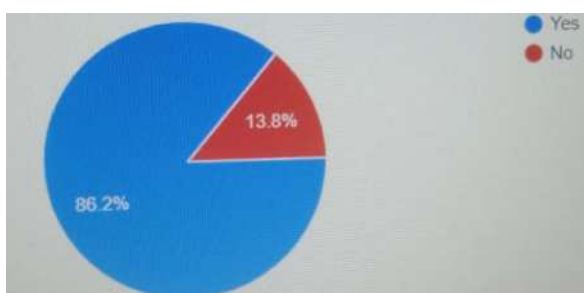
- 1) To understand the opinion of youngsters about live-in relationship.
- 2) To understand how live-in is changing the family dynamics in India.
- 3) To understand the problems faced people who are in live in / who wish to be in a live-in relationship.

- **Research Methodology**

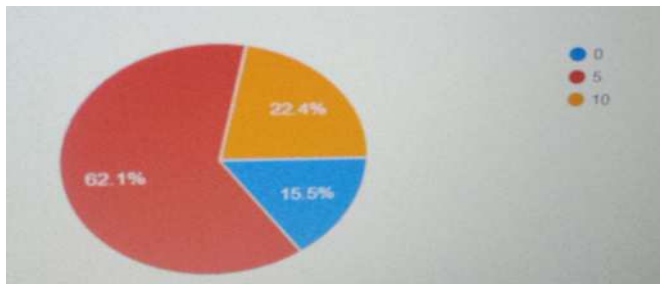
Research Methodology is the specific procedures or technique used to identify, select, process, & analyse information about a topic. For doing Research various methods are used like Experiment, survey, Interview / focus group, observation, literature reviews & Case Study. Research on our topic "Perception of youngster Live-in Relationship" was conducted through survey method paper. In survey method we used questionnaire form. About nine to questions were asked. For our research our respondents were women aged between 21-30 years from MBA I year from HNIMR campus, Karve Nagar. The Questionnaire included questions in the Yes / No form, rating form and few with given options. We also recorded. the name & age of the respondents.

- **Findings of the observations.**

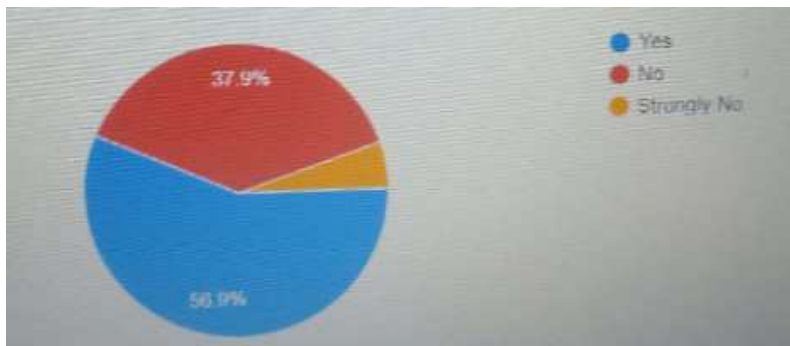
Are you Aware of concept Live-in -Relationship?



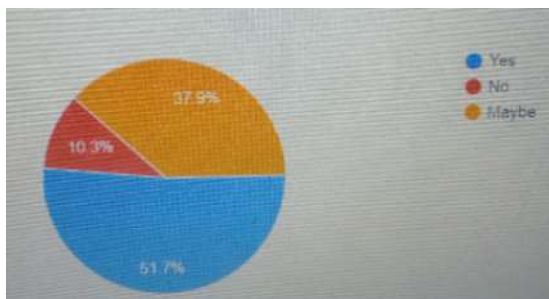
Rate how safe & secure for girls is to be in Live-in?[0-being Less; 10-being Most]



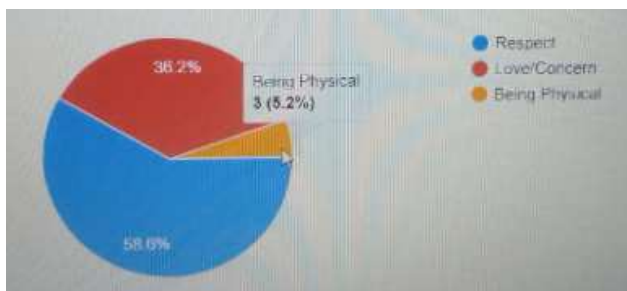
Do you think Live-in should get Legal Status?



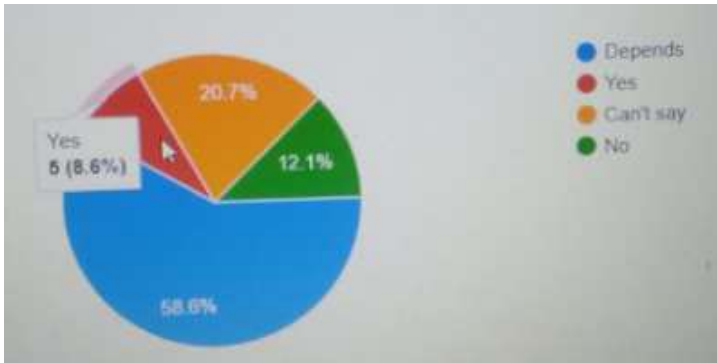
Would you support if someone wish to be in Live-in?



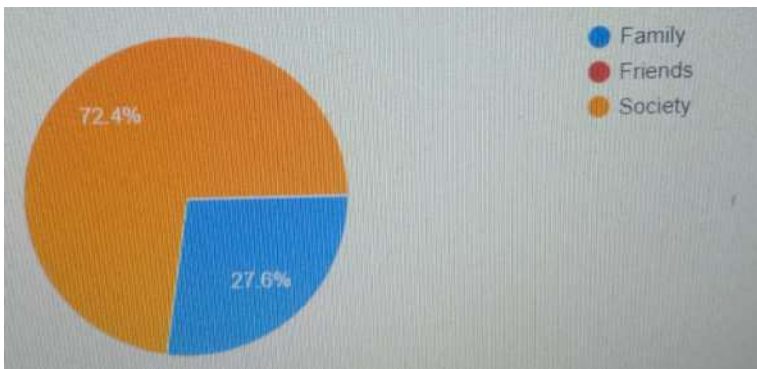
What do you think is Most important in Live-in ?



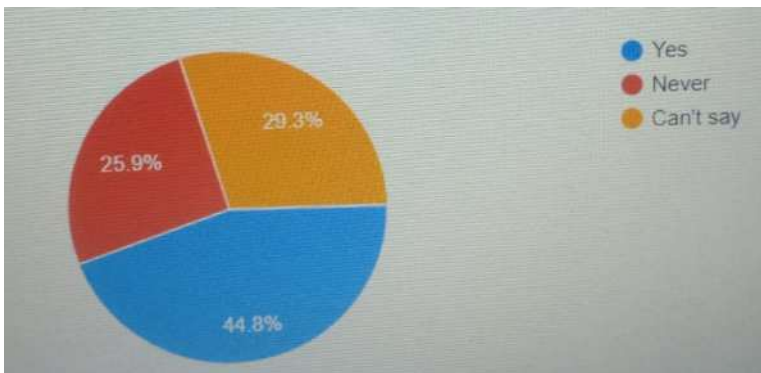
Do you think being in Live-in can guarantee success you in married life?



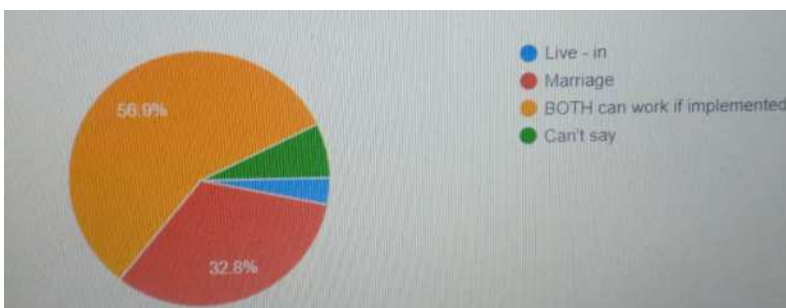
What are the Barriers that come across?



Would you like to be in Live-in if ever get a chance?



Which is best according to you?



- **Limitations**

1. Public suspicion

While living relationships are a growing trend in urban India, our community will still welcome you with an open heart. It is still considered 'fun', especially for adults. Such couples are often viewed as outcasts, which means that they are often criticized, criticized, and often mistreated for their choices.

## 2. Easy way out

The great benefit of being in a healthy relationship is your biggest disadvantage, which is commitment. Anything from a minor fight, a disagreement, or a wrong question can see one of the partners come out of a relationship.

## 3. Lack of commitment

People are not committed to each other. Getting out of this relationship is very easy and easy for both of them. Any small thing can lead to separation and exit. These people are less likely to make amendments themselves and seek solutions to make the relationship work. This relationship is not permanent; couples just get together, enjoy and leave without any vow of being together for life. There is no stability and couples often break up easily.

### ● Contribution to society

Intimate relations are now very popular in India. The law does not say how we should live; it is a set of values and social norms that define the context of social life. The Court itself recognizes that what the law considers innocent may be unethical.

### ● Conclusion

Live in India relations are growing and gaining acceptance. Now, people are increasingly respecting individual choices in relationship situations. Every type of relationship has some advantages and disadvantages. Choosing a relationship type is just a matter of your preferences.

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# RESEARCH STUDY ON ANDROID VS IPHONE

## INTRODUCTION

Mobile phone is a wireless handheld device that allows users to make and receive calls. Mobile phones belonging to the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network became capable of sending and receiving text messages. The first commercially available device that could be properly referred to as a "smartphone" began as a prototype called "Angler" developed by **Canova** in 1992 while in January 2007, the original iPhone was introduced by Steve Jobs as a combination of the iPod, a revolutionary mobile phone and a breakthrough Internet communicator. The fight of iPhone vs. Android will likely never have a real winner. If you're buying a new smartphone today, chances are extremely good it will run one of two operating systems: Google's Android or Apple's iOS. If you want to see the current flagships for Android and iOS, be sure to check out our Pixel 6 vs. iPhone 13 face-off. iOS is Apple's mobile operating system for the iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch. Android is more customizable; for example, if you do not like the default web browser, SMS app, you can change it. You can find the most popular apps on both Android and the iPhone nowadays. There are not many major parts of software that runs on one platform and not the other. Many new apps (or app updates) often arrive on iOS first, especially games. A recent example of it is Alto's Odyssey. You might have to wait a little longer for Android.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A cellular phone application sometimes called mobile application is a phone application system that performs different functions other than making a phone call and the functions range from games to medical functions. The term "app" refers to software that users could download onto their cell phone. Both iPhone and android phone contain applications ranging from games, books, calculators and other different application devices. Moreover, both iPhone and android contain other application features such as microphone, GPS, or motion sensors to perform different application functions such as map for location assistance and GPS to locate motor vehicles. Apple's iPhone and Google's android not only contain the operating systems, both mobile phones have mobile development platform. Despite the common features shared by both iPhone and android phones, there are still differences in the application of the two phones. This research paper gives an in-depth explanation of which mobile users prefer more when compared between Android vs. iPhone. There was a survey flow to the respondents so that we get clear idea about their opinion and we will also get to know if respondents prefer iPhone, then why didn't they choose Android.

## OBJECTIVES

- To know the most preferred phone model
- To know the features of both phone models
- To know the phone preference of people
- Limitations of Android and I-Phone
- To get the suggestions of added features

## DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

We conducted quantitative as well as qualitative analysis of the answers. For the open-ended questions we used the software for qualitative analysis called Security and privacy awareness of Android vs. iOS users MAXQDA4 in order to categorize the answers. For quantitative analysis we used SPSS5.

## 5.1 Hypothesis

### 1: Security awareness

To test hypothesis H1 (having an Android phone is positively correlated to being more security aware), we asked the participants if they have security software such as virus scanner installed on their device. 6 % of iOS users said to have such software installed, while 38 % of Android users stated the same, see Fig. 1(a).

The difference is highly significant and there is a medium correlation between the operating system of the smartphone and having security software installed (Cramer's  $V = .327$ ,  $p \leq .001$ ). This confirms H1. Mylonas et al. [21] provide similar findings referring to the differences between Android and iOS users. Their survey results show that 33 % of Android users but only 14.7 % of iOS users have security software, especially virus scanners, installed on their smartphones.

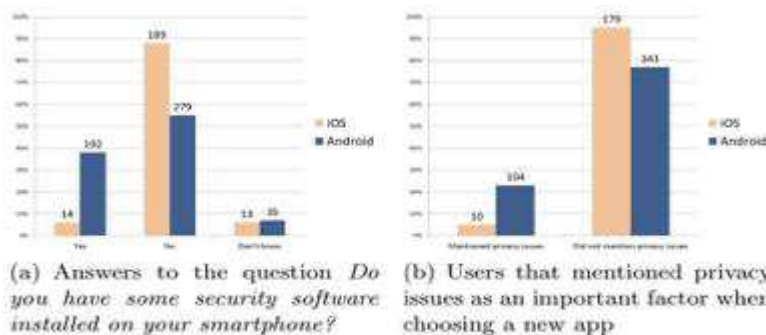


Fig. 1. Security software question (a); users that mentioned privacy issues (b).

We note, however, that it is not clear whether having a virus scanner can be considered as an independent variable, because there are many viruses' scanners for Android and virtually no virus scanners for iOS. One may also argue that more security aware people would probably choose iOS because of the Apple review process, and would feel that they do not need any security software in this case.

We further qualitatively analysed responses to the question: What is important to you when choosing a new app? This open-ended question was asked before security or privacy had been mentioned in the questionnaire to avoid priming. We categorized users as being security aware if they mentioned anything connected to "security", "trust" or "permissions" in their answers (see Table 1). In total, 634 users answered this question. 9 iOS and 96 Android users were categorized as security aware (some participants mentioned more than one security-related issue). We conclude that there is a weak correlation between the operating system and the "security" category that is highly significant (Cramer's  $V = 0.206$ ,  $p \leq .000$ ).

Further categories that were derived from the answers to this question can also be found in Table 1. We divided the results into security- and privacy-related categories as well as into those that are not security and privacy relevant.

The above results confirm hypothesis H1: Android users are more security aware, if we consider having security software or mentioning of permissions as indicators of security awareness. indicators of security awareness.

In their survey, Mylonas et al. also asked participants about their application selection criteria, resulting in 8 categories “usefulness”, “usability”, “efficiency”, “cost”, “reviews”, “reputation”, “developer” and “security/privacy”. Their most often mentioned category was “usefulness” with 58.8 % and the least mentioned category, “security/privacy”, could only be measured in 3.5 % of the answers. In their context, the category security and privacy were e.g., related to not installing an app due to permission requests.

## 5.2 Hypothesis

### 2: Privacy awareness

Although there are some measurement scales for privacy concerns in the literature, there are not many definitions and scales for privacy awareness. As a first indicator of privacy awareness, we analysed the answers to the question: What is important to you when choosing a new app? We consider users to be privacy aware if they mention anything connected to privacy or personal data, e.g., “privacy”, “permissions” or “trustworthy usage of personal data”. Although we previously we used the category “permissions” to analyse security awareness of smartphone users, we also use this category for analysis of privacy awareness, as permissions actually refer to both, security critical actions and personal data access. 10 iOS users and 104 Android users were categorized as privacy aware, see Table 1 and Fig. 1(b). There is a weak correlation between the operating system of smartphones and the categories mentioned above. This correlation is highly significant (Cramer’s  $V = .200$ ,  $p \leq .000$ ). Here, one may be tempted to argue, similarly to H1, that more privacy aware users might choose iOS because they trust that privacy invasive apps will not pass Apple’s review process. However, Apple’s review criteria are kept secret.

Table 1. Most frequent categories for the answer to the question "What is important for you when you choose a new app?"

Security- and privacy-relevant	Description	Examples	iOS	Android
Security	The term "security" was mentioned	"data security"	6(3%)	16(3%)
Data privacy	"data privacy" was mentioned or handling of private data	"Protection of private data", "App should not collect or circulate personal data"	6(3%)	33(7%)
Permissions	Required permissions of an app; if permissions were mentioned	"Kind of permissions of an app", "if permissions are relevant for the app to function"	3(1%)	80(16%)
Not security and privacy relevant	Description	Examples	iOS	Android
Usefulness	Useful in daily life, functional volume	"Additionally benefit through app", "Useful benefit"	142(66%)	318(63%)
Costs	Costs of an app	"App should be free, because I don't have a credit card", "free of cost"	190(42%)	205(41%)
Usability	Usability of an app	"App should be user-friendly", "easy usage"	37(17%)	72(14%)
Rating	Recommendations of other users, reviews in app markets	"Experience of other users", "apps should have good ratings in the store"	20(12%)	67(13%)
Entertainment	Entertaining functions such as games	"App should be fun", "fun factor"	21(10%)	43(8%)
Resource usage	Storage space, battery consumption	"App should have a low battery consumption", "App should not waste storage space"	6(3%)	47(9%)
Absence of advertisement	No or little advertising being part of an app	"No intrusive advertisement", "no annoying advertisement"	no(6%)	27(5%)
N.A.			27(13%)	61(12%)

iOS apps are known to be quite privacy invasive from the literature. We also asked the participants explicitly about their awareness of data access by the apps. We found no differences between iOS and Android users here, with more than 90 % of the users stating to be aware of the fact. We note, however, one cannot fully rely on the self-reporting by the users, as this question is suggestive.

In addition, participants were asked whether they pay attention to app accessing personal data. This question was answered by 213 iOS and 492 Android users.

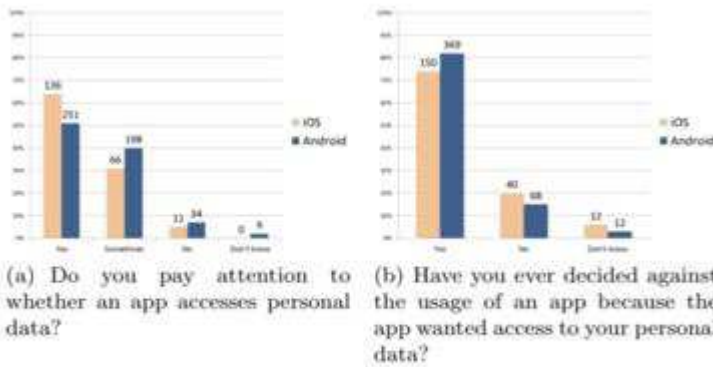


Fig. 2. Questions about privacy awareness.



This is interesting if one considers that until iOS 6 emerged, iPhone users were only asked whether they grant the app access to the current location. For all other accesses, users were not directly asked. It remains unclear how iPhone users were able to pay attention to whether an app accesses private data or not.

As iOS 6 was actually released exactly in the middle of our survey on September 19th, 2012, we could compare the answers of iOS users that were given before and after the release date. We found no difference in the answers.

Furthermore, we found out that 74 % of the iPhone users as well as 82 % of the Android users state to have decided against the usage of an app because the app wanted access to their personal data (see Fig. 2(b)). This question was answered by 202 iOS and 449 Android users. 20 % of iPhone users and 15 % of Android users never decided against the usage of such apps (Cramer's  $V = .103$ ,  $p \leq .10$ ). These differences are not significant.

Finally, we asked the participants an open-ended question about which kind of data access would cause them to abstain from using an application. Here, some differences between iOS and Android users could be identified. "Reading SMS/MMS" is important for 1 % iOS and 12 % Android users. This reflects the corresponding Android permission.

An interesting category is "Apps causing hidden costs" (0 % iOS users and 7 % Android users) that reflects the text of the corresponding Android permission. It seems that the Android users that pay attention to permissions are the only ones that realize the dangers of malicious apps sending, for example, premium-rate SMS.

The most often mentioned category is "Location" (named by 29 % of iOS and by 20 % of Android users), followed by "Contact data" (20 % of iOS users and 15 % of Android users), with no significant differences between the smartphone types. Moreover, around 10% of users on both platforms gave answers such as "it depends on app's functionality" or "if the data are not related to the core function of the app", indicating that these users make privacy-related trade-offs when deciding to use an app.

The results of this analysis are not straightforward. Are the Android users more privacy aware because they mention one more datum type (SMS/MMS) than iOS users? Are the Android users more security aware because a small percentage of them thinks about hidden costs that an app may cause.

On the other hand, significantly more Android users stated in an open-ended question that privacy issues and permissions are important for them when deciding to install a new app (see Fig. 1(b)).

They did so before any privacy-related questions were asked. So, we make a tentative conclusion that Android users seem to be more privacy-aware than iOS users, confirming hypothesis H2. We note, however, that this issue needs further investigation.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **ANDROID**

#### **The best Android phone 2022**

- Samsung Galaxy S22 Ultra.
- Google Pixel 6 Pro.
- Samsung Galaxy Z Flip 3.

- Oppo Find X5 Pro.
- Samsung Galaxy S22+
- OnePlus Nord 2.
- Realme GT 2 Pro.
- OnePlus 10 Pro.

## **The best Android phone 2021**

Google Pixel 6 Pro. The best phone for pure Android.

- Samsung Galaxy S22. The best small Android flagship.
- Xiaomi 12 Pro. Xiaomi's best phone right now.
- Oppo Find X5 Pro. A great all-round Android flagship.
- Samsung Galaxy S21 Ultra. A still-great Android ultra-flagship.
- Realme GT 2. The best mid-range Android phone.
- OnePlus 9 Pro.

## **iPhone**

### **The best iPhone 2021**

1. iPhone 13 Pro Max. The best Apple iPhone.
2. iPhone 13. The best Apple iPhone bang for your buck.
3. iPhone 13 Pro. The best small-screen Pro model.
4. iPhone SE (2022) The best budget iPhone.
5. iPhone 13 mini. The best small phone out there.
6. iPhone SE (2020)

### **The best iPhone 2022**

1. iPhone 12Min
2. iPhone SE
3. Apple iPhone 12 Pro Max
4. iPhone 11 Pro
5. iPhone 11 Pro Max

## **LIMITATIONS**

### **1. ANDROID**

- **Apps remain active in the background:** In the earlier system of Android, many applications still operate in the background but also move to the forefront as they would like. But the latest edition of Android applications cannot immediately come to the fore. When specific applications operate in the background, they drain a cell battery, and the phone's power disappears quickly.

- **Many advertisements in apps:** Several Android applications are available for free download; however, they arrive with plenty of advertisements that appear on the application screens or ads while you operate some function in the application. This is annoying to the user, and the user needs to purchase a software authorization to delete advertisements or disable an app.

- **Google Account needed always:** You require a Gmail profile to install applications via the play store. You will require a Gmail profile to use few Google apps as well. Whether you lose the Gmail Address, your smartphone will be encrypted, and you have to find your Gmail address to activate it.

- Défense from viruses: Android isn't effective at protecting the infection. Users can import and install software from other foreign sites, and such applications might contain viruses and could have stolen the files and records. This is also found that some of the games in the play store carry a virus.
- Developers are having rough time: Training and designing Android applications is challenging since there are many display sizes and making the software adaptive to these display sizes is difficult for designers. Developers need to compose more code because it's hard to fix the software for final distribution. Also, it's tough to build complicated applications, and it's tough to create sophisticated animation.

## 2. IPHONE(IOS)

- Limited device use as platform runs only on Apple devices: The platform runs only on devices made by the company and so there is a limitation when it comes to using devices running on iOS. As a user, even if you like the additional feature that any other device outside the company offers, you're not in a position to use it as iOS runs only on hardware coming from the Apple factory.
- App sizes are usually too big consuming too much space: With specific features and characteristics made specifically for the iOS, apps made for the platform become very heavy taking up a lot of storage space of the device. Those wanting to play games on the device using this platform have to make way for apps that come in several gigabytes!
- No widget support for iOS apps that are also costly: iOS supports only apps made specifically for the platform and does not support any external widgets to enhance their features. Moreover, with so many restrictions, apps made for the iOS have to fulfil several specifications that naturally raise their development costs making them expensive for the end buyer.
- Same icons with same look on home screen even after upgrades: With minimal variation in user interface and design, the platform offers very little to look forward to in terms of trending designs in upgrades. Home screen continue to look the same even when user's buyer higher versions with the same icons as before. Those looking for exciting new look have to stay satisfied with the previous look and feel of the platform.
- Doesn't provide NFC and radio is not in-built: NFC is the feature that enables communication between devices close by. But the sad part is that iOS devices do not support NFC. Also, unlike devices running on other platforms, Apple phones do not come with radio pre-loaded on them. Users wanting to listen to radio on the iPhones have to do so by downloading radio apps.

## **CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY**

As a marketing strategy, the Smartphone term was introduced, referring to a new class of mobile phones with integrated services like communication, mobile sectors including voice communication, messaging, personal information management, and wireless communication capability. Initially, smartphones were only perceived for business use due to higher costs, but not today, today we are in a frenetic impact of smartphones on society.

The latest surveys show that the popularity of smartphones is increasing in the general public at a much higher pace than it is increasing in any corporate sector.

Earlier Smartphones were used as enterprise devices and were predominantly meant for corporate users. Smartphones have been around since 1993, but in reality, they reached the general public when Apple introduced this in the mass consumer market.

## **Impact of Smartphones on Society**

Smartphones are popular among people for the applications they offer to users. Smartphones make communication with people quite easier. People enjoy a lot of benefits in various forms of their daily work. Some advantages smartphones provide – better means of communication, learning options to users, great exposure to the latest things, ways to personality development, simple ways to access applications, ideas to succeed in business, platforms to grow their applications, and more.

1. **Impact on Business:** Smartphones create new dimensions for business. It is not only the smartphone vendors enjoying business but also created a new domain for app development companies, Internet service providers, and other related sectors.
2. **Impact on Education:** Smartphones provide a unique way to improve the quality of education. The use of the Internet has become a part of life for every student. Internet together with Smartphones provide an alternative channel to deliver education services and distance education.
3. **Health Impact:** According to surveys, more than 10 million users in the USA use smartphones to search for health information and facilities. 27% of the users use smartphones for online activities. Today there are several apps to manage prescriptions, promote alternative treatment options, provide price comparison, and validate prescriptions. Today several apps are available to track exercise, diet, and blood pressure – enabling smartphones to play a key role in the health sector.
4. **Psychological Impact:** Smartphones are said to reduce stress in busy work life. I today's busy schedules mobile phones provide a means to interact with friends and families when they get time. The smart use of Smartphones increases your brain's functioning helping you to stay active. Instead of using smartphones only for entertainment, they could be used to access useful information, for example, access the news headlines, latest technology updates, and more.
5. **Social Impact:** Social life has been drastically changed with the introduction of smartphones and this domain has encountered most of the impact from the use of smartphones. Smartphones play an important role in the integration process of people with special needs, elderly age, and with some sort of disabilities.

## **Impact of Apple on society**

The living standards of many people have improved as a result of technological advancements in recent decades. It impacts the way people interact, how they learn and think. Technology benefits society and influences how individuals connect with one another on a regular basis. As a result, making today's society heavily reliant on technology and its products such as TVs, laptops, mobile phones, and tablets, to name a few.

Because of technological advancements, the capacity to enjoy entertainment has become increasingly practical and convenient. The internet has given us access to unlimited information at any time of the day. This way we have the option of finding almost anything online from different everyday products to information about any topic by simply searching for it at the search bar.

Nowadays, technology surrounds our society with smart devices ranging from iPad, iPhones, Apple TVs to more advanced technology regarding science, medical research, and more. Such innovations have become more and more crucial for societies to grow and advance. Technology will always continue to advance and develop. In addition to that, new technological advancements have the potential to positively affect people's lives.

## CONCLUSION

After a long introduction of the basic concept of Android and Apple it is very hard to predict that which is ahead in mobile market, both are looking towards the future providing us to more and more advances in our mobiles.

So, while choosing a Smartphone does not follow the trend but to understand the differences between Android and IOS about their advantages and disadvantages which is supposed to be important when purchasing a Smartphone. We don't care about who the winner is but about which company's software products and services are of our Favor.

### Apple

- User-friendly
- Faster performance for mobile tasks
- Operating System
- Camera
- Video Calling
- Messaging
- Superior call features
- Siri
- Weight & Dimensions

### Android

- Customization
- Resolution
- More apps & feature
- More manufacturers
- Software
- Design

When it comes to resolution, customization, software, and design of the phone, Android definitely takes the win. But because Apple is more user- friendly, faster performance, and better operating system, iPhone is the better phone.

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# **A Study On The Students Perception Of Distance Education**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is an international recognition of the key role that Education and Communication can play in enabling and enhancing sustainable development efforts, and processes leading towards these. The recognition that education is a critical agent of transformation in terms of changing lifestyles, attitudes and behaviour, in increasing participation in visioning and realizing a sustainable world (Sarabhai, 2005), needs to be strengthened through the utilization of Open and Distance Learning as an alternative means of education. The credibility of the Distance Education System has made the Distance Learning System as one of the options for the aspirants of education, to pursue/continue higher education” (Kumar and Dorothy, 2010) to achieve the objectives of Education for Sustainable Development. In the last few decades, there has been a surge of institutions which have applied distance education to the provisions of higher education.

The mode of teaching/learning in distance education is less formalized, diversified and flexible as compared to campus-based education. The recognition of its potential influence on the present and future educational system has been gaining ground in India due to its easier access, independent learning opportunities, lower costs and relaxation in student entry requirements and ability to cover wide geographical area” (Kaur, 2010). Open and Distance Education (ODL) has now attained a pride of place in the world. The burgeoning population with millions of eager seekers of Knowledge has made it imperative. Indeed, this mode of learning is today accepted not only as an alternative to formal education but also as an efficient, cost effective process enabling huge student numbers to acquire degrees, diplomas and certificates in several areas of knowledge. For long, Distance Education (DE) was regarded as a poor cousin of the school and university system and the products from this stream were considered as ‘second class citizens’ in the realm of academia and society at large. The pioneering and excellent efforts by the UK Open University have largely served to neutralize this concept and accord a respectable status to

ODL.

This model of this university in fact became the basis for the establishment and administration of many open universities in different parts of the world including India (Rajagopalan, 2007). India, the biggest and longest democracy in the world, is facing the challenges of knowledge and information upgrading. According to the statistics of World Population 2005 India has a population of over 1080 million with a literacy rate, as per the 2001 census, stands at 65.38 percent for the country as a whole. In order to meet with the demands of globalization for sustainable development, the Government of India has established the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) by an Act of Parliament in 1985 at national level. Furthermore 13 State Open Universities (SOU), one National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and over 100 institutes/ centres of distance education in state universities are offering more than

100 programmes in various fields of specialization. The local self-government in India is known as Panchayati Raj and traditional democratic institutions of local self-governance is known as Panchayats. These grass-roots level require progressive-ridden education and training opportunities for sustainable development. The Open Distance Learning (ODL) methodologies are utilized to empower rural masses and functionaries.

In India, “a non-formal training intervention to reach out to millions of elected members of Panchayats calls for an innovative approach through the distance mode, which can, at one and the same time, address the different learning styles, varied preferences and lack of study skills of such a clientele. They need education and training at regular intervals. Since their number is large, it is not possible for the conventional system of training to reach all of them. Given the nature of their work, they cannot afford the physical dislocation caused by formal modes of training” (Aslam, 2010). The paper explores the ODL methodologies with reference to India emphasizing their significance in non-formal settings for sustainable development.

## **Review of Literature**

Pulist (2001) conducted a study on “Student Support Services in Correspondence/Distance Education in India: A Historical Perspective”. In the study author highlighted the necessity of Open and Distance Learning in imparting quality higher education through optimum use of technology. According to the author the student support services eventually aim at compensating for the absence of live support from teacher for the benefit of the isolated individual learners and making the necessities basic facilities available to them directly or indirectly. Srivastava (2002) in his study “A Comparative Study on Current Trends in Distance Education in Canada and India” highlighted that the formal system was unable to meet the demand for higher education in India and distance education was adopted as an alternative mode at the University stage in 1962. In both Canada and India DE opportunities at the university level have increased enormously. Many trends are putting new pressures on the conventional education system, forcing many institutions to review and amend their existing policies and procedures.

## **History of ODL (Open & Distance Learning)**

The first distance education program began in the 1830s with the advent of commercial correspondence classes. The rate of distance learning registrations has increased 2-5% each year over the last ten years. The Open University System was initiated in the country to augment opportunities for higher education as an instrument of democratising education and also to make it a lifelong process. The first Open University in the country was established by the state government of Andhra Pradesh in 1982.

In 1985, the central government established the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). The Open University programmes have proved to be highly cost-effective. The current indications are that their cost is much lower than the cost normally incurred by the traditional system on comparable programmes. The open universities arrive at lower costs through economies of scale since a part of its fixed cost will get distributed over a larger number of students. The open universities in the country have generally developed their programmes and courses with a view to ensure that they are relevant to the economic and employment needs. Most of their programmes are very different from those offered by the traditional universities. They are designed and developed in several modules to assist the potential students to choose such modules as they perceive, are relevant to their needs. On their part, the universities have also sought to diversify their course provisions and developed high quality multi-media open learning curriculum designed to meet the academic, technical and vocational needs of diverse student groups.

A notable feature of these programmes especially those in the technical, vocational and professional areas is the close linkages with the industry and other employer groups, not only in designing and preparing the learning packages, but also in the delivery of various services to the students at the

work place. Distance education gets overwhelming response in India, the universities introduced many new distance-education job oriented courses according to the changing times and students requirements. However, in this process, the actual motive of providing quality education to all took the backseat as the main focus of universities slowly shifted to making more and more money. Currently in India, the Distance Education departments are generating the maximum revenue for their universities, in many cases more than even the professional and self financing courses. This system of education is suitable for the persons who wanted to enhance their qualifications but were not in a position to attend classes on a regular basis. Such distance courses proved a boon for the service persons as well as others desirous of pursuing higher education.

As a result, a large number of in-service persons, professionals, entrepreneurs, jobless youth, school teachers, housewives and old aged free persons made a beeline for admission to distance education study programmes. (Ahmed, Asif, 2010) The distance education mode was adopted by many universities to meet the ever-growing demand of those students who lacked means to pursue higher education through the regular stream. Also, there were economic constraints. Urban and Rural-wise Male and Female Literacy Rate in India It is revealed from the above table that literacy rate of India is 74.04%. But on the other hand, literacy rate of the urban population is much more than as compared to the rural population of the country. To achieve a higher literacy rate there should be more efforts to educate the rural population of the country. Open and Distance learning can play an important role in this direction. Support Services and Programme Delivery In order to provide individualized support to its learners, the University has a large number of Study Centres, spread throughout the country.

At the Study Centres, the learners interact with the Academic Counsellors and other learners, refer to books in the Library, watch/listen to video/audio programmes and interact with the Coordinator on administrative and academic matters. The methodology of instruction in this mode is different from that of the conventional mode of education. The distance education system is more learner-oriented and the learner is an active participant in the pedagogical (teaching and learning) process. Most of the instructions are imparted through distance education methodology and face-to face mode as per the requirement. The distance education system follows a multimedia approach for instruction, which comprises:

- a) Self Instructional Written Material: The printed study material (written in self-instructional style) for both theory and practical components of the programmes is supplied to the learners.
- b) Audio-Visual Material Aids: The learning package contains audio and video CDS which have been produced by the University for better clarification and enhancement of understanding of the course material given to the learners. The video cassettes are screened at the study centers during specific sessions which are duly notified for the benefit of the learners. Counselling Sessions: Normally counselling sessions are held as per schedule drawn by the Study Centres. These are mostly held outside the regular working hours of the host institutions where the study centers are located.
- d) Teleconferences: Live teleconferencing sessions are conducted via satellite.
- e) Practical's /Project Work: Some Programmes like MBA, Tourism Studies and Journalism have practical/project component also. Practicals are held at designated institutions for which schedule is provided by the Study Centres. Attendance at practicals is compulsory.

### **Need and Scope of the Study**

The growth of the Indian economy in the recent past and the compulsion to sustain it is also forcing the Indian government to accelerate the process of developing all the branches of the Indian education system. Therefore, it would be very interesting to understand and analyze the various structures of education in India, its present condition and future developments. Efforts are also being taken to improve



the access to higher education among the women of India by setting up various educational institutes exclusively for them or reserving seats in the already existing institutes. Higher education is the most critical element of growth in this era of knowledge economy. We need to at least double the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) to remain active contributors to growth in this era. In this context, role of Open and Distance Learning System becomes significant and unique. The growing acceptance of distance learning courses and expansion of the Open University system is also contributing a lot in the democratization of higher education in India. The main focus of the study is to study the role of open and distance learning in imparting knowledge and skills through distance education. The area of the study aims at examining the role of open and distance learning in providing flexible, accessible, qualitative and cost-effective education to women so that they can contribute to a more sustainable and prosperous society.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The following objective has been visualized for the present study:

1. To study the role and importance of the open and distance learning in imparting higher education and also examine the facilities provided by the open and distance learning institutes to their distance learners.
2. To study the enrolment pattern in higher education or undergraduate Distance Education.
3. assess the preference of students towards the Distance Education .
4. Study the need of Distance Education .
5. analyse the advantages and Challenges to Distance Education.
6. To suggest to Overcome the emerging Challenges.

### **Research methodology**

“One of the major challenges of researchers in distance education in the future will be to devise methods for conducting research. This involves method of data collection and data analysis that corresponds to the theoretical complexity of the field” (Saba, 2000). Berge and Mrozowski (2001) in reviewing the literature (n = 890 studies) in distance education over a ten-year period from 1990 to 1999, found that 75 percent of the articles and dissertations used a descriptive methodology. In spite of this finding, qualitative techniques are nonetheless evolving and new research methodologies emerging (e.g., transferred from other disciplines). In the studies researched by Berge and Mrozowski , researchers used a variety of techniques for conducting distance education research, incorporating a variety of investigative techniques and few formal experimental or quasi-experimental designs. For example, student self-reporting, (Fulford and Zhang, 1993; Gunawardena, 1995), extensive interviewing of students (McDonald and Gibson, 1998), conversation and discourse analysis (Chen and Willits 1999; Tsui and Ki, 1996; Saba and Shearer, 1994), or a combination of these methods, were often used to collect the necessary data.

Furthermore, these studies typically focused on a smaller group of subjects and took a deeper look at the subjects' verbal and written behaviours. This is an important step in refining research methods specific to distance education, in that they are designed to capture a wider and richer range of data needed to advance the field. With the changing scenario of methodology of research in distance education, respondents engaged in the interviews voiced the following viewpoints on the issue of methodological approaches:

1. There is no substantial difference in the methodologies of conducting research in distance education than in the formal system. It follows the same lock-step process in selection of problem, formulation of a hypothesis and research objectives, formulation of a measurable research question, question formulation, data collection, data testing, data analysis, drawing conclusions, etc. However, in terms of selecting a research sample, the procedure of data collection will automatically change the process. For example, a blank audiocassette could be sent to learners with a questionnaire wherein the learners will be asked to complete the questionnaire by responding the answer in the audiocassette. In sum, this tends to present a different procedure of data collection. Similarly, instead of sending questionnaire via postal mail, the researcher can use the Internet.

2. Since distance education learners are studying in a situation that is typically non-contiguous, application of a qualitative research design and methodologies are likely more appropriate than the application of a quantitative design and methodologies. When research is designed to examine distance students' study habits, learning strategies, learning contexts – and how to improve upon all elements of the system geared to meet the learning needs of distance learners such as course design, development and delivery, and related student support systems – qualitative research methodologies tend to be more appropriate.

3. To enhance inter-disciplinary research, inter-institutional mobility and interactions of researchers, it is necessary to share the uniqueness of specialized perspectives.

Researchers can receive feedback from other researchers and vice-versa. Communication technologies are undergoing radical changes for mass data collection and data analysis.

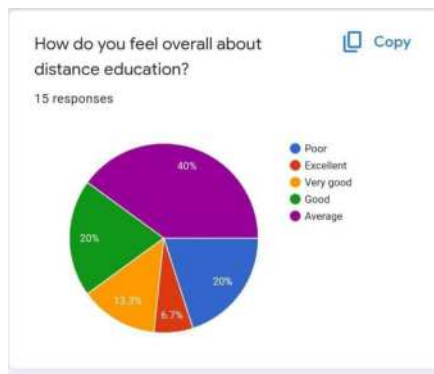
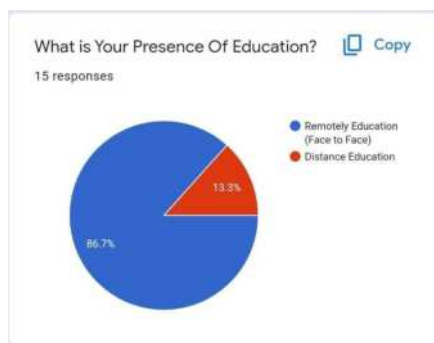
Individual researcher can interact with fellow researchers working in other disciplines, any time, any place. To expand the interdisciplinary scope of research, deliberate steps must be taken to integrate researchers and their disciplines – systemic researchers and subject pedagogues alike. The successful kiconvergence of the ideas from related

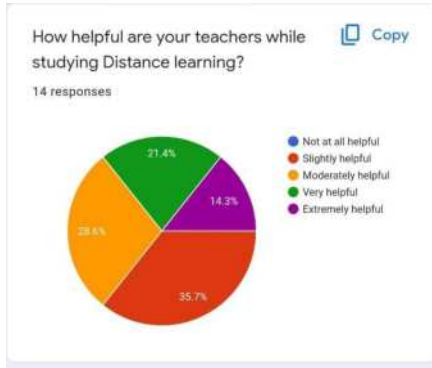
disciplines can enhance the quality of education.

### **Data analysis:**

Content analysis was used to analyze the transcribed data of each interview. Each transcription of each interview was read line-by-line, and then divided into meaningful analytical units called “categories.” After locating the meaningful categories, the research team coded them.

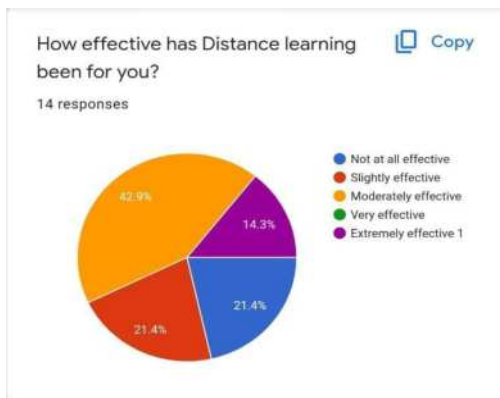
Triangulation was used for cross-checking and verification of data through the use of different information sources. This includes a variety of data sources, the interviews, theoretical models, and research methods. Stronger conclusions can be drawn from comments made by more than one responding expert. Also, conclusions drawn from the interview data could be compared to previous results and related literature. A peer consultation among researchers was used to test and re-test the findings.

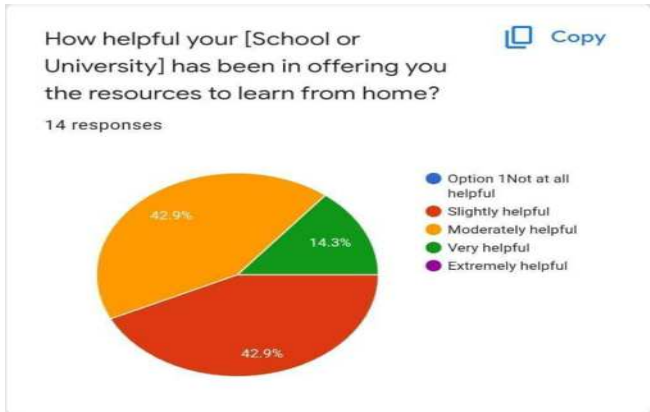
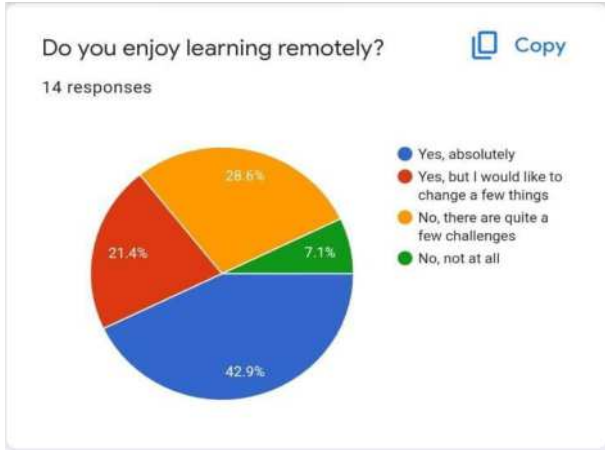




## Finding and observation

Sustained frustrations impede students' learning. Frustration interferes with pursuing goals (Reber, 1985) and thus it is one of the factors influence learning. Two aspects of learning are affected by frustrations: cognitive and affective (Jonassen and Grabowski, 1993). Research with college students shows that high levels of anxiety decrease the storage and processing capacity of working memory and impede making inferences (Darke, 1988a; Darke, 1988b). In addition, high frustration can demotivate students (Jonassen and Grabowski, 1993). Motivation is a strong factor that influences student learning (Alexander and Murphy, 1994; Covington, 1993; Stage, 1996). Especially, distance education requires that students be self-regulated (e.g. Abrahamson, 1998). In this kind of learning environment where students are away from traditional classrooms, frustration can be a major obstacle for distance learning.





**Recommendation:**

Teachers and students suggested continuous faculty development. They recommended a reduction in cognitive load and increased interactivities during online teaching. Those in clinical years suggested ways

to start online Case Based Learning. However, some were also of the opinion that there should be revision classes along with psychomotor hands on teaching after the COVID-19 pandemic is under control. To enhance quality, they suggested buying premium software and other proctoring software to detect cheating and plagiarism. The current study reported advantages, limitations and recommendations to improve online learning during lockdown of institutions due to COVID-19 pandemic. This study interprets perspectives of medical/dental students and faculty members, which showed that online learning modalities are flexible and effective source of teaching and learning along with some pitfalls. According to the teachers and students, online learning is a flexible and effective source of teaching and learning as most of them agreed upon the fact that this helps in distant learning with easy administration and accessibility along with less use resource and time. Regardless of time limit, students can easily access the learning material. This flexibility over face to face teaching has been reported in the literature as well.<sup>2</sup> The students also become self-directed learners, which is an important competency for encouraging lifelong learning among health professionals.<sup>10,11</sup>

Both the faculty members and students viewed inefficiency to teach psychomotor skills, resource intensiveness and mismanaged decorum during sessions as limitations of online learning. Even though, hands-on sessions such as laboratory and clinical skills teaching have been disrupted during COVID-19 pandemic, we believe that online simulated patients or role plays can be used teach history taking, clinical reasoning and communication skills. Sharing recorded videos of laboratory and clinical skills demonstration is also worthwhile. Faculty members also complained about lack of students' feedback regarding understanding of subject. Research showed that regular two-way feedback helps enhance self-efficacy and motivation.<sup>12</sup> The interaction between facilitator, learner and study material along with emotional and social support are essential ingredients for effective learning.<sup>13,14</sup> Internet connectivity issues also adversely impacted learning through online modalities, however, simply improving internet package/speed would help resolve this. Government should also take immediate measures and telecommunication companies should invest in expanding its 4G services across the country.

Recommendations reflect that decorum can be maintained by thorough supervision of students, setting ground rules for online interaction, counselling and disciplinary actions.<sup>15</sup> According to students, the attention span during online learning was even shorter than face to face sessions as also supported by the literature.<sup>16</sup> This can be managed by using flipped classroom learning modalities, giving shorter lectures and increasing teacher-student interaction. As 'assessment drives learning', so online formative assessments can be conducted through Socrative and Kahoot etc. Faculty needs training and students orientation in using online learning tools.<sup>17</sup> Investment in buying premium software packages will also help overcome many limitations and is therefore recommended.

### **Limitations:**

Faculty members and students said that through online learning modalities they were unable to teach and learn practical and clinical work. They could only teach and assess knowledge component. Due to lack of immediate feedback, teachers were unable to assess students' understanding during online lecturing. The students also reported limited attention span and resource intensive nature of online learning as a limitation. Some teachers also mentioned that during online study, students misbehaved and tried to access online resources during assessments. As the study participants belonged to the medical and dental college from a single private-sector university of Punjab, therefore the findings are only applicable to similar contexts. For generalizability, a survey based on our findings should be conducted across the province or country. Despite the limitations, the findings offer an understanding of the advantages, limitations and recommendations for improvement in online learning, which is the need of the day.

## **Contribution to Society:**

A well-thought-out online learning strategy can benefit everyone. At first glance, that might seem like hyperbole. However, in reality, online learning is just that effective. While you might assume that online learning serves the learner primarily, the benefits of online learning are far more wide-reaching.

Digital learning can improve the performance of individuals, businesses, and society by promoting vital, future ready-skills, such as communication, collaboration, technology, and education.

Making online learning accessible to everyone from preschool students to post-graduate learners is in all of our best interests. Not only is digital learning creating a smarter, more productive civilization, but also one that is well-informed about new technologies and able to stay on top emerging trends.

Online learning in the corporate world also has a substantial impact on society. Why? Because today's employees will be the innovators and trainers of our future workforce. By understanding the positive impacts of digital learning, companies can cater to the next wave of employees, offering them flexible and relevant learning experiences.

## **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, it can be said that the Distance Learning system of education is being more popular around the world and in India day by day. Central Open University of India IGNOU by name is securing top position enrolling 7000 students per year from 36 countries around the world. Use of updated communication technology is making the methodology more attractive to the learners. In spite of its remarkable success, one can still find some constraints in this learning system. To remove these constraints probable suggestions are given. It has been suggested that Government should think such policy which will be able to remove technophobia from all students in school level. Suggestions are also given to open at least one State Open University through which learners can study in their own language. To encourage economically poor students, suggestions are given to arrange for financial help in the form of stipend / fee concession or one time gift to the students performing good result in the 1st semester. Finally to develop personality of distance learners it has been suggested to incorporate programs like NSS, NCC etc.

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# **A Study on Opinion of People about Traditional (Conventional) Media and New Media**

## **Group Members:**

1. Prapti Shivale (2k211181)
2. Niriksha Poojari
3. Sakshi Pethakar
4. Swarali Salunkhe

## **Scope:**

- 1.Parameters : Accuracy of data  
2.Modes of information – online, newspaper and media  
3.Popularity and trust of people  
4.Statistical comparison
- B. Age group: 18 to 60
- C. Occupation: Students, Working People and Non working people
- D. Geographical Area: Karvenagar, Rasta Peth and Somvar Peth

## **Research Methodology/Research Design:**

We are using descriptive and qualitative research methodology for this research. This research aims to identify preferences and viewpoint of people of different age group. For this research, we have selected survey method.

**Types of Research:** Descriptive and Qualitative Research

**Data Collection:** Primary as well as Secondary

**Method of Data collection:** Questionnaire

## **Relevance of the Topic:**

Our topic is relevant for the following aspects :

1. To the Researchers
2. To the Institutes

## **Objectives:**

1. To know the accuracy of the data.
2. To understand modes of information.
3. To gain knowledge about popularity & trust of people.
4. To understand statistical comparison.

## **Introduction of the Topic:**

The mediascape has witnessed a massive change in the last 20 years or so. From being dependent on traditional old media, we have shifted to the use of new media. Whereas traditional forms like print, radio, TV, films constitute the old media. New media primarily includes computer technology, internet and smartphones. After the widespread of internet and remarkable development in technology, some people have been changing their lifestyles rapidly. In this project, preference of the people for the news – traditional or modern means will be discussed and studied.

In this project, we will figure out even if modern media is replacing traditional news as a major source of information among different age groups & culture. While exploring how people think about the information given in these platforms will be understood.

For obtaining the information needed, online surveys have been shared with the respondents including both youth & adults from different locations & cultures & online academic research on previously made studies have been taken into consideration. The data collected is both quantitative & qualitative.

## **Theoretical Foundation (Literature Review)**

This research report is to identify the preference and thoughts of people on means of getting news. Which media people prefer (TV or newspaper or online)? Which media they trust? To answer these questions and more.

Data has been collected from 50 samples and statistical approaches will be used to analyse data & lead to conclusion.

## **Objectives:**

Now a days, we are seeing growth in the new media for getting latest news. Our objective is to find out the following things:

1. To understand thoughts of people of different age groups & occupations about traditional & new medium of providing the news.
2. To find out why people are still using traditional media. Which age group of people are using traditional media & social media.
3. To make comparison between the important factors like: trust of people, accuracy of data, speed of delivery, etc.
4. To take suggestions of people about mode of news (traditional/new) & news industry.

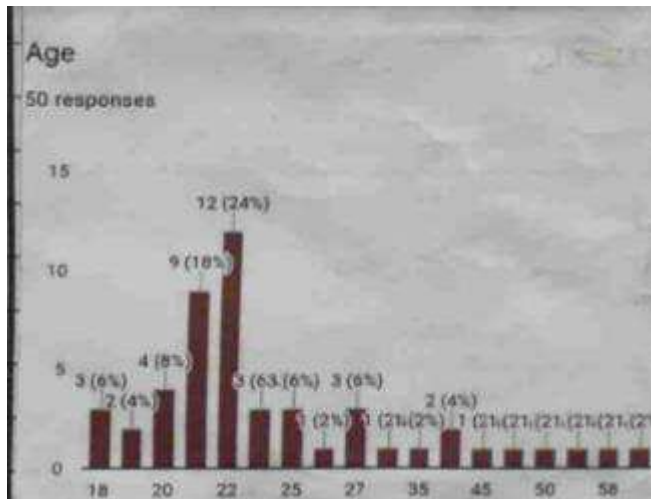
### Scope:

News play a very important role in our life. Media is the 4<sup>th</sup> pillar of democracy. Now a days people prefer different means of media like newspaper, radio, online platform, etc. But some people only prefer newspaper, some prefer Tv, some prefer online media as per availability and convenience. Traditional or conventional media has limited scope or reach due to certain physical space in case of newspaper.

News media on the other hand, is wider in its reach & scope. Once anything goes on the net, it becomes accessible for almost anyone with net connection & device.

### Data analysis:

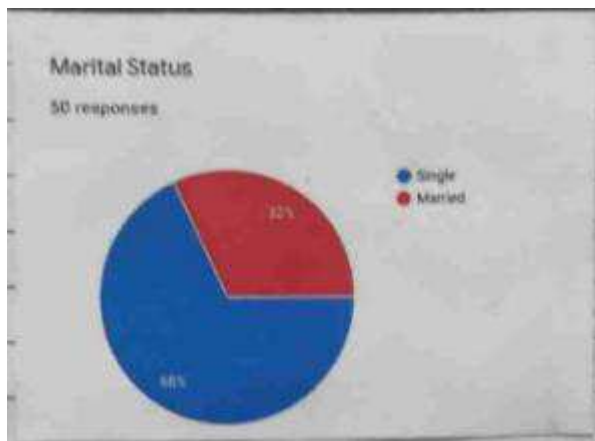
In this section objectives of the research will be tested to reach a conclusion and answers for the topic. We asked different questions to people about their preference and review news mediums for understanding the liking and opinion of people.



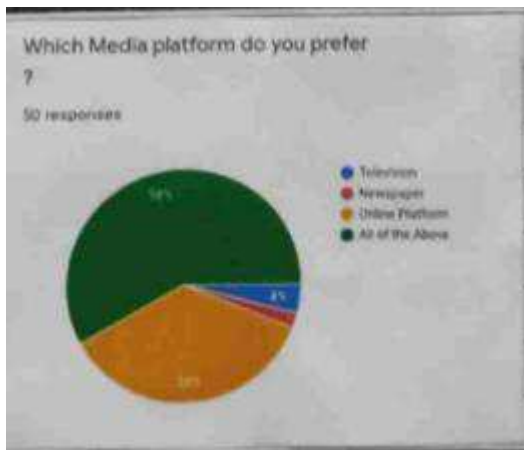
As per the survey on opinion of people on traditional news and new news media, data in this bar graph shows the age group of people.



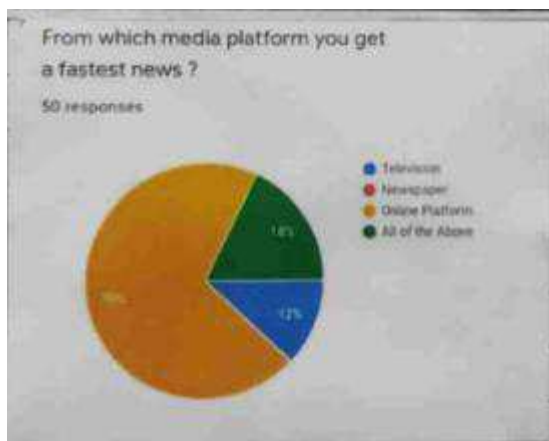
As per the survey on opinion of people on traditional news and new news media data in this pie chart shows occupation of people working, non working, home maker and student.



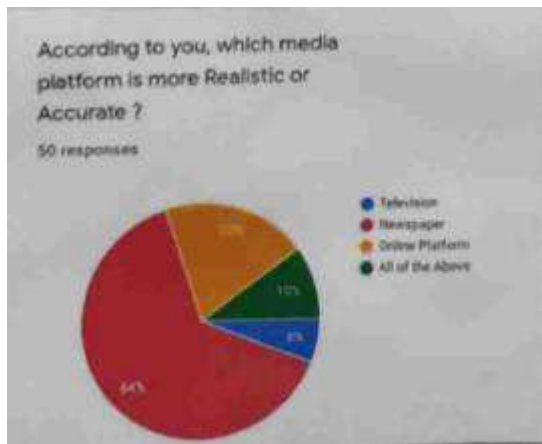
In accordance with the survey on opinion of people about traditional news media and new news media, this pie chart shows marital status of people, married or single.



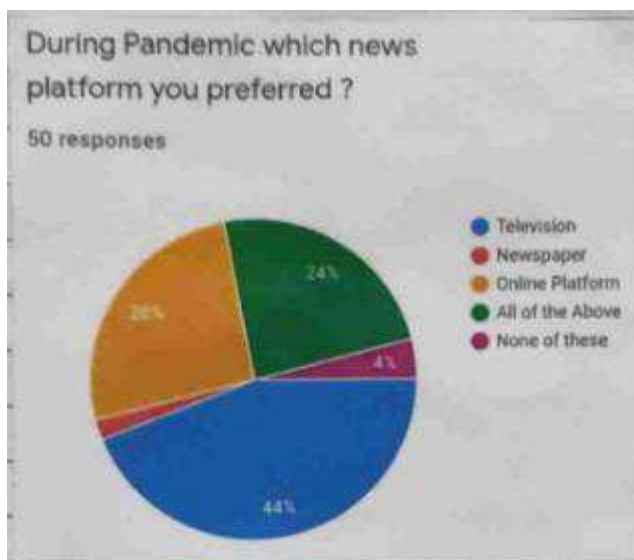
In accordance with the survey on opinion of people about traditional news media and new news media, this pie chart shows preference of people about which media platform do you prefer – Tv, newspaper, online platform, all of the above.



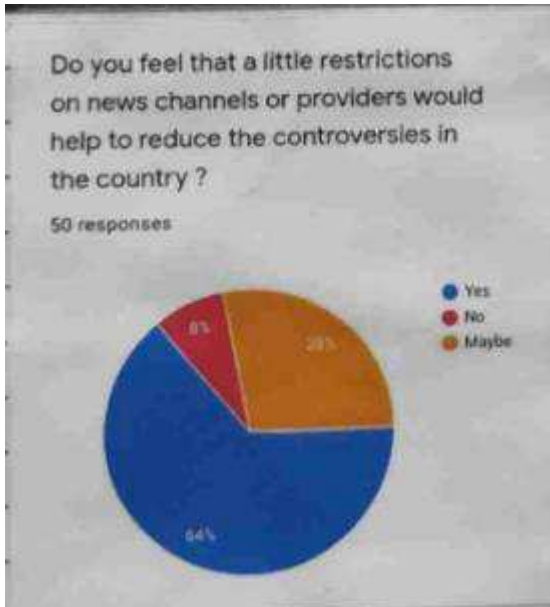
According to the survey taken on opinion of people on traditional news media and new news media, data in this pie chart shows speed of the different news medium according to the people – TV, newspaper, online platform, all of the above.



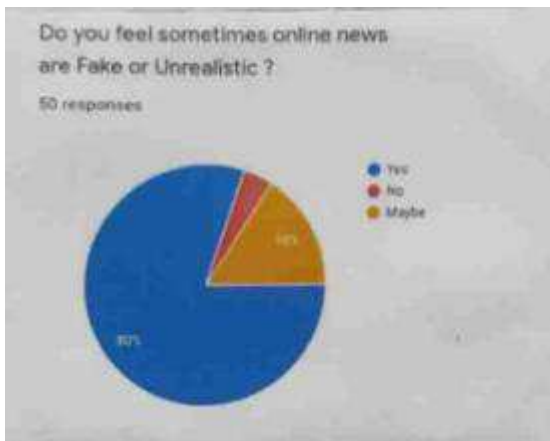
According to the survey taken on opinion of people on traditional news media and new news media, data in this pie chart shows trust of people on different forms of media – TV, newspaper, online platform, all of the above.



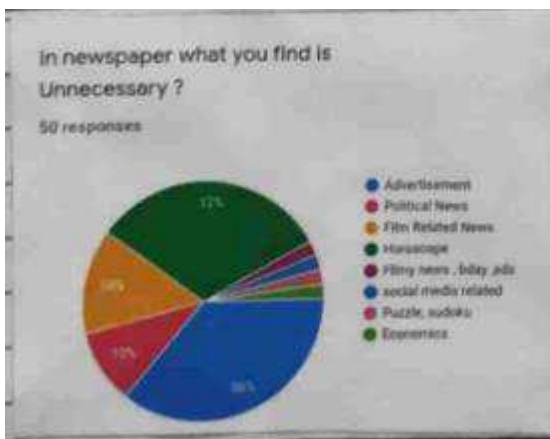
As per the survey taken on opinion of people on traditional news media and new news media, data in this pie chart shows the preference of news medium in pandemic – TV, Newspaper, Online platform, all of the above, none of these.



In accordance with the survey on opinion of people about traditional news media and new news media, this pie chart shows opinion of people about restriction on news providers.



According to the survey taken on opinion of people on traditional news media and new news media, data in this pie chart shows opinion of people about the reality of online news.



As per the survey taken on opinion of people on traditional news media and new news media, data in this pie chart shows opinion of people about unnecessary factors in newspaper – advertisement, political news, film related news, horoscope & others.

### **Findings & observations:**

The survey of 50 respondents found some observations as follows:

1. Earlier mentioned the bar graph diagram-1 in age , highest respondents are from the age group 18-27 & less respondents are from 28-60.
2. In the pie chart diagram-2, observations of age shows 62% respondents are students, 32% working & 6% are non working, home maker.
3. According to pie chart diagram-3, 68% are single and 32% are married.
4. According to pie chart diagram-4, 58% people use all the media sources for getting the news whereas 36% people use online platform, remaining 4% & 2% use TV & newspaper respectively.
5. We observed from the pie chart diagram-6, 70% people think that online platform gives the fastest news whereas 12% people think TV and 18% think all sources gives fastest news.
6. In the pie chart diagram-5, we observed that 56% people trust more on news paper( print) media for getting news whereas 14% people trust online platform, 20% trust on all & 10% trust on TV.
7. In accordance with the diagram-7, 64% people think newspaper gives more accurate & realistic news, 20% people think online platform, 10% people think all the sources and 6% people think TV gives accurate news.
8. During pandemic, 44% people preferred TV for getting the news, 26% preferred online news, 24% preferred all the sources, remaining 4% & 2% people preferred none of these and newspaper respectively according to diagram-8.
9. As per the pie chart diagram-9, 64% people think that little restrictions on news providers will reduce the controversies in the country, 28% people are not sure about this & 8% people think it won't help.
10. In the pie chart diagram 10, 80% people think online platform gives fake or unrealistic news whereas 16% people are not sure about this & 4% people think it is not true.
11. As per the pie chart diagram-11, 36% people think that advertisement in the newspaper is unnecessary in the newspaper, 32% people think horoscope is unnecessary in the newspaper, 14% people think film related is unnecessary, 10% people think political news is unnecessary & remaining 6% people think that economics, puzzle, social media and birthday advertisement are unnecessary in the newspaper respectively.

These are the observations of our survey on opinion of people about the conventional & new news media shows that in this era of digitalization still in some parameters social media gives fast news but they are sometimes unrealistic.



### **Recommendations:**

In accordance with the survey taken on topic of opinion of people on traditional news and new news media, we took opinion of people by asking them on what changes they think should be in traditional news media? Do people think online news are fake or unrealistic? Etc. In the following section, we are mentioning the recommendations given by the people:

1. Many people think that TV news is only for Trp game because of which society gets affected. Instead of thinking about TRP (TV) news providers should think about the people & do the work for the society.
2. Some people think that news providers should not get influenced by political parties and should cover good news and bad news as well.
3. Focus should be entirely on customer needs, their wants to target & provide right information. In TV news channel should not be biased.
4. In the newspaper there should be so many advertisements and should give positive news articles.
5. More focus should be on current affairs and business news rather than film industry and politics.
6. Traditional news media should improve itself in terms of speed, reality, accuracy & should be beneficial for the society.

### **Limitations:**

As per our research we observed some limitations of traditional(conventional) & new news media.

In case of traditional news media – in traditional news media we observed that there is only one way communication. Sometimes even if people don't want to see product promotions but still they cant avoid these advertising. In case of conventional media news providers do not get instant feedback of news from the people. Many times you have to pay for traditional news sources.

In case of new media we observed that- it affects viewership or readership of television & newspaper media. Sometimes traditional news media forwards a lot of misinformation that leads to serious problems in the society. These social media news is provided free so many people spend more time on it. It results in less productivity. Social media/online platform cant reach to remote places.

### **Contributions to the society:**

Today media has become a part of everybody's life. Media plays a major role in the society. Now media has become food to strengthen or weaken the society.

In today's world, media is the most powerful entity on the earth. It has the power to innocent guilty and to make the guilty innocent & that's the power because it controls the minds of the masses.

So it is in the hands of the people to take control of their minds & decide what is correct. For this, social media is the ultimate equalizer. It gives a voice & platform anyone willing to change.

### **Conclusion:**

According to our survey on opinion of people on traditional news media & new news media, we are concluding that:

- Newspaper circulation is bound to certain physical space & TV content unless uploaded on the internet, remains within the viewership of their country's audience. Therefore, older forms of media are limited in their scope & reach.
- New media on the other hand is wider in its reach & scope. Once anything goes on the net, it becomes accessible almost for everyone with computer & net connection. However, questions of digital divide makes this argument more sceptical. A vast majority of population still doesn't have access to smartphones or the internet.
- This increasing interactivity & greater scope of reach has eventually led to formation of global village – an interconnected community that is not bound by space or borders. Just taking forward the concept of imagined communities – a term coined by the sociologist Benedict Anderson who felt that people reading the same news in different parts of the country far away from each other felt connected & part of the same community.
- In some factors like accuracy & trust of people, print media is way ahead, no matter what the media is. It is important that in today's world for sake of money or political pressure, media gives fake or unnecessary news. This should be stopped & there has to be some restrictions on news providers from the government because by fake news society gets affected badly. Media should always remember that it is 4<sup>th</sup> most important pillar of democracy.

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www.researchgate.net

# IMPACT OF SMARTPHONES ON YOUNG GENERATION

## GROUP MEMBERS:-

PUJA MAHAJAN- 2k211064

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## SCOPE:-

### 1) Parameters:-

- a) **Sleep Disorder:-** Changes in sleeping patterns at habits that can negatively affects health.
- b) **Wasting Time - (Time Management):-** Specifically, young generation waste an average at 56 minutes per day or nearly five hours a week, using their mobile devices for network activities.
- c) **Decreases face-to-face communication - (Soul Interaction):-** Soul media & internet interactions after veil between the person receiving the message.
- d) **Reduces family closeness- (Communication In The Family):-** Unfortunately, recent studies also suggest that the internet can have negative effects an family relationships. High internet may lead to conflict between parents and adolescents over teenager's lack of social skills and it can mean that people neglect their family relationships.

2) **Age Group:-** Age group between 20 to 25 years.

3) **Profession:-** Students.

4) **Geographical Area:-** Students of HNIMR.

## Research Design:-

- 1) **Type Of Research:-** Applied research /we used something to solve a problem or answer a question.
- 2) **Sample Size:-** Number of students responded – 60/50(MBA 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> year students).
- 3) **Types Of Data:-** Primary/ Secondary Secondary Data

4) **Method Of Data Collection:-** Questionnaire, Internet, Journal Articals.

### **Objective Of The Research**

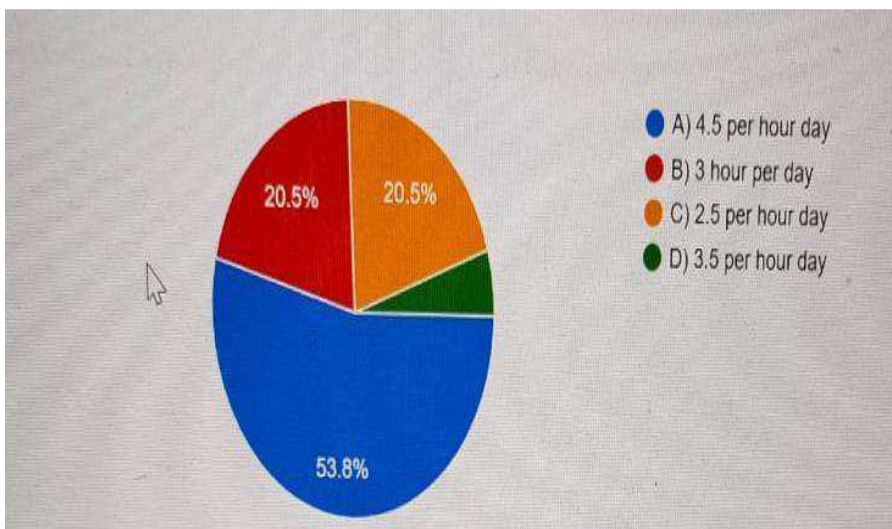
- 1) To study the influence of smartphones towards youngsters.
- 2) To offer suggestions to youth to use smartphones in the right way.
- 3) To highlight the impact of smartphones on the life of young generations.
- 4) To understand the purpose of using smartphones.

**Relevance Of The Topic:-** Smartphones has become very important and wonderful communicative tools among young generation. One feels incomplete without the use of smartphones and it has revolutionized all affairs of human development viz. Education and research, business, health, sports, entertainment, etc.

### **QUESTIONS:-**

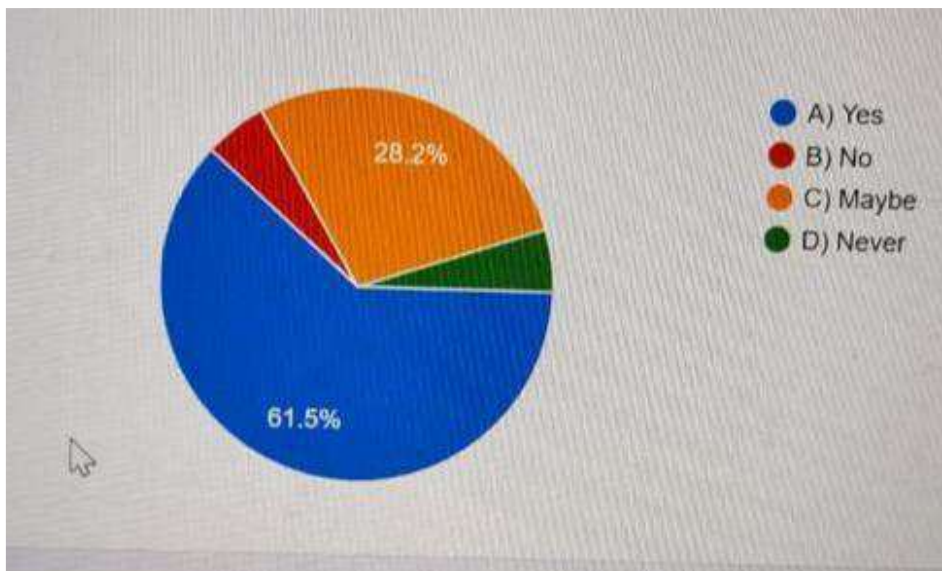
**Q.1. How many hour a normal person spend time on smartphone?**

### **RESPONSES:-**



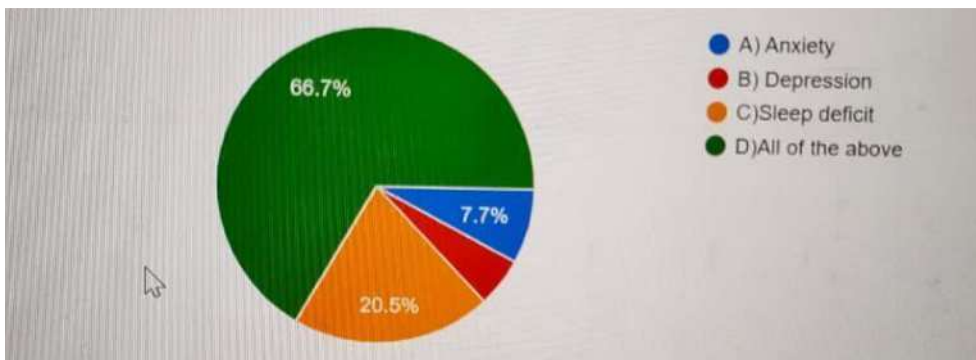
**Q.2. Does smartphone affect your mental health?**

**RESPONSES:-**



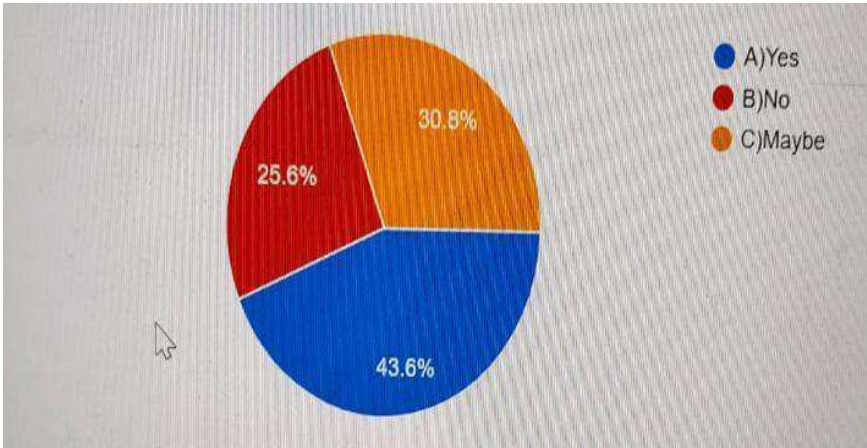
**Q.3.What are the affect of being using smartphone too much?**

**RESPONSES:-**



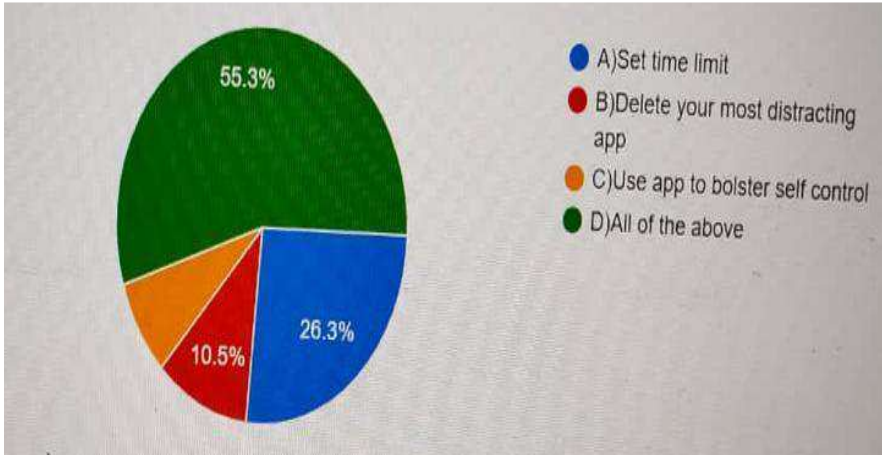
**Q.4. Do you feel smartphone addiction?**

**RESPONSES:-**



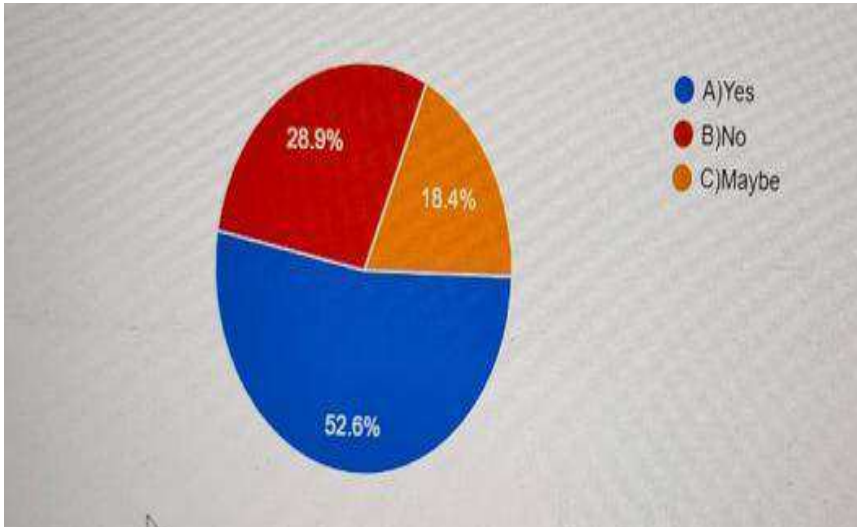
**Q.5. How do you break smartphone addiction?**

**RESPONSES:-**



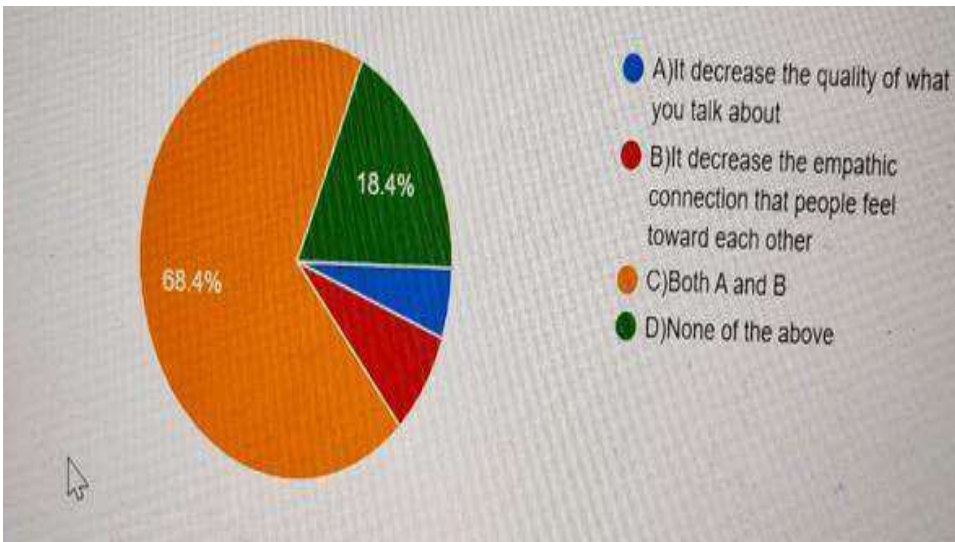
**Q.6. Does smartphone really affect your communication skill?**

**RESPONSES:-**



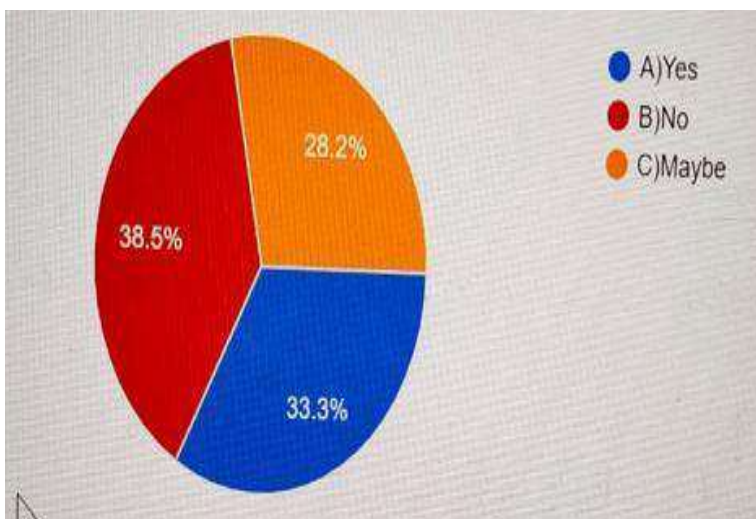
**Q.7. How does affect smartphone influence communication skill?**

**RESPONSES:-**



**Q.8. Does smartphone bring families closer?**

**RESPONSES:-**



**YOUNG ADULTS QUICKLY ADOPTING SMARTPHONES IN EMERGING ECONOMIES.**

% of adults ages 18 to 34 who own a smartphone.

	2013	2018	change
	%	%	
Brazil	23	85	+62
Philippines	21	74	+53
Tunisia	22	75	+53
Indonesia	17	66	+49
Mexico	29	66	+37
South Africa	39	73	+34
Kenya	25	51	+26
Nigeria	23	48	+25



India                    16            37            +21

**Conclusion:-**

In conclusion, smartphones encourage habits and behaviour that is damaging to our health and relationships. The long- term effects of this are greater than the small, daily conveniences that smartphones offer. We should be very cautious about overstating the power of smartphones, otherwise, we may only understand the implications of this technology after it is too late to change our behaviour

However keeping things in moderation restricting usage hours goes a long way in ensuring their well being as well as inculcating good behavioural habits, moral values, and education.

# Impact Of Social Media On Young Generation

## Group Members:-

1) Snehal Wankhade 2k211130

2) Nikita Damdhar 2k211074

3) Pornima Bhosale 2k211073

## Introduction Of Topic:-

The study focuses on the impact of social media on youth. Technology and innovation are regarded to be the very prime importance for human life, and we must know how to handle it accordingly. It is vital to teach young people about the use of social media to enhance their careers and self-improvement. Technology has managed to secure within our body, human brain and even emotions. How does social media affect youth? It is stated that social media, like a coin, has a beneficial and negative effect on young people. It encourages youth to succeed and pull them down, but youngsters need to be alert. Youth communicate with many individuals and support themselves in their professions. Social media lets youth share their views with others. Social media promotes deceptive posts, messaging, photographs that give rise to conflicts in between them. Such posts are deteriorating the affiliations and relations between nations. As youngsters are immature, they are becoming victims of cyberbullying. This impacts young people's mental and physical health and may also lead to depression and self-harm. Because there is a lack of confidentiality and security on the social media platforms, it is possible that a third party would misuse sensitive information. Studies have found that children and teenagers benefit from improving communication, social linkages, and technological skills. Social media is really a significant aspect in this world. In general, social media is described like any interactive medium or application which enables people to communicate digitally and could be differentiated from conventional media (e.g., television) by the way that users can both access and produce content. Within this broad description, social media can include websites.

## Literature Review:-

Despite the interruption from the research, youth are forming pleasant and social links with the community that exists around. One of the critical consequences of these platforms is the students' academic success, and many longitudinal studies have found that excessive unproductive time spent on social media has had a poor influence on the student's degrees. It was observed that 82.6 per cent of young people believed that social media had a strong effect on their social behaviour. Many young people use the internet before or after anything they do, do not engage with their peers, but connect with their social friends and become less social. The majority of young people use social media for social rather than educational reasons. Social networking sites influence the vocabulary of young people to some degree. 65 per cent claim that social media lets them establish a connection with their socially linked peers, and 33 per cent agree that social media sites. Most of the young people use social media before or after every activity they do, they do not interact with their

fellows but communicate with their social friends and are becoming less social.

## **Objective And Scope:-**

The study has taken overall objectives of identifying the factors which influence social media and networking sites among youth.

### **Objective :-**

- To study on the socio demographic characteristics of youth involvement in social media.
- To explore the usage of social networking sites among youth.
- To identify the effects of social networking on personal life of youth.

### **Scope:-**

1) Parameters [Negative]

a)Wasting time:- [Time Management]

Mostly Young Generation waste their time on social media nearly 5 hours, 6 hours using their Mobile for non working activities like reels, Post, Songs.

b)Decreases face to face communication

Face to face communication is less because of Social Media Social Media and internet interactions offers mail between the person sending and the person receiving message.

c)Reduces family Closeness

Because of Social media there is lack of communication in the family unfortunately recent studies also suggest that the internet can have negative effects on family relations. High internet use many lead to conflict between parents and adolescents over teenagers lack of social skills and it can mean that people neglect their family relationships.

d) Sleep Disorder:-

Changes in sleeping patterns or habits that can negatively affect health.

### **Negative Impact:-**

It is easy to become addicted and research shows that students who spend too much time on Social media can suffer from poor sleep, eye, fatigue, negative body image, depression, anxiety, cyberbullying.

- Age Group:-  
-Between 20 to 25
- Profession:-  
-Students
- Geographical Area:-  
-College Students

## Research Design:-

1) Type Of Research:- Applied Research /Descriptive WE used something to Solve a prombleme or answer a questions.

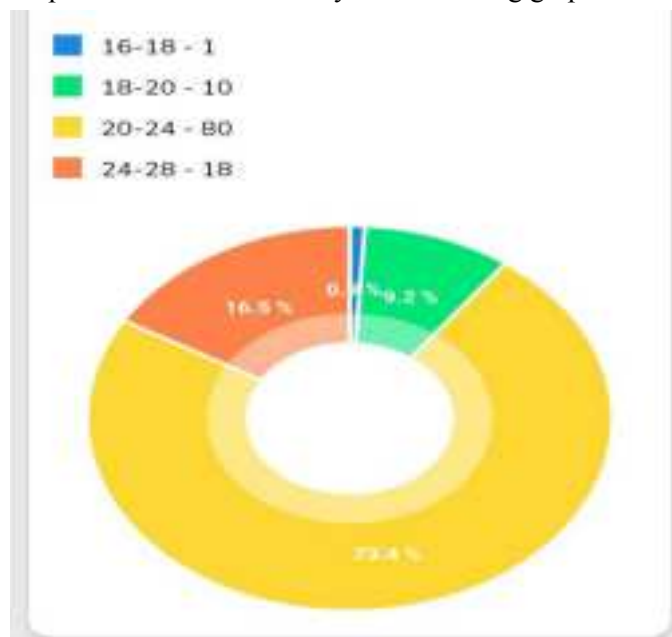
2) Sample Size:- No of respondes College Students.

3) Type Of Data:- Primary Data

Secondary Data

## Data Analysis:-

As per our survey on Impact of Social media on youth following graphical data is mentioned below it



includes Age Group.

As per our survey on impact of social media on youth, It include 16-28 age Groups and the more people are responded to this survey , Above this Pie chart 80 Responses in 20-24 age group that they are used social media in more away. Overall only 1 response from 16-18 is in the age group that they are used rarely social media.

## Finding And Observations:-

- Most of the teenagers spend more time on social networking site.
- Youth are addicted to social media by sharing pictures and chatting unnecessarily •

Networking through social media helps for the career up liftment of the youth. •  
Internets helps youth to learn the social values in life.

## **Conclusion:-**

New media have been established over the last decades. An increasingly critical place in the lives of young people, providing numerous challenges and opportunities. As the impact of new media continues to expand, it will be important to develop evidence-based approaches to encouraging and making more effective use of social media in young people. Given the value of attractive teens in alleviating possible social networking damage, a preventive tactic, will be counter-productive. Indeed for today's youth who have no longer understand the world without social networking sites, digital interactions are the standard and the future benefits of online accessibility to efficient analytical medical information.—along with digital exposure, imagination, self Consciousness, feeling of identity and civic participation are the norm. —Along with being limited to channels such as disaster lines and the Internet speech treatments, it cannot be dismissed. Nevertheless, young people today could gain from validated character and systemic interventions to help them resolve the challenges of using social media and digital media, to shield themselves from damage and to use social networking sites in a manner that supports their mental wellbeing, against the past tradition of policy proposals aimed at addressing social, cultural and monetary issues that underpin the family

# Research title- Parent's perception towards Covid-19 vaccination

## Group members-

1. Ruchita Patil- 2k211106
2. Avanti Waghmare- 2k211128
3. Hemali Moze-2k211100
4. Manasi Patil-2k211105

# *A study of parent's perception towards Covid-19 vaccination*

## **Introduction –**

---

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease that is caused by severe acute respiratory coronavirus 2. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic until August 18, 2021, over 200 million confirmed cases with over four million deaths. The disease began in late 2019, and in 2020 many countries were already implementing curfews and social distancing. The India was one of the earliest countries to take precautions against the disease by starting lockdown. Yet, the disease caused severe harm to the population. The vaccine was finally introduced in late 2020, providing an elemental step into halting spread of the disease. However, many people feel reluctant about taking the vaccine in various countries all over the world.

At early period when covid 19 vaccine get introduced, People were hesitating to take the COVID-19 vaccine for various reasons. As different COVID-19 vaccines were used and distributed around the world, the rumors across social media started to spread. Rumors about the safety and potential side effects are making people hesitant to take the vaccine.

To our knowledge, no studies have investigated parental acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination for their children. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the view of parents on the acceptability of COVID-19 vaccine for their children as the vaccine becomes approved for those less than 13 years of age.

## Literature Review –

---

‘Parents’ Intentions and Perceptions About COVID-19 Vaccination for Their Children: Results from a National Survey’

Published by-

Peter G Szilagyi, Megha D Shah, Jeanne R Delgado, Kyla Thomas, Nathalie Vizueta, Yan Cui, Sitaram Vangala, Rashmi Shetgiri, Arie Kapteyn

They have found that less than one of US participants reports that they are likely to have their child receive a covid-19 vaccine. In their observation they have found out that most of the vaccination is conducted by Pediatric health care providers, they played major role as the provider of covid-19 vaccination.

## Objectives And Scope -

---

To find out the parents intension and perception or attitude towards covid-19 vaccination.

### Scope –

- Age group - 5 to 12 yrs. old children.
- Geographical Area- Karve Nagar, Pune.
- Respondents- Parents of 5-12 yrs. old children
  - Mother or Father

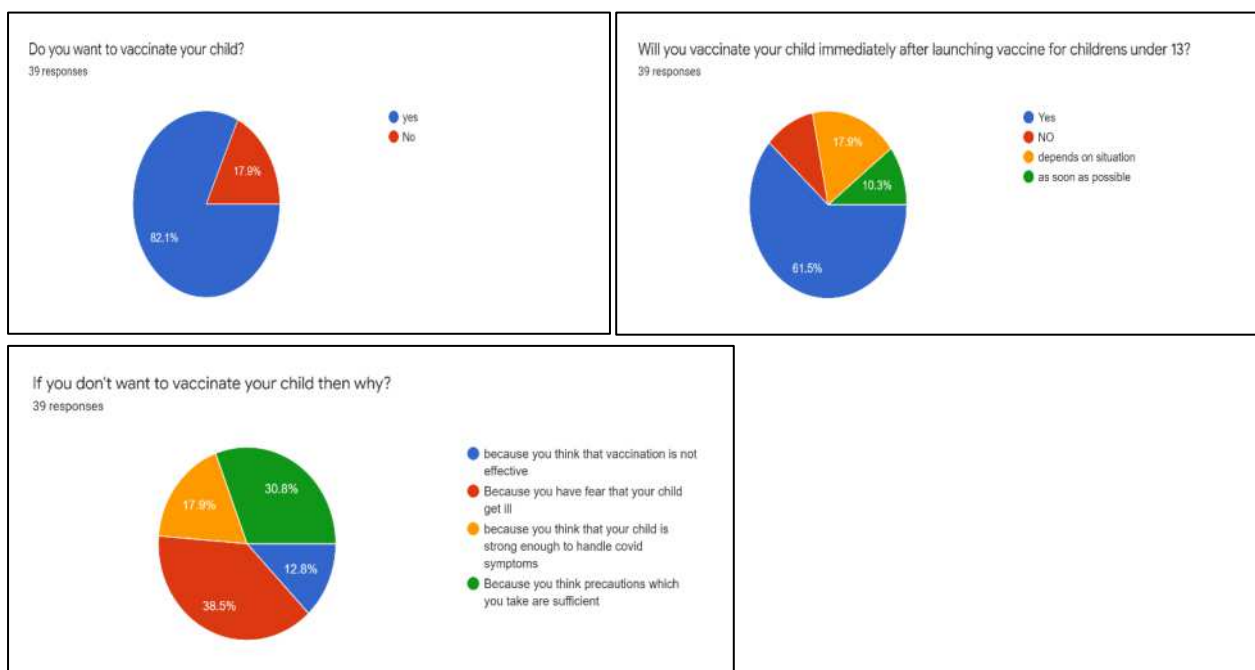


## Methodology-

This is the survey conducted by the help of google form. Firstly, prepare the questionnaire and then convert it into the Google form and distribute the form into the peoples on social media platforms. And share the form on WhatsApp to our contacts and then they have shared it with their contacts who stays in Karve Nagar.

## Data Analysis-

To know about the parent's intension towards covid-19 vaccination for their child we have conducted the survey. According to the data collect from the survey. 94.9% parents are very well aware of the symptoms of Covid-19 disease. And taking precautions as much as possible, and fully vaccinated. Most of the respondents are having single child belongs to the age group 5 -12, and 82.1% parents wants to vaccinate their child As soon as possible and remaining parents has fear that their child get ill after taking vaccine That's why they are against the vaccinating their child.



Those parents who wants to vaccinate their child 75% of parents will going to prefer covishied vaccine to vaccinate their child. 64.1% respondents will be going to prefer paid vaccination center because they don't **want** to stuck in the long queue.



## Observations-

By observing collected data we find out that most of our respondents are belongs to age group 28-35. And very well aware about covid-19 symptoms. And taking precautions as much as possible. 94.9% respondents are fully vaccinated.

82.1% parents want to vaccinate their child and 17.9% parents don't want to vaccinate their child because most of the parents have fear that their child will getting ill after taking vaccination. those who wants to vaccinate their child. They will try to vaccinate their child as soon as possible. 64.1% parents want to prefer paid vaccination centers because they think that unpaid vaccination centers are time consuming, they consume time in waiting for our roll call for vaccination so most of the parents don't want to stuck into the queue.

76.9% respondents will be going to prefer covishied vaccine, and 15.4%parents want to prefer covaxin for their child's vaccination.

We have added the open forum in the survey form for respondents' opinion on vaccination to know about their experience and intentions. According to the survey of that open forum we have observed that most of the respondents thinks that vaccination shows positive effect. because of vaccination pandemic situation is now in under control. But some are saying that there is need to improve the vaccine because after getting fully vaccinated people are still affecting because of covid.

## Recommendation-

---

According to survey people would like to share their recommendations to the government that government should try to improve the vaccine .

And arrange the campaigns to spread the awareness about covid-19 vaccination and try to clear rumors about covid vaccine, so that people will take initiative to getting vaccinated their child.

## Limitation-

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There is only one limitation to the covid vaccination for children's is that some parents think that their child will be getting ill after taking vaccination so that they are hesitating to vaccinate their child. And some parents think that after getting vaccinated people are still getting affected by covid.

## Contribution to the society-

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After reading this research paper people may be getting encouraged to vaccinate their child as soon as possible. And will be able to understand the importance of vaccination for being safe from covid-19.

## Conclusion-

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As COVID-19 spread globally and made people's lives in danger, vaccination became highly important measure to halt the spread of the disease. Parents are now given the choice of protecting their beloved children from COVID-19 infection and its possible complications. Based on our findings, we noticed that majority of parents plan to vaccinate their children.

## References-

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- [parents perception on covid 19 vaccine - Search \(bing.com\)](#)
- [Perception of Parents Towards COVID-19 Vaccine for Children in Saudi Population - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)
- [Parents' Intentions and Perceptions About COVID-19 Vaccination for Their Children: Results From a National Survey - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](#)

\*\*\*\*\*

# FOOD AND HEALTH FOR COLLEGE GIRLS

## INTRODUCTION:

If we get too much food, or food that gives our bodies the wrong instructions, we can become overweight, undernourished, and at risk for the development of diseases and conditions, such as arthritis, diabetes, and heart disease. In short, what we eat is central to our health. Consider that in light of Webster's definition of medicine: "The science and art dealing with the maintenance of health and the prevention, alleviation, or cure of disease."

Healthy eating means eating a variety of foods that give you the nutrients you need to maintain your health, feel good, and have energy. These nutrients include protein, carbohydrates, fat, water, vitamins, and minerals. Nutrition is important for everyone. When combined with being physically active and maintaining a healthy weight, eating well is an excellent way to help your body stay strong and healthy. If you have a history of breast cancer or are currently undergoing treatment, eating well is especially important for you.

No food or diet can prevent you from getting breast cancer. While researchers are still studying the effects of eating unhealthy food on breast cancer and recurrence risk, we do know that being overweight is a risk factor for both first-time and recurrent breast cancer. In this section, you can learn how to eat in a way that keeps your body as healthy as it can be.

## LITERATURE REVIEW:

Right now the world is running fast and so is the younger generation. They are so engrossed in this fast-paced world that they do not even think about what is right food for their health, and the mines outside were having a huge impact on unhealthy food affecting a girl's menstrual cycle, Hence normal imbalancing. Increased sugar, obesity are the consequences. Therefore healthy food should be eaten.

## OBJECTIVES:

- Healthy people focus on helping get the recommended amount of healthy foods like fruits, vegetables, and whole grains to reduce their risk for chronic diseases and improve their health.
- To get consumers to eat a diet that Promotes health and decreases the risk of nutrition related disease .
- Improving nutrition and health outcomes of vulnerable segments (girls ) of the population through availability of food that would increase the tube of vegetables and fruits increases micronutrient in late .
- To inform about healthy food and health relations.

**SCOPE:**

- Parameter - Physical  
Nutritional
- Age group - 21-25
- Profession - Students
- Geographical Area - Karvenagar

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

SELECTION OF TOPICS
SELECTION OF AREA
LITERATURE REVIEW
OBSERVATION
ANALYSIS OF DATA

**OBSERVATION:**

As we see, we are addicted to junk food. This food is not good for our health, it will have an impact on our body. Due to this so many girls are facing health issues. Such as disturb menstrual cycle, Harmon imbalancing, increase fat, weight gain, sugar, BP., etc. As per our survey very few girls are on a healthy diet. From this few girls skipping their healthy diet once a week.

Sr.No	Perception	Scale		
		Yes	No	Sometimes
1.	Will you prefer mess over junk food?	91%	4%	5%
2.	Do you eat a healthy food?	81%	4%	15%
3.	Is healthy eating important?	97%	0	3%

4.	Do you eat green vegetables?	85%	9%	9%
5.	Do you consider sugar is biggest problem in our diet?	44%	23%	33%
6.	Do you eat junk food ?	55%	28%	17%
7.	Does eating out adversely affect your health?	59%	18%	23%
8.	Do you like trying new foods?	97%	3%	0
9.	Does eating out increase fats?	54%	27%	18%
10.	Do you feel weak due to over eating junk food ?	35%	44%	19%
11.	Do you think eating out is good for your healthy?	24%	55%	19%
12.	Do you think eating green vegetables is good for your health?	98%	2%	0
13.	Does eating out courses acidity?	55%	27%	17%
14.	Do you like homemade food?	98%	0	2%
15.	Do you have milk and fruit for breakfast ?	66%	25%	8%

#### DATA ANALYSIS:

- Does more consumption of unhealthy food affects your period cycle?

1. Yes 0. No

- Eating unhealthy foods makes you feel like your shortening your lifespan?  
1. **Yes** 0. No
- Does eating healthy fruits boost your immune systems? **1. Yes** 0. No
- Which type of food you like to eat ?  
1. Mess **0. Homemade**
- Does eating out adversely affect your health?  
1. No **0. Yes**
- Do you consider sugar is biggest problem in our diet? 1. Yes **0. Sometimes**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- If we get too much food, or food that gives our bodies the wrong instructions, we can become overweight, undernourished, and at risk for the development of diseases and conditions, such as arthritis, diabetes and menstrual cycle, in short, what we eat is central to our health.

### **LIMITATIONS:**

Under food-limiting conditions, body size and mass are reduced. The number of in stars or pre reproductive period to reproductive stages increase the duration of development is prolonged and fecundity is reduced.

### **CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY:**

When girls eat healthy food and healthy diet increases the nutrition in our body and taking a healthy diet gives a healthy and disease free body.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Though nutrition studies have the potential to add important perspectives to girls' health, they are fraught with many pitfalls. Nutrition and health studies often use accurate methodology and suffer from self recall bias. In addition, nutrition studies tend to be sensationalized in the media.



## REFERENCE:

- <https://www.breastcancer.org/managing-life/diet-nutrition/what-does-healthy-eating-mean>
- <https://www.takingcharge.csh.umn.edu/how-does-food-impact-health>
- <https://forms.gle/jMTLFVSwR3sJFqgG9>
- <https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public-content/sa+health+internet/healthy+living/is+your+health+at+risk/the+risks+of+poor+nutrition>
- <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/9957-nutrition-problems-and-their-solutions>
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- <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/nutrition-and-healthy-eating>
- <https://food-studies.com/about/scope-concerns>

RESEARCH PROJECT  
ON  
THE STUDY OF PREFERENCES OF STUDENTS FOR ONLINE OR  
OFFLINE EDUCATION

BY

TEJAL SUNIL TAWARE - 2K211124

MADHURI VILAS SONUNE - 2K211119

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SUBMITTED TO

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY

IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF THE AWARD OF

BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

THROUGH



**H N I M R**

MKSS'S HIRABEN NANAVATI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT  
AND RESEARCH

**MKSSS'S**

**HIRABEN NANAVATI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**

**CERTIFICATE**



**H N I M R**

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ are the MBA I students of division B for the year of 2021-2022 completed the research the research project on the topic of THE STUDY OF PREFERENCES OF STUDENTS FOR ONLINE OR OFFLINE EDUCATION

for the march 2022 under the guidance of Dr. Mihika Kulkarni .

She has acknowledge all the preferences of these project.

Director

Guide

## Contents Of the Topic

<b>Sr. no</b>	<b>Title of the topic</b>	<b>Page no</b>
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4	Research Methodology	5
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9	Limitations	19
10	Contribution to the society	20
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## INTRODUCTION

After the situation of covid-19 the education system has developed many ways to expand the learning material for students to study. The most traditional way is physical learning, face to face/ offline method. Stated that student motivation, technical issues, time management and limited internet access are identified as major contributions of offline education, which is still the most popular teaching method. In the offline teaching model, students are required to attend class in person to improve the effectiveness of face-to-face teaching. According to technological advances, during the covid-19 situation offline teaching is not the only way to study. There is also an online learning method. It is very useful in covid situations. Apart from various problems online learning provides benefits for expanding the scope of education, so even though face to face teaching and learning process is constrained due to the covid- 19 pandemic, the process can be shifted to online methods. Education system required serious consideration to address issues related to online teaching .

The covid-19 pandemic has changed the process of the teaching and learning in the learning system and interaction between the students and teachers. The institution makes an effort to keep the education process and education around the world to continue going, by using online learning. The data will be collected using a survey form from various students from various areas to determine the efficacy of study through online learning and offline learning. Learning online teaches us very important time management skills and help students and teachers in self-paced learning. This research will find evidence regarding the delivery of education. There are numerous challenges and opportunities associated with offline and online education. In this paper we will discuss and compare the two modes of education(online and offline)and how well they can complement each other and how both education contribute in imparting knowledge to students.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

According to study, the impact of pandemic on education has become an important topic for researchers, considering the situation caused by covid-19 virus. Besides, students give different perceptions about methods of learning and find it useful. We conducted a survey for 93 students Around the area, which showed that education has been affected by the covid-19 pandemic situation and online learning is very necessary to carry out educational activities. Teachers must be able to adapt to the new technological development in the educational process, convey knowledge by e-learning. We found that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, self-confidence and subject matter norms have a significant positive effect on the use of e-learning in the students.

Some important features in the online process must be implemented to maximize learning in certain situations. Those important features are the administration and development of internet infrastructure to prevent interruption, especially during video conferencing, the use of friendly tools to assimilate and understand student information, provision of reliable, interactive and diverse electronic resources, the use of social network to build students' online communities to reduce their feelings of isolation. The study was carried out on effectiveness of online learning on teaching methods and performance and assessment of students. The findings showed that online learning is less effective compared to face-to-face learning as it showed a lot of difficulties like network issues, concentration problems, distraction, increased absenteeism, and losing interest of students. Offline education is more effective in producing satisfactory outcomes compared to online education. The awareness about the online education is increased post covid and some students also prefer online learning but there should be increased facilities to promote online learning in future. Offline learning remains the most preferred method because of better interaction.

## OBJECTIVES

- To assess the effectiveness of online and offline learning.
- Effect of covid -19 on educational institutions.
- How students were affected in the way to accept the virtual form of learning.
- The study aims to investigate the effectiveness of online and offline education.
- To study the factors that act as a barrier in making online education successful.

## SCOPE

- It focuses on carrying out the comparison between offline and online education.
- It takes surveys of students from BCom, BBA, BSc, B.E etc.
- To study the factors that make offline education most preferred.
- To study the factors that change education from online to offline mode.
- To study factors which will help in making online learning more useful in future.
- The study was carried out in various areas with 93 respondents in the area of Maharashtra in various districts.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Primary Data-:

The study examined how students are effective in both online and offline learning mode. For this investigation, convenience sampling was used where the online survey was carried out using google form, because the questionnaire is the most suitable way to collect information or data. A survey is a research instrument that contains several questions to collect information from interviewees. Questionnaires can be regarded as an interview in writing. They can be done by phone, by post, by computer. A self-structured questionnaire was designed effectively. Respondents need to fill up their information in the questionnaires and to give their opinions unbiasedly on the online and offline learning via students. The goal of first table is to find out the gender and age group of the students who are pursuing online and offline education and goal of the second table was to find out the preference of the students for online or offline education and their individual views on online and online education and which mode is more effective and reason for preference of online and offline education. We collected information from the responses generated and from that pie charts of each question were drawn to derive the percentage of each option and A graph of age-group was derived from which we got to know the targeted age groups pursuing online or offline education.

### Secondary Data-:

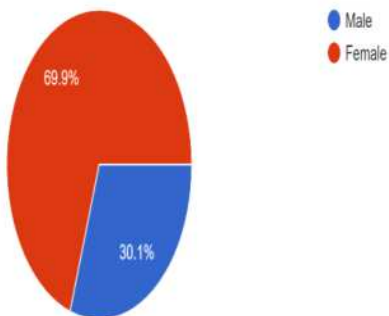
In addition to the primary data, existing literature provided additional insight into the study area. In order to reinforce and combine the information already investigated, we additionally gather information from a website, book or a journal. The survey aims to gather data from different students from Maharashtra in different colleges and universities in order to learn their views and observations.



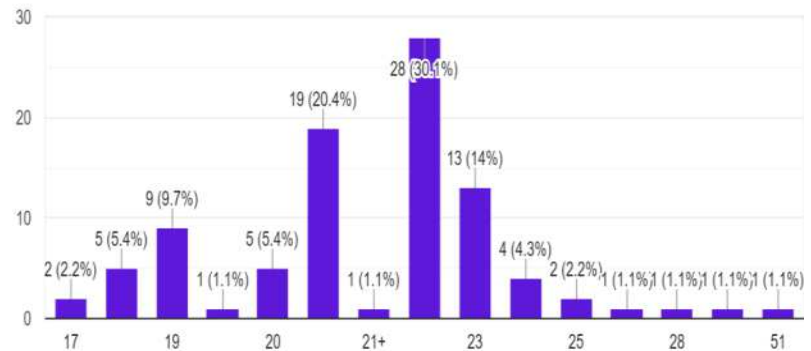
# DATA ANALYSIS

Response	Frequency	percentage
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	28	30.1
Female	65	69.9
<b>Age</b>		
Less than 17 years	0	0
17- 20 years	22	44.2
21- 25 years	67	51.7
More than 25 years	4	4.4

Gender  
93 responses



Age  
93 responses

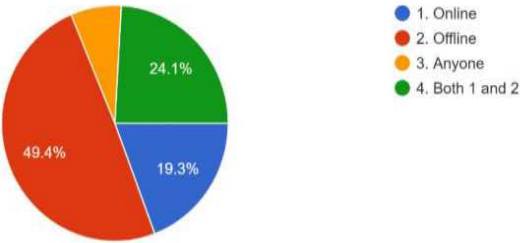
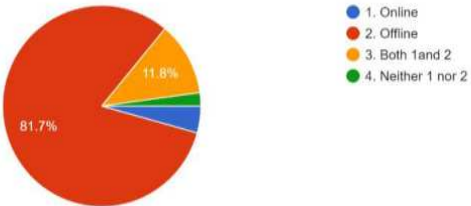


### Table 1: Respondent's demographics

Table 1 presents a summary of the respondent profile; there are 93 respondents who filled the survey. As much as 69.9% of respondents were female and 30.1 % were male. 95.9% of the respondents were from the age range 17 years to 25 years. These results show that most youth were still studying higher education through online or offline learning during the pandemic situation.

### Table 2: Summary of respondents' effectiveness of online learning and offline learning.

It presents a deep analysis of the student's preference for online and offline education and the reason for such preference. It measures the frequency and percentage of student's preference for both the education.

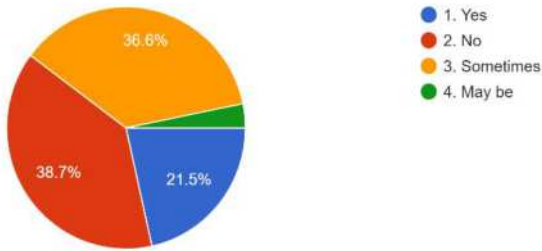
Response	Frequency	Percentage
<p><b>Q1. Which mode of education do you prefer?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Online</li> <li>2. Offline</li> <li>3. Anyone</li> <li>4. Both 1 and 2</li> </ol> <p>Q1. Which mode of education do you prefer? 83 responses</p>  <p>A pie chart titled 'Q1. Which mode of education do you prefer?' based on 83 responses. The chart is divided into four segments: a large red segment for 'Offline' (49.4%), a green segment for 'Both 1 and 2' (24.1%), a blue segment for 'Online' (19.3%), and a small yellow segment for 'Anyone' (7.2%). A legend to the right of the chart identifies the colors: blue for '1. Online', red for '2. Offline', yellow for '3. Anyone', and green for '4. Both 1 and 2'.</p>	<p>17 48 6 22</p>	<p>19.3 49.4 7.2 24.1</p>
<p><b>Q2. Which type of education is more effective?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Online</li> <li>2. Offline</li> <li>3. Both 1 and 2</li> <li>4. Neither 1 nor 2</li> </ol> <p>Q2. Which type of education is more effective? 93 responses</p>  <p>A pie chart titled 'Q2. Which type of education is more effective?' based on 93 responses. The chart is divided into four segments: a large red segment for 'Offline' (81.7%), a yellow segment for 'Both 1 and 2' (11.8%), a green segment for 'Neither 1 nor 2' (7.2%), and a small blue segment for 'Online' (9.3%). A legend to the right of the chart identifies the colors: blue for '1. Online', red for '2. Offline', yellow for '3. Both 1 and 2', and green for '4. Neither 1 nor 2'.</p>	<p>4 76 11 2</p>	<p>4.5 81.7 11.8 2</p>

Q3. Are you satisfied with online education?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. May be

20	21.5
36	38.7
34	36.6
3	3.2

Q3. Are you satisfied with online education?  
93 responses

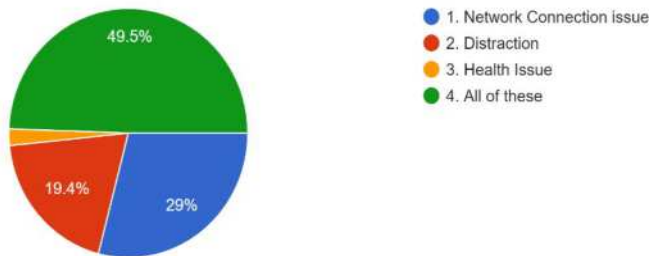


Q4. Which type of problem are you facing in ONLINE education?

- 1. Network Connection issue
- 2. Distraction
- 3. Health Issue
- 4. All of these

27	29
18	19.4
2	2.1
46	49.5

Q4. Which type of problem are you facing in ONLINE education?  
93 responses

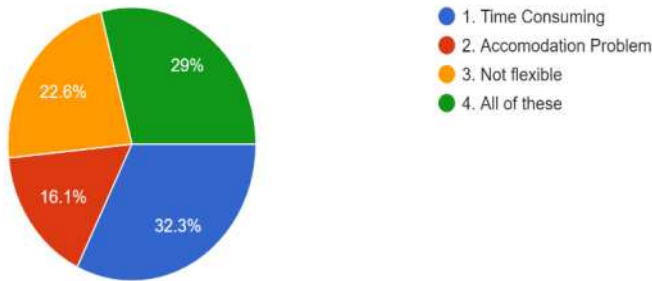


Q5. Which type of problem are you facing in OFFLINE education?

- 1. Time Consuming
- 2. Accommodation Problem
- 3. Not flexible
- 4. All of these

30	32.3
15	16.1
20	22.6
21	29

Q5. Which type of problem are you facing in OFFLINE education?  
93 responses

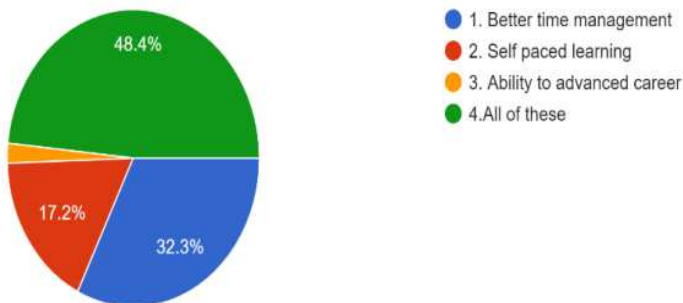


Q6. Benefits of online learning.

- 1. Better time management
- 2. Self-paced learning
- 3. Ability to advanced career
- 4. All of these

30	32.3
16	17.2
2	2.1
45	48.4

Q6. Benefits of online learning.  
93 responses

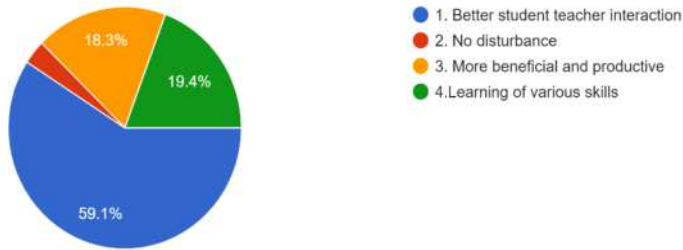


**Q7. Benefits of offline learning.**

- 1. Better student teacher interaction
- 2. No disturbance
- 3. More beneficial and productive
- 4. Learning of various skills

55	59.1
3	3.2
17	18.3
18	19.4

Q7. Benefits of offline learning .  
93 responses

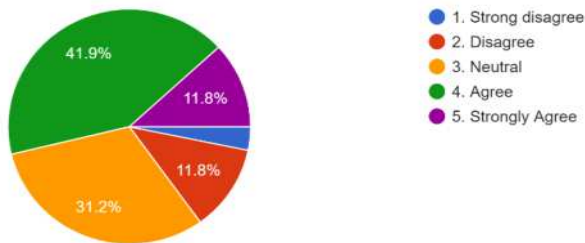


**Q8. OFFLINE learning doesn't make students bored compared to ONLINE learning.**

- 1.Strong disagree
- 2.Disagree
- 3.Neutral
- 4.Agree
- 5.Strongly Agree

3	3.3
11	11.8
29	31.2
13	41.9
11	11.8

Q8. OFFLINE learning doesn't make students bored compared to ONLINE learning.  
93 responses



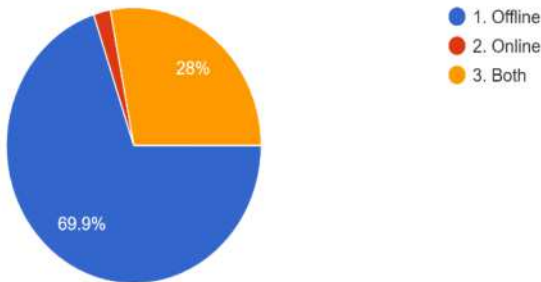
Q9. Which type of education make your Communication Skill strong?

- 1. Offline
- 2. Online
- 3. Both

65  
2  
26

69.9  
2.1  
28

Q9. Which type of education make your Communication Skill strong?  
93 responses



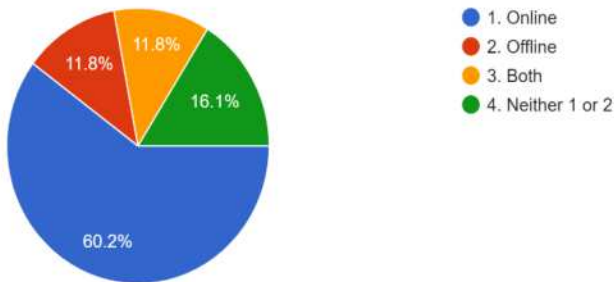
Q10. In which type of education do you have problem in concentration?

- 1. Online
- 2. Offline
- 3. Both
- 4. Neither 1 or 2

56  
11  
11  
15

60.2  
11.8  
11.8  
16.1

Q10. In which type of education do you have problem in concentration?  
93 responses



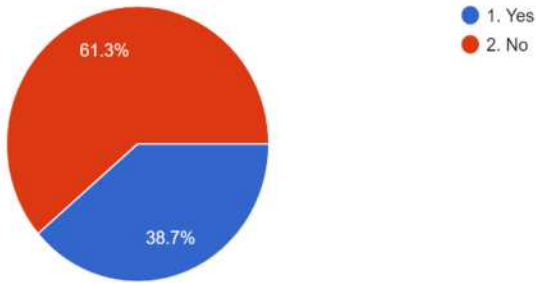
Q11. The online classes materials are useful, accurate and interesting.

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

36  
57

38.7  
61.3

Q11. The online classes materials are useful, accurate and interesting.  
93 responses



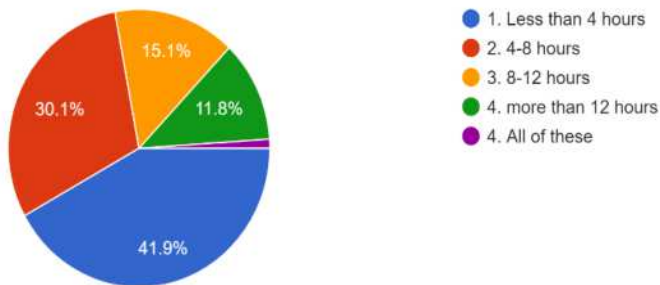
Q13. After Covid 19, how many hours will you spend on online learning in one week.

- 1. Less than 4 hours
- 2. 4-8 hours
- 3. 8-12 hours
- 4. more than 12 hours

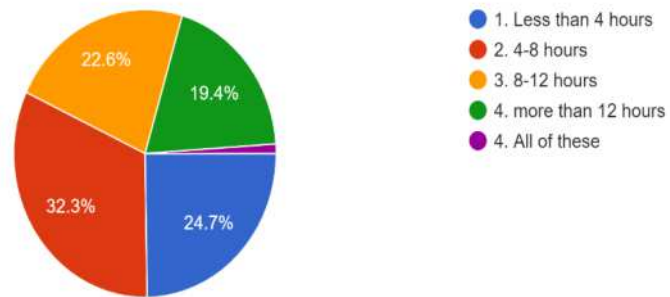
39  
28  
14  
11

41.9  
30.1  
15.1  
11.8

Q13. After Covid 19, how many hours will you spend on online learning in one week.  
93 responses





<p>Q14. Before Covid 19, how many times that you will spent through the offline class in one week?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Less than 4 hours</li> <li>2. 4-8 hours</li> <li>3. 8-12 hours</li> <li>4. more than 12 hours</li> </ol> <p>Q14. Before Covid 19, how many times that you will spent through the offline class in one week. 93 responses</p> 	<p>23 30 21 18</p>	<p>24.7 32.3 22.6 19.4</p>
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From the above table we understand that most of the students prefer offline learning which accounts to 49.4% than online learning which accounts to 19.3% and 7.2% have selected that both the education should be conducted in hybrid mode. For question 2, 81.7% of the students have said offline education is more effective than online education(4.5%). The people who have preferred both types of education are effective at 11.8%. As per the table, 21.5% of students were satisfied with online education, but 38.7% of the students were unhappy with the online education as they preferred offline education. Also, 36,6 % of the respondents were sometimes satisfied with online education.

## FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

The findings suggested that the effectiveness of online education is dismal because students find it difficult to adjust to online mode and offline method of education remains the most preferred method. The findings from the table 1 and age group graph shows that the no. of female respondents (69.9%) is more than the male respondents which accounts to 30.1%. The maximum responses are from age group 21 to 25 that is 51.7%. There are 44.2% of respondents between the age group of 17-20 years. There are less respondents from the age group above 25 which accounts to 4.4%. The findings from table 2 state that 49.4% of the students prefer online learning rather than offline learning which accounts to 19.3% and 7.2% are comfortable with both online and offline mode or hybrid mode of education. Maximum students face problems with online education such as network connectivity issues that account to 29%, various kinds of distractions (19.4%), Health issues (2.1%) and 49.5% of the students have faced all these issues which leads to loss in concentration. Some students also face issues in offline education like it is time consuming (32.3%) and it has a fixed schedule and hence not flexible unlike online learning (22.6%). The students who come from other cities have accommodation problems account to 16.1%. Most of the students face all these problems hence prefer online learning which is according to their convenience. Some students prefer online learning because it benefits them like it promotes better time management (32.3%) and 17.2% students feel that can learn on their own pace like they can see the recorded videos and ppts again if they don't understand any concept at their own convenient time and 2.1 % of students feel that online mode has ability to advance career like they can learn by doing other online extra certification courses by sitting at home and 46.4% of the students prefer online education due to all these factors. But most students prefer offline mode because of better student teacher interaction like they can solve their doubts immediately and it gives rise to many group activities which accounts

to 59.1% and 19.4% students found that can learn various soft and interpersonal skills and it can be more beneficial and productive as students have maximum interaction with their peers and get to know them share ideas. 41.9% students agree that offline education does not bore students compared to online education and 11.8% students feel the opposite and 31.2% students find both the education interesting. 69% students feel that offline education builds their communication skills whereas 60.2% of the students feel that they have problems concentrating during online classes. 57% of the students feel that offline education is more interesting because it promotes better interaction of students with their peers and teachers. Students can learn from various activities conducted in the class, groom themselves better, and have the opportunity to showcase their talent and improve themselves. Teachers can personally keep attention on their activities and concentrate better. 36% of the students feel that online education is more interesting, accurate because they contain useful notes on ppts, videos of examples and separate notes on each chapter and practice MCQs for each unit and question bank on every subject that makes one's concept clear, we can study anywhere and anytime and we can access any information we want on google anytime and it also promotes self-learning. After the pandemic, the effectiveness of online education will still continue as students will start attending offline lectures and submit assignments online, 41.9% of students will spend less than 4 hours on online learning, 30.1% of students will spend 4-8 hours, 15.1% students will spend 8-12 hours and 11.85 students will spend 8 to 12 hours on online learning. But before the pandemic, 32.3% of students spent 4-8 hours on offline education while 24.7% of the students spent less than 4 hours offline and 22.6% students spent 8-12 hours as there was no need for online education. Most of the students prefer offline education because it promotes direct interaction between peers and teachers, improves communication skill, understanding concepts easily and again because it is monotonous.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Our suggestions to both online and offline education to create more interest in students are as follows.

- Making online learning more flexible – online learning can be made more effective by adding on features like more practical classes, giving online learning access to any mode, by making online classes more attractive, with help of conducting quiz or a poll, a healthy discussion to improve our communication, making our course syllabus more flexible by adding more practical classes which save time and cost of conveyance.
- Conducting hybrid education – Universities can combine both online and offline education by combining its benefits like conducting lectures offline and giving assignments online. Sometimes if due to some reason students have missed classes or teachers can't attend college then teachers can deliver lectures online or students can have access to videos to cover up missed classes. The activities like sports, group discussions presentations, doubt solving, on campus programmes, guest lectures should be offline to improve interaction and the ppts of each syllabus can be shared online.
- To encourage offline learning- Now as the covid -19 situation is improving and every student is double vaccinated, colleges can again initiate offline education as before to promote more interaction between teachers and students and group activities, meeting their friends, live guest lectures, presentations and various days brings more enthusiasm, energy and concentration in students and improve their interpersonal and communication skills and increase networking and relationships and discipline them and they will be able to solve doubts on the spot. It allows teacher to monitor the responses and behaviour of the students and an opportunity to showcase each student's talent.

## LIMITATIONS

The present study, like many other researches has some limitations and need to taken into consideration while conducting the research

- Firstly, several methods and constructs can be used to assess effectiveness of online or offline education. But due to time constraint we used only convenience sampling i.e.to collect responses from students because of its flexibility and easy to carry out. Other methods like various tests, research methodologies were difficult to conduct and their derivations were time consuming. So, the result we achieved is based only on sampling technique we collected from respondents.
- The views and opinions of respondents can be biased sometimes and it took time to get a quick response from the students and some students had a mixed opinion about online and offline education from which the preference was hard to find out.
- Also, as our sampling size was small, limited to 93 respondents and limited geographical area within Maharashtra, the study might not be applicable to other states and countries that adopted online learning during the covid pandemic.

## CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY

Our research offers a significant contribution to education technology literature by examining the differences between classroom learning effectiveness and online learning. The study investigates the differences between the performance and efficacy of classroom learning and online learning. The study will help educational stakeholders in Maharashtra such as Ministry of education, university policymakers and other relevant stakeholders on online education in Maharashtra. As findings reveal that classroom learning is more effective than online learning, the research lends itself to critical analysis and conscious uptake and establishment of online learning by the relevant educational stakeholders as upcoming generation is more tech-savvy and would eventually shift competition in favour of online educators. Our study further opens up a divergent area of concern in making education either an online only option or a blended learning approach. A gradual process using a mixed approach to education from early childhood since ages of education is a worthy suggestion to be considered by education stakeholders with or without covid-19 or any lurking pandemic in future. The teacher's pedagogical content knowledge in classroom learning is more effective than online learning. The education system has got new ideas about to educate students better by using blend of online and offline education by combining their benefits and how by using online methods like online MCQs test on each chapter and using ppts, the teaching in offline classroom can be effective. The students can use online platforms to find information about educational resources, e-books, videos about concepts and subjects and discuss it in classroom which will embed more knowledge in students. Therefore, university lectures need to be given in-service training on education technology as teachers are needed to assess students with a more profound cognitive process level. Teacher training programs should also focus on integrating technology with pedagogy and content to bring the fourth more desirable effects in upcoming teachers and lectures.

## CONCLUSION

The present study investigated students' effectiveness and performance and their preference for online or offline education within Maharashtra. The findings from both primary and secondary data indicated that students preferred offline learning more than online learning. The online learning was effective during the covid 19 pandemic because online education saved time and cost, offered flexibility to both students and teachers, online education had some limitations. Although technology and internet has replaced teachers with content knowledge and provide extensive learning resources, teachers still need to monitor and assess students' behaviour and their intelligence face to face. Offline learning provides real face to face instructions and sparks innovative questions. If technical problems occur in online learning, students may not be able to submit assignments, access to study material or communicate with teachers. Findings conclude that students may quit classes if they don't find the teacher or the subject interesting. The offline learning provides more motivation, encouragement and right guidance to students as face-to-face interaction between teachers and students is possible. Though online learning served well during the pandemic by providing video lectures, ppts, e-books, online libraries without hampering students' growth, offline learning promotes individual growth of a student, active participation in classroom discussion, builds strong relationships and students get attracted to offline learning because of campus life which consists of canteens, cultural events, conferences, industrial visits and sports facilities. Though online learning offers flexibility, traditional classrooms through face-to-face learning cannot be replaced. Online education is good for specific courses and can act as a supplement to offline education to make it more interactive and interesting. Online learning has many limitations like connectivity issues, health issues, monotonous job, distractions, no personal interaction like offline education which has none of this barrier, offline education will be the most preferred mode always.

## REFERENCES

- Interview of respondents by preparing a google form and information based on their responses.
- <http://www.frontiersin.org>
- [www.researchgate.net.in](http://www.researchgate.net.in)
- <http://www.scirp.org>
- [www.ijcrt.org](http://www.ijcrt.org) – International Journal of creative research thoughts.









# **Research Paper on STUDY ON PROBLEMS FACED BY CUSTOMERS IN RESTAURANT**

**BY**

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5. Pawar Swejal Sandip (2k211109)

## **Contents of topic**

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## **INTRODUCTION OF TOPIC**

After the situation of covid-19, everything changes people affected as well as businesses are also affected. During pandemic satiation, unfortunately, people are locked in their houses, In This restaurants business is affected on large scale, but after the pandemic people came to a restaurant, they came not for only food but also came to refresh their minds, they wanted some, new activities in the restaurants. Quality control plays a very decisive role in the

success of any business enterprise. So is specially the case for restaurant industry where cleanliness and hygiene standards need to be maintained at every stage.

This study is one of the descriptive researches where the data has been collected using convenience sampling method with the help of carefully structured Questionnaire. Our study includes, how is customer experience at the any restaurant and which problems or issues they are facing.

According to demand-supply also changes in this research we find out that what exactly people want from the restaurants, why they want to come in the restaurant? What type of changes restaurants have to do after the COVID-19 situation as per the people taste? How the people came into restaurants? Which activities restaurants have conducted?

In our research we find out that people want from Restaurants.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to the study, the problem faced by the customer is a very strong topic for research. Some people from different age groups have different perceptions about their problems their suggestions their reviews. We conducted a survey of 109 person who lives in Maharashtra. The research concluded that owners of the restaurant should always make their customers comfortable so they can enjoy their food with their family, and friends. Less than 10% of people don't go to the restaurant. People actually visit that restaurant again because of their food taste, quality, and ambiance. Most people gossip when their food is prepared in the kitchen. People mostly like to listen to some live music. Most of the people give their preference to cleanliness, Hygiene & parking.

## **OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

### **❖ OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To understand how many times people, visit a restaurant in a week.
2. To understand what their (customers) experience at a restaurant.
3. To understand, due to COVID-19, people's preference for the digital menus or traditional menus.
4. To understand how many/ how much people are interested in knowing about their chef who prepares their food.
5. To understand what activity people, want to do while their food is preparing in the kitchen.
6. To understand what facilities restaurants are given to the customer.

### **❖ SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

1. Survey of age between 12to 60 years.
2. Survey of geographical area within Maharashtra.
3. Survey of Male, female & other.
4. Survey duration between January 2022 to March 2022

## **RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY**

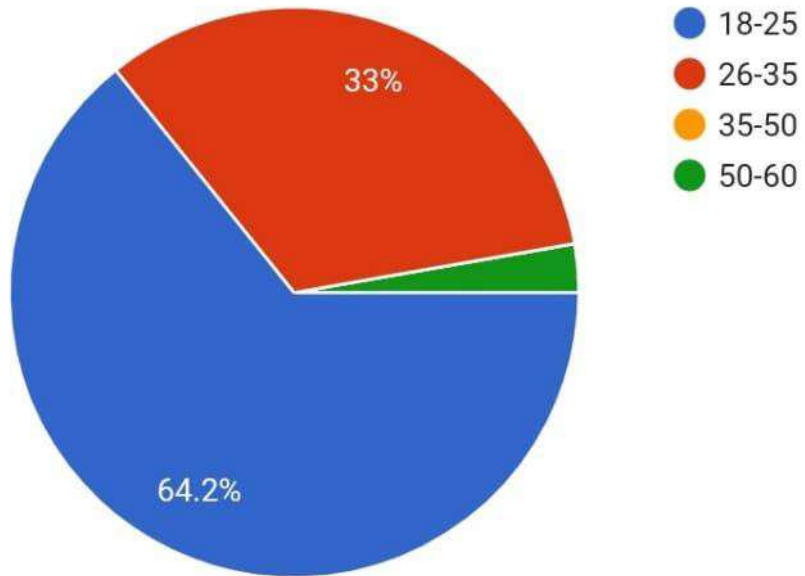
- ❖ **PRIMARY DATA:** The study examined how customers are facing some challenges or problems in restaurant. For this investigation, convenience sampling was used where the online survey was carried out using google form, because the questionnaire is the most suitable way to collect information or data. A survey is a research instrument that contains several questions to collect information from interviewees. Questionnaires can be regarded as an interview in writing. They can be done by phone, by post, by computer. A self-structured questionnaire was designed effectively. Respondents need to fill up their information in the questionnaires and to give their opinions unbiasedly on the how people faced problems at restaurant. We collected information from the responses generated and from that pie charts of each question were drawn to derive the percentage of each option.
- ❖ **SECONDARY DATA:** In addition to the primary data, existing literature provided additional insight into the study area. In order to reinforce and combine the information already investigated, we additionally gather information from a website, book, or journal. The survey aims to gather data from different students from Maharashtra in different colleges and universities in order to learn their views and observations.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

# How old are you?

 Copy

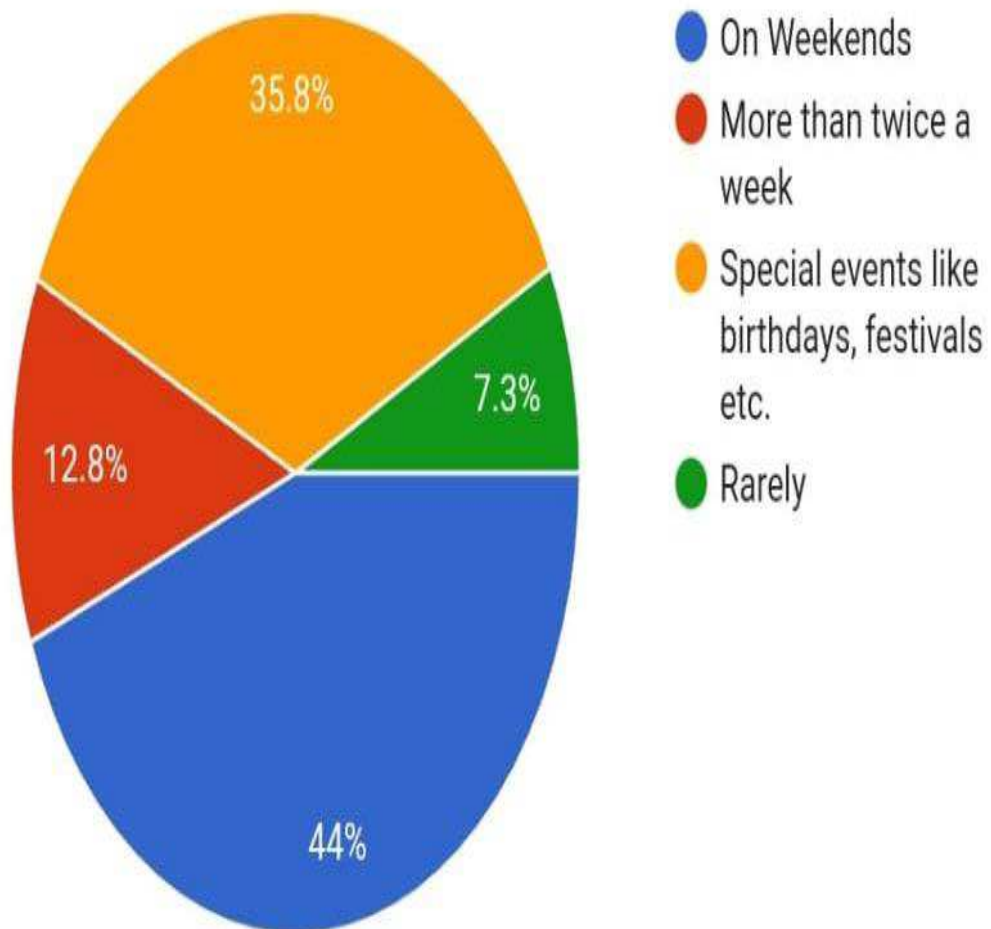
109 responses



# How often do you visit restaurants?



109 responses

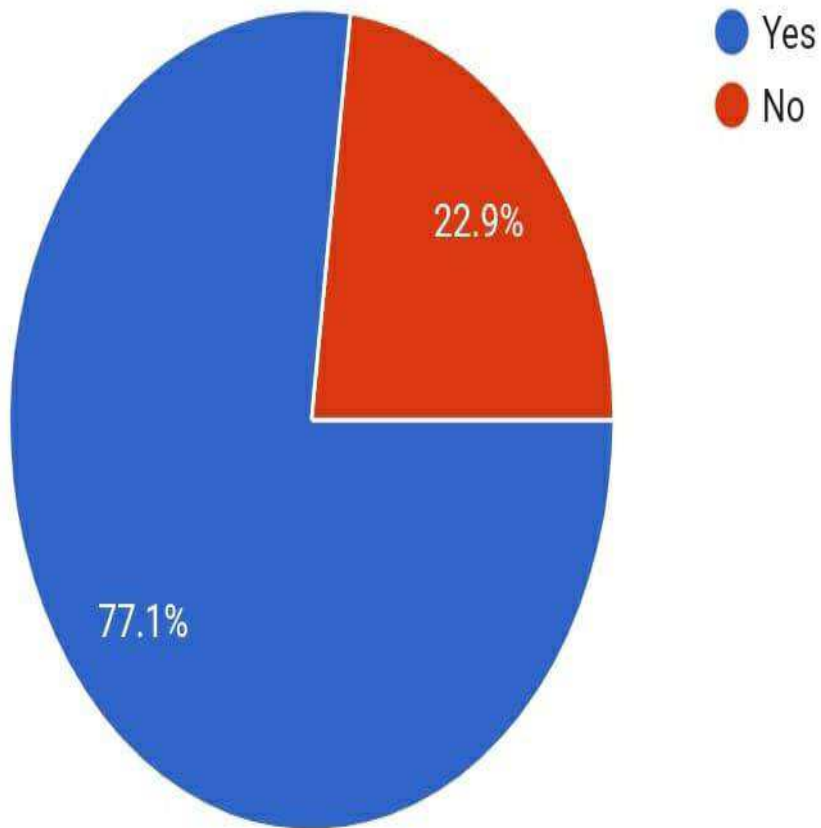




Do you visit the same restaurant again?



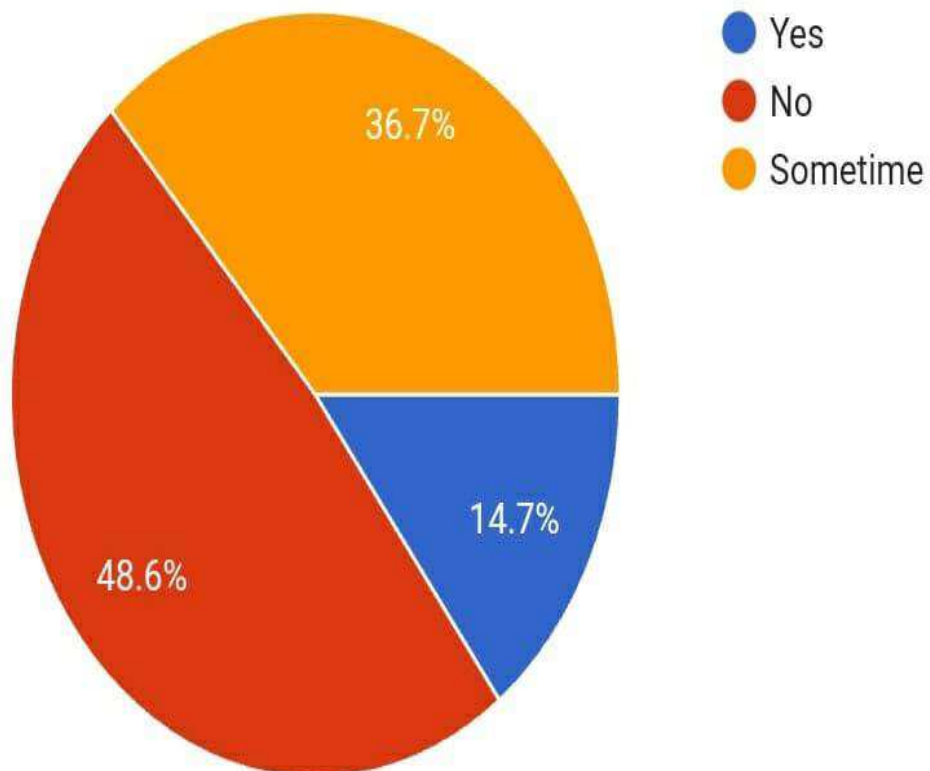
109 responses



# Do you book your table online by App?



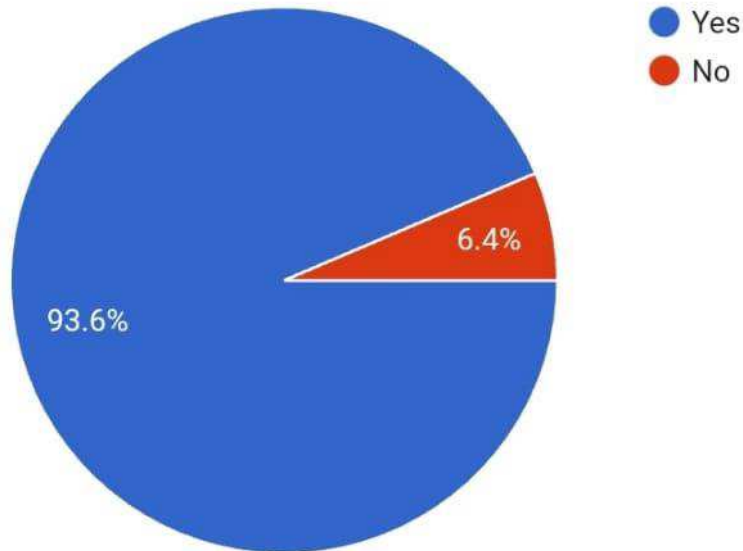
109 responses



Do you find that a restaurant family-friendly?



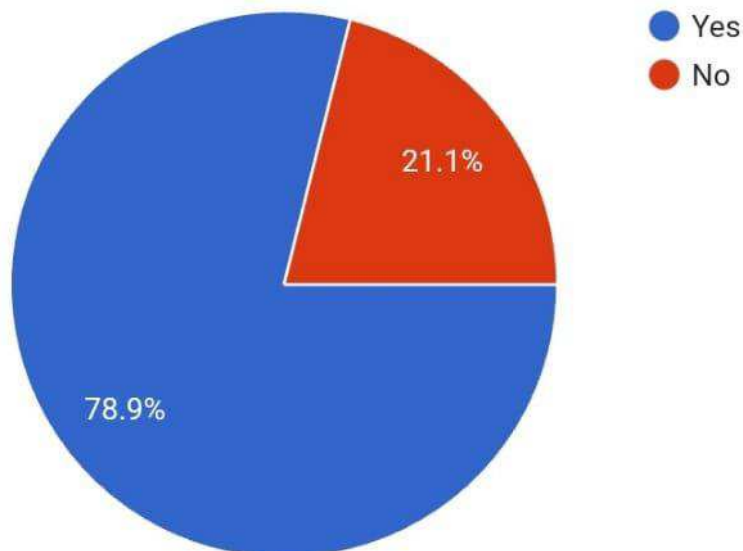
109 responses



Are you comfortable with digital menus (QR codes)?



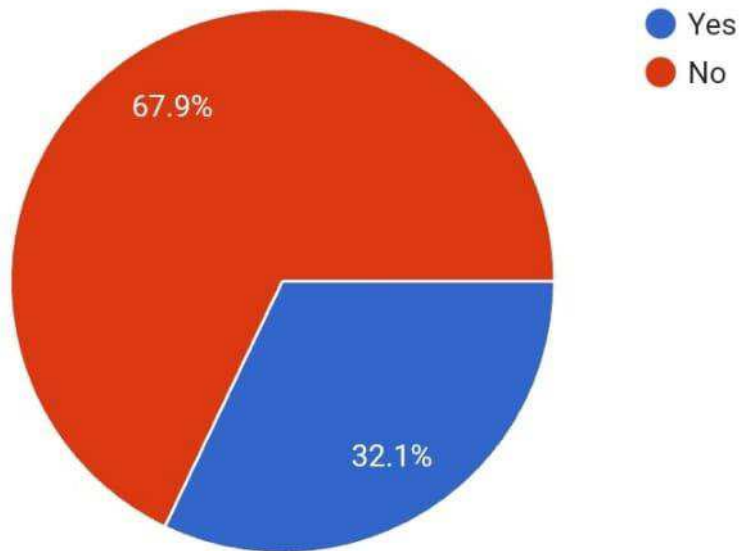
109 responses



Do you generally enquire about your chef who is preparing your food?



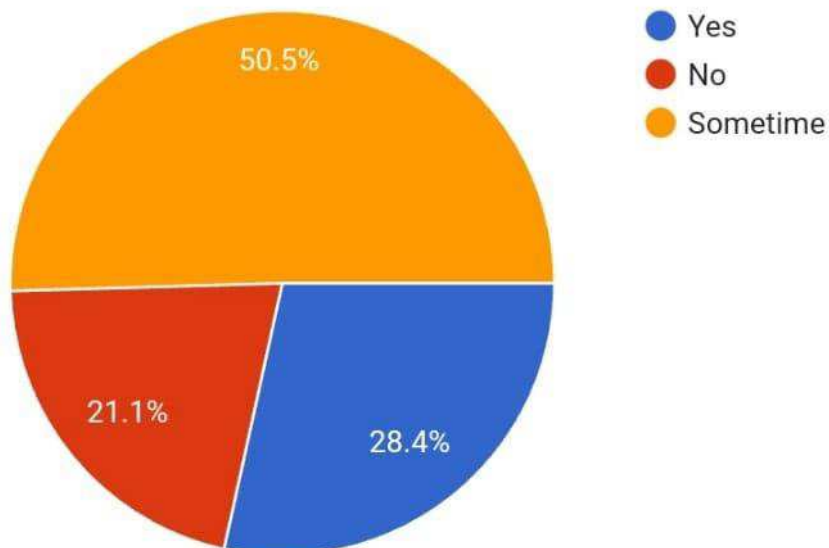
109 responses



Do you get bored while your food is being prepared?



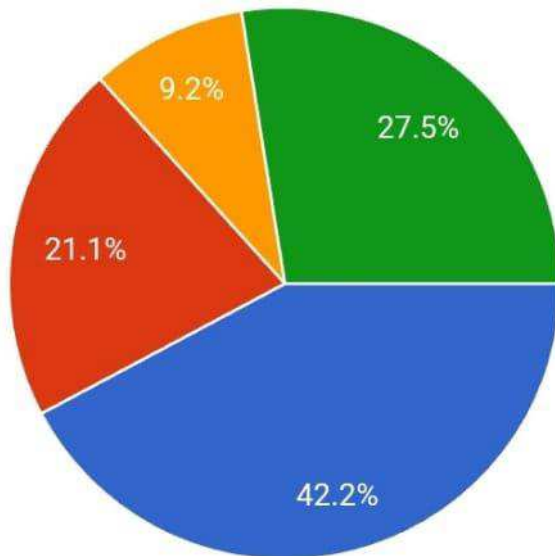
109 responses



## What do you usually do while your food is being prepared?



109 responses

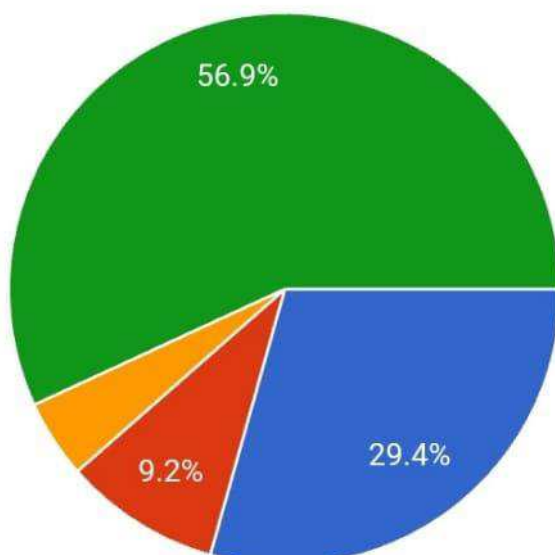


- Gossip
- Use Mobile
- Look around what others are eating
- Constantly stare at the waiters to see if they're bringing your food or not. 😊

## Would you like to do something better? Like...



109 responses

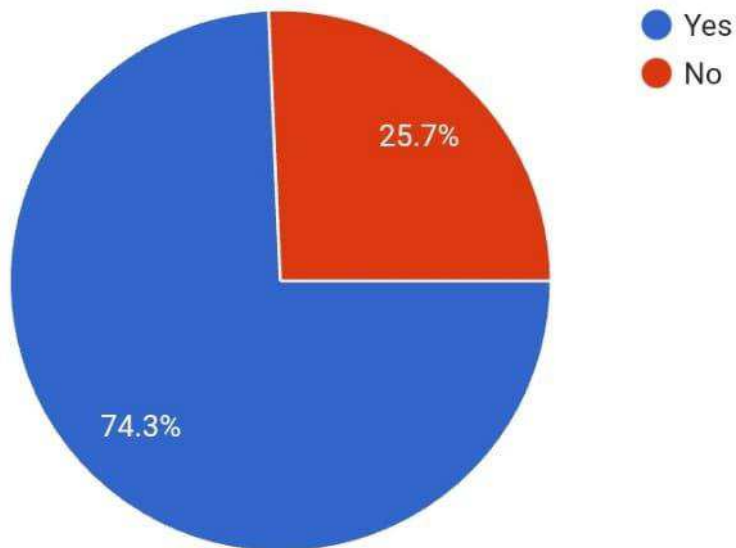


- Quick games
- Reading articles or books
- Karaoke
- Live Music

Do you use any discounts or special offers?



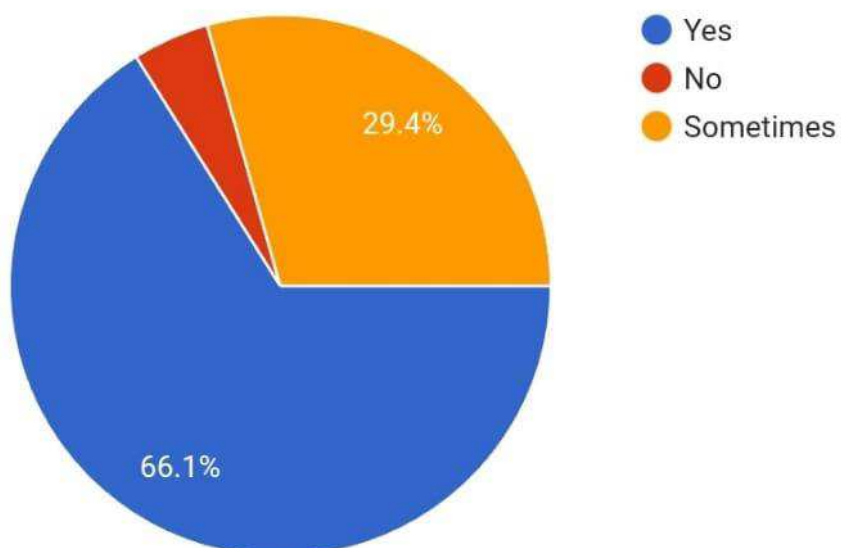
109 responses



Did the restaurant meet your standards of cleanliness and hygiene?



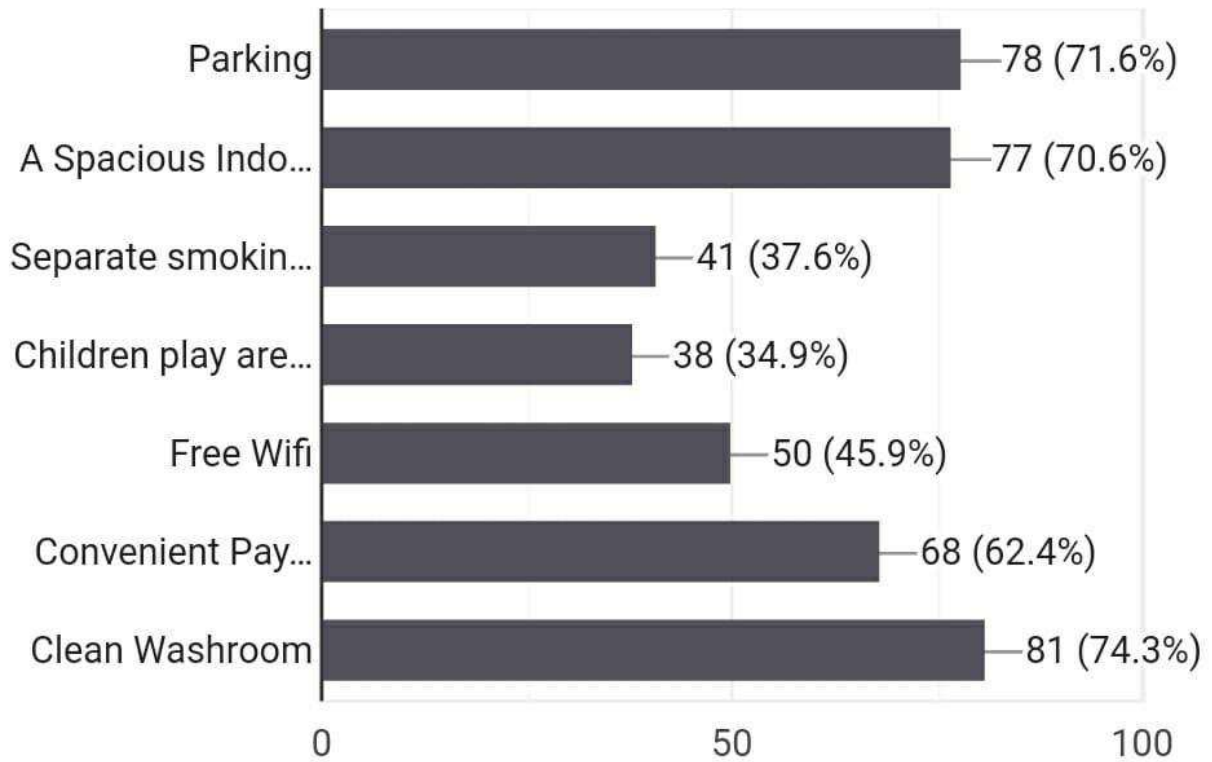
109 responses



# What facilities do you need at a restaurant?



109 responses



## **FINDINGS AND OBSERVATION**

Findings suggest that people are always enthusiastic about going to restaurants to eat various kinds of food and enjoy it fully. Maximum responses (70 responses) have come from the age group 18-25 years (64.2%). There are 36 responses coming from the age group 26-35 years (33%). There are 3 responses coming from the age group 50-60 years (2.8%).

44% of people visit the restaurant on weekends. 35.8% of people visit the restaurant for special events like birthdays, and anniversaries. 12.8% of people visit the restaurant more than twice a week. 7.3% of people visit restaurants rarely.

77.1% of people visit the same restaurant again due to the taste of the food & quality.

48.6 % of people book their table online by app. 36.7% of people sometimes book their table online by app. 14.7% of people never book a table by online mode.

93.6% of people find a restaurant family-friendly.

78.9% of people are comfortable with digital menus.

67.9% of people never enquire about their chef.

50.5% of people are sometimes bored while their food is prepared. 28.4% of people were bored while their food was prepared. 21.1% of people are never bored while their food is prepared.

42.2% of people enjoy gossiping while their food is prepared. 27.5% of people constantly stare at the waiters to see if they are bringing their food. 21.1% of people use their mobile.

9.2% of people usually look around at what others are eating.

56.9% of people enjoy live music. 29.4% of people like to enjoy quick games like Jenga and Ludo.

9.2% of people love to read. 4.6% of people enjoy playing karaoke.

74.3% of people use the discount. 25.7% never use the discount.

66.1% of restaurants meet customers' standards of cleanliness and hygiene.

71.6% of people want a parking facility. 70.6% of people want a spacious indoor area. 37.6% of people want a separate smoking zone. 34.9% want a children's play area. 45.9% of people want free Wi-Fi facilities. 62.4 % of people want a convenient payment method. 74.3% of people want a clean washroom facility.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

Recommendation as per the result we got from the google form respondent.

Recommendations are following:

1. If restaurant owners want the customer to visit their place again then they should maintain their food taste, quality, and ambiance.
2. The restaurants should have to keep cleanliness & hygiene.
3. From the responses, the restaurants should have clean washrooms.
4. The environment of the restaurant should be family-friendly.
5. Digital menu system should have to available, because, customers prefers it more.
6. If live music is available, then, it may be interesting & entertaining.
7. Some discounts offer should available, to attract customers to restaurants & it also beneficial to customers.



8. The quick service should be available. Then, customers not being bored waiting for food.

## **LIMITATION**

While conducting the research, we are facing some limitations which are as follows:

1. Lots of methods & constructs can be used to assess effectiveness of digital or traditional menus. But due to time constraint we used only convenience sampling method. i.e. collect responses from the people who are always enthusiastic for going to restaurants.
2. Other methods like, personally meets to all customers, taking their opinions, feedbacks are little time consuming. So, the result obtaining in our research which is only based on sampling method, which we collected from Google form.
3. Sometimes, the customers get confused about choosing the digital or traditional menus. because both have their own specialties. So, in this situation it getting Little tough for us to find out the exact conclusion as soon as possible.
4. Also, our sampling size was small, limited to 109 respondents and limited geographical area within Maharashtra, the study might not be applicable to other states & countries that adopted both the digital and traditional menus.

## **CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY**

Our research offers, why people want to come to the restaurants? In today's everyone is busy in their hectic life cycle. Everyone wants some peace in their life, for that they want to spend their time with their family, friends, and love ones. Everyone wants to build some memory for their mental satisfaction that they came with their loved ones in the restaurants. In our research, we find out that people are more aware of cleanness, and hygiene. They prefer family-friendly restaurants; they rapidly visit the same restaurant because of their taste. We also find out that people change according to the time they prefer digitalization. They use digital methods for payments. They want to chit chat, rather than using the mobiles. We also find out that people do not only want tasty food but also many others facilities like free Wi-Fi, parking, smoking zones, and spacious indoor and outdoor places.

## **CONCLUSION**

With aforesaid results, analysis, and discussion, restaurant owners and managers should focus on food quality more. Because the reason behind visiting the same restaurant of people is the restaurant's food quality. Also, in Pune, restaurant owners and managers should provide a good parking service also. The parking issue is also one of the major problems which customers are facing however other factors like live music, special discounts, A spacious indoor and outdoor dining space, a clean washroom, and a convenient payment method are these amenities that customers are expecting. Some customers are not comfortable with Digital menus so there is one suggestion that owners should put both the options on table. Parking and clean washroom should be the main factor which customers are looking for.

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**MKSSS's**

**SMT. HIRABEN NANAVATI INSTITUTE OF  
MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH FOR WOMEN, PUNE**

PROJECT SURVEY REPORT ON

**A STUDY ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT AMONG  
FEMALE.**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We would like to express our gratitude to each and every one who helped is during our research project and also helped us to explore new aspects. We would like to thank the **Director** of Hiraben Nanavati Institute of Management and Research for Women, **Dr. Jagdish Pol** for giving us this opportunity to expand our horizons.

Indebted to **Dr. Mihika Kulkarni** for giving us the appropriate guidance throughout the research process. We thank her for her constant support, advice and encouragement without which the project wouldn't have been completed. Also expressing sincere thanks to faculty of HNIMR, Pune.

# **INTRODUCTION**

Women and men are different not only in their obvious physical attributes, but also in their psychological makeup. There are actual differences in the way women's and men's brains are structured and “wired” and in the way they process information and react to events and stimuli. Women and men differ in the way they communicate, deal in relationships, express their feelings, and react to stress.

The professional world can both promote positive change in the workplace and perpetuate discriminate thinking and behavior.

As every person is different and everyone has different perception, thus there are many psychological differences in females according to their profession, age, culture and other aspects. And there are many barriers which a women psychology faces.

Following is the research done to understand the psychological barriers a Women/Female undergoes and the ways they use to overcome them.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The literature on the current health problems of women is reviewed, clarifying the conditions and updating present knowledge of women's health within the context of medical and social research. Both medical professionals and women have begun to address women's health issues with 4 major issues receiving particular emphasis: the charge that physicians fail to take women's complaints seriously; the allegation that the population of women is being drugged; the accusation that women experience excessive surgical procedures; and the notion that sexism is inherent in American medical education. Focus on these issues is not the answer. Women, individually and collectively, need to clarify issues of women's health within the context of modern research and understanding. The literature is reviewed in the categories of prepubescent females, adolescence and the young woman, women's reproductive lives, life styles of the middle years, external and internal abuse, and aged women. The estimated annual occurrence of 60,000-100,000 cases of incest and/or sexual abuse among prepubescent females makes it a women's health issue of serious dimension. The victims are overwhelmingly female with a ratio of 10 females to 1 male child. Appetite disorders, known as patharexia, are a major public health problem of female adolescents. After depression, they represent the most common emotional illness among young girls and women. Anorexia nervosa, bulimarexia, and bulimia all are characterized by body image and distortion and the victim's obsessive desire to be thin. A more conforming, but still inappropriately adapted, response to social expectations for women is teen pregnancy. Teenagers who decide to have their babies often are those with the fewest options. Voluntary childlessness, late age childbirth, and issues of reproductive freedom are having social, political, and economic impact on the lives of all women. The prevailing social context of sexism and inequality contributes to the origin and persistence of problems of women patients, as demonstrated by the correlation between subordinate group status and mental health. Many changes have been initiated as a result of pressure from individual women and from the women's health care movement. For example, medical schools are reforming their training in values, ethics, and human relations. Women have begun to assume more control over their own lives and well being. Women's groups such as the Boston Women's Health Collective have set the pattern for a proliferation of self-help manuals available to the general readership. Recent media attention has focused on such women's health issues as family violence, incest, and battering. Women have challenged the medical professionals in their treatments, and medical professionals need to see beyond individual symptoms to the context of illness in women. Complete health for women can be a new model for other social movements.

## **SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE**

### **❖ SCOPE:**

- 1) To gain better insight about psychological aspect of women's. The behavior pattern, thinking and psychological problems faced by today's women.
- 2) The study was carried out on the women's to assess various aspects.
- 3) The study utilizes both primary and secondary data collection method.
- 4) The research covers stress level, self actualization, and certain aspect of psychology in women's.

### **❖ OBJECTIVE:**

- 1) To describe- one of the goal of the research is to describe the behavior and psychological pattern of women's. To better understand and gain a better perspective of women's psychology.
- 2) To explain- in these research we are interested in explaining the behavior rather than merely describing it.
- 3) To predict- to predict how women's think and act .once we understand more about what happened and why it happened ,we can use the information to predict the behavior of the women's.
- 4) To change - The research stress to change, influence the behavior and creates constructing and lasting change in a woman's life.



# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

- **Sampling technique- Systematic sample**
- **Sample size- 34 girls of MBA-1st year**
- **Research type- Descriptive research**

- **Primary data**

(1) Questionnaire

- **Secondary data**

(1) Internet

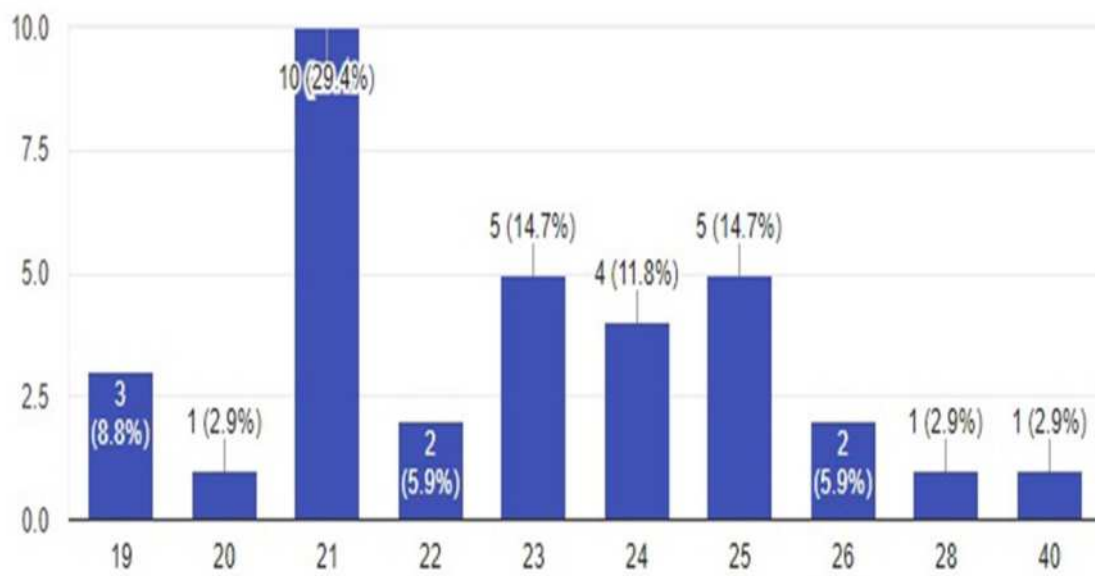
(2) Magazine

(3) Newspapers

# DATA ANALYSIS

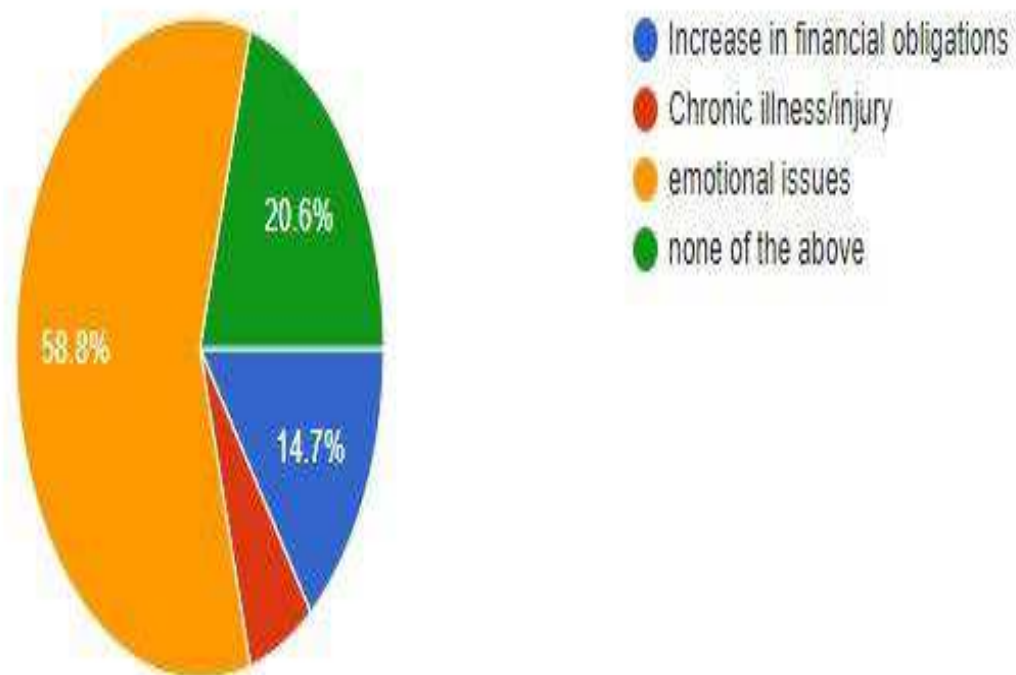
## Age

34 responses



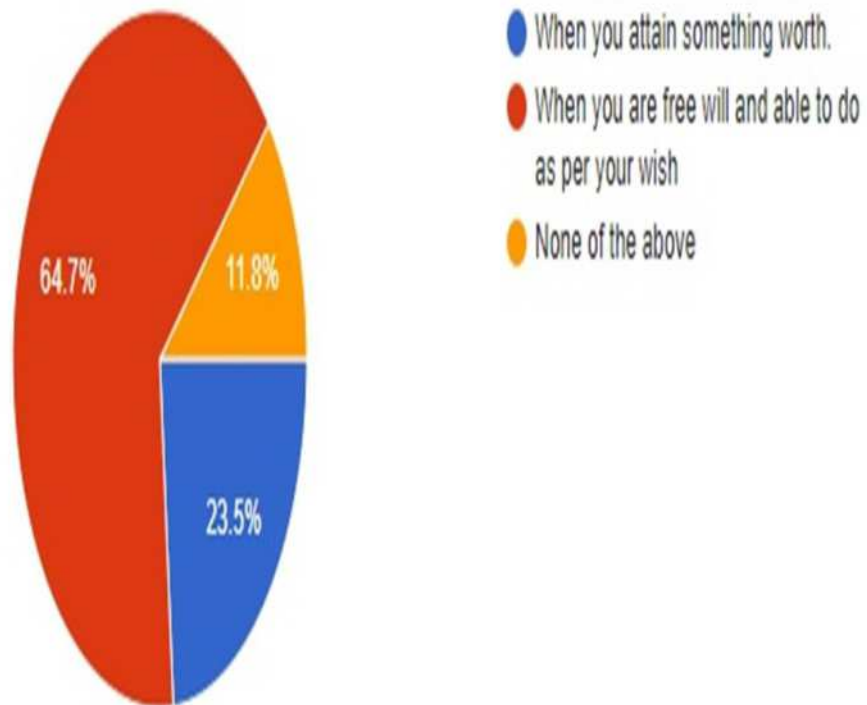
## In what cirmcumstances would you feel stressed?

34 responses



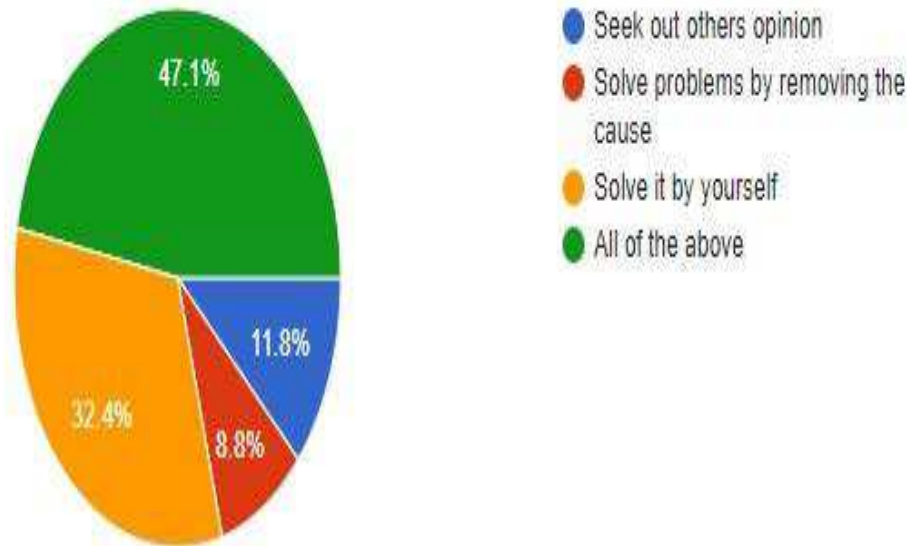
## When do you feel to be Self-Actualized?

34 responses



## What according to you is KEY to solve our problems?

34 responses



## What makes you Angry?

Lie

Unhygienic place

Some habits

When someone provokes me without any cause

Cheating

everything which is wrong

When I don't get things done

Emotional blackmail

When someone angry on me

When someone angry with me

Being pressurized

Nothing

Irrelevant blame and useless excuses make me angry.

Disloyalty

Not trusted Not understood

Irritating of people

Sometimes situations, some other times people and their behaviour.

When things don't happen according to plan

If anyone lies I can't control my anger

things which I am able to do but due to some issues I can't do as per my wish.

Talking about other without reason

Annoying noises

Disjudgement

Time limits

Distracted

Not being heard.

Hunger

Unnecessary activities which is nothing other than wastage of time and of utter no use. i.e donkey work.

People who are not punctual.

## Are you an introvert or extrovert? Define How?

Introvert

Introvert

Extrovert

Both

Extrovert. I'm social person.

introvert ..

Extrovert. I'm confident about the decisions I make. I like making new friends and knowing people.

Extrovert....m feeling stressless while m sharing my problem with my friends and family

Introvert, i am not share my problems with my friends, family

extrovert

Introvert.

Introvert.. Because I don't initiate anything

Extrovert because I like to enjoy company of people in my surrounding and spend time with them and enjoy alot.

I am an ambivert as i don't speak up to people easily but those who are very close to me, know my real side.

Totally extrovert ...I can talk with any kind of people.. any age of person...

Extrovert

Extrovert, i like interacting with new people, making new friends and knowing more and more about them.

Also being social is a part of my personality.

Extrovert. easily make friends

I am extrovert and i believe it is a need.

Extrovert because I can approach anyone without hesitation or shyness.

Introvert.:I hardly share my feelings to others, but will react unexpectedly when situation goes out of control and unbearable.

## How hard it is to achieve a Sustainable work life balance according to you?

Love your live freely

To some extend its hard but not absolutely

When you find that struggle is real

It is quite difficult

if everyone contributes equally..

It's too hard

It is multitasking. And one should learn it. It does not have any other option.

Very Hard

It's hard when our family is not supporting

It is hard when our Family is not supportive

Not yet experienced

slightly hard

Depends

Not much easy

It depends on the capability as well as the will power of one person to achieve something.

Somewhat hard

A balance between life is important so for obvious maintain a sustainable balance becomes quite hard .This is due to women are prone to more social objectifications.

Too hard

Managing all things within time is difficult. Travelling takes time.

NA

It is really difficult to maintain a balance between two if there is lack of understanding between family.

Pretty much

It's not that hard.

Women's achievement is not only her achievement but it's family achievement with their support.

.

It is definitely very hard task we always need to seek help from our family and friends

It's stressful to handle

Moderate

Hard

As hard as blowing a balloon☐

.....

As hard as a rock if you don't have an understanding family.



**Do you think there are more psychological issues among working women? If yes, specify. If No, kindly justify.**

- No
- Yes
- Yes
- Yes , but neglect all of it and go ahead
- Anxiety
- Yes, stress, depression, anxiety
- They have to manage work as well as home aslo
- yes, because i think they have to handle both the responsibility.
- Yes, they have to balance both personal life and work pressure
- Yes. Because they have to balance and control both lives, Personal and professional.
- Yes.
- yes
- Yes. As she have to handle her house with her office
- Yes 1. She is unable to give time for herself. 2. Stress. 3. Frustration
- Yes due to work stress.
- Yes, there are.. The main psychological problem arises when a woman is compared to a man at each stage of life. Judgemental comments, racism, sexism are all parts of mental abuse.
- Not aware
- Yes... Women's undergoes with different thoughts ... Decision making is not whole n sole holds with them ... Due to harmonal changes as well women's face more psychological issues
- Yes pressure to handle personal an professional life
- Yes there are. Mental stress due to work, family pressure, child rearing and managing time makes a women emotionally and psychologically weak.
- No. Work releases pressure sometimes
- Yes, they have need to handle their office issues as well as in-laws. Many times they are taken for granted.
- Yes there are some other issues which affects working women are co-operation of family and office staff while working... both things will change a working women's lifestyle.its a need of 21st century.
- No, Working women are more active so they are mentally stable
- Time adjustment and balancing professional and personal life
- No.
- yes..... If she is married than she have family responsibilities. And many relationships she needs to handle.
- Yes , every women has it.

## **FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS**

- 1) It is observed that majority of women face psychological issues due to anxiety, stress, and anger.
- 2) Many working women between the age group 23-25 years feel the need of self-actualization by attaining something worth.
- 3) Many women are satisfied with their current life.
- 4) Majorly the surveys say that is hard to maintain the sustainable life balance due to psychological issues like stress, frustration.
- 5) It is found out that psychological issues dealt by working women are more than a housewife.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

This survey can be recommended to individuals of age group 20 to 25 years old. This will help in creating awareness amongst the women about various psychological issues they deal with in their day-to-day life. Also this survey will enable them to understand the various problems they face and solve them on their own.

## **LIMITATIONS**

- Too narrow research-the study was limited to the specific area i.e. Karvenagar.
- Systematic errors- certain human errors have taken place in the research.
- Lack of follow-up- due to time constrain follow up with the research participant was not possible.
- Lacks of willingness of participant- as the participant were women they were not that willing to contribute to the research.
- Too small sample size- as above said the research was limited to Karvenagar women.
- Lack of availability and reliable data- the extent to which we can rely on the opinion of participant is judgmental. Availability of data was less as much research

## **CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY**

First, there is the very definition of psychology, which is defined by the Society as ‘the scientific study of people, the mind and behavior’. It is therefore the discipline that is at the very heart of the human welfare agenda and of the world’s problems. As such, psychology can make an almost unlimited contribution as a central scientific force in society. In many respects it has already done so, and its insights have frequently given it a central role at the highest level of international negotiations.

Second, the crucial contribution made by some other core sciences has been at the lower levels of Maslow’s ‘hierarchy of needs’, such as the struggle to meet the basic physiological requirements of life. As society develops, the focus shifts further up the hierarchy to the levels of esteem and self-actualization. It is there that the systematic study of the mind and behavior is of crucial significance and this is an arena where scientific inquiry has been dominated by psychological research.

Third, the centrality of our contribution has been promoted by changing paradigms within the discipline. In the first of their Delphi studies on the future of psychology as a science Helen Haste and her colleagues spoke of two significant changes. The first was an increasing research emphasis on everyday life, quality of life and the whole person; the second was that psychological research was increasingly moving from the laboratory to real-world settings (Haste et al., 2001). The more this has happened, the more psychology has come to centre stage.

Fourth, the centrality of psychology as a core science is demonstrated by scientific inquiry itself. In a paper entitled ‘Mapping the backbone of science’, Boyack et al. (2005) looked at citations in over a million journal articles published in 7321 journals. Their aim was to map the various scientific disciplines to determine which have most influence on other areas of inquiry. Seven ‘hub’ sciences were identified of which psychology was one, the others being listed as mathematics, physics, chemistry, earth sciences, medicine and social sciences.

It is therefore unnecessary that psychology should be seeking to proffer, as Banyard has stated, any ‘excuse for the lack of great findings’. I have argued that ‘psychology can play a central role in tackling the issue of crime in our cities, litter on our streets, pollution in our atmosphere, breakdown in our international relations, obesity in our children and perhaps ultimately, oppression and injustice in our world’ (MacKay, 2008, p.931), and it has already made a very significant scientific contribution in all of these and in many other areas.

## **CONCLUSION**

The research study examined psychological barriers among working women, students, housewives, and the factors leading them to stressful situations. The analysis shows that stress levels are high for working women when compared with housewives and students. Stress is a part of human life; sometimes it can motivate us and help us to become more productive. Stress will increase our ability to be alert, productive, energized and face challenges and dangerous situations. But too much stress is harmful to us. Such psychological barriers such as stress will create tension, anxiety, fatigue and burnout. In order to avoid such barriers from negatively impacting our lives, we need to increase knowledge about such psychological aspects and also use stress management techniques.

Our findings reveal that our null hypothesis of ‘There are more psychological barriers among working women than students and housewives’ stands true due to the highlighted facts from different sources as well as through our research survey conducted. Also, alternate hypothesis says ‘Working women do not have more psychological barriers than students and housewives’ stands as false.

The study offers insights to understand the psychological aspects among females. It will also help organizations and spouses in effective management of women's dual role in work and personal life. This research study can become the base for further studies to be conducted by researchers, academicians and organizations for further understanding of the psychological barriers among women.

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**Name of Student :**

1. Savani Kibe
2. Vaishnavi Londhe
3. Simran Kumbhar
4. Nikita Chinche

**Topic**

**A study on the impact of Covid – 19 on mental health of females**

**INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC :**

The covid- 19 pandemic has disrupted or halted critical mental health service in 93% of countries worldwide while the demand for mental health is increasing. The survey of 130 countries provides the first global data showing the devastating impact of Covid – 19 on access to mental health. Women from the Covid – 19 cohort as compared with pre - Covid – 19 women showed higher levels of depressive and anxiety symptoms. The Covid – 19 pandemic has affected women more than men. It has affected women more profoundly than men in several areas, both at workplace and at home with an increased workload due to lockdown and quarantine measures. 70 Percent of health workforce is made up of women who are often frontline health workers. In the US women hold 78 Percent of all hospital jobs, 70 Percent of Pharmacy jobs and 51 Percent of Grocery store roles. Women's are most likely to be exposed to the virus. In Italy and Spain 66 and 72% of health workers infected were female as compared with 34 and 28% of males respectively. The Covid -19 pandemic and lockdown can trigger the onset of anxiety disorders and may lead to symptom exacerbation in those with pre – existing exacerbation disorders. The women's are the most affected in increasing behavioural and physiological reactivity to mildly stressful stimuli.

**THEORETICAL FOUNDATION (LITERATURE REVIEW) :**

The review is to identify the psychological impact of the Covid- 19 pandemic on the health and social care, specifically identify which sub-



groups are most vulnerable to psychological distress and to identify the risk and protective factors associated with this populations mental health.

## **OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE :**

### **Objectives of Research**

- a) To analysis the impact of Covid – 19 on Mental Health of Females.
- b) To understanding the level of Depression and Anxiety disorders of Females during Covid – 19.
- c) To be aware of the prevalence of mental health problems.

## **SCOPE :**

Women's mental health with particular emphasis on its evolution in a distinct area of biomedical research. The field employs biomedical disease model but it also emphasizes social and cultural influence on health outcomes. It's scope has expanded beyond studies of disorders occurring in women at times of reproductive transition and it now encompasses a broader study on mental health and exemplify the usefulness of gender perspective in mental illness. National Institutions of Health is the primary federal funding source for biomedical women's mental health research.

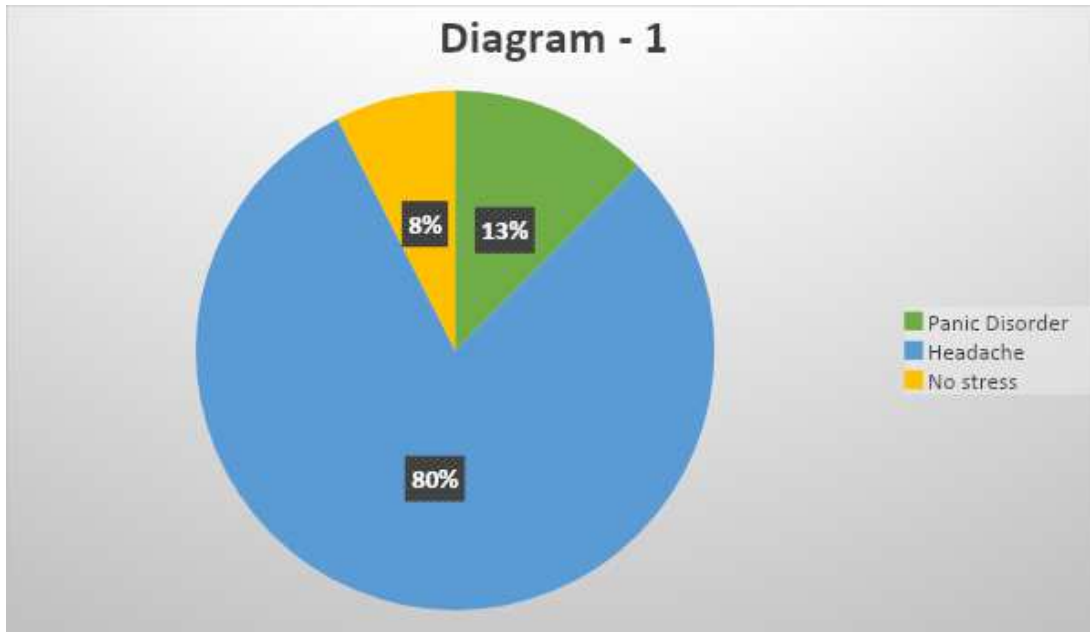
## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :**

We are using descriptive methodology for this research. The research aim is to identify frequencies, categories. For this research we select survey method.

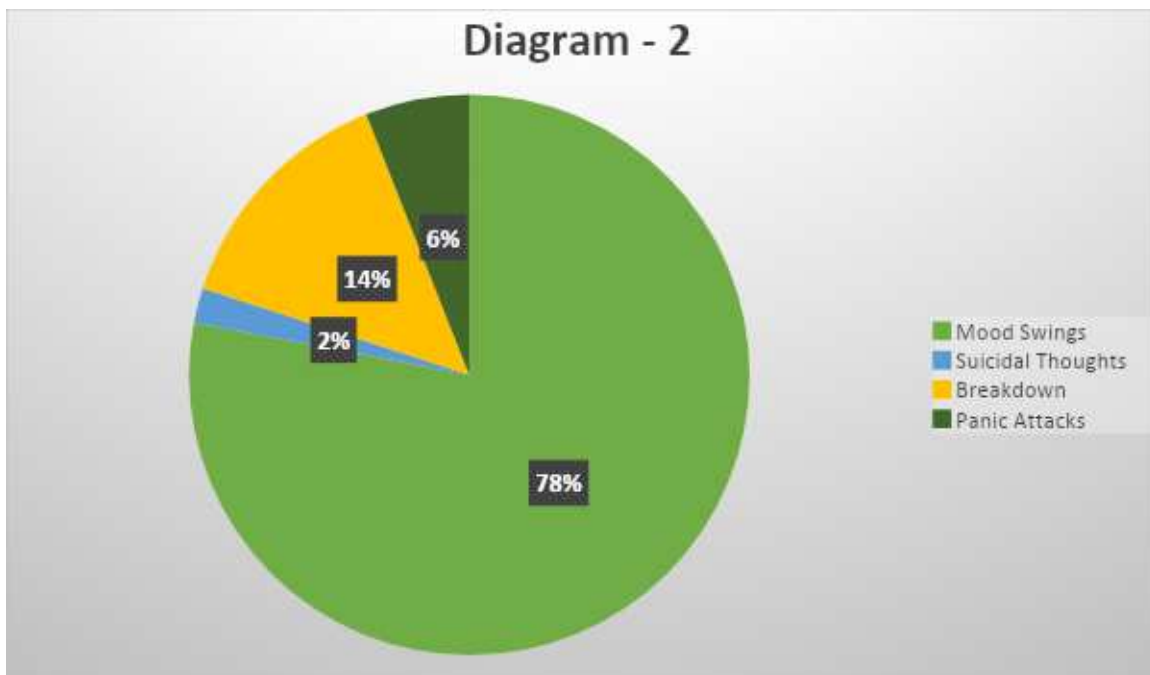
## **DATA ANALYSIS :**

In this survey we discuss the mental health problems with small data into mental stress and mental diseases like Anxiety, Depression, Spirituality, Meditation and Exercise. The second section describes related on extreme emotions like Mood Swings, Breakdown, Panic Attacks etc. and the one section describes types of mental illness and stress and their solutions within the data another section describe emotion in Covid – 19 pandemic and the latest research on it.

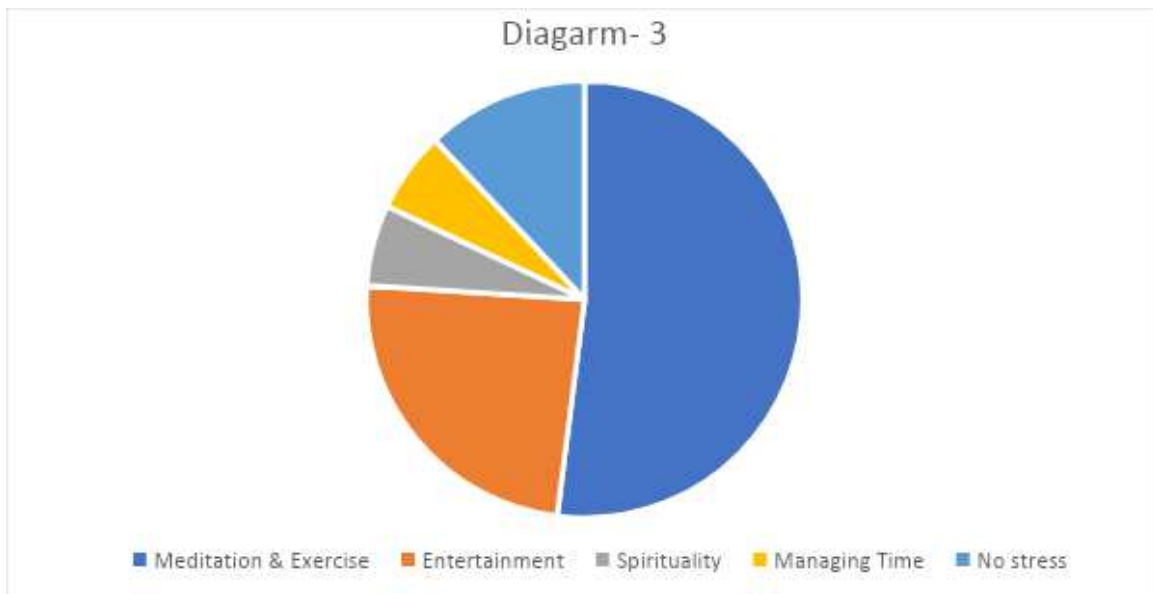
**As per our survey on mental stress following graphical data is mentioned below it includes Anxiety, Headache, Mood Swings, Breakdown etc. are mention below:**



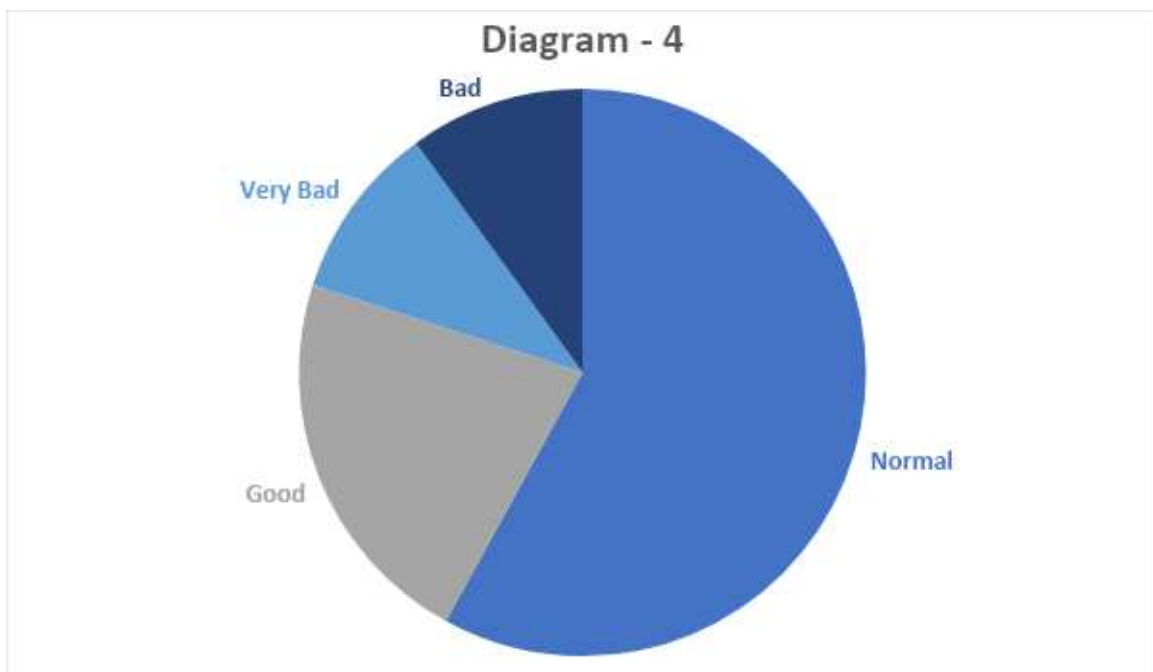
**As per our survey on mental disease following graphical data of Extreme Emotions :**



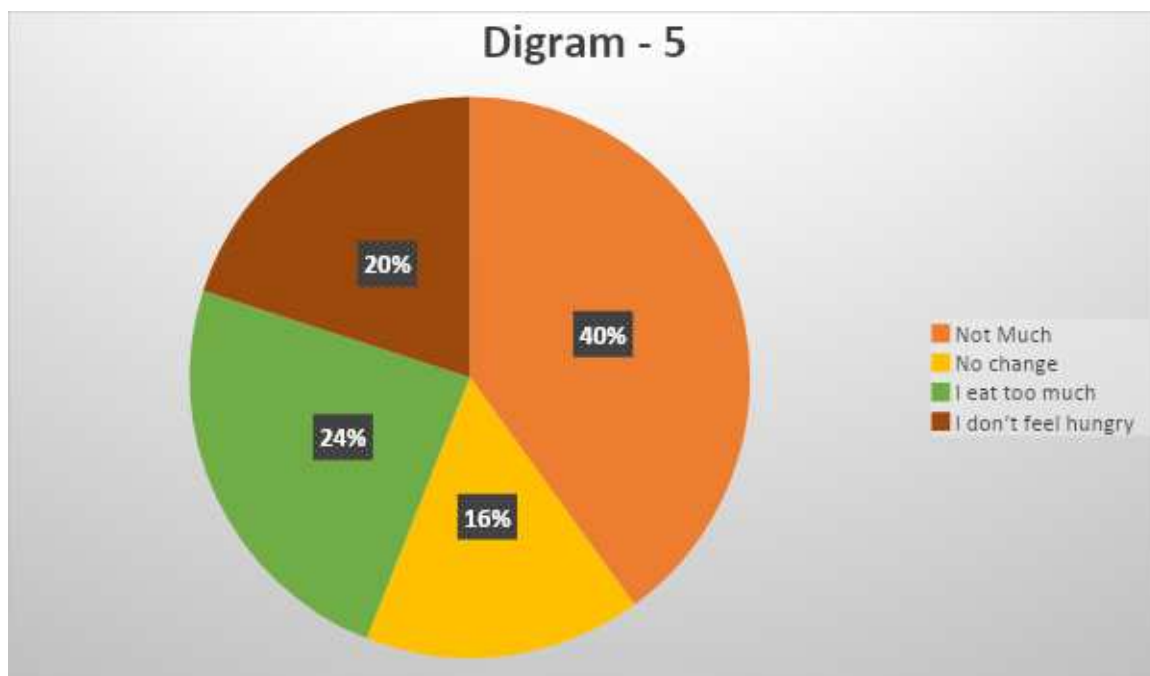
**As per our survey on Mental Diseases following graphical data on Overcoming from Mental Stress is mentioned below :**



**As per our survey on Quality of sleep during Covid – 19 following graphical data is mentioned below :**



**As per our survey Change in diet habits during Covid – 19 following graphical data is mentioned below :**



## **FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS**

The study of 50 respondents surveyed found that as earliest mentioned pie chart Diagram – 1 Observation in Mental Stress 32%, Anxiety 32%, For headache and 28% on Depression Females are facing this in current pandemic. Both clinical and social reasons such as having a weaker immune system or other underlying health conditions and distancing from their families and friends due to their families and friends due to their busy schedules. Physical distancing due to the Covid – 19 outbreak can have drastic negative effects on the mental health, it can cause anxiety, distress and induce a traumatic situation for them.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendations for worries and anxiety in Covid -19 pandemic may have brought many changes to how you live your life, altered daily routines, financial pressure and social isolation. In pandemic all experienced anxiety, stress, fear and mental health disorders.

### **Research Recommendations**

**Get enough sleep :** Get up at the same time each day, Stick close to your typical sleep wake schedule.

**Focus on positive thoughts :** Choose to focus on positive things in your life, Instead of dwelling on how bad you feel.

**Focus on Yourself :** Focusing on yourself and finding ways to use the time that is now available are a great way to take care of your mental health.

**Recognize that your anxiety is completely normal :**

Psychologists have long recognized that anxiety is a normal and healthy function that alerts us to threats and help us take measures to protect ourselves.

## **LIMITATIONS**

The Covid – 19 pandemic has affected women more than men, both as frontline workers and at home. To analyze the differences observed in mental health and violence between men and women in the Covid outbreak. Successively analyzed the situation of mental health of females. Psychological and psychiatric risk faced by women's. A lack of adequate domestic and emotional support can be consequences on women's mental health. The risk of anxiety depression and post- traumatic stress disorder is also much higher in Females. The Covid – 19 pandemic was associated with mild psychological impact while it also encouraged some positive impact on family support and mental health awareness.

## **CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY**

Communities prosper when the mental health needs of community members are met. Unaddressed mental health problems can have a negative influence on homelessness, employment, safety and local economy.

1. Open up about your experience. If you've struggled or are struggling with mental illness, share your story. Hearing another person is going through the same thing you are can be a relief. It can be the nudge a person needs to get help and look into treatment.
2. Encourage kind language, when you hear people around you talk about mental illness in disparaging terms, politely ask them to consider the impact of their words. Any language that reinforces the stigma of mental illness is harmful and might keep someone from getting help.
3. Educate yourself about mental health illness. It's not common for people to misunderstand mental illness, share what you learn.
4. Coordinate a mental health screening event, promoting an event or asking that mental health screening be part of community health fair can encourage people to take action regarding their mental health.

5. Mental health organizations like community reach center frequently need with specific help with specific initiatives and ongoing efforts your phone call will be greeted with heartfelt appreciation.
  
6. Encourage physical health that supports mental health. Help people to understand that physical health can have a direct impact on mental health. Eating healthy and getting plenty of exercise and sleep all play a part in person's mental and emotional state.

## **CONCLUSION**

Conditions of the Covid – 19 pandemic a rapid change in the epidemiological situation and introduced quarantine measures there are conditions for a sharp deterioration in the mental health of wide range of people. There are specific stressors that negatively affect mental health. There are population groups that are more vulnerable to psychological defense reactions. There is a sharp rise in no. of cases of heterogenous mental disorders like depression, anxiety etc. Among the population and healthcare workers in the foci of infection. The manifestation of mental illness in turn contributes to the spread of viral infection and is associated with a more frequent development of somatic complications and a proper prognosis. The practical problem is to choose effective psychopharmacological agent for the relief and treatment of mental disorders.

# **A Study on Stress of MBA Students with special reference to Offline Exams**

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## Abstract

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, stress has been an integral part of everyone's life, with school students stressing about their academics since the young age to adults stressing about their jobs and finances. And, COVID-19 has caused significant suffering across the globe including stress. The pandemic has left a substantial impact on human life, their lively-hood and has disrupted their ways of life. When the first lockdown was ensued in India in March 2020, everyone was forced to stay home and isolate themselves from everyone. This meant that the offices, the schools and any public places were forced to shut down. Many establishments faced an existential threat. The pandemic has decimated the jobs of people. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near-total closures of schools, early childhood education and care services, universities and colleges. In this crisis, all daily activities were forced to be digitized. Organizations started work from home as well as schools started online teaching, in order to not waste the year or possibly years of education of the students. With online teaching came online exams. These exams were conducted in an isolated manner at the individuals place. As beneficial as it was, it also lead to various new crisis. As the pandemic nears its end, our lives are getting back to normal. The universities have declared to conduct exams, after June 2022, as per previous pattern. Our main objective is to focus on how students behave in regards to the change in examination mode that is from online to offline.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; Online Exams; Offline Exams; Pandemic; Stress

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The COVID-19 as a pandemic was declared by the WHO on 11 March 2020. This



outbreak pandemic was evolved in Wuhan city of China and has affected many countries. The pandemic has significantly disrupted the growth of countries where the cases of novel coronavirus were reported. In order to reduce the crowd, countries took various measures such as lockdown, workplace nonattendance, school closure, suspension of transport facilities etc. For controlling the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, educational institutions had been temporarily closed by most of the countries around the world. Over 90 per cent student population of the world were affected by this closure nationwide. Higher education is a critical determinant of the economic future of the country. We have to understand that pandemic is not just medical condition, it affects the population in social, emotional and psychological way also. The idea of being alone and wear masks

is related to anxiety, sleep disturbances, panic, stress and other kind of mental illness. Due to this pandemic outbreak, lot of students developed psychological problems that are affecting learner's not only academics but all over personality (WHO, 2020).

As we focus on the mode of examination, there will be a change occurring for any examinations that will be conducted after June 2022. Instructions as given by the universities across India, the exams will be conducted in offline manner as per pre-covid era. This has come as a shock to students who are in their first year of post-graduate degree, as they had given online exams for better part of their graduation. These students will be facing offline examinations after two years. Whereas there are other set of students, who are recently enrolled in their post-graduation but have graduated before the COVID-19 pandemic. This research paper focuses on MBA students of Smt. Hiraben Nanavati Institute of Management and their response to change of examination mode from online exams to offline exams.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Description
1	Evaluation of Examination Stress and Its Effect on Cognitive Function among First Year Medical Students	1. Ganesh Pradhan 2. Nishita Linet 3. Manisha Mendinca Kar	To evaluate stress status among first year MBBS students by recording pulse rate (PR), systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP) and using stress questionnaire; its effect on cognitive function by recording auditory reaction time (ART) and visual reaction time (VRT)

2	A Study Of Relationship Between Examination Stress And Academic Achievement Among Higher Secondary School Students In Kancheepuram District	1. Dr. Deepa Bisht 2. I.S. Sudha	Senior secondary level is a landmark in the school life of any students which requires superior academic record to gain success. Examination Stress will become a barrier to achieve this. Hence, the researcher has made an attempt to investigate the Examination Stress level and its relation with the Academic Achievement.
3	Covid 19: Stress Management among Students and its Impact on Their Effective Learning	1. Hena Yasmin 2. Salman Khalil 3. Ramsha Mazhar	Evaluation of stress due to examinations during COVID 19 and its implications on the human body.

4	College students' stress and health in the COVID-19 pandemic: The role of academic workload, separation from school, and fears of contagion	1. Chunjiang Yang , 2. Aobo Chen, 3. Yashuo Chen	The results enrich the literature on stress and health and offer novel practical implications for all circles of the society to ensure students' health under the context of the COVID-19 epidemic.
5	Stress and behavioral changes with remote E exams during the Covid-19 pandemic: A cross sectional study among undergraduates of medical	1. Lina Elsalem 2. Nosayba Al-Azzam 3. Ahmad A.Jum'ah 4. Nail Obeidat 5. Amer Mahmoud Sindiani	This study assessed the experience of students at Faculties of Medical Sciences at JUST with regards to remote E-exams. We have focused on stress experience and factors associated with it as well as the impact of this experience on students' life style and dietary habits. Findings from this study will help to improve the remote E-exams methods and to reduce students' stress experience as well as the potential negative impact

	sciences.	6. Khalid A. Kheirallah	on student's health, particularly if traditional teaching activities will remain suspended.
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### 3. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

After COVID-19 hit the world, all the colleges adopted online teaching as per the university guidelines. As it was impossible to leave the isolation due to the heavy lockdown, even the exams were conducted online. Now that the pandemic is residing, the university has decided the change in mode of the examination from June 2022. The objective of our research paper are stated below:

**Objective 1:** To study the perception of students with respect to online exams.

**Objective 2:** To study whether the offline exams are affecting the physical and mental health of the students.

**Objective 3:** To study how an individual overcomes the stress.

### 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

84 students of First year MBA from Smt. Hiraben Nanavati Institute of Management and Research, 20-25 yrs voluntarily participated in the study. The survey contained 18 questions that aimed to assess the students' response to change in method of examination, with main focus on (1) determining which type of exams do students prefer, (2) when they experience stress and the indications of stress and, (3) identifying their stress management practices.

The questionnaire included questions regarding their stress zone, effects of stress on their body and their stress management system. Questions about behavioral changes during the period of offline included students' habits related to dietary, sleeping hours, physical activity, smoking, social communications and use of medications.

### 5. DATA ANALYSIS

While surveying through online questionnaire, we collected the data of 84 students in order to understand their stress symptoms and how they respond to stressful situations.

From the analysis of the data, we have come to understand that 70% of the subject preferred offline exams over online exams.

Stress can be experienced at various stages; pre-exam, post exam and during exam.

Where while experiencing pre-exam stress students tend to avoid studying in order to relieve the stress. Post-exam stress mainly consists of the worry over the results. During exams, many students experience the inability to remember and write the answers properly.

Stress isn't just a physical reaction; it can also affect your emotions, behavior, and cognition. Just as everyone is stressed by different things, everyone experiences its effects in different ways. Depending on the individual and the cause of the stress, the number of symptoms from each category can vary. An overview of types of symptoms that may be present in someone suffering from stress is given in the following table.

<b>Physical Symptoms</b>	<b>Emotional Symptoms</b>	<b>Cognitive Symptoms</b>	<b>Behavioral Symptoms</b>
Irregular bowel movements	Less than normal patience	Impaired concentration	Change in eating habits
Involuntary twitching or shaking	Feelings of sadness and/or depression	Trouble with remembering things, such as homework assignments or deadlines	Change in sleeping habits
Irregular or missed periods	Feelings of being overwhelmed	Chronic worrying	New or increased use of drugs, tobacco or drugs
Getting sick more often than normal	Restlessness	Anxious thoughts or feelings	Nail biting

Reduced libido	Reduced or eliminated desire for activities once	Reduced or impaired judgment	Pacing
			Abnormal failure or delay to complete everyday responsibilities
			Significant change in school or work performance

Students face difficulty in dealing with stress, thus sometimes require consultation from the doctors. While some have consulted a doctor to manage their stress, some have opted to deal with their stress through following ways.

1. Regular exercise
2. Meditation
3. Listening to music
4. Dancing
5. Shopping
6. Painting
7. Sleep
8. Watch movies
9. Write Poems
10. Playing any type of sport.

From all the above mentioned stress relief methods, listening to music is the most popular of them all. As recommended by the doctors, music helps to reduce stress and can reduce stress more effectively if you sing along with it.

Further, students feel that offline exams really challenge various skills such as time management, literature, etc. Offline exams also help to evaluate the performance of the students. While many students feel that they have lost touch with the offline exams and find it difficult to manage giving offline exams. They do not feel confident about their skills and thus fear that they will fail in the offline exam.

Stress is a daily part of our lives. It cannot be avoided but it can be reduced. Following helps for the same.

- Keep a positive attitude.
- Accept that there are events that you cannot control.
- Be assertive instead of aggressive. Assert your feelings, opinions, or beliefs instead of becoming angry, defensive, or passive.
- Learn to manage your time more effectively.
- Set limits appropriately and say no to requests that would create excessive stress in your life.
- Make time for hobbies and interests.
- Don't rely on alcohol, drugs, or compulsive behaviors to reduce stress. Drugs and alcohol can stress your body even more.
- Seek out social support. Spend enough time with those you love.
- Seek treatment with a psychologist or other mental health professional trained in stress management or biofeedback techniques to learn more healthy ways of dealing with the stress in your life.

## **6. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- While giving an offline exam, if you go blank or you get nervous because of the

situation or the surrounding, try to close your eyes for 2 – 5 minutes before you get the paper which will help to calm your mind and make you focus or help you recollect whatever you have studied.

- Before the paper try not to study for longer hours, because doing so can create pressure and not sleeping in time can affect your thinking process. Which is why you should be well rested before exams.
- Having loss of appetite/nausea can lower your energy and capacity to sit and study. Instead try to have a proper and nutritious diet and consider your supplements as stress can deplete your vitamins and mineral levels which may affect your mental health.
- Practicing what you love in between your study hours will refresh your mind. Continuous studying can get boring and will lead to losing the focus. But taking small breaks, meditating, listening to your favorite music, dancing etc can bring you back on track.
- Lastly, do not be afraid to see a doctor. If you find it hard to manage the stress on your own feel free to tell this situation to your closed ones who will help you with the process.

## **7. LIMITATIONS**

The limitations of this study are listed below.

1. This research is only done on students of Smt. Hiraben Nanavati Institute of Management Research.
2. Every student responds to stress differently.
3. We were not able to take personal interviews of the students.
4. The research was conducted on MBA students and not on any other stream.
5. The focus of this research are only female.

## **8. CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY**

This research has a lot to offer to the society, such as:

- Impact of how change in our education system especially the way exams have been conducted for last two years due to pandemic has affected students. • It will help us understand how many percent of students are stressed due to offline exam.
- It will also spread awareness about stress and how one consult an expert if she/he is stressed.
- It will tell us about the various symptoms of stress.
- Various ways to manage the exam related stress.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

Since last 2 years majority of the students have give given online exams and they like giving online exams more than offline exams. It is natural to experience some stress due

to upcoming exams but the students are seen complaining that they experience a lot of stress when they give exam or before exams. This can be because they get distracted by their mobile phones during studies and cannot prepare for the exams well. Headache, loss of appetite, increased heart rate and over sleeping were the main symptoms of this stress. Many of them said that they study for longer hours before exams. Even after being stressed the students write the answers after remembering what they studied before exam. But still there were people who couldn't give the exam properly as they were blank while writing paper. This was the situation before exam. After exams majority of the students get nervous about what the results will be and some students are there who are least bothered about the results. It was seen that students don't really know what to do when they are stressed. There is lack of knowledge about stress management. There were some people who fight against stress. They take breaks, do meditation, etc. Even when the majority students know they get stressed due to exams it was shocking that around 80% of students do not need to consult any doctor when they are stressed. So from all this it can be concluded that students who are stressed should find the underlying reasons behind the stress and work on them. The best way is to visit a doctor and get their advice. Preparing well in advance for the exams, reducing the use of mobile phones, meditating and exercising daily can be a good way to avoid unnecessary stress. The best way to reduce stress about offline exams can be giving a lot of mock tests before the final exams. This will help the students to overcome stress as they will be confident while writing main papers. The educational institutes should look into this and help the students.

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# IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE

## INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the process of growing crops by using land, water, seeds and other things. We can't imagine human life without agriculture as it provides basic essentials like food for us to live a healthy life. Along with that, agriculture plays many important roles in our daily life and provides numerous benefits. Thus, it increases the importance of agriculture in our lives. But nowadays climate change is affecting to agriculture. Climate change is generally defined as a significant variation of average weather conditions—say, conditions becoming warmer, wetter, or drier—over several decades or more. It's the longer-term trend that differentiates climate change from natural weather variability. The wide range of literature on this subject demonstrates that damages caused by climate change can be relevant to both cropping and livestock activities. Climate change is likely to contribute substantially to food insecurity in the future, by increasing food prices, and reducing food production. Food may become more expensive as climate change mitigation efforts increase energy prices. Water required for food production may become more scarce due to increased crop water use and drought. Competition for land may increase as certain areas become climatically unsuitable for production. Agriculture is the world's leading source of food items.

First, climate change has a direct bearing on the biology of plant growth. Secondly, any assessment of the impact of climate change on agriculture must consider the interaction between the direct biological effects of climate change on the one hand, and other (often dynamic) aspects of the biosphere and geosphere --- such as, for example soil conditions, seed-water-fertilizer-pesticide technologies, plant entomology, and so on – on the other. Climate change is poised to have a sharply differentiated effect as between agro-ecological regions, farming systems, and social classes and groups. So change in climate has badly affected on agriculture and also on the economy status of farmers as due to climate change they are facing various loss.

## LITERATURE REVIEW:

Vidarbha has dry weather for most of the year. During the monsoon of June to September, it has 1205 mm of rain. They are equally warm during the summer of March to June. May is the highest temperature in May. November to January is the period of winter. In winter the temperatures below 10 degrees are below. The average annual rainfall of 1064.1 mm.

Temperatures in Vidarbha and central India have been rising in the last few years. Significant changes in rainfall were also observed in this area. Some districts in the region will be adversely affected by climate change. Climate change is affecting not just global temperatures but also leading to altering seasons at local levels. The region saw the vagaries — extreme cold, heat and rains Vidarbha faces an increasing risk from climate change which is likely to impact the production of Major crops like Soybean, Cotton, Wheat and Gram, grown in the Vidarbha.

Climate analysis predicts mismatch in rainfall and temperature patterns with crop phenology across the monsoon (kharif) and winter (rabi) season. The late onset of monsoon and intermittent dry and wet spells has impacted the germination of soybean and cotton. Excess rainfall



during the mid-kharif season will lead to an increase in fungal diseases, weeds, and pests. This is likely to impact the production of pods in soybean and boll formation in cotton.

Additionally, water logged soils and humid conditions will promote rot, leading to a loss of soil nutrients and fertilizers from the soil. The overall impact of excessive rainfall during the fruit formation and maturity stage for both the kharif crops studied – like soybean and cotton will affect the yield and quality of the produce .The impact of high temperatures, rainfall, and humidity will make outdoor work difficult for the farmers. In addition increased incidences of heat stress and humidity will have a bearing on farming operations like weeding and harvesting.

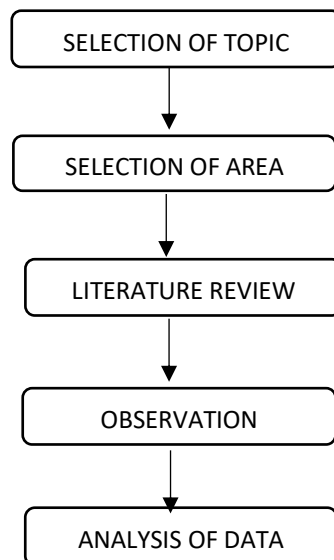
### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To study direct effect on crop growth.
- To study indirect effect of climate change.
- To study the change in planning period of farmers due to climate change.
- To study the socio-economic effect.

### **SCOPE:**

- Parameter - Weather forecast  
Planning of cultivation
- Age group- 18+
- Profession- Farmer
- Geographical area- Vidarbha

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**



**OBSERVATION:**

**Farmers perceptions of meteorological change over the last few years and perception on flood and drought:**

Perceptions Variables	1. Increasing	2. Decreasing	3. No change	4. Do not know
Temperature	✓			
Rainfall		✓		
Flood		✓		
Drought	✓			

**Farmers perceptions about climate change risks, impacts and it level of severity:**

Sr No	Climate change induce hazards	Likert scale					
		1. No	2. Very low	3. Low	4. Medium	5. High	6. Very high
1	Drought					✓	
2	Flood		✓				
3	Heat wave						✓
4	Lightening				✓		
5	Heavy storm					✓	
6	Soil problems					✓	
7	Disease					✓	
8	Irrigation problem					✓	
9	Riverbank erosion				✓		
10	Cyclone	✓					

**Perceived impacts of climate change on crops production:**

Sr No	perception	Likert scale				
		1. To no extent	2. To a little extent	3. To some extent	4. To a great extent	5. To a very great extent
01	What do you think about how intensely climate change has increased in scarcity of water for crops production?					✓
02	Do you think due to climate change the frequency of crop diseases has increased?					✓
03	Does climate change impacts largely reducing your crops yields?					✓
04	What do you think that the crops have been increasingly stressed by drought conditions due to climate change?					✓
05	What do you think the climate-extreme events have risen the pest incidence?				✓	
06	What do you think that the timing of crops planting has been very irregular in recent years due to climatic variability?					✓
07	What do you think that the extreme climatic events intensely losses of your farm income or farming earnings?					✓
08	What is your perception about how much soil condition has become unsuitable for planting due to climate change?			✓		
09	How harshly climate change influenced a drastic decline in the sale of farm Products					✓
10	How much the harvesting of crops has become prolonged due to climate change				✓	
11	What do you think that the how forcefully quality crops have become increasingly difficult to produce due to extreme climatic events and climate variability					✓

## **DATA ANALYSIS:**

1. What do you think that lack of information and knowledge works as a barrier to climate change adaptation?

1. Yes   **0. No**

2. Does credit accessibility influence taken adaption measures?

**1. Yes**   0. No

3. Does the using technology (like mobile, TV, radio, etc.) influence adopting adaptation measures?

**1. Yes**   0. No

4. What do you think about the Government /NGO/others' support influences adopting adaptation strategies?

1. Yes   **0. No**

4. Do you think? Scarcity of water during the dry season influences taken adaptation measures?

**1. Yes**   0. No

## **RECOMMONDATION:**

Integrate climate and energy issues into conservation planning. This can be done through several channels:

- expanding the Energy Resource Concern to “Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction.”
- including climate and GHG considerations when assigning environmental benefit scores to conservation activities in the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) and to CPPE scoring more broadly.
- incorporating on-farm energy audits into comprehensive conservation planning.

## **LIMITATIONS:**

- The climate events that are difficult to predict also include extreme weather events such as flooding, periods of drought, or heat waves. Interestingly, however, the combined measures of temperature and atmospheric humidity can be predicted fairly well.
- Data for climate research is in many instances difficult to access, often at a price, and according to the source and type of data, the formats for retrieval can be very different. In addition, data may not be available for the same time and space-scales.

## **CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY:**

It's important that we understand how the climate is changing, so that we can prepare for the future. Studying the climate helps us predict how much rain the next winter might bring, or how far sea levels will rise due to warmer sea temperatures.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Climate change poses a growing threat to sustainable development. The expected effects of climate change could seriously compromise the ability of the agriculture sectors to feed the world, and severely undermine progress toward eradicating hunger, malnutrition and poverty. Action is urgently needed to prepare the agricultural sectors for the prospect of rapidly changing environmental conditions. As the agriculture sectors are partly responsible for the accumulation of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere that are responsible climate change, it is also important to reduce agricultural emissions. Even without climate change, world agriculture and food security are face daunting challenges. Population growth and rising incomes in much of the developing world have pushed the demand for food and other agricultural products to unprecedented levels. Without heightened efforts to reduce poverty and improve agricultural productivity, many low-income countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, will find it difficult to ensure access to adequate quantities of food for all.

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