

MODERN ERA CIVIL SOCIETY

Prof. Rita Arora
Dr. T Naresh Naidu



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CONTENTS

Chapter 1. A Quantitative Study of Gender and Suicide Rates in a Country of Choice.....	1
— <i>Prof. Rita Arora</i>	
Chapter 2. Evolution of Violence: Why Humans Are Always at War	13
— <i>Prof. Rita Arora</i>	
Chapter 3. Important Factors Influencing Globalization and Affecting Country's Economies.....	23
— <i>Prof. Anshu Bhatia</i>	
Chapter 4. Impact of Video Games on Youth Education in Current Technological Age: An Analytical Survey	34
— <i>Dr. Shilpi Bagga</i>	
Chapter 5. Impact of Social Media on People's Daily Lives and Survey of Loneliness among Delhi NCR Residents.....	45
— <i>Mr. Hemant Ajmera</i>	
Chapter 6. Workplace Sexual Harassment of Women in India: Prevention Strategies	56
— <i>Prof. Anshu Bhatia</i>	
Chapter 7. Incorporation of New Technology Automation to Change Human Behavior.....	66
— <i>Prof. Anshu Bhatia</i>	
Chapter 8. Analyzing Factors to Make English Adopted as the Official Language in Some Countries	76
— <i>Ms. Mini Sharma</i>	
Chapter 9. Parent's Separation Effects on the Mental Health of their Children	86
— <i>Mrs. Renu Sharma</i>	
Chapter 10. A Comprehensive Review on Experimental Use of Animals for Testing Drugs	96
— <i>Dr. Arun Kumar Singh</i>	
Chapter 11. A Study on Gender-Based Religious Ethics and Practices.....	106
— <i>Mr. Abhishek Gehlot</i>	
Chapter 12. Analysis of the Impact of Fashion Trends on the Lifestyle of Society	116
— <i>Dr. Anil Bundela</i>	
Chapter 13. A Report on Animal Welfare Impacts on Animals Rights around the World.....	126
— <i>Dr.T Naresh Naidu</i>	
Chapter 14. Human Beings over Dependence on Modern-Day Technology: A Comprehensive Study ..	135
— <i>Dr. Tychicus P David</i>	
Chapter 15. A Study on Early Marriages in the Modern Era and Preservation of their Characteristics...	146
— <i>Dr.T Naresh Naidu</i>	
Chapter 16. An Investigation of Positive and Negative Impacts of Mobile Technology on Human Relationships.....	154
— <i>Dr. Vinodhini C</i>	
Chapter 17. Investigation into the Specificity of Growing up in an LGBTQ Family	163
— <i>Dr.T Naresh Naidu</i>	
Chapter 18. Poverty Overview: A Social Issue that is Raised in the Dimensions of Countries	172
— <i>Dr.T Naresh Naidu</i>	

Chapter 19. Analysis of the Influence of E-commerce on Traveling and Tourism for the Development of the Country.....	181
— <i>Dr.Neha Jain</i>	
Chapter 20. Gender Inequality in the Educational System and Its Impacts on Students' Mental Health..	192
— <i>Dr. Tychicus P David</i>	
Chapter 21. Analysis of Suicidal Conduct Influenced by Gender Differences in Various States of India	202
— <i>Dr. Narasimhamurhty</i>	
Chapter 22. A Study on Social Environment Migration towards Cities and Its Impact on Population Expansion.....	211
— <i>Dr. Tychicus P David</i>	
Chapter 23. Impact of Child Labour on Civilization Leadership in the New Millennium	222
— <i>Dr. Sufiya Pathan</i>	
Chapter 24. A comprehensive Study on the Importance of Cultural Arts in Education	232
— <i>Dr. Sufiya Pathan</i>	

CHAPTER 1

A QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF GENDER AND SUICIDE RATES IN A COUNTRY OF CHOICE

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ABSTRACT:

In today's fast-moving world suicide is the primary reason for death across the world. As everyone is busy with their work and facing a lot of stress, depression, and various mental disorders which ultimately leads them to commit suicide. The main aim of the study is to determine the factors which are responsible for people to commit suicide and also recommend some preventive techniques to people so that they can protect themselves from committing suicide and preventing their lives of people. In this research, the survey has been conducted of 500 respondents from country India by conducting a door-to-door survey and distributing online Google forms among various people which 220 males and 280 females are included in the survey. It has been found that females tend to commit more suicide as compared to males. According to a study, 59% of females commit suicide due to depression and 42.85% of males commit suicide due to unemployment factor and most people tend to commit suicide in the age group of (15-34) years is 61% female and 51% of males commit suicide in age group (15-34) years. According to the reseapreventive techniques hhave been introduced to prevent suicide 31.81% of males use the technique of reducing access to toxic substances such as poisons and 30.35% of females use it to share their problem with family. Previously there has been a lot of research conducted on suicide but still, there is a lot of need to create more awareness on suicide preventive methods to prevent people from suicide and save their precious life.

KEYWORDS:

Depression, Gender, Suicide, Suicide Attempt, Suicide Commit, Suicide Rate.

1. INTRODUCTION

Suicide is considered a major problem in today's fast-paced world due to a lot of pressures faced by people in their working professional life. Suicide become very common nowadays and become the top leading cause of death occurring globally [1]. It has been estimated that the near about 150000 deaths occurred last year in the whole world. It represented a suicide rate of 12 persons per 100000 population. Majorly suicide rates occurred in the age group of 15-34 years which are mostly youngsters. The suicide rate of men is two-to-three times higher than that of females around the world. The percentage of suicide attempts is much higher than the committing suicides in which the female percentage ratio of committing suicide is more than that males whereas the percentage of males completing suicide is quite higher than that females. There can be many factors responsible for suicidal attempts as well as committing suicide such as depression, stress, mental disorders, family pressure, interpersonal relationships, the violence of family, and feeling a burden on others which directly lead the person to commit suicide. A Suicide attempt is a different thing from committing suicide as it provides harm to the person but

it does not finish or end up their life [2], [3]. The term committing suicide means that it ends up finishing the life of a person. Most people feel to commit suicide and they start showing some signs before doing an attempt which shows that the person is at high risk of committing suicide [4]. The warning signs of suicide are given below:

1. Talking with people about killing themselves.
2. Feeling hopeless and lonely
3. Experiencing no reason to live
4. Experiencing unbearable pain
5. Lost someone very close to my heart
6. Stay apart from family
7. Consumption of drugs to avoid stress
8. Failed in academics
9. Feeling guilt or shamed
10. Staying irritated and frustrated
11. Unemployment and retirement

Suicide in this paper is described as the person's desire to end up their life by killing themselves which inspires the person to commit suicide. The various factors responsible for people to commit and attempting suicide or which are associated with suicidal behavior are provided in the paper and based on that the analysis is done. Around the world report, the divorced population has a higher rate of committing suicide as compared to the married ones [5]–[7]. To develop suicide prevention programs and to increase awareness regarding suicide we need to access the association between suicide attempts and gender and identify the preventive factors of suicide attempts. The major factor involved in the person's life which inspires them to commit suicide such as individual is suffering from mental disorders, depression, stress, family problems, personal problems, failure in affair relationships, and sexual abuse [8]–[10]. If a person feels to do suicide then the person must talk to the person whom he trusts the most and feel free to share his things with that person. Proper suicide prevention education must be provided to prevent the person from suicide. Suicide is not just a word but a serious major concern in today's world because at present once in a lifetime every individual feels to commit suicide due to various major problems that are occurring in everyone's life such as family expectations, academic pressure, good performance in the job, unemployment, not getting into relationships, and personal issues [11].

In this paper, the researcher explains the suicide attempt, suicide committed by males and females of different countries, and determines the reason behind committing suicide and the factors responsible for committing suicide. The survey is carried out in this paper by making Google Forms and conducting door-to-door surveys. We will also discuss the preventive methods for suicidal attempts to prevent people from committing suicide and preventing their life.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Aislinne Freeman et. al studied the national study on differences in gender in suicide intent. According to the author, more than 58000 deaths occurred in Europe every annual year and observed suicide attempts were 20 times higher than the previous year. The objective of the author was to discover the differences in gender in a cross-national study of attempted suicides.

The author collected the data from 5212 respondents from eight regions in the four countries namely Germany, Ireland, Hungary, and Portugal. The suicide data had been classified into various categories such as suicidal gestures, self-harm, suicidal pause, and serious suicide attempt. The result came out a way that the rate of serious suicide attempts found more in males as compared to females is 52.1% according to the study. The author found that 67.9% of people attempt suicide by consuming the drug. It was concluded from the study that prevention strategies were introduced to prevent the rate of suicides among people [12].

Beop-rae Roh et. al researched the comparative study of the rate of suicides among 10-19 year old. The main goal of the research was to compare the present rate of suicides in countries among 10-19-year-olds, to examine the rate of suicide based on age and gender, and to investigate the variation of suicide rates across countries. The author uses the method of combining the world health organization (WHO) data on mortality and population of 29 members and various dimensional scaling, and clustering analyses used by the author to classify countries depending on the rate of suicides and to examine the important dimensions for various age groups. It was found that there was a difference in suicide rate based on age, country, and sex. There was a gap in the gender of suicide rates of the same magnitude. The author concluded that dissimilarity exists in the rate of suicides and gender gaps also [13].

Andrea Miranda-mendizabal et. al researched the differences in gender in suicidal behavior in young adults. The main goal of the paper was to evaluate the correlation between the rate of suicide or death and gender and recognize the preventive factors in young generation adults. The author used the method of considering non-clinical populations which were aged between (12-26) years and Meta-analyses were performed. It was found from the author's study that females represent a greater risk of attempting suicide. The risk factors analyzed for both genders were mental disorder and personal violence whereas female risk factors included stress disorder, depression, and abortion. Male risk factors analyzed were hopelessness, mental disruption, and drug abuse. It was concluded that the female-specific risk or preventive factors of the suicide rate for the young generation are required [14].

Research Questions:

- *What are the factors that inspire people to commit suicide?*
- *What are the methods to prevent people from suicide?*

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design:

The design of this research deals with the issues that occurred due to suicide attempts, which also discusses the factors that inspire people to commit suicide and identifies the preventive methods to prevent people from stress. There can be many factors responsible for suicidal attempts as well as committing suicide such as depression, stress, mental disorders, family pressure, interpersonal relationships, the violence of family, and feeling a burden on others which directly lead the person to commit suicide. A Suicide attempt is a different thing from committing suicide as it provides harm to the person but it does not finish or end up their life. The main aim of the study is to determine the elements which are responsible for people to commit suicide and to conduct a survey of 500 respondents in the whole country by distributing online forms among 320 people and conducting a door-to-door survey of 180 people 220 males and 280 females are involved and

several questions are asked from them to know their opinion about the suicide, and also recommend some of the preventive techniques to the people so that they can protect themselves from committing suicide and preventing the life.

3.2 Sample:

The survey was carried out by conducting a door-to-door survey of 180 people to know their opinion, distributing online forms to 320 people, and distributing them among the various states in the country of India. The survey was conducted in countries namely India. Various questions are asked of people from different countries of different age groups to know their opinion about suicide and the reasons they are facing while suffering from suicide.

3.3 Instrument:

The main objective of the paper was to collect the opinion of various respondents. The questionnaire includes several questions asked from various respondents from different countries. To know the opinion of various respondents from different parts of the country about suicide and also recommend some of the preventive techniques to protect them from suicide. The survey was conducted among 500 respondents by distributing online Google forms among 320 people in different regions of the country and conducting a survey of 180 people through conducting a door-to-door survey. There were 220 males and 280 females were involved in the survey. Several questions were asked from the respondents to know their opinion about committing suicide and also have been asked regarding the preventive techniques to prevent people from suicide. The following several questions have been asked from the different respondents to know their state of mind about committing suicide.

- 1) Do you ever try to commit suicide?
- 2) Do people attempt suicide to get attention?
- 3) What is the major reason to commit suicide for males as well as females?
- 4) What are the preventive methods to prevent suicide?
- 5) At what age do you start experiencing to do suicide?
- 6) Have you shared your feelings with anyone when you feel to commit suicide?
- 7) Which gender is more likely to feel stress?
- 8) What do you do when you feel to commit suicide?
- 9) Did your suicidal thoughts command you?
- 10) Do suicidal thoughts come into your daily activities?
- 11) Were you doing self-harm, suicide attempt, or serious suicide attempt?

3.4. Data collection:

A data-gathered questionnaire has been developed and is distributed among the various people of India all over the country. The survey was conducted among 500 respondents and various questions were asked related to the suicidal attempts of various respondents regarding the suicidal commitments/suicides. There are 220 males and 280 females are included in the survey conducted among 500 respondents.

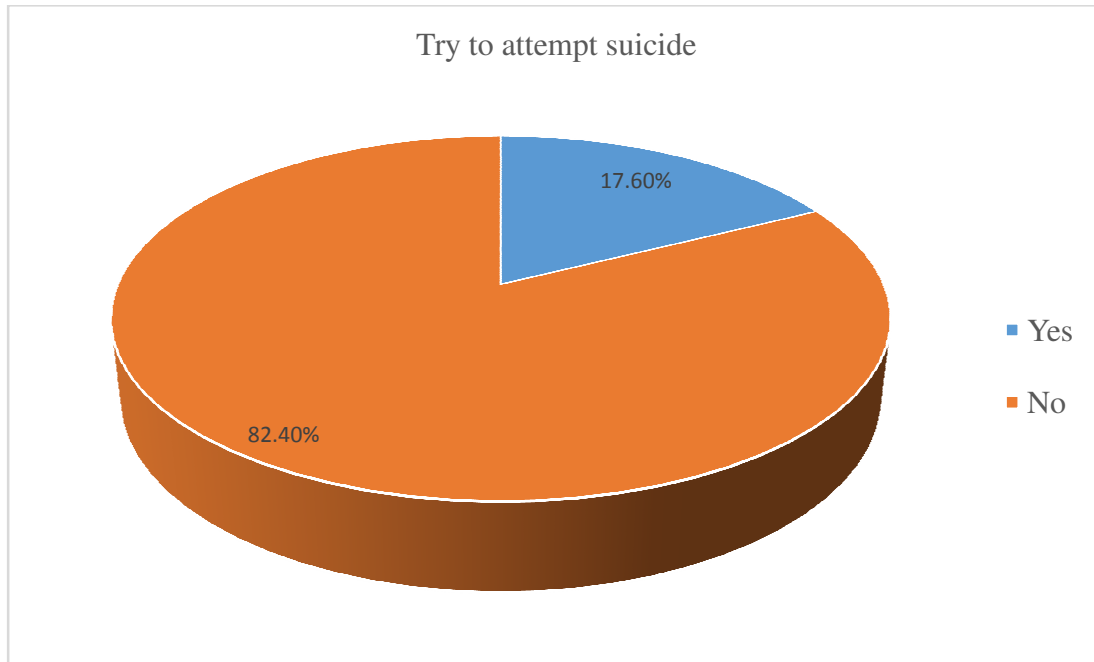


Figure 1: Illustrates the Percentage of People Who Try to Commit Suicide

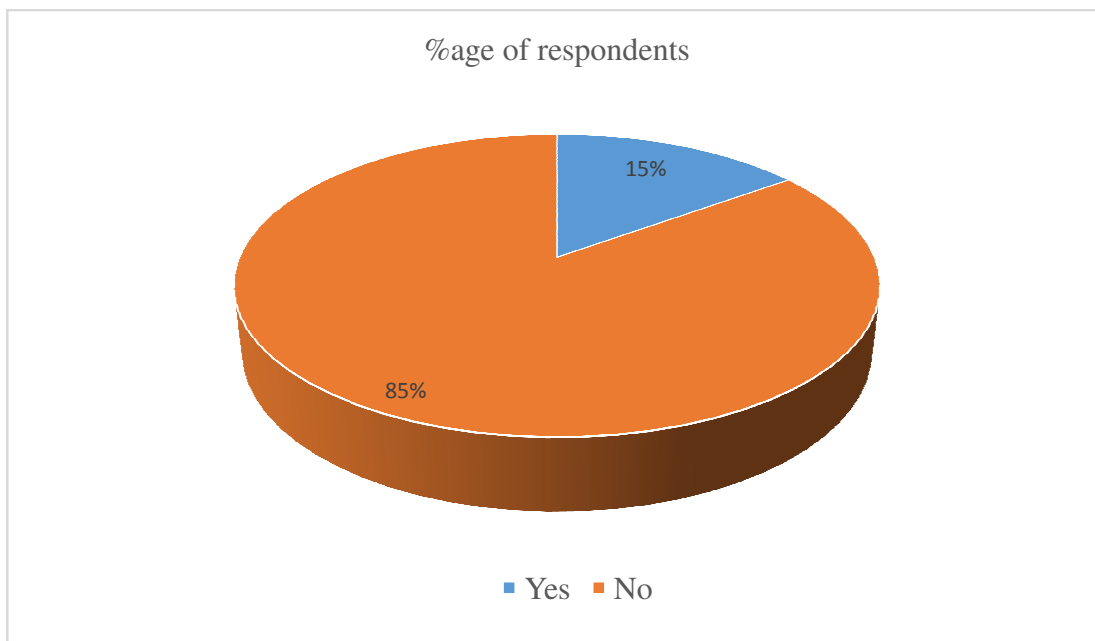


Figure 2: Represents the percentage of Respondents who Commit Suicide to Get Attention.

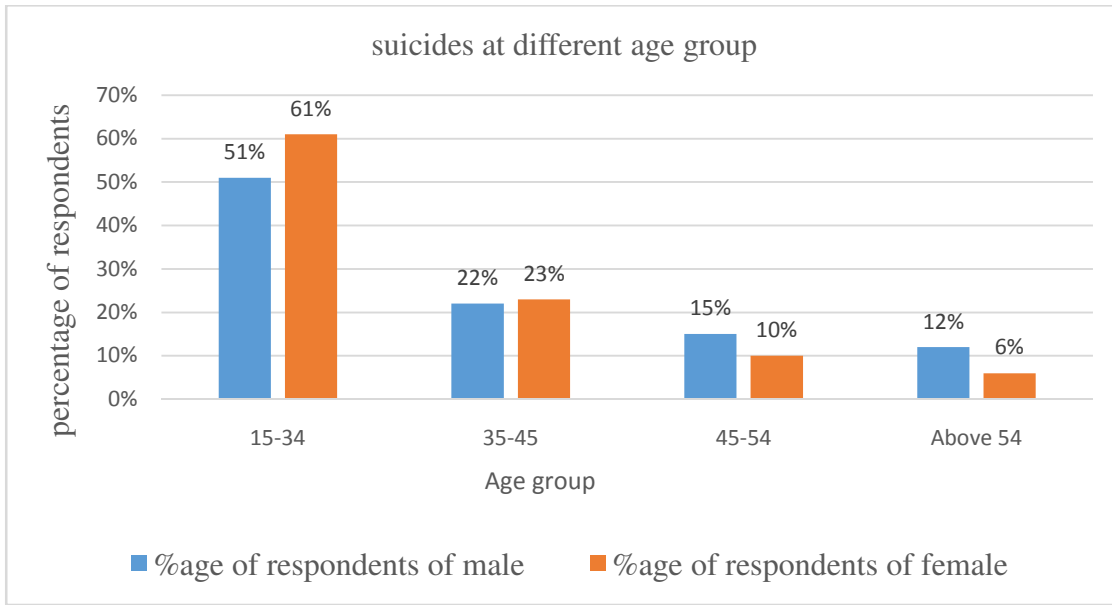


Figure 3: Illustrates that People Commit Maximum Suicide in Different Age Groups both Male and Female.

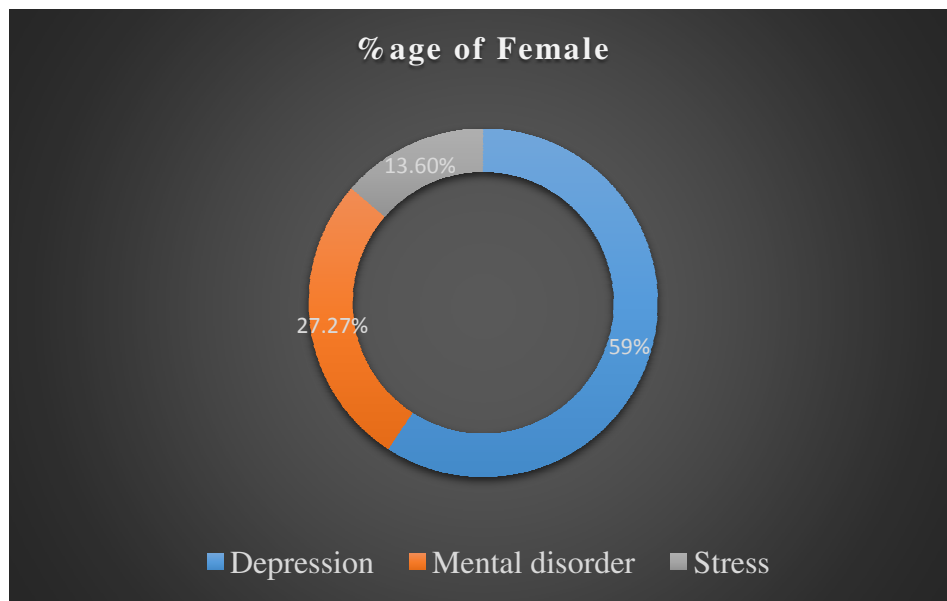


Figure 4: Illustrates the Percentage of Females who Commit Suicide Due to Different Reasons.

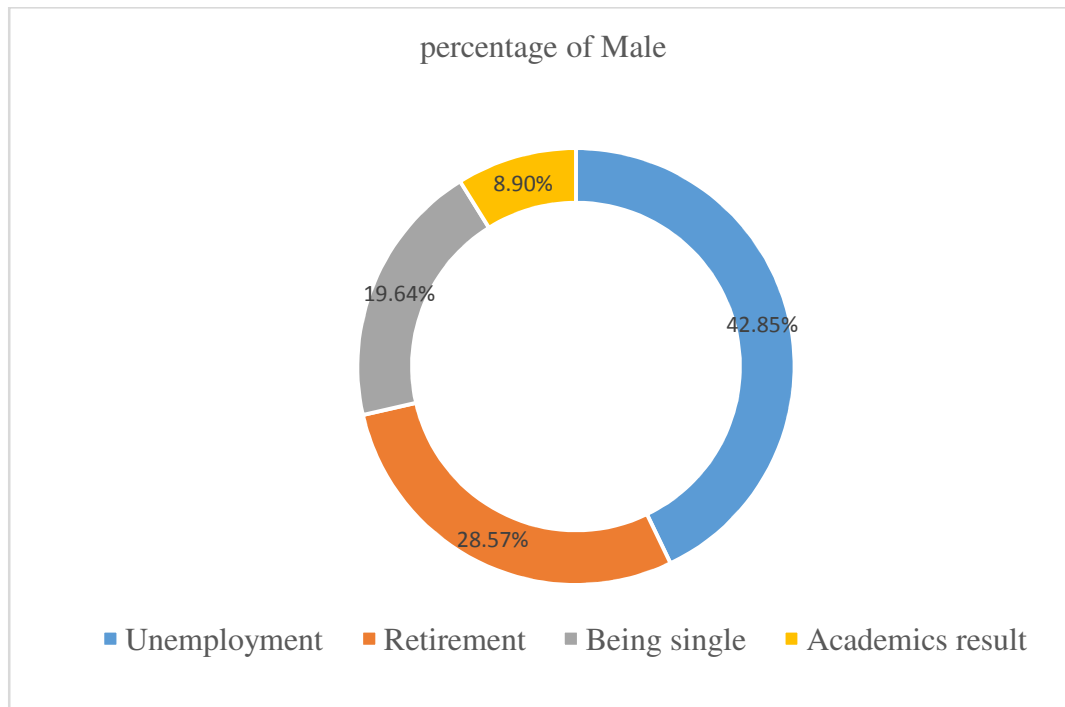


Figure 5: Represents the Percentage of Male Committing Suicide Due to some Reasons.

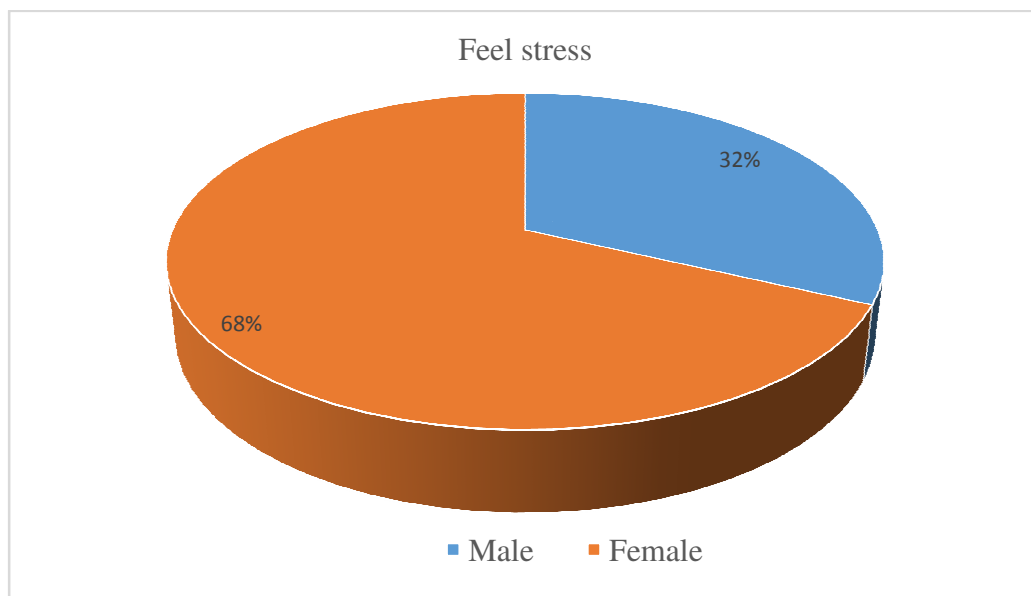


Figure 6: Shows the Percentage of Females and Males Feels More Stress.

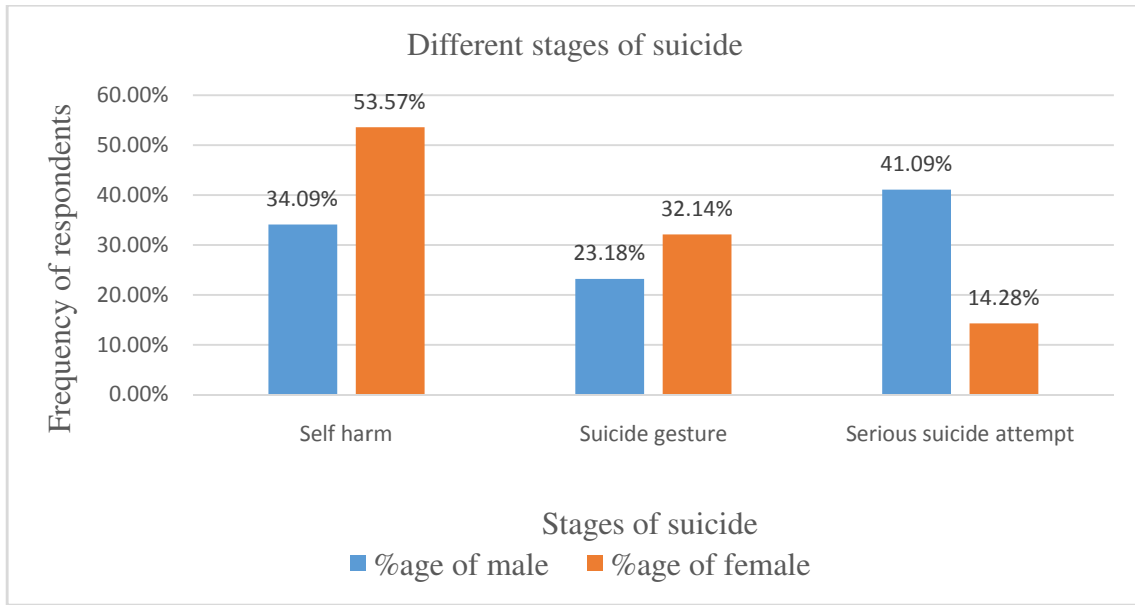


Figure 7: Illustrates the Stage of Suicide of both Males and females Which Represents the Number of Respondents.

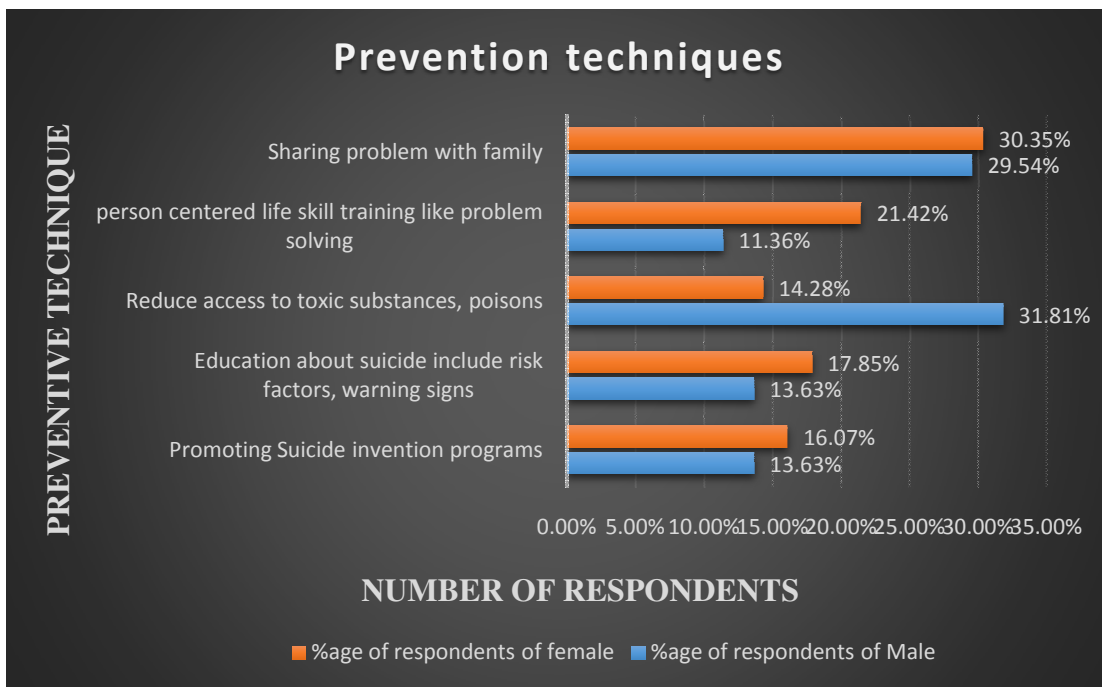


Figure 8: Illustrates the Various Preventive Techniques which are used by Both Males and females representing the Number of Respondents.

3.4 Data analysis:

After collecting the data by conducting a survey of the whole country India consists of 500 respondents which 220 males and 280 females are included to survey several respondents. The survey was conducted door-to-door with 180 people and 320 people are chosen to know their opinion by distributing online forms. It has been analyzed that 82.40% try to commit suicide and 17.60% of people do not try to commit suicide as shown in Figure 1. 85% of people commit suicide to get attention and 15% of people do not attempt suicide to get attention as shown in Figure 2. It has been observed that 51% of males and 61% of females mostly commit suicide in the age group of (15-34) years, 22% of males and 23% of females commit suicide in the age group of (35-45) years as shown in Figure 3. 59% female commit suicide due to mental depression, 27.27% female due to mental disorder, 13.60% female commit suicide due to stress as shown in Figure 4. 42.85% of males commit suicide due to unemployment, 28.57% of male commit suicide due to retirement, 19.64% male due to being single, and 8.90% male commit suicide due to academics result as shown in Figure 5. 68% of females feel stress and 32% of males feel stress as shown in Figure 6. 53.57% of female, 34.09% of male suffers from self-harm, 32.14% of female and 23.18% of male shows suicide gesture, and 14.28% of female and 41.09% male try to attempt serious suicide as shown in Figure 7. 30.35% of females, 29.54% of males use the prevention technique of sharing the problem with family, 21.42% of females and 11.36% use the technique of centered life skill training like problem-solving to prevent suicide, 14.28% of females and 31.81% of male use the technique of reducing access to toxic substances such as poison. 17.85% of females and 13.63% of males use the technique of education about suicide including risk factors, and warning signs. 16.07% of females and 13.63% use the technique promoting suicide invention programs as shown in Figure 8.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Suicidal actions are considered a serious main concern and a health problem. As suicide is the 11th primary reason for death around the globe. Depression, mental disorders, unemployment, and academic results are some of the factors which are responsible to cause suicide among people nowadays. The main aim of the study is to determine the factors which are responsible for people to commit suicide, to survey 500 respondents in a different state of India country and several questions are asked to know their opinion about suicide, and also recommend some of the preventive techniques to the people so that they can protect themselves from committing suicide and preventing the life. According to a survey 82.40% of people try to commit suicide and 17.60% of people do not try to commit suicide. People use the preventive technique of suicide to prevent themselves from ending up their life and also has been found that the 31.81% of males and 30.85% of females use the preventive technique of sharing problems with family and reducing their access to toxic substances such as alcohol, drugs, and poison.

The result also shows that the rate of suicides amongst females is greater than that of males and females commit suicide mostly due to depression, mental disorders, and stress whereas males commit suicide mostly due to unemployment, being single, loss in academics, and feeling hopeless. It also has been observed that every people once in their life the stage of suicide to end up their life and the results come out in a way that the 41.09% of a male are at the self-harm stage and 53.57% of females try to attempt serious suicide. 42.85% of males commit suicide due to depression caused to them and 59% of females commit suicide due to unemployment. 51% of male and 61% of female feels stress at the age of (15-34) years as shown in Figure 9.

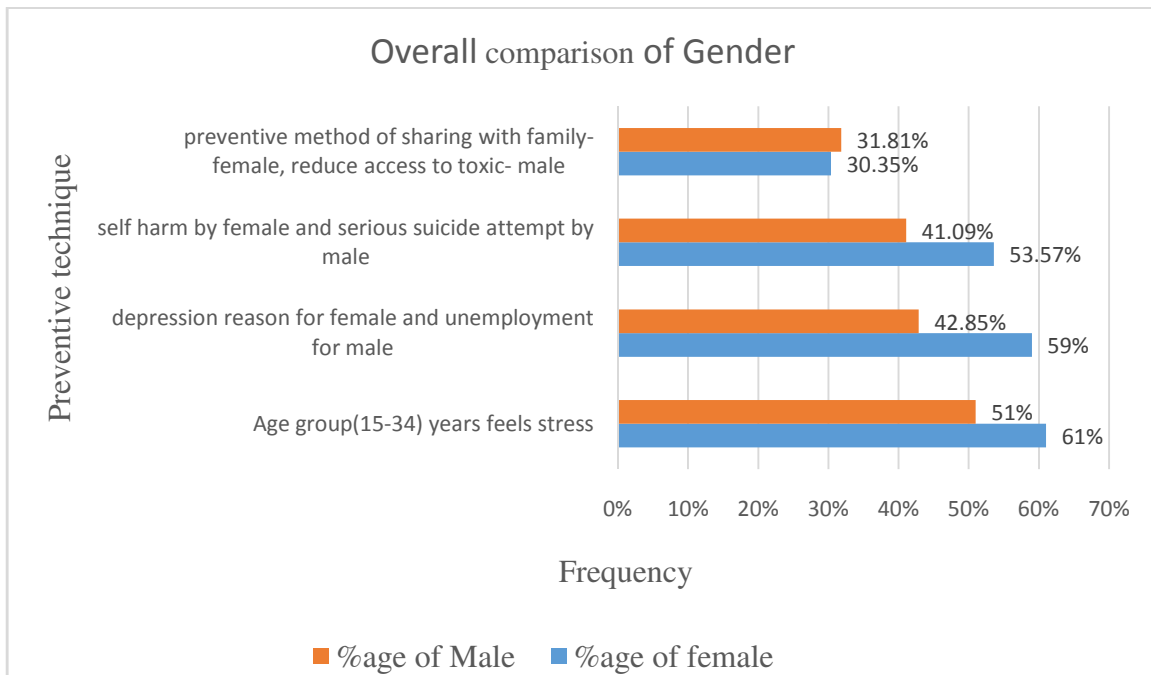


Figure 9: Represents the Overall Comparison of Gender as Per the Questions Asked In the Survey.

5. CONCLUSION

In today's fast-moving world, every people is busy with their own life which causes them to lead to creating stress, mental disorder, and depression which ultimately encourages people to commit suicide. The main aim of the study is to determine the elements which are responsible for people to commit suicide and to conduct a survey of 500 respondents in the whole country by distributing online forms among 320 people and conducting a door-to-door survey of 180 people 220 males and 280 females are involved and several questions are asked from them to know their opinion about the suicide, and also recommend some of the preventive techniques to the people so that they can protect themselves from committing suicide and preventing the life. According to a study it has been found that the female tends to feel more stress as compared to the male in which 68% of female feels stress and 32% of male feel stress. It also has been observed that 59% of females tend to commit suicide due to depression caused to them and 42.85% of males commit suicide due to the factor unemployment. It has been concluded that to prevent people from committing suicide preventive techniques has been introduced in which it has been found that 31.81% of female share the problems with family or close ones and 30.35% of male use the technique of reducing access to toxic substances such as poison is found to be the most effective technique among males and females. It also has been concluded from the study that mostly in the age group of (15-34) years 51% of males commit suicide and 61% of females commit suicide and very few people tend to commit suicide above the age of 54. In the future, the sample size should be large and conducted among several countries so that more statistical analysis can be done. Previously there have been various types of research conducted to know about the gender suicide impacts on society but still, there is a need to discover and create an awareness of prevention methods to prevent the suicides and saves the life of people.

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CHAPTER 2

EVOLUTION OF VIOLENCE: WHY HUMANS ARE ALWAYS AT WAR

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ABSTRACT:

This paper attempts to challenge the dominant paradigms in criminology and violence by introducing three new propositions. First, human beings are naturally aggressive and violent, a claim rooted in current works on evolutionary psychology and archaeology. Second, as a consequence, social interaction among humans will always have elements of violence or potential violence within it (social interactions being one of the main factors leading to violent acts). Third, social control or punishment is no guarantee against future violence. It is a necessary part of any society's normal operations. The alternative solutions proposed are social equality, effective methods of conflict resolution, and education on cultural diversity. This study has several important implications: violence is an evolutionary adaptation; the human mind is designed to engage in social interactions. Moreover, given the ubiquity of violence in both the present and deep past and its high fitness costs, it suggests that some form of natural selection must be responsible for its widespread expression in our species. This paper will discuss the overview terms violence, and aggression all over from the past centuries and relates it with the present ethnic violence.

KEYWORDS:

Anthropoid, Aggression, Criminology, Ethnic, Religious, Social Biologist, Violence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Social scientists have extensively documented people's tactics to influence and control others in intimate relationships. The majority of research has focused on the benefits and costs that accrue to those who use different tactics. However, several recent developments in interpersonal aggression have examined differences between those who are more likely to use certain tactic types over randomly sampled individuals. The evolutionary explanation for the lower levels of aggression among women is that women have a much greater investment in reproduction than men. A woman invests 9 months' gestation and over 10 years' lactation in producing 1 offspring [1]. Men need only contribute sperm which costs them nothing and takes just minutes to produce. Aggression is expensive in terms of time, energy, and risk of injury. Therefore, female humans must be less likely to engage in it than males. Evolutionary psychology explains the female tendency toward patience as a risk-averse strategy for gaining resources to invest in offspring that can survive on less food than males. The short answer is that the claim that men are "naturally" more aggressive than women is fundamentally false.

It is based on an outdated, incorrect understanding of evolution and sex hormones and has been thoroughly debunked by researchers in psychology and biology [2]. So yes, it's true that males are larger, stronger, and more violent than females in most animal species. However, this isn't

because males have evolved to be aggressive, but rather because their large size helps them defend their territory and mate with many females. Analogously, if humans were part of this equation, we would expect a female serial killer to be much less likely than a male one since women tend to be smaller than men and cannot overpower them so easily [3]. Unfortunately, these sexist perceptions still hold sway over society. These studies include a meta-analysis that found no significant sex differences in using physical or sexual violence against an intimate partner among that reporting having perpetrated such acts themselves. This paper aimed to study the strength and direction of associations between long-term partner preferences, short-term partner preferences, hostility to same-sex relationships, self-reported mate value, sociosexual orientation, sociosexual behavior, and short-term mating strategies. Long-term partners were perceived as a better safeguard against disease risk than short-term partners [4].

In addition, partner preferences for long-term mates were stronger among women and men who reported lower hostility toward same-sex coupling, who showed a more unrestricted sociosexual orientation (i.e., greater willingness toward casual sex), who reported higher self-perceived mate value, and who were more willing to engage in various forms of short term mating strategies (e.g. infidelity). This paper argues that there is a distinct lack of attention to the study of interpersonal violence when examining war, as well as a failure to address the different types of conflict that can be observed in modern Western industrial societies; this exclusion has resulted in many common assumptions regarding war being invalid [5]. This paper attempts to address those issues by providing an overview of the history of conflict outside of modern Western societies and detailing some potential causes for this variation. This paper will examine the evidence for interpersonal violence among our early hominid ancestors and modern non-human primates. The discussion will provide examples of patterns of violence in modern and extinct apes and hominids, focusing on murders and other forms of lethal aggression within groups. In addition, the paper will discuss human warfare and inter-tribal raids as possible precursors to murder within groups.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Anderson and Bushman (2002) examined the relationship between violent videogame play, aggressive behaviors in daily life, and aggression-related neural activity. Study participants played either a violent video game or a non-violent video game for 20 minutes. After playing the video game and before watching a neutral clip (the seven minutes before scanner scanning), participants filled out an aggression questionnaire. At the end of the session, participants were asked to fill out two final surveys, one on their mood and one on whether they had experienced any aggressive thoughts/feelings during the scan session. In sum, subjects who played violent games exhibited more aggressive thoughts compared with subjects who played nonviolent games while in the machine; they reported significantly angrier ideation and more aggressive impulses than did other players who engaged in nonaggressive interactions throughout their entire session while watching neutral clips after playing violent games. These findings support Anderson's theory that because repeated exposure to violent media causes people to become desensitized over time, they are more likely to react aggressively when later provoked by frustration or anger (Anderson & Bushman 2002) [6].

David M. Buss observed that intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global public health problem that results in significant injury and death. Different forms of IPV exist, including physical assault, sexual aggression, psychological aggression, and controlling behaviors. According to

evolutionary perspectives, men are more likely than women to use violent tactics against their intimate partners due to sex differences in the motivation to control mate access and avoid paternity uncertainty. In addition, several animal studies suggest that men may be more willing than women to inflict costs upon an infidelity partner when the mating effort is relatively inexpensive but less so when it is costly. The current review discusses how these hypotheses might apply to humans via consideration of adaptive problems toward which cost-inflicting violent tactics are utilized: mate poachers, sexual infidelity, mate pregnancy by an intrasexual rival (e.g. cuckoldry), resource infidelity (e.g. mate poaching for mates or non-mate resources), resource scarcity, mate value discrepancies (e.g. policing wooing rivals), stepchildren, relationship termination after relationship investment has been lost (alternative mating opportunities or shattered hopes for long-term commitment are particularly relevant), and mate reacquisition following a breakup from an alternative mating partner or following relationship termination from a lost alternative [7].

Thi Minh Le's study examines how Vietnam's DVPC was implemented within the health system, focusing on the challenges faced by those implementing and delivering services. The authors' key findings are that policy-making has been slow, involving multiple stakeholders, and focusing on coordination and cooperation rather than prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration. While there have been advances in primary prevention and coordinated responses to victims, more needs to be done to address gaps across levels of care and reduce secondary victimization. In response to the Millennium Development Goals reporting requirements, the government of Vietnam developed its law on domestic violence prevention and protection in 2006. The law is part of a larger strategy to improve the health system's response to DV and was designed with the substantial involvement of key stakeholders for each topic area. The legal framework consists of two documents: an official compilation of laws, regulations, and decrees related to DV; the other is a comprehensive set of recommendations from several sources related to laws, regulations, and organizational policies. The Vietnam Tuberculosis Epidemic Control Project (DVPC Law) was initiated in 1998 to curb the spread of tuberculosis (TB) by promoting early diagnosis and treatment, thereby improving patient outcomes. A retrospective analysis of DVPC implementation in Vietnam identifies internal and external pressures on implementation, which ultimately resulted in delayed implementation. Revision of the policy to include a rights-based approach and improvements to monitoring, evaluation, and quality of training could strengthen future implementation efforts [8].

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. *Ancient Evidence Of Violence:*

Sufficient evidence confirms that interpersonal violence is one of the most common sources of damage to human remains in hominid prehistory. While much less evidence exists for violence between non-human primates, such as chimpanzees, enough research has been conducted on this subject within chimpanzee social groups to support prehistoric hypotheses of violent aggression. This account will focus on how chimpanzees and other primates inflict harm on each other when competing for food, mating rights, or territory, or because of other causes. Some have argued that murder is uniquely human behavior as illustrated in Figure 1. However, this paper contends that chimpanzees engage in violent behavior against members of their species as well as against neighboring primate species for purposes including territorial dominance or food acquisition. The social sciences must be included in the study of violence and crime. The evolutionary theory emphasizes two important points concerning interpersonal violence [9]. First, the reproductive

success of an individual, who has many descendants, may be attributed to how much violence is directed outward, not how much is directed inward against the individual themselves as illustrated in Figure 2. Second, individuals should allocate their mating effort across available partners to maximize their surviving offspring, given limited resources and constrained choices [10]. These two theories also explain why men are more likely to commit violent crimes than women. Researchers have found that genetically unrelated males from different groups will attack each other; however, there is little intergroup conflict between genetically related males who share similar genes due to shared ancestry.

Evolutionary psychology guides understanding of the extent to which individuals use violence, coercion, and threats of bodily harm or death against a genetic mate [11]. The ubiquity of such behaviors in humans and the fact that these behaviors exist in other species suggests that there is a strong atavistic component. However, an evolutionary psychological approach also emphasizes context dependencies of mate-threatening behaviors, including both personal characteristics and contextual cues. In short, men's violence toward women is neither a simple biological given nor a direct result of economic disparities between the sexes. Instead, it is shaped by multiple factors that reflect historical and cultural conditions. These include gender attitudes and norms, the structure of male-female relationships and mate selection criteria, the costs of violent actions and punishments for those actions (both inside and outside the household), and so-called "honor" cultures that glorify aggression against women.



Figure 1: This depiction illustrates Aztecs were not the only tribe to practice human sacrifice, and they were certainly the most famous for it. Rituals could include cutting out a victim's heart or slashing their throat open and allowing them to bleed out on the altar. While some accounts of cannibalism among the Aztecs are unverified, there is no doubt that they practiced human sacrifice [12].



Figure 2: The Bulgarian Martyrizes by Konstantin Makovsky (1877) shows the atrocities on the Women in Bulgaria in the 1877-78 Russo-Turkish War. This painting is an example of how Russia presented itself to Europe in a very positive light [13].

3.2. National and Ethnic Violence in Different Societies:

Modern humans have evolved since the origin of life and possess a suite of adaptations that can be defined as human nature. These adaptations encompass many aspects of our species, including basic physical, cultural, and psychological traits. Human social behavior is unique in that it entails a high degree of cooperation in the context of competing interests. Along these lines, Wrangham and Peterson proposed that humans have been selected for aggression as part of our survival strategies because aggression leads to immediate benefits such as increased access to resources and mates while incurring only short-term costs such as injury [14]. Furthermore, Wrangham and Peterson contend that aggression must be learned through observing others because it would be costly for individuals to discover the adaptive uses of aggression on their own. In support of this view, they point out that all modern human societies condemn violence against kin but not against nonkin, thus demonstrating evidence for cultural learning with regard to violence. Although scholars differ in their interpretations of the violence of hunter-gatherers, one cannot deny that stratified forager societies have the capacity for violence, just like modern foragers [15].

In other words, the lack of centralized authority does not necessarily prevent violence from occurring within society as illustrated in Figure 3. While stratified foraging societies are often referred to as peaceful due to their lack of organizational complexity and absence of structured leadership, this argument ignores ample evidence that these societies could resort to warfare between neighboring groups during times when disputes arose or when resources became limited. Throughout history, several instances of Hindu-Muslim conflict were fueled by economic factors. Both sides have used violence to achieve economic goals: appropriation of property; occupation of land; control over businesses; obstruction of trade; and more generally,

control over people's activities [16]. Although there could be the systematic use of violence for economic gain, the conflicts are often rooted in sheer hatred and mistrust or what some call "primordial explanations," because one's enemies' economic prosperity can heighten resentment and spite.



Figure 3: This depiction illustrates that a devotee from one faction is praying whereas humans from other factions are creating violence against other factions[17].

3.3. The Delicate Psychological Balance of Violence and Aggression in Humans:

Aggression is the act of attacking others either physically or verbally. There are various types of aggression, including reactive, displaced, and predatory aggression. Animals displaying aggression are deemed to be heightened arousal, and they often experience emotions such as anxiety, anger, or frustration. The distinction between violence and aggression can be difficult to make when observing extreme forms of aggression. While it is true that most fights begin with a verbal insult and escalate from there, other violent acts may be caused by aggressive individuals who choose to take out their anger upon another person without the intention of containing their actions through talking or negotiating. This can lead to physical attacks (i.e., using one's hands) that fall under violence rather than aggression (i.e., possessing strong feelings about someone based on their behavior toward you). In addition, some individuals can form rational thoughts about what might happen if they were to physically harm someone else but still choose to proceed with the act because they are too angry.

Intentional aggression can be clearly distinguished from other forms of aggression in that it involves the intent to produce harm and has a greater likelihood of causing serious injury. This distinction is important because much research suggests that intentionality, particularly physical threat, has a higher association with whether violence will occur than any other situational factors. They also argue that one can be aggressive without being violent, but not the reverse. The evolutionary perspective on the causes of interpersonal violence is based on the work of sociobiologists [18]. This theory suggests that over evolutionary time, certain violent behaviors were adaptive because they increased an individual's fitness. Sociobiologists think that aggression between male animals can be explained by conflict over resources, whereas female

aggression is related to issues of dominance or mating. Evolutionary hypotheses also predict that violence will occur between unrelated individuals when resources are scarce, and there are no established relationships or rules regarding access or ownership. Humans are highly social animals, and a great deal of research has focused on the effects of social context on aggressive behavior. An evolutionary perspective predicts that interactions between kin should be more peaceful than those between non-kin because they are more likely to share genes, so favoritism should be directed towards in-group rather than out-group members. The principle of paternity confusion has been observed to operate across a vast range of species, from unsocial insects to primates.

The evidence suggests that in the presence of paternity confusion, females are less likely to harm their offspring than males in the same situation. Paternity uncertainty is a powerful source of reproductive conflict between parents; consequently, the likelihood that parents will harm each other increases greatly when mothers have multiple partners. This aspect of human behavior must be considered when concluding parental violence and child abuse between men and women in contemporary societies with low levels of polygyny. Although not all frustration leads to aggression and not all anger results in aggression, frustration, and anger are linked to aggressive intentions. When individuals perceive that they have been wronged or treated unfairly and face a high degree of frustration, they will express greater aggression and hostility. What is often overlooked is the impact of anger on the interpretation process. When people are angry, they tend to interpret ambiguous messages more hostilely. This research is that when frustration lowers inhibitions against retaliation, it triggers an anger episode that affects perception and increases aggressive behavior.

3.4. Factors That Have Doubled The Rate Of Violence:

Interpersonal violence is a prime subject matter for understanding human behavior. Social scientists have typically studied interpersonal violence in Western industrial societies during the present or recent periods. Still, they have missed substantial variability in patterns of violence across differently organized societies and over time. In a sense, modern interpersonal violence is not even the tip of the iceberg regarding the diversity of patterns and causes of interpersonal violence over space and time. This paper has tried to briefly explore evidence concerning interpersonal violence in the deep evolutionary past of modern human societies. Although some types of violence, such as warfare and feuding, seem difficult to explain in behavioral terms much of the senseless violence that arises in modern urban societies like the United States and Western Europe appears to be explainable. For example, homicides in the United States are largely committed under conditions strongly associated with individual psychological disturbance: alcohol use and drug abuse are common antecedents.

Inherited characteristics that predispose individuals toward psychopathy and antisocial behavior also appear to be associated with an elevated risk for violent crime. The finding that American homicide rates vary significantly across groups defined by age cohort, race/ethnicity (especially among males), city size, religion, and other factors suggests that part of the explanation for this variability involves cultural factors such as norms regarding expressing anger or using aggression against others. Explaining high levels of interpersonal violence during particular historical periods generally involves identifying changes in social conditions or cultural practices that temporarily increase stress levels or make lethal quarrels more likely as illustrated in Figure 4. If a factor that increases the risk for aggression is found at the population level, we would not

be surprised to find it also at the individual level. One potential example of such a factor is the consumption of addictive substances.



Figure 4: The illustration shows how violent protests change politics have far-reaching implications and raise questions about free speech [19].

4. CONCLUSION

This study presents an overview of non-western ethnographic and early hominid archaeological evidence regarding human patterns of physical aggression. The Research concludes that there is ample evidence for interpersonal violence among all modern human societies, with area evidence for ritualized interfamilial homicide in pre-state societies. On this basis, they argue for at least some evolutionary biological input influencing modern patterns of violence. Although this argument is controversial because it implies that biology contributes to violence in certain individuals or groups, it is supported by substantial preliminary evidence from recent studies. An overview of research and practice on reducing violence against women, children, and the elderly in their homes was published in 1987. Since then, the number of studies examining intervention strategies to prevent or end violent relationships among partners has dramatically increased. This volume represents a synthesis of the current state of knowledge regarding interventions found effective in preventing and reducing family violence in various settings across the United States.

It accomplishes this task by discussing conceptual frameworks for intervention development and evaluation and summarizing empirically tested interventions across three institutional sectors social services, health, and law enforcement. Human aggression and violence is a highly complex, multifaceted phenomena that may be affected by biological (e.g., hormonal systems) or situational factors (e.g., coercive tactics of intimidation or instilling fear). These authors present

a review of the most recent research on human aggression and violence, discuss the complexity of the phenomenon, and provide an overview of some theoretical models to explain its occurrence. Interpersonal violence is one of the significant issues affecting modern societies, including our own, as it results in a host of negative consequences for those involved and other members of society as a whole. Human evolutionary history often is brought into play when attempting to explain the causes of this problem because the vast majority of hypotheses focus on explaining how violence developed among early hominids after they were separated from their closest ape relatives. However, recent research has begun to emphasize that we should not neglect modern comparative data when considering questions of origins. In addition, with many new skeletal datasets becoming available for study and with a greater understanding of how skeletal remains can be used as indicators for interpersonal violence, researchers can begin a more detailed examination of this issue from both paleontological and ethnographic perspectives.

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CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT FACTORS INFLUENCING GLOBALIZATION AND AFFECTING COUNTRY'S ECONOMIES

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ABSTRACT:

Globalization in today's world has completely changed the world by allowing the free movement of products or services across nations, resulting in bringing nations together and removing all barriers to trade and commerce between countries, and the increase in economies of countries. The main objective of the review is to determine the factors influencing the process of globalization, examine the effects of globalization on businesses, and identify the advantages and disadvantages of globalization. This review paper discusses how globalization is affecting the growth of global businesses that are enhanced by using technology transferred between nations, discusses the advantages and disadvantages of globalization, and the factors affecting the globalization process. The authors briefly discussed several factors influencing globalization and affecting a country's economies. It is concluded from the study that due to advancements in technology the cost price of transport, as well as communication has come down. In addition, the economies of countries have grown due to the removal of barriers to trade between countries. Restrictions in capital flows have increased the movement of international trade and commerce between countries. Although many studies have been undertaken on factors affecting globalization, there is still a need to learn more about the effects of globalization in driving national economies and how each country can profit from globalization. There is much more to learn about the standards that a country must meet to benefit from globalization.

KEYWORD:

Business, Economy, Globalization, Human Capital, Technology, Trade.

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization plays a very important role in bringing nations together and increasing the progressive integration of the economy of the world by breaking down trade barriers. Globalization allows the open movement of products and services between nations thus, which results in increasing the economy of both countries. Generally, globalization is a process in which the collective force of dissimilar elements leads to a rise in countries' dependence on or from a more optimistic point of view of collaborations with other countries of the world [1]. The procedure of globalization is an order of the international economy which lead to the advanced integration of the world economy by burning down the barrier of trade, exchange rate, and larger movement of factors of production. The decrease of barriers in the movements of products and factors of production may probably increase allocative productivity both in international and national economies [2].

The innovation of technology mainly in communication also provides momentum to the progressive assimilation of the nations by removing all geographical barriers. Now it is very important to know whether globalization is driven by technology or it is driven by the decisions taken by the countries [3]. Globalization allows the free movement of goods or services, capital flow, and movement of manpower, and also allows the transferring of technology from one country to another which results in bringing together the countries and also improving their interpersonal relationships. Most developing countries use the method of liberalization which enhances the openness to trade the products or services between the two nations. Further, globalization is a method of expanding international trade which results in increasing the economy of both nations [4].

1.1. Importance of Globalization:

Globalization not only deals with allowing the free movement of goods, and products but also allows the flow of information and movement of ideas and norms. Every country holds a different experience of globalization. Globalization does not give countries any option to live apart from the rest of the countries. If they don't do so they have to higher price for that. The globalization process has been started at the time of the industrial revolution in 1789. There are considered to be four decades of globalization which are driven by the increasing growth of trade [5]. The significance of trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) are the most important factors in increasing the economic development of a country. Globalization does not involve only the movement of goods and enhances economic growth among the countries but it also assimilates the political and social aspects [6]. The process of globalization is run by various factors. Technological, financial factors, economic factors, and social factors have contributed to globalization. The increase in the financial sector is considered an important factor of globalization. The political factor is in the form of government policies which are used to increase the trade between the countries and improve the economy of countries [7]. The improvement in technology enables most companies to quickly globalize their goods or services. Technology plays a key role in the process of globalization.

The progress of containerized ships is reflected to be an important technological improvement in commerce and trade. The new era of globalization is facing economies of the internet due to improvements in technology. The growth of the internet is a major factor in developing personal relationships across various countries. The internet is a very essential component of social globalization, without internet the things cannot be possible [8]. Social factors allow cultural union that is, growing likeness around the world, through a significant decrease in transport and communication. Nowadays the cost of transferring information is almost minor, reducing the world to one single market. Individuals and societies are taking benefit of this massive reduction in cost by utilizing standard brands and services across the world which as a result moves the societies towards the union of tastes which increases similarity across the countries [9]. These factors are responsible for leveling the world. It is important to know the possible sources of globalization because the impact of these factors is not identical across the globe. The magnitude and strength of globalization vary between countries and regions. It specifies that the factors driving the process of globalization can have different effects on the economies of developed and developing countries which make up the structural status of the country.

1.2. Characteristics of Globalization:

Globalization refers to the process which involves the phenomenon and the world experiencing effects on lives like economic, social, and political factors. It involves the movement of the flow of products or goods by burning down the trade barriers between the nations. It is the type of technology that made it easier and faster to complete international transactions which involve a flow of finances and trade. The reach of globalization outspreads to fulfill daily needs of social, economic, and personal life for example in health care the bigger access to technologies could create a difference between death and life [10]. The main objective of the study is to determine the factors that are affecting the process of globalization. Globalization has both aspects of positive as well as negative. Globalization involves inspiring innovation and the power of technology which help in bringing the nations together and improve their relationships with each other [11]. Globalization also helps in improving the capability to coordinate between countries. Furthermore, if we look into the negative aspects of globalization, it creates job opportunities in an individual country but takes jobs away from people of another country. There could also be chances possibility of unwellness increasing across the world. Globalization is a process of improving the relationship between several countries.

There are a few characteristics of globalization that allow the movement of trade between countries. International brands can be developed which assist the market in different types of countries. It allows the increase in capital transfer by expanding foreign direct investment and increasing the impact of wealth funds. Globalization can be used as a bigger source of outsourcing of production for example iPhone is a product of an international supply network that was designed in America and its software was developed by the engineers of India and the assembly of the phone took place in China [12]. It also enables the transferring of a big level of manpower within and outside the countries. Various nations are joining the trading system which results in increasing the trading system among the countries. The increase in spending money on infrastructure, innovation, and technology across the different regions of the world. Furthermore, globalization is a process of connecting the economy of various countries and making them interdependent [13]. The economies of various emerging and developing countries are growing faster compared to the developed nations. The developing, as well as emerging nations, contributed to more than 58% of the total world gross domestic product (GDP) as per the 2015 data [14].

1.3. Effects of Globalization:

1. Their globalization has shown adverse effects on businesses such that it increases the competition between the countries because most of the foreign businesses have come into the local markets which increases the competition.
2. Globalization effect shows its effect on consumers also by meeting the requirement of customers in several ways by giving them various kinds of choices for goods or products and services so that they can buy the product of their own choice according to the affordable price.
3. The businesses have the choice to choose any location for the operation of their company business and production of business-like as the Motorola Company in China decreases the production cost of labor and breaks down all the trade barriers between the countries.

4. Globalization can increase unions as well as combine the development chances in an international market. The companies can combine to make goods or products to enter foreign markets.
5. The businesses can enjoy a bigger scale of production in the international market which results in decreasing the cost of production.

Globalization is a process that defines the economy of the world. It is the process of integrating countries' relationships and helping countries boost their economy. Globalization is a process of making countries interdependent and is not predictable as it can slow down the growth of world trade in products and services in recent years. There are various factors involved and affecting globalization. Technology change is the factor in which the data can be transferred by using the internet and computers which speeds up globalization. The reduction in transportation costs in which air transportation and telephonic communication have enhanced globalization [15]. Most of the customers can buy new products or foreign products also for new styles. The increase of new markets has also increased globalization. Various factors are affecting globalization as shown in Figure 1.

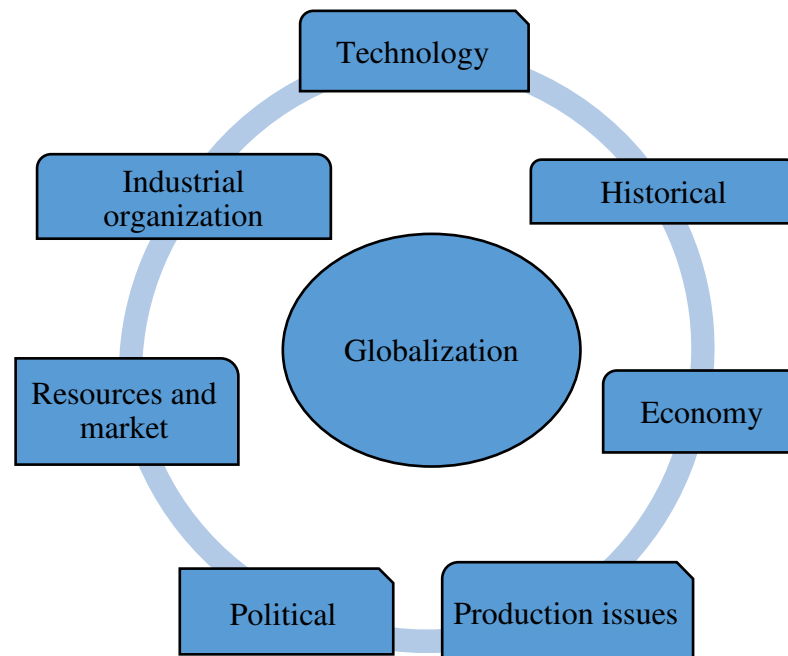


Figure 1: Represents the Various Factors Affecting the Globalization.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ayesha Naz et. al study investigates the driving factors of globalization in both developed and developing countries based on a composite index of globalization. Due to nonlinear feedback among the driving factors, it estimates a system of dynamic ordinary least squares and then uses these results as inputs for an autoregressive distributed lag model. Globalization has changed the way we live, making it possible for us to connect with anyone, anywhere in the world. The ability to communicate and trade with each other has benefited both developed and developing

countries. The results of the least square determine that human capital, transportation, and workers play a significant role in globalization. Further, in developed countries, human capital, transportation as well as communication is very important whereas in developing countries it is not considered that much important. There is a need to invest in human capital to keep speed with other nations. Having a strong infrastructure will boost the rate of trade flow among countries [16].

Eugenio Diaz-bonilla et. al researched the opportunities as well as risks for the poor in developing nations. The author discusses several challenges and concerns about health that have arisen as a result of globalization, particularly among the poor in developing nations. The report examines the worry over food security in particular and nutrition, as well as new food safety problems. The paper's canvas is vast, and various problems are discussed. According to the author, these problems must be acknowledged and argued to assist design measures to manage the globalization process so that its negative effects on the poor are minimized [17].

Parisa Samini et. al investigated the effect of globalization on the economic growth of the nations. The major goal of the study was to investigate the impact of complementing policies on the globalization growth effect. The author also looked into whether the growing effect of globalization is affected by a country's income level. The author shows evidence that economic globalization has a statistically positive effect on economic growth in OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) countries using the generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator inside the context of a panel data methodology. The findings show that countries with a better-educated workforce and very well financial systems have a more positive effect. Our findings reveal that the impact of economic globalization is also influenced by the country's income level. Globalization benefits high- and middle-income countries, but it does not benefit low-income countries. For countries to gain from globalization, they must have a sufficient level of revenue [18].

Sovna Mohanty investigated the growth effects of economic globalization by doing analyses across the country. The author uses a panel data technique and policy models, this study examines the impact of economic globalization displays on economic development through the pathways of Total Factor Productivity (TFP). According to the author in the post-liberalization phase, the study is conducted on a cross-country framework that includes developed, developing, and less-developed countries. The finding also has consequences for India as a country. The findings reveal that the majority of globalization indices contribute to apart from imports, greater total factor productivity FDI is one of the globalization indices that is advantageous to high-income economies, and export is critical to low-income economies. Despite belonging to the lower-middle-income category, which is consistent with India's growth story, the policy simulations show that India has performed better than certain advanced economies [19].

3. DISCUSSION

In today's world, globalization plays a key role in changing the modern world. It continues to change the scenario of the world such as the way of doing business, the way of connecting, and the way of traveling to different countries. Globalization helps in providing a lot of benefits but also has some kind of cultural and economic consequences that are difficult to track. As globalization continues to change the shape of the world in trade, commerce, and technology companies started to understand its benefits and challenges. Globalization refers to building a relationship among countries through travel, business, and culture. In today's time, we can reach

out to the person by using Skype, or WhatsApp no matter how far that person is from us. Further, if we are seeing a pair of jeans in the mall that is tagged made in China tag, find KFC franchises in our nearby cities and our local restaurant franchises abroad, and also we are listening to the music of any singer of our own choice, doing business globally at other countries with different people. This all can be possible due to globalization which helps people to come along together to achieve the same goal in life by burning down all the barriers. As globalization shows its impact in almost every field such as small startups, SMEs (small and medium enterprises), and entrepreneur organizations. Undoubtedly, we can say that globalization is a way of bringing and connecting people by removing all the barriers to trade, commerce, traveling, connecting with people, and so on. Globalization affects the business in several ways as shown in Figure 2.

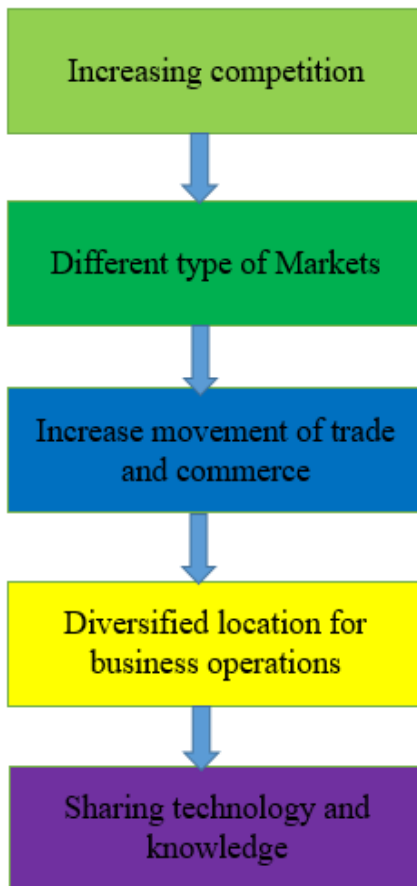


Figure 2: Representing the Role of Globalization in Affecting the Business.

There are various advantages of globalization for the businesses by allowing the companies to start their operation of businesses at any location and enabling movement of the flow of trade and commerce between the countries thus helping in improving the relationship between the countries and increasing the economy of a company. The advantages or benefits of globalization on businesses are shown in Figure 3. Surely, globalization has a lot of advantages but there are also various disadvantages of globalization as shown in Figure 4. The economic growth of India country is increasing every year due to globalization which allows the establishment of businesses all over the world and the flow of trade and commerce which ultimately results in

increasing the economies of countries. The share of India in global GDP over the last few years is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 3: Representing the advantages of Globalization for Businesses



Figure 4: Illustrates the Challenges Faced due to Globalization Factor.

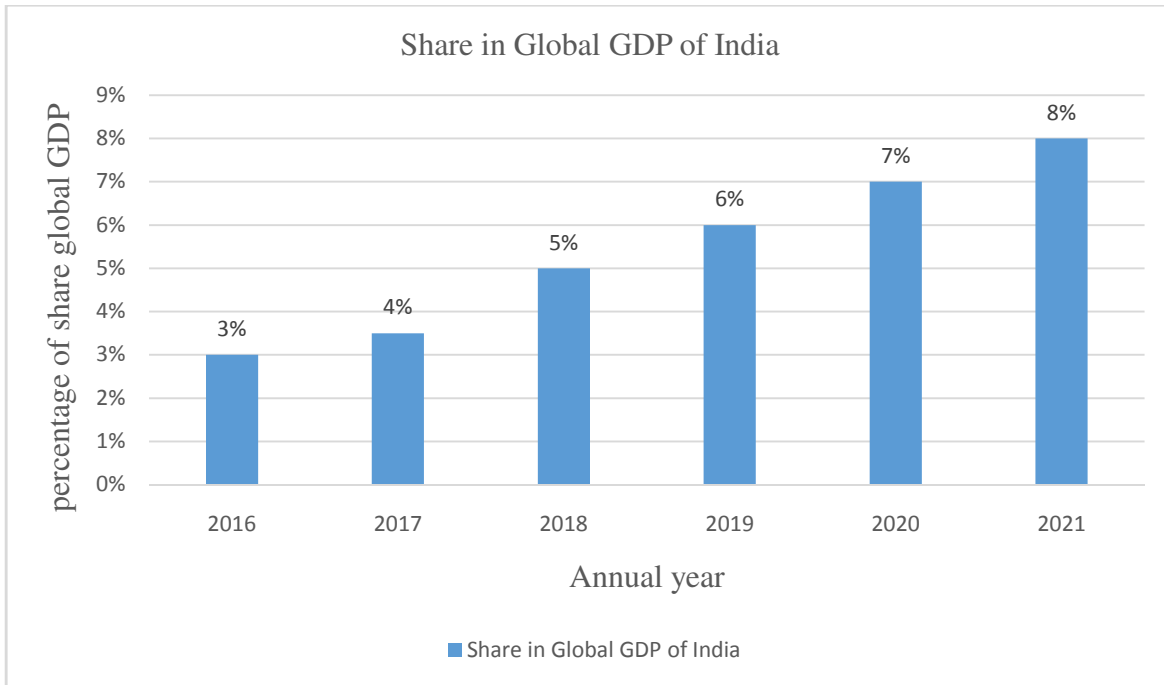


Figure 5: Illustrates the Increasing Share in Global GDP of India Every Annual year

There are some of the major factors that affect globalization:

1) Historical Factor:

The routes of trade have been made for many years so that the products or goods can be transferred from one country to another for example silk route from east to west. Various barriers have been removed to transfer the material from one place to another.

2) Economy factor:

Most renowned economists believe that there has been a significant increase in minimum efficient scale (MES) connected with few industries. If there is a rise in MES, a local market is considered too small to fulfill the selling requirements of industries. The cost value of the products depicts the flow of products and the addition of value. The economic factor is an important factor in globalization.

3) Resources and market:

Natural resources like coal, natural gas, oil, and water are important resources that contribute to globalization. The industries such as steel, and coal in Australia are an example.

4) Political issues:

The issues of politics in a country are one of the important key factors in affecting globalization. Globalization becomes channelized by the political issues in the country. The understanding of trade determines the possibility of globalization. The trade-in union of Europe and SAARC (South Asian Association for regional co-operation) are a few examples.

5) Production issues:

The slowness in the domestic markets, usage of capacity of production, and production help the company to become global. The progress of foreign markets and industrial plants in four-wheelers and autos is an example.

6) Technology:

The technology change really transformed the world and enables people to communicate with each other from any corner of the world and also can expand their business globally by conducting a meeting online. It is one of the leading factors affecting globalization. The cost value of various technologies has been increasing and technologies are impacting the lives of everyone. The cell phone is an example used for conversations with family and also for business calls. There is also one more example of information technology the internet.

7) Industrial organization:

The progress in the area of manufacturing, mixing of products, and small startups are assisting companies to expand their business operations. The service hiring and locating of assemblies have a solid impact on the globalization process.

4. CONCLUSION

Globalization is a process allowing the open movement of products and services between nations thus, which results in increasing the economy of both countries. Various factors have contributed to the globalization process. The main aim of the review is to determine the factors that are affecting the process of globalization, investigate the effects of globalization on businesses, and identify the advantages and disadvantages of globalization. It has been concluded from the study is due to advancements in technology the cost value of transportation as well as communication is reduced which helps countries to improve their relationships with each other. The economies of the countries have increased due to removing barriers to trade between the countries. The restrictions on the capital flow have increased the movement of international trade and commerce among the countries. Furthermore, in developed countries, there is a need for capital flow, and transportation, as well as communication, is very important whereas in developing countries transportation, as well as communication, is not important thereby there is a requirement to raise capital on the human to keep momentum with the other nations. It also has been concluded that mostly the positive effects of globalization are gained in countries with well-educated workers, good infrastructure, and good financial systems. The economic factors assist developing countries to gain profits from globalization.

Further, the countries with high skilled workers and human capital are gaining the benefits of globalization and driving the economy of their country which also results in successfully absorbing the transported technologies. Furthermore, only countries with high as well as middle income mostly benefit from globalization whereas countries with low income do not get benefitted from the process of globalization. The economic growth of India country is increasing every year due to globalization which allows the establishment of businesses all over the world and the flow of trade and commerce which ultimately results in increasing the economies of countries. Previously a lot of studies conducted on factors affecting globalization but still, there is a need to know more about the effects of globalization in driving the economies of the country

and how every country can be benefitted from globalization. There is more to discover on what requirements a country needs to fulfill so that it can also gain the benefits from globalization.

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CHAPTER 4

IMPACT OF VIDEO GAMES ON YOUTH EDUCATION IN CURRENT TECHNOLOGICAL AGE: AN ANALYTICAL SURVEY

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ABSTRACT:

A computer game or video game is an electronic game that uses user experience or input devices such as keyboards, controllers, joysticks, or motion-sensing devices to provide visual feedback. Online games are becoming increasingly popular as a result of improved technology, especially among students, but have become a part of everyday life. Online games have given rise to several difficulties, ranging from students' behavior affecting their academic behavior to frequent changes in their personalities for better or worse. The major goal of this study is to learn more about the impact of video games on youth education research. In this survey, the authors found that a majority of people think that video games have affected youth education, and a majority of the respondent (67%) said that video games are harmful to youth and that they waste their time playing video games. Videogames have a major impact on adolescent behavior and also have an impact on academic performance. In the future, this paper will help people to understand the impact of videos on the education of youth.

KEYWORDS:

Education, Technology, Violence, Video Games, and Video Game Addiction.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. History of Video Games:

Following the initial gaming hardware launches and up until 1983, the video game business had minimal organization. During the golden period of arcade video games in the late 1970s and early 1980s, video games exploded in popularity, but the nascent industry was dominated by game creators with no commercial expertise. As a result, various firms were formed just to manufacture clones of famous games to profit from the market. The North American home gaming business fell in 1983 due to a lack of publisher control and oversaturation, with sales falling from about \$3 billion in 1983 to \$100.00 million by 1985. Several of the North Businesses established in past years in the United States have closed. Nintendo's launch in the United States in 1985 aided in the resuscitation of Japan's burgeoning gaming sector, which had been rattled by the crisis but had the fortitude to weather the short-term ramifications [1], [2].

As technology advances, children are searching for innovative ways to spend their afternoons. Rather than playing sports outside or going to a neighbor's house, a few young people have been taking to staying in front of the TV as well as playing their favorite PC game. Several individuals

promise that computer games have a significant impact on children. Nonetheless, studies have shown that computer game violence has an impact on children's behavior. Certain games may help to strengthen a person's persuasive thinking and behavior. Because children's computer games are becoming more realistic, they energize aggressive behavior and teach them how to fight with weapons. Computer games have a rapid impact on a child's moods, perceptions, and mental health. Many kids preferred violent computer games because they were fun to play and provided a lot of energy and enthusiasm. They also intended to shoot anyone who had detonated explosives. The most well-known categorization was "aggressive games. Around 32% of youngsters stated that they favor violent video games over all other forms of games. Only 2% of youngsters choose to play instructional video games. Students indicated that they enjoy violent video games because they are action-packed and never get old [3], [4].

Although video games are meant to be entertaining, challenging, and even educational, the majority of them feature severe violence and explicit content. The problem is that, while shooting is a sport, individuals who participate in it can teach real-world skills linked to firearm use. A person who gains proficiency with a pistol or shotgun while shooting down fictional foes on TV may swiftly transfer those skills to real-life situations. Furthermore, one gets indifferent to the horror of a real-life murder while playing a game [5], [6]. As a result, any murder will be committed with complete disregard for the victims. According to one study, over half of all video games on shop shelves now feature considerable violence against other characters. As a result, most teen sports involve some degree of violence. As a result, violent video games are becoming increasingly popular, despite evidence that they are harmful to children. Violence is also not an effective way of addressing conflicts, especially among youth. Violence while sleeping can worsen the mental health of youth [7], [8].

These emotional impacts on children are significant, and youngsters frequently encounter extreme violence through video games, and they unconsciously dread the repercussions of their opponents' actions. Young children have this dread of danger. In their still-developing minds, virtual aggression is the same as actual violence. Children under the age of eight are the most vulnerable to video game violence because their memory recalls the violence as having occurred. The first eight years of a child's existence are crucial for their brain development. According to research, as experiences become memories, their brains are unable to distinguish between fact and fiction. As a result, when a child plays a violent video game, similar memories resurface. Kids under the age of eight cannot distinguish between imagination and reality, therefore they are more prone to absorb or imitate events, attitudes, and behavior that are portrayed as actual. Violence has an especially negative impact on children, resulting in nightmares, antisocial conduct, and an increased dread of danger [9].

Many games are reducing the level of violence in their games, yet many are being taken off shop shelves because of their extreme brutality. Parents are also prohibiting their children from playing video games or limiting the content of such games. A younger youngster has less experience processing content since he or she is more impressionable." Even though two children are the same age, their social and emotional development may be different. Parents should make decisions in their children's best interests. As a result, a variety of measures to reduce video game violence or limit children's play have been implemented. When children grow up in their families, they are sometimes rewarded for being kind and kind. Many parents want their children to treat one another with respect and affection. Because of the continual exposure to horrific violence in video games, it is difficult to maintain this sober environment [10], [11].

Because video games are interactive, actually depict violence, as well as dangerously attract youth, they create hostility and antisocial behavior in children. They are having such a harmful effect on children that they are becoming a major issue in the United States. To develop a calm and loving generation of children who respect everyone and everything, society needs to be aware of the negative effects of video games [12], [13].

1.2. Benefits of the Video Games:

A small number of practitioners and academics believe that there are benefits to playing computer games, especially in terms of further strengthening the intellectual level of theoretical thinking abilities. Learning how to play the piano and read a book has the same effect on the physical structure of the brain as playing video games. The cerebrum is a muscle that may be exercised to strengthen it. Playing sports improves attention and synaptic convergence, contributes to the growth of brain circuits, and gives you nice mental exercise. Computer games can aid in the development of psychological qualities:

- Logic or problem-solving
- Fine motor coordination, spatial abilities, and hand-eye coordination.
- Logistics, Planning, and resource management.
- Quick decision-making and analysis.
- Accuracy.
- Reading or math skills
- Multiplayer games encourage collaboration and teamwork.

1.2.1. Negative Effects of Video Games:

A few parents are concerned about their children's willingness to play violent video games. According to a 2017 study, "outrageous" gamers of violent video games showed no long-term negative effects on compassion. On the other hand, the "American Psychological Association" (APA) sees a "reliable link" between abusive video continuous engagement and animosity. In 2018, four major countries, such as the United States, examined 24 studies involving 18,000 children, claiming that children who play "violent computer games" engage in aggressive behavior such as fighting or punching. In June 2018, the "World Health Organization" (WHO) classified gaming addiction as an emotional well-being problem, stating that youngsters might get addicted to computer games [14], [15].

Nowadays, the trend of playing video games is gradually increasing among the youth, children spend most of their time playing video games, and they do not do any physical activity, so the immunity of children is very weak. The authors of this study shed light on the many effects of video games on current generations, as well as how video games affected the study of children. In this study, the authors conduct an online survey and ask various questions about the effects of video games on children. Based on the responses, the author analyzes the data and provides conclusions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Monica K et al. studied gender alterations in video game characters, according to the author Players learn society's standards of appearances, actions, and roles through social comparison processes. A total of 115 coded characters were generated from 49 papers from recent US

gaming publications. This study looked at how characters are represented in video game magazines, with an emphasis on gender inequalities. Men were more likely to be significant protagonists or heroes, carry more weapons, have much more powers, as well as be more powerful than women. Female characters were more commonly as extra characters, and they were more beautiful, seductive, or innocent, as well as wearing more revealing clothing. Identifying the themes in video games is an important first step in evaluating how games or publications influence behavior and attitudes. While more research is required, this study demonstrates that male or female gaming characters are represented in quite distinct ways [16].

Paul J. C. Adachi et al. in this paper, the author discussed the relationship between playing video games and favorable childhood outcomes. Even though many academics have looked into the impacts of video games on negative outcomes such as violence or addiction, very few looked into the possibility of positive results.

Recent research, on the other hand, is attempting to correct this imbalance. In this paper, the authors focus on studies that suggest a correlation between video gaming and improved well-being, problem-solving ability, intergroup interactions, or physical activity. They also look at just how self-determination theory might well be utilized to connect several beneficial influences.

The author also considers the consequences of contemporary research on how video games affect juvenile development, such as longitudinal studies on video gaming as well as an adjustment from childhood to early adulthood [17].

Shao Chiu et al. studied this research, the authors investigate how levels of hostility, social skills, and academic achievement are connected to video game addiction in Taiwanese children and teenagers.

According to the study's author, video game addiction may be statistically predicted utilizing measures of hostility, implying that video game addicts are more aggressive than others. Academic accomplishment is inversely correlated with both gender and video game addiction. Family function, gender, sensation seeking, or boredom all have statistically significant positive associations with social skills. The results of this study do not appear to suit current concepts of video game addiction [18].

Above all, the researcher studied the effect of video games on children and gave proper results towards the impact of video games through their studies. But people know that at present, the popularity of playing video games among the youth is increasing progressively, young people spend most of their time playing video games and do not engage in any physical exercise, resulting in very low levels of immunity in children. But in the above research, the author focused on the impact of video games but in this research, the author also focused on the impact on the younger generation. So, the authors conduct an online survey on the impact of video games on youth, through this paper the authors want to know the opinion of the people about the effect of video games on youth.

Research Questions:

- i. How do video games influence the youth?
- ii. What is the impact of video games on society?

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. *Design:*

As everyone knows that this is the age of technology and man is very much influenced by new technology. One of the main technology these days is gradually increasing which is video games, so video games affect children, and they spend a lot of their time playing video games, so their studies are badly affected. The design or outlay style of research is concerned with the issues arising because video games, youth, and children in our society are heavily influenced by video games. As all know Videogames have a major impact on adolescent behavior, but not on educational outcomes. Playing video games is also influenced by social factors of health. In this paper, the author also discusses the impact or impact of video games on the youth in our society.

3.2. *Sample and Instrument:*

Videogames, as people all know, have a significant influence on teenage behavior, and also on educational outcomes. Playing video games is also impacted by health-related social variables. The male students who spent the most time playing video games were more aggressive than the other people. Female people who played video games often also displayed odd conduct and a peculiar mental state. When they spent extra time playing video games, both genders exhibited a high rate of screaming and overeating. To address the issue of distinct groups of children who are influenced by video games, an online survey was undertaken for research and sample purposes. In this paper, 100 people were randomly selected to survey the effects of video games on youth.

Questionnaire on the effects of video games on children

1. What effect does video gaming have on children?
2. Are video games beneficial or harmful to children?
3. How much time do kids spend playing video games?
4. Are video games affecting children's studies?
5. At what age do children play the most video games?
6. What gender youth are playing the most video games?

3.3. *Data collection:*

As technology improves, kids are looking for new ways to spend their afternoons. Instead of going out to play sports or visit a neighbor, some youths have started staying in front of the TV and playing their favorite computer game. In this paper, the authors conduct online surveys and ask various questions about the effects of video games on youth, how video games affect children's health, how much time students spend playing video games, and also whether how video games affected the academic performance of students. The data in this paper is collected through online surveys, and according to the respondent, the data was analyzed.

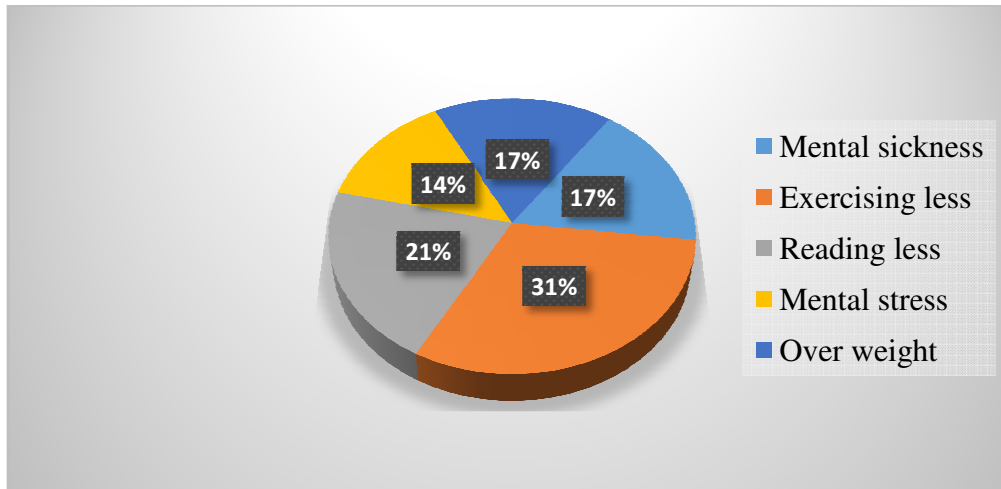


Figure 1: Illustrate the Graphical Representation Effect of the Video Games on Youth.

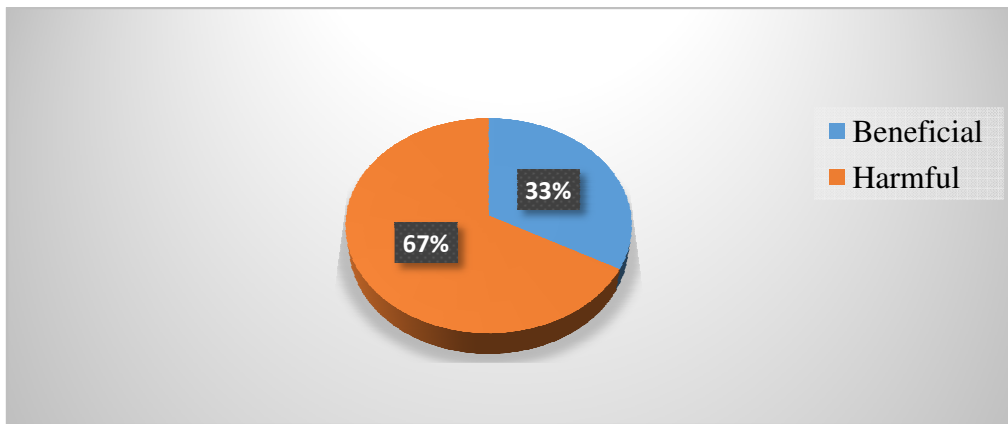


Figure 2: This Graph Showing Video Game is Beneficial or Harmful for Children.

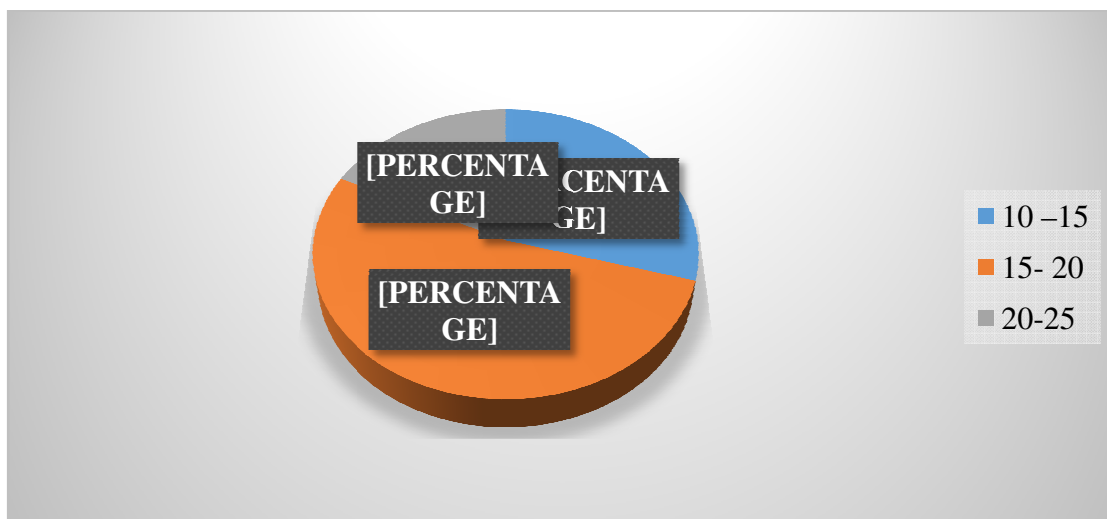


Figure 3: This Graph Shows which Age Group of Youth Plays the Most Video Games.

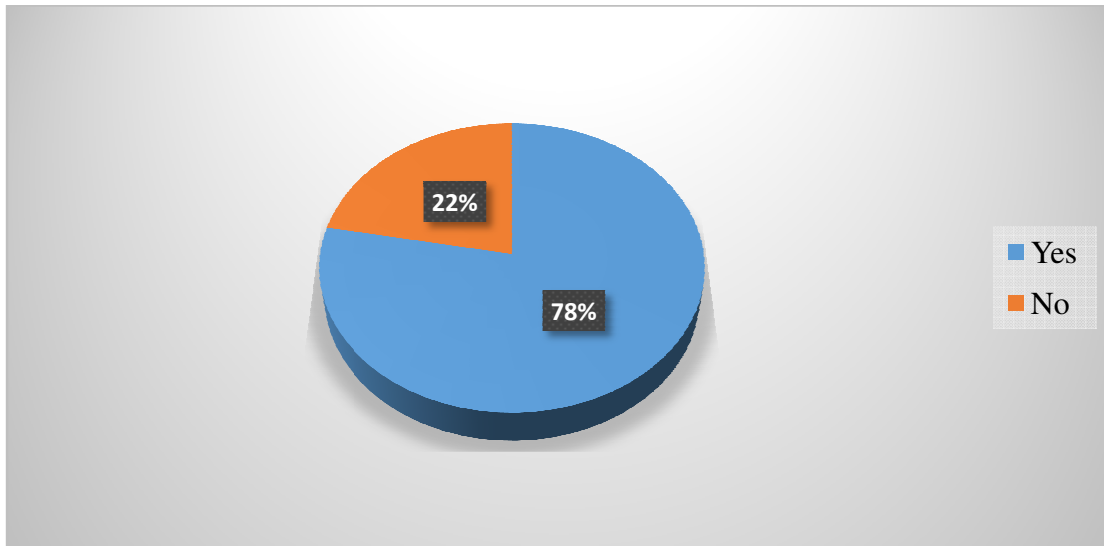


Figure 4: The Graph Showing the Impact of Video Games on Children's Studies.

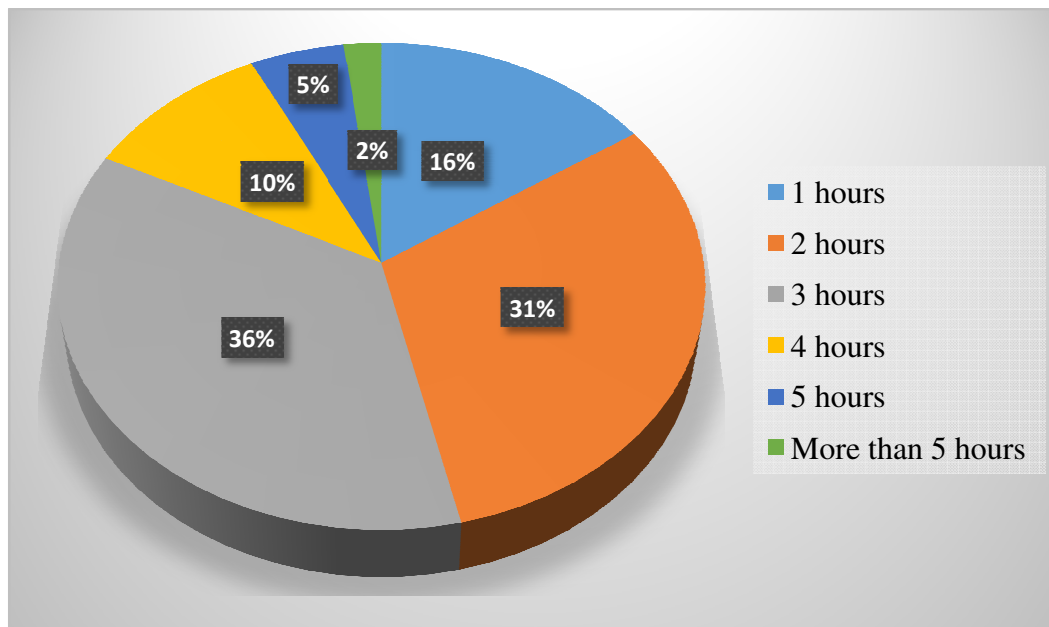


Figure 5: This Graph Shows the Spend Time on Playing Video Games by the Youth.

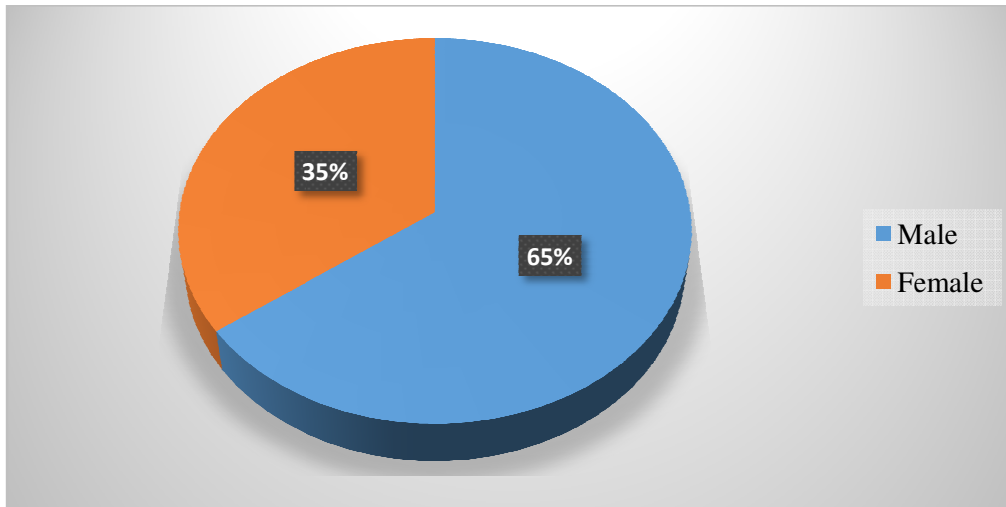


Figure 6: This Graph Shows which Gender is playing the Most Video Games among Youth.

3.4.Data Analysis:

Too many video games can result in poor interpersonal skills, time away from the family, academics, and other activities like exercising, hobbies, and reading, as well as low grades, obesity, and violent attitudes and acts. The author of this study studied the data on the impacts of video games on social violence per respondent. Figure 1 depicts the impacts of video games on the younger generation, with 17 percent of 100 respondents claiming that continuous video gameplay is increasing mental illness in children, 21 percent claiming that video games cause children to lose focus in school, and 17 percent claiming that playing video games causes children to become overweight due to a lack of physical activity. 14% of people said playing video games keeps children mentally stressed. 31% of people said many kids don't exercise due to video games so they are not physically fit. Figure 2 shows that 67% of people said that video games are harmful to young people, but instead, 33% said that video games are beneficial for children because it helps children focus on one thing. Figure 3 shows what age children play the most video games, according to the survey 53% of respondents say that children aged 20 to 25 play the most video games, 18% said 20 to 25 years children of the age of 10 play video games, and 29% said that a 10 to 15-year-old child plays video games. Figure 4 shows how video games can affect children's studies, with 78% of survey respondents saying video games affect studies, and 22% saying video games do not affect children's studies. Figure 5 shows how much time children spend playing video games, 31% said 2 hours, 36% said 3 hours, 16% said children spend 1 hour, and 10% said of those who spend 4 hours playing video games, 5% said children spend 5 hours playing video games, and 2% said they spend more than 5 hours playing videos. Figure 6 shows which gender children play the most video games, with 65% of men playing video games according to the survey, and 35% of women playing video.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Your child will be exposed to computer technology and the internet through computer games. Everyone should be aware that we now live in a technologically advanced world. Video games assist your child in adjusting to and becoming comfortable with computer concepts. This is especially important for women, who are less interested in advanced technology than men. Video games allow you and your child to play together, which helps you bond. Some games appeal to

both children and adults, so there might be some similarities between them. Figure 7, shows the overall effects of video games on the current generation, with a majority of respondents (65%) stating that youth of the male gender play the most video games, 36% of respondents saying children spent more than 3 hours playing video games Spent. Respondents (78%) said that video games are affecting youth study, 53% of respondents said youth aged 15 to 20 are playing the majority of video games, And 31% of respondents said that young children do not do any physical activity because of video games.

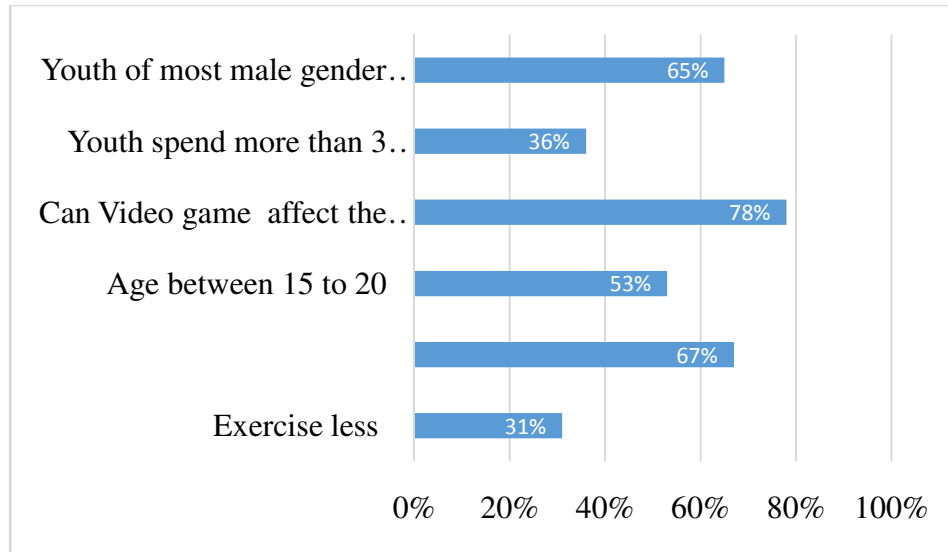


Figure 7: Graph Represent the Overall Impacts of Video Games on Youth.

Psychotic symptoms, maladaptive coping mechanisms, negative affect, low self-esteem, an inclination to isolation, and poor scholastic accomplishment have all been linked to potentially harmful video gaming. Nevertheless, watching videos for an extended period might be harmful. Addiction to video games is just as hazardous as a gambling addiction. It is the parents' job to look after their children. Allowing youngsters to participate in sports stunts their brain development and limits their capacity to compete in today's fast-paced world. Giving youngsters total freedom to play computer games, on the other hand, might have fatal results. Video games are useful only when they are played for a short period, so, to get high grades, get enough sleep, or stay healthy, young people need to limit their gaming time. The aggressiveness of the male students who spent a lot of time playing video games was higher than that of the other pupils. Female video game players frequently demonstrated strange behavior and strange mental condition. Both genders reported a high rate of shouting and overeating when they spent extra time playing video games. As everyone knows, video games have a tremendous impact on adolescent behavior as well as educational outcomes.

5. CONCLUSION

It is easy to imagine that today's society has grown into a population of individuals who depend on technology for their demands and happiness. Individuals, particularly teenagers, utilize the idea described above for enjoyment, relaxation, and intellectual development. Online games are also a technological component that students, as well as the general public, follow. In this sense, the study sought to see if online games influenced students' capacities to improve their work quality. Currently, the study is focused not only on the negative consequences of playing online

games but also on their well-being, which has aided students in better comprehending specific concerns. Moreover, the data imply that one of the drawbacks of playing online games is the risk of being addicted to the site. Furthermore, video game addiction puts students in danger of losing time with their families as well as their mental health. When practicing sports, most students understand that there are times when they are irritable and concerned about their surroundings. As students play the game, many facets of their cognitive ability, motivation, emotional importance, social benefits, and interaction with real-life circumstances become apparent.

To persuade researchers that games may fulfill their urge to engage, socialize, and generate self-motivation. In summary, sports have a substantial influence on the health of students. Various conditions have an impact on pupils' beneficial development. However, the negative consequences will cause the learners' moods to vary. The researchers suggest that the qualitative technique be used as a guideline in this case so that the problem may be completely examined. The consequences of technological innovation vary greatly depending on what type of gadget, the type being used, the amount and length of use, and the characteristics of the kid or teen. Video games have a significant influence on teen behavior, as well as academic performance. Social determinants of health have a major impact on video game gaming and the major goal of this paper is to learn more about the influence of video games on youth education research. The authors discovered that most individuals believe video games have influenced adolescent education and that the majority of people (67 %) believe video games are harmful to kids because they squander their time playing them. Adolescent behavior is influenced by video games, but not academic achievement. Videogame play is heavily influenced by social variables. This study will be useful in the future for individuals to understand the influence of videos on youth education.

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CHAPTER 5

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON PEOPLE'S DAILY LIVES AND SURVEY OF LONELINESS AMONG DELHI NCR RESIDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

Online networking use should be regarded as communicating with those around electronically through platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, and Facebook pages. These portals have grown in popularity among college students, and have played an important role in their growth and meaning-making. Customers can communicate with other users of the site by starting discussions, posting on publications, posting photos, changing updates, and broadcasting geographical regions. This research is survey-based research of the people of Delhi and the NCR region a door-to-door survey is conducted and a set of questions are asked in it. The results show Nearly 35% of people spend 4-5 hours on social media each day, 30% engage 2-3 daily on social television, and 10% spend 6 or more hours each day on the internet. Nearly 40% of people say they couldn't imagine their life without the World Wide Web, while 35% say they use it constantly and 25% believe they don't use it at all. The future scope of this research paper's long-term goal is to present updated discoveries in the field of people's mood swings due to the internet so that people can better their methods and mindset when employing various strategies.

KEYWORDS:

Cyberbullying, Internet, Loneliness, Social, Social Media.

1. INTRODUCTION

Friends and family members who live far away may find social networking to be a simple and enjoyable method to remain in touch. You're not alone if you've ever felt vulnerable, depressed about yourself, or sad after scrolling through your Facebook and Instagram accounts. When people are lonely, they use social media more, according to studies. Surprisingly, though, individuals reported feeling worse after devoting time to Twitter. It didn't make them feel any less alone. It made them feel even more alone [1]–[3]. This was because of social comparison or trying to compare yourself to others. Therefore more research participants used social media to compare themselves to others, and the less satisfied they were [4], [5]. Figure 1 illustrates the different ways to control mood swings and loneliness.

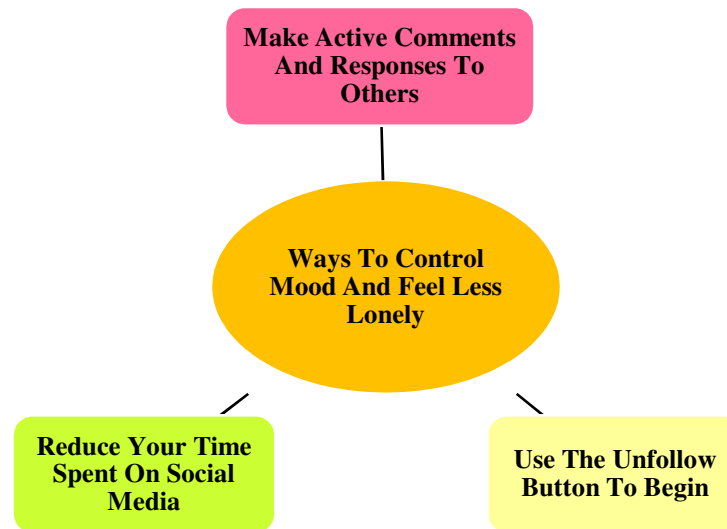


Figure 1: Illustrates the different ways to control mood swings and loneliness.

1.1. Different Ways to Control Mood and Feel Less Lonely:

- *Make Active Comments and Responses to Others:*

The more one looks at other people's posts and photographs before communicating with them, the farther probable visitors are to contrast themselves with others, according to researchers. As a result, self-esteem suffers. Passive scrolling eliminates the beneficial mood-boosting benefits of face-to-face interaction. Also, forget about the passive "likes." Instead, attempt to leave good comments and replies to others. Make social media feel more human. Making it a two-way dialogue will help you relate better to people [6]–[8].

- *Reduce Your Time Spent On Social Media:*

The truth is, the further time people spend on the internet, the more habituated they become to consciousness and or the shift in attitudes that coincides with it. To assist with this thing and get into a better mindset, consider cutting back to one hour per day [9]–[12]. The idea is to, focus on themselves, and feel better by taking a few minutes away from the internet. Take a one- to two-week break for a few years if you're experiencing unpleasant feelings of loneliness as a result of it, and then notice how you feel [13], [14].

- *Use the Unfollow Button to Begin:*

If seeing someone else's social media posts consistently makes you feel jealous, angry, depressed, or down on yourself, it's time to unfollow them. Stop following people, groups, as well as causes that make you feel miserable. This is an important boundary to set for oneself [15], [16]. You should stop spending some time with a toxic political media friendship just as you would discontinue spending with a bad friend in real life. Following someone like this on social sites is less important than your mental wellness. You can unfollow them even if they are a real-life friend or family member. You don't have to bring those unpleasant emotions into the room with you [17]–[19].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Yavich et al. in their study embellish that application of advanced technology has had an impact on practically every aspect of the people. Yavich et al. used an approach in which they performed a survey of 500 participants and recorded the results. The findings reveal that commercial education has evolved in response to these changes, and that capability and practices are changing as well. The current research looks at internet programs in India to evaluate how consumer engagement training has recently been included in internet degree programs. The author finds that a large number of business campuses offer a diverse range of search engine optimization services, with adoption rates differing depending on management techniques. Email marketing studies, notably in many universities, offer emphasis on selections in metrics, which are quickly becoming crucial for marketing degrees, according to the author [20].

Chen et al. in their study illustrate that the implementation of Information Science inside this content internet model has increased in the recent decade, allowing for faster attribute selection of key insights as well as data from enormous databases.

Despite these advancements, Chen et al. utilized a technique to determine that there is a lack of evidence in this case on how to improve the good health impact of the internet on people. To fill this gap in the literature, the current study attempts to analyze methodologies, purpose, and measurement systems generated from internet Technologies as used in online approaches and plans. The author closes by conducting a review of the significant scientific achievements made thus far in the development. The studies provide a thorough examination of the situation [21].

Hunt et al. in their study embellished that the internet ushered in a wave of new internet marketing that wreaked havoc on the industry's business landscape. Hunt et al. used a model that suggested that advertising agencies must now prioritize something they want to achieve and determine which internet tactics to invest in for new tactical possibilities.

The findings reveal that bounty hunters, assessors, minimal defenders, and distinguishing full-backs are four commercial techniques that the author investigates while examining these issues. They provide professionals with insight into how firms employ alternative strategies, according to the author.

They will discuss these concerns in this paper to assist administrators in implementing their selected business plan on the people on the internet [22].

This research shows students and adults devote so much to their community's online lives and forums, the author asks schools, instructors, and therapists whether being present in the digital world provides a reasonable sense of togetherness and alleviates the hopelessness that youngsters sometimes feel. This is a survey-based study in which data is collected and analyzed from participants.

Research questions:

1. Social media impact on people day to day life?
2. How does loneliness affect people's mental health?
3. How do mood swings people a major role in the day-to-day cycle of people?

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1.Design:

The author of this research looked at the impact of social media on persons who feel lonely while using it. In this research, a door-to-door survey is undertaken. In this research, a questionnaire was constructed in which respondents from Delhi and the NCR region were asked a variety of questions. This research effectively records and analyses all of the data collected during the study.

3.2.Sample And Instruments:

This research collects all of the sample data from the people of Delhi and the NCR. The data from the questionnaire is recorded in this research, as well as the behavior of the individuals. People are asked a variety of questions, such as how they feel when they don't use social media and if they have been the victim of cyberbullying. The author also inquired about how people feel when they receive likes on social media and how they deal with hate.

3.3.Data Collection:

1. How much time do you spend on social media each day?
2. How much do you rely on technology?
3. Do you ever get the impression that you're missing hours on social media?
4. How do you feel when you go a long time without using social media?
5. Have you been the victim of cyberbullying on social media?
6. On social media, how much personally identifiable information do you share?
7. Do you think getting more "likes" on your images or posts brings happiness to yourself?
8. Are you frightened of other people's ostensibly wealthy social media lives?
9. Do you say that social media has a more positive or negative impact?

3.4.Data Analysis:

This study helps to analyze all facts, which are then analyzed using bar chart graphs to acquire a better knowledge of individual behavior in Delhi and thus the NCR region. The number of days people spend is seen in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows how people rely on technology and the percentages they use. Figure 4 shows people's mindsets, such as how they feel about whether or not they are wasting their time on social media. Figure 5 depicts people's mindsets and how they feel if they don't use social media for an entire day. Figure 6 shows the victim of cyberbullying and how they feel while using the internet. Figure 7 depicts the percentage of personal data that people share on the internet in their daily lives. Figure 8 shows people's likes and dislikes on the internet, as well as how they handle the hate that people post on the internet. Figure 9 depicts the proportion of the population that is envious or not envious when using the internet. Figure 10 depicts the positive and negative effects of the internet on the Delhi NCR population.

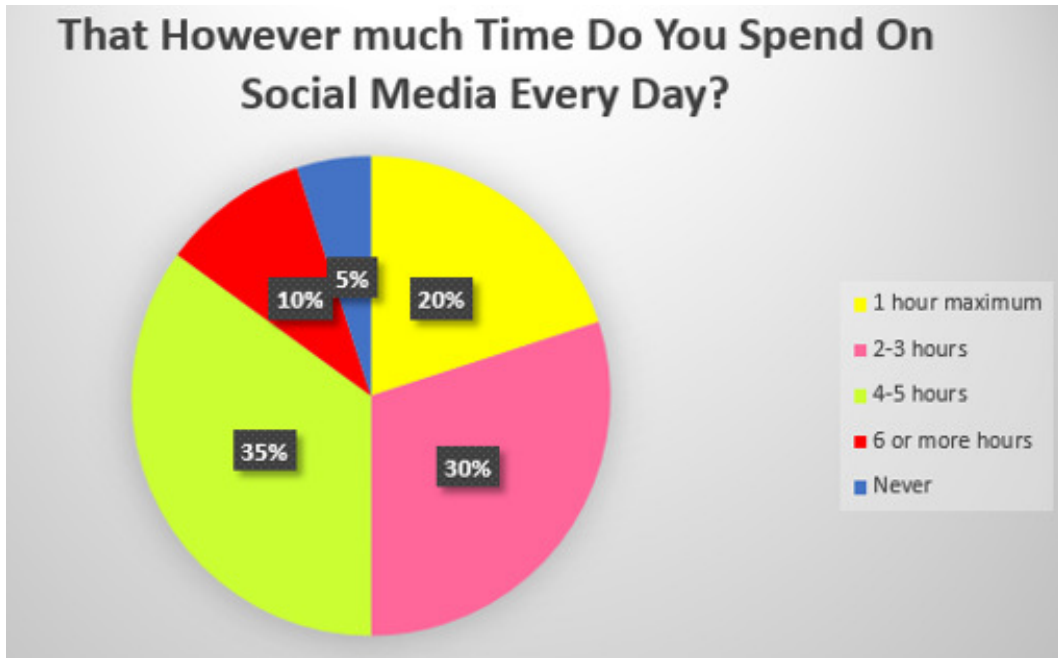


Figure 2: Illustrates the time consumption of people on social media.

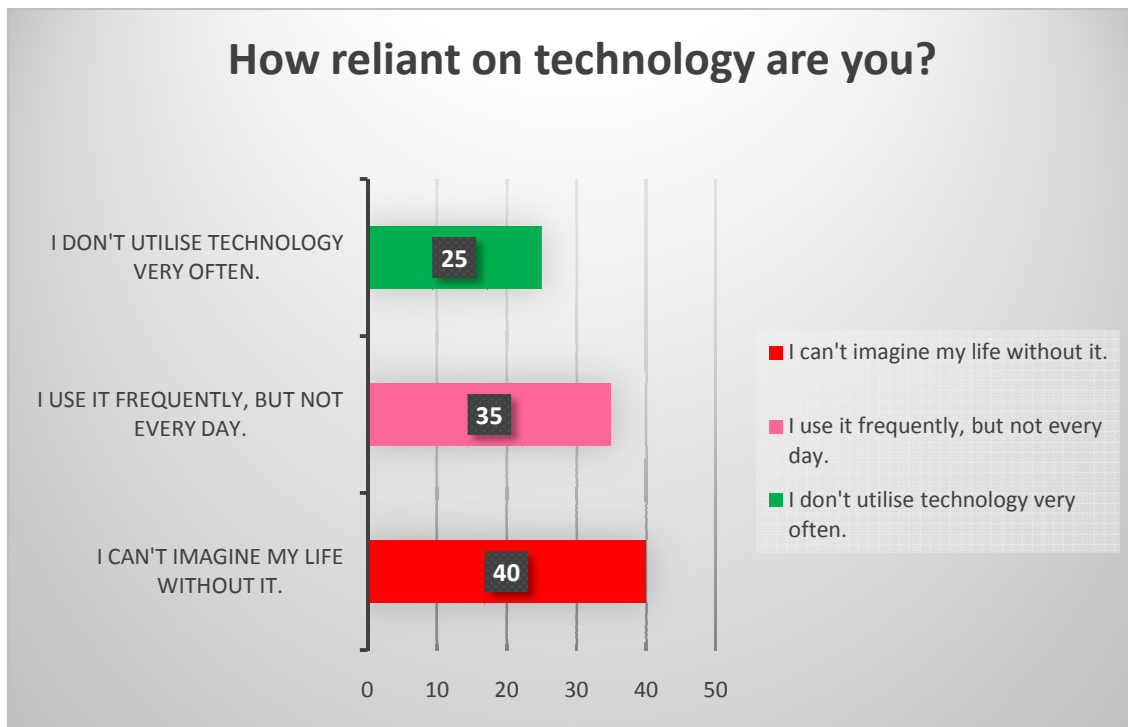


Figure 3: Embellishes how people are reliant on technology and their percentages.

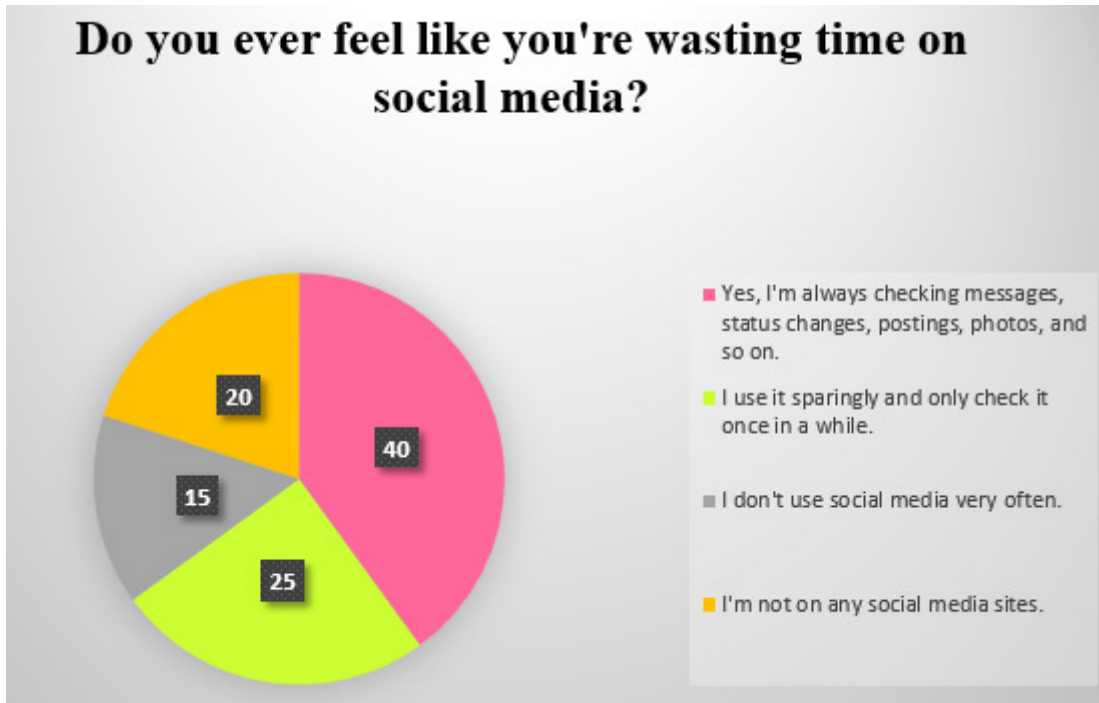


Figure 4: Discloses the mindset of the people like how they feel if they are wasting their time on social media or not.

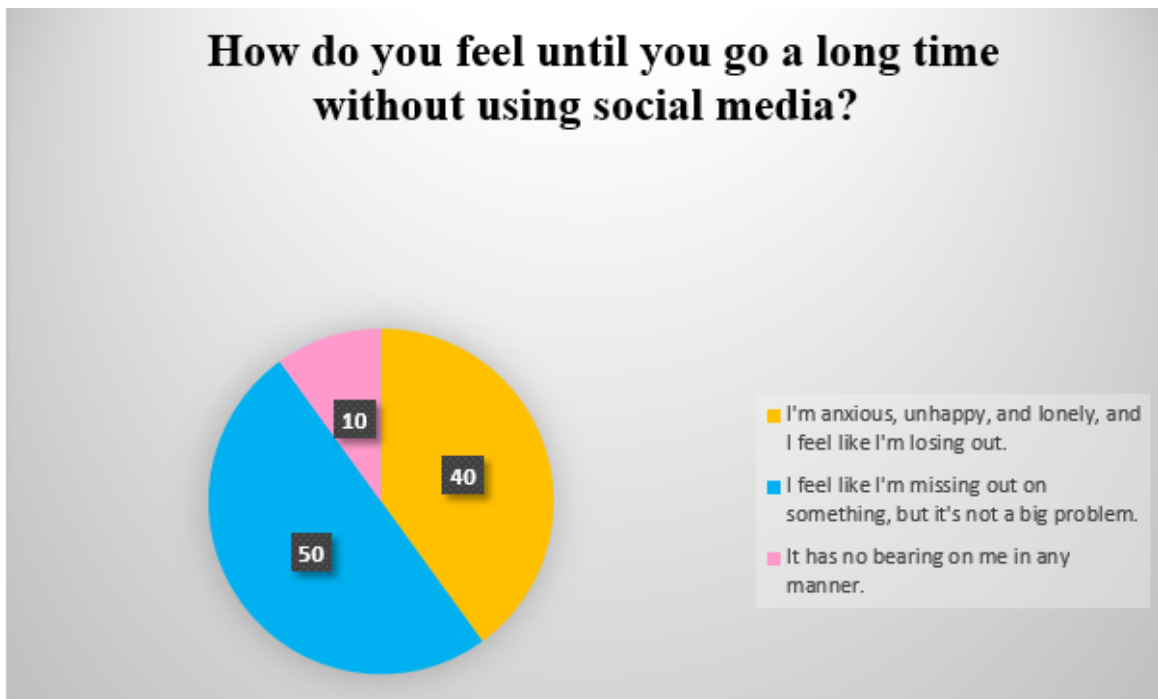


Figure 5: Illustrates The Mindset Of The People and How They Feel Like If They Are Not Using The Social Media During A Day.

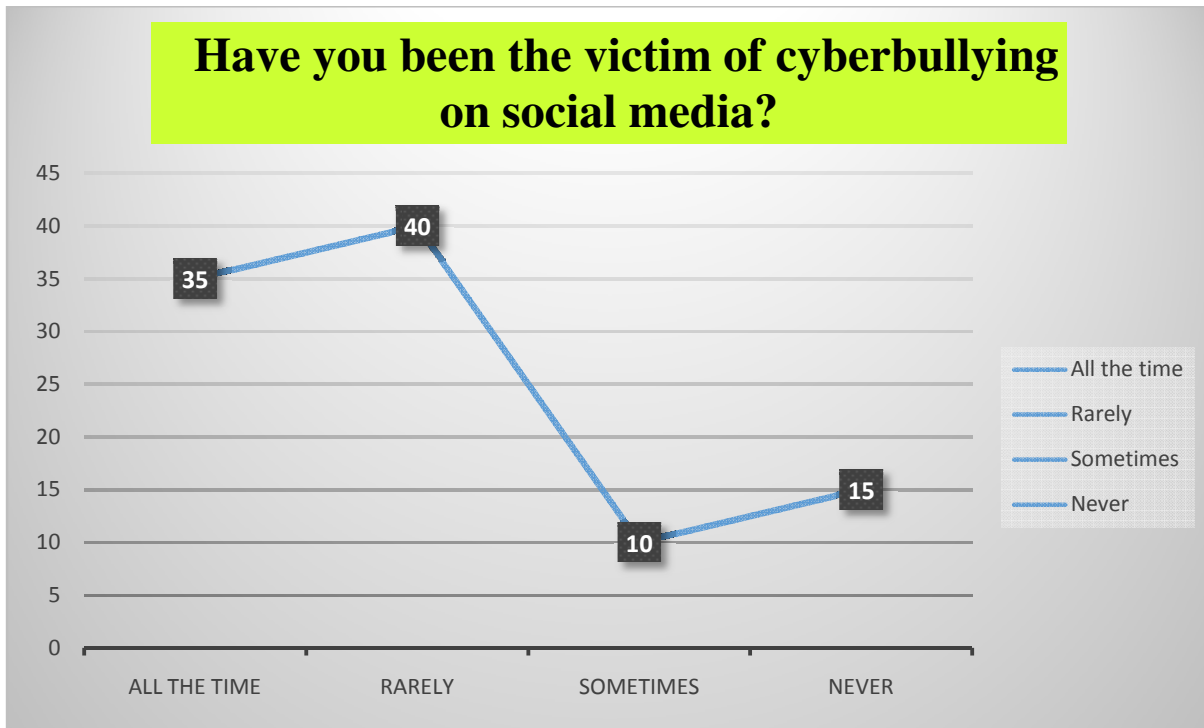


Figure 6: Discloses the Victims of the Cyberbullying and How They Feel On the Internet When They Are Using It.

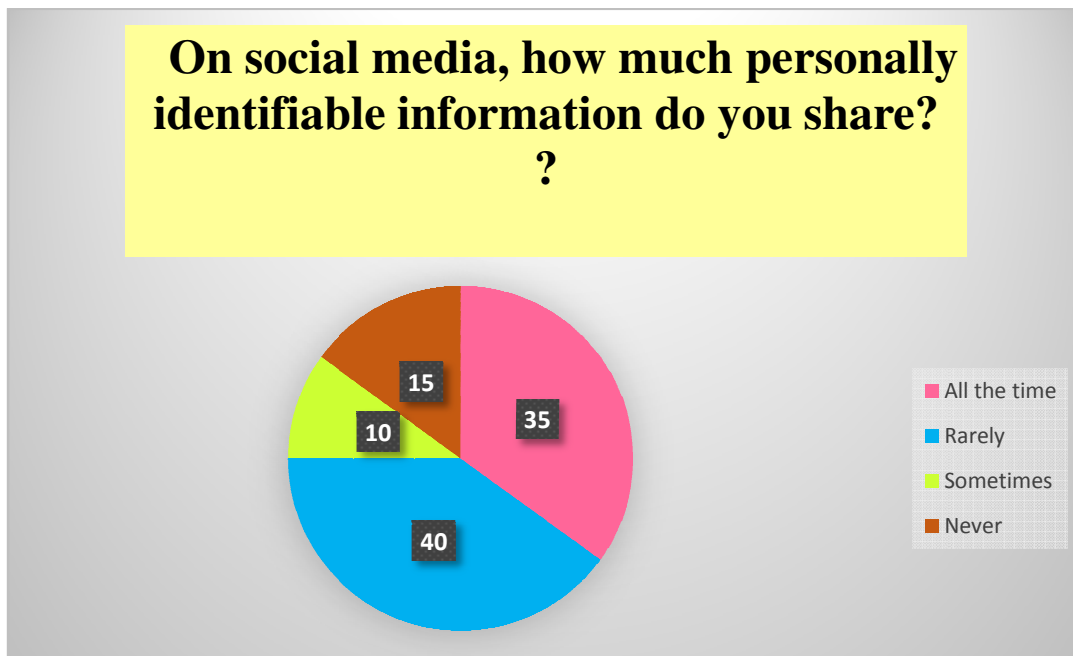


Figure 7: Embellishes the Percentage of How Much Personal Data People Share On The Internet On The Day To Day Life.

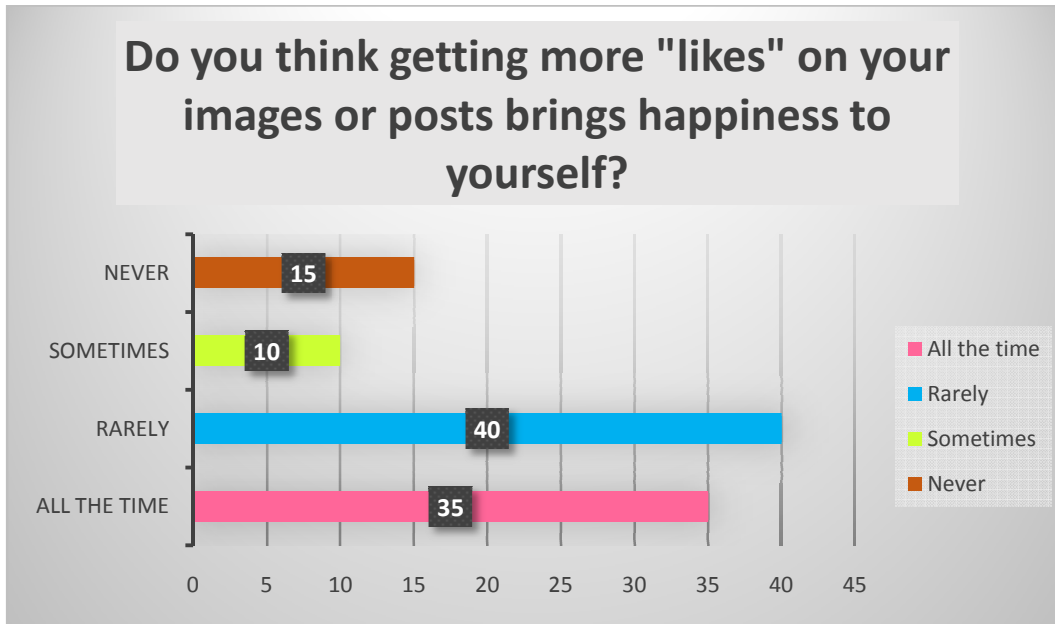


Figure 8: Show the Likes and Dislikes of the People on the Internet and how they handle the Hate Internet That the People Provide on the Internet.

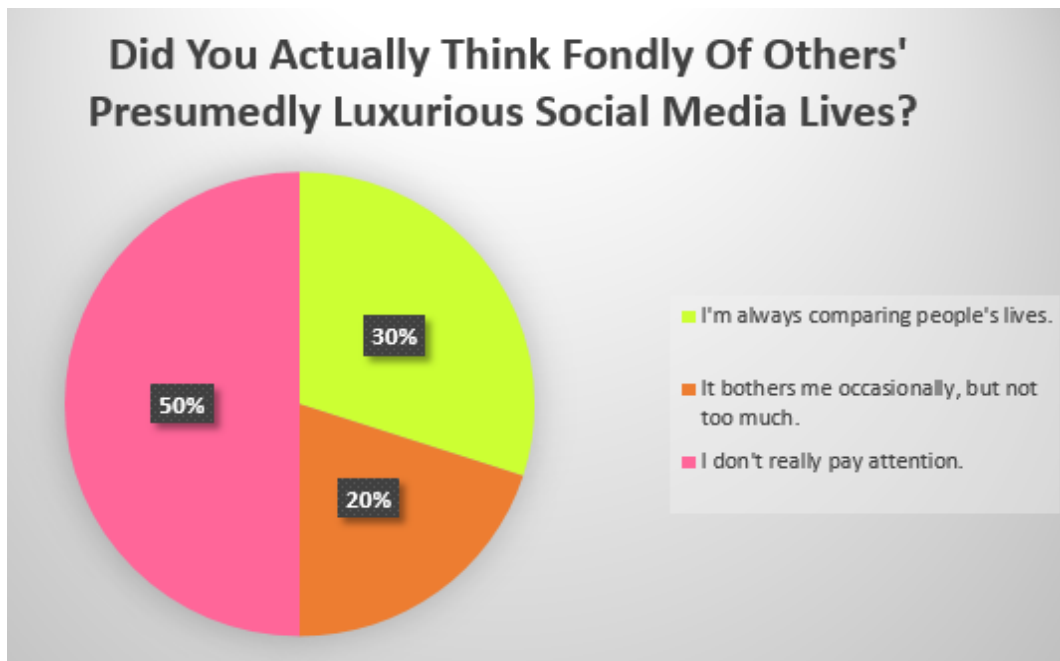


Figure 9: Illustrates the Percentage Of People How to Feel Envious or Not When They Are Using the Internet.

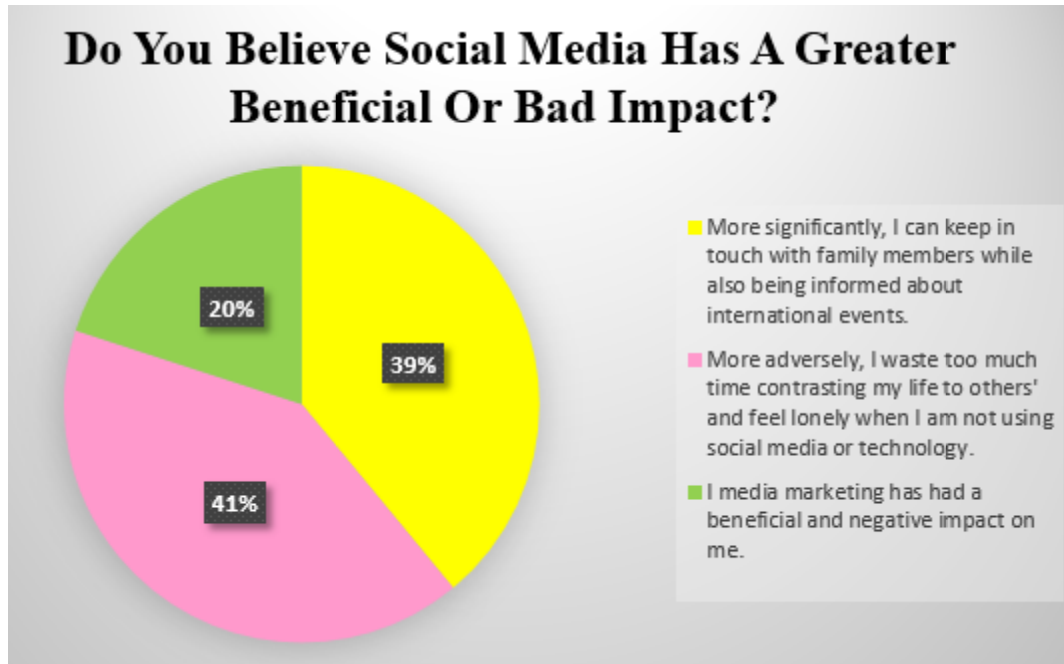


Figure 10: Embellishes the Good and Bad Impact of the Internet on the People of the Delhi NCR.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nearly 35% of individuals spend 4-5 hours on social media each day, 30% spend 2-3 spent more time on the social mainstream press, and 10% devote 6 or more sessions a week on the internet. Nearly 40% of individuals say they can't imagine their lives without the internet, while 35% say they use it frequently and 25% say they don't use technology very much. Nearly 40% of people believe they are constantly monitoring messages and the status of others on the internet, while 25% say they check once in a while and 20% say they do not use social media sites. When they don't use the internet for a day, 50% of individuals feel like they're missing out, 40% feel dissatisfied and lonely, and the other 10% don't feel anything. 40% of people think they are rarely victims of cyberbullying, while 35% claim they are constantly subjected to it on the internet. Nearly 10% of people report they have experienced cyberbullying at some point. 40% of respondents say they rarely reveal personal information on the internet, while 35% say they do it frequently on social media.

Almost 35% of people claim that obtaining more likes on their photos makes them happy because it makes them feel nice and energized. And 40% of respondents claim that obtaining more likes on their photos makes them unhappy. When using social media, 50% of respondents say they pay close attention to their work, and 30% say they compare their lives to the lives of others. And 20% of the population does not pay attention and is unconcerned. Nearly 41% of individuals believe they waste too much time on social media, 39% say they use the internet to remain in touch with family members, and 20% say social media marketing is good for them.

5. CONCLUSION

This research is survey-based research in which a set of questions are asked from the people of Delhi and the NCR the results conclude that when utilizing social media, 50% of responders say

they pay close attention to this issue and 30% say they compare their life to others. And 20% of the community is unconcerned and does not pay attention. Nearly 41% of people believe they waste time and energy on digital networking, 39% say they were using the internet to communicate with family, and 20% believe social media marketing is beneficial to them.

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CHAPTER 6

WORKPLACE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA: PREVENTION STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT:

One of the many challenges faced by employees is "sexual harassment" in the workplace and it has a detrimental effect on individuals of all genders, although women are disproportionately affected. The study builds on a previous study that looked at the consequences of assault or harassment on the mental health and work performance of both male and female employees. In addition, the study intends to advance our understanding of several types of workplace sexual assault, as well as analyze variables that may also contribute to its increased prevalence and preventive measures. This study aims to know more about workplace sexual harassment of women in India and its preventive steps. This paper will look at how workplace harassment affects the physical and mental health of employees, as well as ways to avoid it. As a result, it can aid in the creation of a workplace sexual harassment program. It thinks and hopes that better understanding in this area of study will increase awareness and lead to more actions to tackle sexual harassment in the workplace.

KEYWORDS:

Gender, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Rights, Workplace.

1. INTRODUCTION

Women's rights are essential human rights created about 70 years ago by the United States of America for all humans on the earth. The right to be free of violence, servitude, and tyranny, but also the right of every child, the right to vote, property, and fair compensation, were among these rights. Women, in other words, have a right to everything. Women and girls are still marginalized almost everywhere on the planet, primarily owing to their gender [1]. Women's rights need more than just providing chances to individual women and girls; they also require a shift in how governments and societies operate. Changing rules and regulations, gaining minds and hearts, including investing in significant women's groups and movements are all necessary. Its Global Fund for Women aims to help women's groups that fight for equal rights for women and girls daily. These groups work to ensure that women have the right to own property, vote, run for public office, be properly compensated, and live free of sexual assault, domestic violence, and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation [2], [3]. Inappropriate sexual activity that is abusive, demeaning, or scary is classified as sexual abuse. This can be done in person or via

the Internet and can take the form of written, spoken, or physical communication. Both men and women can be victims of sexual assault. It might be deemed gender discrimination whether it occurs at work, school, or within a unit [4], [5].

Sexual harassment encompasses the following behavior:

1. Grabbing, caressing, or otherwise making physical contact with you without your consent.
2. Making sexually charged words to you
3. Asking you for sex or sexual favors.
4. Gazing and leering at you;
5. Making sexual comments and jokes around or to you;
6. Inquiring about your sex life.
7. Making obscene phone calls, exposing themselves indecently, or sexually assaulting you.

1.1 Types of Sexual Harassment:

Sexual harassment can be classified as either "quid pro quo" or a "hostile atmosphere." When it is stated or implied that a student's and worker's academic and professional decision is dependent on whether the student or worker submits to sexual activity, this is known as quid pro quo sexual assault. Return on investment when it is stated or implied that a person must submit to sexually improper behavior to participate in a University program or activity, sexual assault occurs. If an employee is encouraged to believe that starting a relationship with his or her employer would lead to a promotion, the employee may be subjected to "quid pro quo" sexual assault. adverse environment When unwelcome sexual conduct creates an intimidating, threatening, learning environment, abusive working learning environment, and when it is severe, persistent, as well as pervasive enough to prevent a person from participating in or benefiting from a University program or activity, sexual harassment occurs [6], [7]. While it is common for someone who participates in harassing behavior to have authority or influence over the person being assaulted, this is not always the case. The harasser might be one of the harassed person's peers. Sometimes when the harasser is tormenting someone in a position of power over them [8], [9].

Sexual harassment can take many forms:

1. Rape or sexual assault, actual or attempted
2. Unwanted intentional contact, bending, twisting, or squeezing.
3. Inappropriate sexual taunts, jokes, statements, or inquiries
4. Whistling at someone else.
5. Lips Kissing, Crying, and Smiling
6. Making body interaction with the clothing, hair, or body of an employee.
7. Touching or pressing oneself against another person sexually.

1.2. Impact and Consequences:

While establishing any legal retribution for such sexual advances has become increasingly difficult, no one can deny the harmful impact they have on a company's overall work atmosphere and productivity. Several incidents of harassment were reported in both the organized and unorganized sectors as a result of the threat. Any workplace that fell to this growing evil had a compounding impact on the whole company; its influence on individual women was many,

resulting in losses for the company as a whole. When sexual assault became intolerable and made a worker's life a misery, she sought relief under existing law, such as Section 354 or Section 509 (demeaning modesty) of both the Indian Penal Code, 1890. Females would also hunt for other employment. The company, for its part, would spend a fortune preserving its reputation and seeking suitable replacements for both the wayward and bullying staff. Employers have generally been interested in ensuring that the workplace environment guarantees that workers are treated respectfully [10], [11]. From the standpoint of the human resource department, sexual harassment has several negative consequences, including:

1. Guilt and self-blame
2. Insomnia or even other sleep problems
3. Depression
4. Anxiety, anxiety, and a loss of interest in one's work
5. Uncertainty about the future, restlessness
6. Withdrawal from friends, family, or colleagues, for example, might be physical or emotional.

Determinants of sexual harassment and its causes of what has been dubbed "son madness" are varied and deeply ingrained in Indian society. The birth of a boy is compared to "a daybreak in the home of gods," and "having a son is as necessary as consuming meals at least once a day," yet the birth of a daughter is cause for profound anguish and disappointment. Indian culture is patrilineal, patrilineal, or patrilocal, in which sons are the ones who carry the family name. They are also tasked with caring for their parents in their old age. In India parents always lived with their sons, grandkids, and daughters-in-law are extended families. On the other hand, daughters marry into their husband's families and do not make any additional contributions to their parents. Describing the feeling of wasting money on raising a daughter, Indian proverbs say, "Growing up a girl is like taking care of a neighbor's plant." Indian men are in charge of the burial rites of their parents and are the only ones who have the authority to light the funeral pyre. Some people feel that they can attain salvation only through their sons. In Indian culture, the value of producing a son goes beyond worldly life. As a result, this discriminatory mindset is responsible for violence against women. Sexual harassment is a direct violation of a woman's basic rights to equality under Articles 14 or 15, to life under Article 21, as well as to the freedom to practice any profession and engage in any job, trade, or vocation. The right to a safe workplace is one among them. without sexual harassment [12], [13],

1.3.IPC on Sexual assault:

The manner sexual harassment is dealt with in India's criminal court system changed dramatically in 2013. The "Indian Penal Code", 1860, and Section 354A of the Amendment Act of 2013, which took effect on April 3, 2013, included definitions of sexual harassment. The Indian Penal Code of 1860 defines and punishes sexual harassment and associated offenses [14]. Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome physical contact or approach, including unwelcome or explicit sexual propositions, demands or requests for sexual favors, the presentation of sexual pictures (pornography) without one's consent, including making unsolicited sexual remarks.

1. Up to 3 years in jail and a fine
2. 354B - Woman removing her garments

3. Penalty: three to seven years in jail and a monetary fine Section 354C - Observing or photographing a lady without her permission (voyeurism).
4. Penalty: One to three years in prison and a fine for the first offense. A conviction carries a sentence of three to seven years in jail as well as monetary fines.
5. Section 354D- Following a woman and contacting as well as attempting to contact her despite her clear wish to not be contacted. Surveillance of a woman using the internet or other forms of electronic communication.
6. First-time offenders risk a maximum sentence of three years in prison and monetary punishment. Convictions for several offenses can result in up to five years in prison and a fine.

1.4.Preventive Measures:

A fundamental need for women to enforce any rule in society is a change in the attitude of the people. As a result of the enforcement of laws, people are protected from unwanted sexual activities. Sexual harassment should be prevented at all levels of the organization and it should be ensured that women workers work in a pleasant environment. According to us, the following procedures should be followed to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace. Sexual assault should be avoided by all employers or those in control of work conditions, whether it be in the public or private sector. Without respect to the scope of this requirement, they must follow the appropriate procedures:

1. Women employees should not be afraid to speak out about sex-related abuse, and it is their responsibility to notify the complaint committee as soon as possible.
2. The express ban on sexual harassment at work should be communicated, published, and distributed suitably.
3. The norms of government and the public sector entities governing behavior and discipline should ban sexual harassment and establish adequate and suitable punishments for offenders.
4. In the case of private company employers, attempts should be made to amend the Industrial Employees Act of 1946 to include the aforementioned limits.
5. Appropriate work conditions in terms of work, leisure, health, or hygiene should be given to guarantee that there is no hostile work environment for women and that no employee woman has reasonable reasons to believe she is being discriminated against in her job.

There should be a well-established complaint route that communicates directly with the female employee. Women should not be ashamed to express their dissatisfaction with the challenges they are experiencing at work. All such complaints should be treated seriously by the complaint committee, and necessary action should be done within a fair time frame. Every company should provide sexual harassment awareness campaigns to both male and female employees. Employees will feel comfortable as a result of this mutual learning, which will help create a hostile environment. The effects of sexual assault on women should also be included in this training. All levels of management must be committed to ensuring that anti-sexual harassment rules and procedures are effectively implemented. Every worker should be aware that it is her legal responsibility to give a sense of security in the workplace to all women employees.

1.4.1. *Criminal Proceedings:*

If such conduct violates the IPC or any other law, the employer must take appropriate legal action by submitting a complaint to the appropriate authorities. It should, in particular, ensure that victims and survivors of sexual harassment allegations are neither traumatized nor discriminated against.

1.4.2. *Disciplinary Action:*

If such behavior is considered misbehavior in the workplace, the employer shall take appropriate actions following the appropriate service regulations. Regardless of whether such conduct is unlawful or a breach of service standards, the employer's organization should develop an appropriate complaint structure to resolve the victim's complaint. A complaint method like this should ensure that issues are handled promptly.

1.4.3. *Internal complaints committee:*

The complaint method should be sufficient to provide confidentiality to a complaint committee, a particular counselor, or another support provider. A woman should lead the complaints panel, as well as women should make up at least half of its members. Furthermore, these grievance committees should include an outsider, such as a non-government organization (NGO) or other organization familiar with the area of lewd conduct, to avoid needless friction or commitment from undeniable levels. The objection board shall provide an annual report to the appropriate government agency detailing the complaints received and actions taken. The grievance council shall provide an annual report to the appropriate government office, including the complaints received and the actions taken. Compliance with the aforementioned responsibilities, particularly reports from the complaints committee, would be reported to the government agency by the firms or the person in control. Employees should be free to speak out about sexual harassment at worker meetings or other appropriate venues, and it should be addressed head-on at employer-employee meetings.

1.4.4. *Awareness:*

In this regard, awareness of the rights of female employees should be developed in particular by conspicuously announcing the rules (and corresponding laws when established on the issue) properly.

1.4.5. *Third-Party harassment:*

When a third-party or outsider's behavior or omission results in sexual assault, the employer or guy in charge will do all appropriate and necessary efforts to aid or prevent the victim. It is recommended that the federal or state authorities consider implementing appropriate processes, including legislation, to guarantee that the directive's requirements are followed by employers and workers. These recommendations will not jeopardize the rights provided by the Human Rights Act of 1993.

1.5. *The sexual harassment (Prohibition, Prevention or Redressal) Act of 2013:*

The Sexual Harassment Act (hence referred to as an "Act") was ultimately passed in 2013 the prohibition of sexual harassment against a female at work throughout India. The primary goal of the statute was to safeguard women by preventing and resolving sexual harassment accusations.

Sexual harassment comprises several of the following unwanted acts or behavior (directly or indirectly), notably:

Physical contact and approaches;

1. Demands or demands sexual favors.
2. Makes sexually charged remarks; displays pornography.
3. Engages in any other unwelcome verbal, physical, as well as nonverbal sexual activity.

As everyone knows that cases of sexual harassment are increasing day by day, and women are very much affected by sexual harassment. In this paper, the author talks about sexual harassment with women at work in India Author discusses sexual harassment, types of sexual harassment, effects or consequences of sexual harassment, the "Indian Penal Code" (IPC) on sexual harassment, and also discussed sex. In the literature review section, the author talks about the previous study on sexual harassment and in the end concludes the overall paper.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

I. Y. Brainet al. studied women's sexual assault in the workplace, and the "sexual discrimination" of females in the Workplace (Prevention or Prohibition, Redressal) The Act of 2013 was passed to ensure that females have safe working conditions and to create empowering workplaces that honor women's right to equal opportunity or treatment. An effective demonstration would contribute to the acknowledgment of their rights to sexual equality, life, or freedom, as well as changes in working conditions throughout the region. This study will assess the sensation that everything is ok in the workplace, which will boost ladies' collaboration at work, resulting in their financial strengthening and overall growth. This leads to inefficiency and has a detrimental impact on people's lives and careers. To make matters worse, deeply established sociological rules of behavior, which create a sexual preference chain of command, would generally place a duty on the individual in question, therefore increasing discrepancy in the workplace and the general public at large [15].

Dakshina Sangwan et al. studied sexual harassment in the workplace in Delhi, in this study author surveyed sexual harassment. This research aims to find out how often workplace sexual harassment is in both the government and industry in selected regions of Delhi, India's National Capital Region. Understanding current rules, occupational resistance to sexual misconduct, and finding similar components that play a crucial role in sexual harassment episodes will be the subject of a comparison between the two industries. Due to time and financial constraints, the study is limited to 100 participants (50 from the private sector but rather 50 from the public sector) but does not seek to generalize; rather, it aims to combine legal perspectives on workplace sexual harassment with respondents' perspectives on how to address the problem [16].

K. J. H. & L. M. studied sexual assault undermining the well-being of working women. In the last two decades, people have come a long way in our understanding of workplace harassment based on sex or gender ("sexual assault"). This study looks at the definitions, legislation, antecedents, or consequences of sexual harassment, with an emphasis on the most recent as well as comprehensive studies. This paper addresses the following questions: The study's author discussed how sexual harassment is legally and scientifically defined in the United States and other countries. They also discuss its prevalence and influence on working women's lives. Lastly, they talk about several contextual factors (for example, organizational culture, authority, rules, procedures, or training) that promote, prevent, and repair sex and gender harassment [17].

3. DISCUSSION

According to the survey, women in India are entering the labor field in record numbers in recent years. Given this growth, there is an urgent need for women's rights to be acknowledged, safeguarded, and realized, particularly in the workplace. The "right to work" includes the freedom from sexual harassment at work. Sexual harassment in the workplace is a tricky issue. Workplace sexual harassment has far-reaching implications that impact labor productivity, community, economic growth, personal connections, and much more. A multidimensional solution is also required to solve the problem. The legislature has done little to combat workplace sexual harassment or protect females from workplace sexual harassment, notwithstanding Supreme Court rulings, voluntary organization reports, statutory commission findings, and commission guidelines. "It is difficult to consider the wellbeing of society unless women's conditions improve. Because the legislation is an effective tool for achieving justice, and the constitution was written with this goal in mind, Parliament can establish a comprehensive statute to combat sexual harassment of women at work that incorporates Supreme Court recommendations.

Law alone will not suffice to eradicate this societal scourge. To overcome this problem, a holistic strategy, as well as social action, is required. Society's mentality must change so that women may come out again and participate in public life without feeling intimidated. A spirit of mutual respect between men and women must be instilled. The mission of protecting women from sexual harassment and promoting a safe work environment is complicated and involves the cooperation of all segments of society, including the legislature, judges, attorneys, NGOs, Public Servants, organizations, teachers, police, media personnel, and others. At some time in their life, 81 % of women and 43 % of males have experienced sexual harassment or harassment. It's nearly impossible to entirely prevent sexual harassment in the workplace since there are so many conceivable possibilities. People who go about their daily lives and go to work might become targets. When people do not grasp what sexual harassment is, these occurrences might occur. In fact, according to one poll, around 16% of people are unaware of what constitutes this prohibited workplace activity. Another 32% of employees were unaware that jokes may be considered misbehavior.

1. Unwanted sexual approaches.
2. Desires for sexual favors.
3. Sexual verbal or physical assault.
4. Offensive statements regarding a person's sex.

People are more likely to be targeted based on their gender, industry, or employment position. Because harassers might hide behind a screen, they might very well notice more incidents when working online. While these incidents occur often in the workplace, they are not always reported. Even when incidents are reported, they are not always addressed effectively.

This has a detrimental effect on both the victims and their employers. Figure 1 shows that 76% of females are victims of verbal sexual assault, 49% of women are victims of unwanted sexual touch, 40% of women are victims of cyber sexual harassment, 27% are victims of physical harassment, 30% of women suffer from unwanted genital flashes, and 23% suffer horribly from sexual assault.

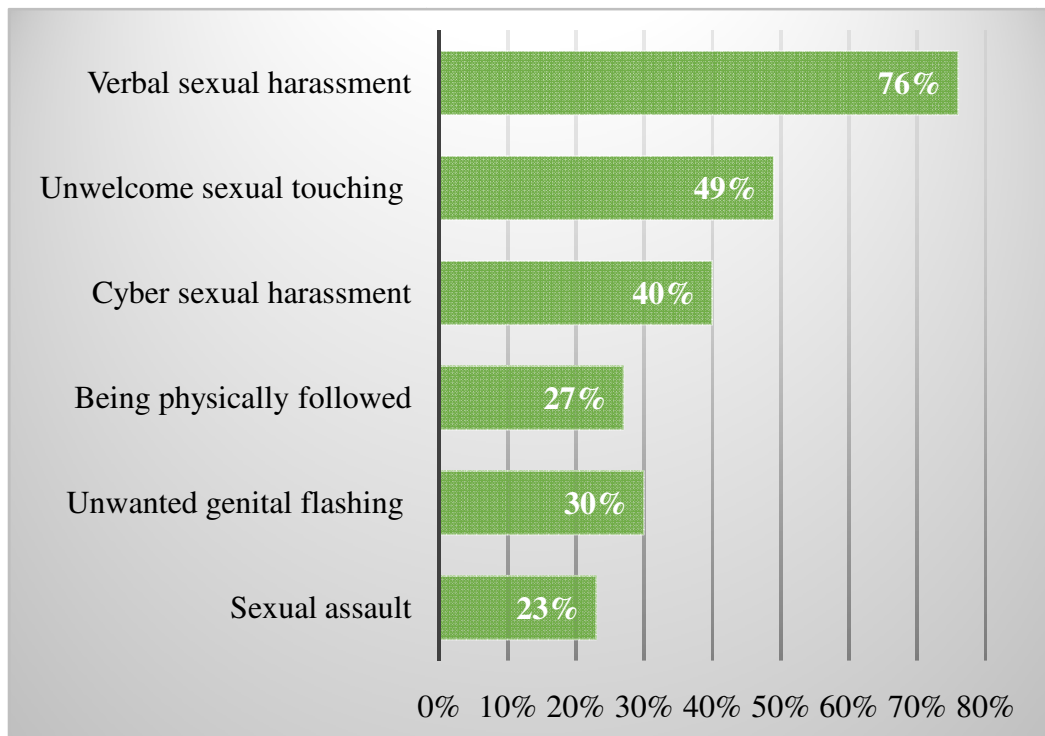


Figure 1: The National Prevalence of Sexual Harassment and Assault Against Women.

In India, workplace sexual harassment is quite widespread, and it is critical to provide a safe environment for all female employees. Separate laws should be enacted by the government to handle this major problem. It should also acknowledge that women employees make up a large section of the working Indian population, but that the government must provide them with a safe and secure working environment. Leaders and employees must design innovative strategies to protect their businesses from this disaster. Governments and companies must ensure that women are treated equally in the workplace while simultaneously preventing gender discrimination. Efficient policy implementation can significantly reduce the manifestation or impact of sexual harassment. One organization's method for dealing with sexual harassment can be modified by analyzing the techniques of other organizations. This will reduce or eliminate the issues that this dangerous transgression has caused. Separate laws may not always result in gender equality, but legislation relating to sexual assault would be extremely helpful to women in their pursuit.

In India, sexual abuse at work is very common, as well as the need to promote a healthy work environment for women. To solve this problem, the government should make a separate law. It should also be recognized that women workers constitute a significant part of the working population in India, and it is the responsibility of the government to ensure their safety at work. Employees and managers must take new measures to save the company from this crisis. Women should be treated equally by the government and companies, and there should be no gender employment discrimination. The emergence and spread of sexual harassment can be minimized if the rules are implemented effectively. By observing the strategies of other organizations, one organization may change its strategy for dealing with sexual harassment. This will reduce or eliminate the hiccups arising from this heinous act. Authorities must understand that while

separate laws cannot promote gender equality, a law dealing with sexual abuse will provide invaluable assistance to women in their fight. Finally, we want to emphasize that women should not accept things as they are because now is the time to speak out against all the injustices that have happened to them.

4. CONCLUSION

In today's world, the term "sexual harassment" is well-known, and "Sexual harassment" is detectable behavior. In general, it can be described as an unwanted sexual action. "Sexual assault" in the workplace is a global problem; whether in a developed, developing, as well as developing country, atrocities, and cruelties against women are common. It is a syndrome that harms both men and women. It is especially common among women, who are currently regarded as society's most vulnerable group. As an outcome, sexual harassment has emerged as a severe issue in the workplace, so it's become one of those things that attract a lot of unwanted publicity. Workplace sexual harassment is a major issue that has received a lot of unwanted publicity. Nevertheless, India is a latecomer in making sexual harassment in the workplace a criminal offense punished by jail and a fine. The sad reality of workplace sexual harassment claims is that under-reporting is a bigger problem than those who break the law. With the adoption of the new laws, the way employers are held accountable for their workers' legal breaches has changed dramatically. Before the passage of this Act, there was no vicarious responsibility for workplace harassment. While the Indian government has attempted to oversee the implementation of the 2013 Act in governmental departments, no structure for reviewing compliance in the private sector has been established. Inexcusable and irreversible harm has occurred from government inaction. This study will look at how workplace harassment affects employees' physical and emotional health, as well as potential preventative strategies. As a result, it may help to implement sexual harassment protocols in the workplace. It believes and anticipates that greater knowledge of this subject will increase awareness also lead to the creation of a program to prevent workplace sexual harassment.

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CHAPTER 7

INCORPORATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY AUTOMATION TO CHANGE HUMAN BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT:

People's intelligence is the main factor that differentiates and sets man apart from all other species in the universe. The age of automation has transformed human existence with the introduction of artificial intelligence (AI). AI may be a simulation of human intelligence and given the enormous complexity of any tasks, they can perceive, act, receive, reason, and communicate effectively. Since humans react very differently to the operation of different automation machines, it is important to understand how automation affects human-machine interactions. This study focuses on some of the important features of the interaction between human labor and fully automated production lines, as well as the consequences resulting from the introduction of robotics in factories around the world. This study examines the effects of robotics on human behavior to determine both the good and negative consequences of automation on human behavior. Automation facts, both positive and negative, have yielded interesting results for enhancing the technology of the future.

KEYWORDS:

Artificial Intelligence, Automation, Human Behavior, Robotic, Revolution.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human existence and labor of the present century have been replaced by the technological revolution inspired by Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI suggested that intelligence, as well as its domain, could be precisely reduced so that a computer could replicate them. In this sense, AI is described as the study of intelligent solutions to a problem behavior or the development of intelligent computer systems on the one hand [1], [2]. On the other hand, automation means real problem-solving, improved production levels, increased revenue, cheaper costs, financial benefits for businesses, or recognition in markets around the world. It has been strengthened by all the work done by organizations across the world to propel themselves to a brighter future. Human daily duties are already made easier by technology, which is rapidly evolving, prompting behavioral scientists to investigate human variables resulting from human-machine interactions [3], [4]. Current research examines the effects created by some fundamental features of interactions between humans and fully automated systems under different conditions.

It is an evaluation study that aims to analyze the existing research on the impact of automation on human behavior and shed light on both the good and negative effects of automation on human behavior. Computers, algorithms, or software make practically all daily tasks easier, and the authors can hardly imagine our lives without the involvement of computer-aided industrial automation [5]. Earlier articles closely examined the establishment of the robotics force, as well

as the behavior of robots in their manufacturing cells and factories. The primary goal of this study is to establish the extent to which automation can affect human behavior in a manufacturing facility, given that human activity in the twenty-first century is dependent on various forms of robots or automated devices. According to research, instead of taking away our employment, robots are increasing our income.

But on the other hand, although some roles in giant corporations are becoming increasingly rare, others with higher qualifications are being widely advertised. It shows that automation has a significant impact on the future competency of human employees, leading them to seek better-paid and more qualified employees. However, this new mindset pushes boundaries and encourages people to come up with new ideas or work towards inventive goals. Over the last two decades, human labor has been impacted by automation, however, it has been shown that a part of them are anxious regarding their future inside the firms they working for [6], [7]. Employees are either used to other jobs or are encouraged to enhance their theoretical and practical background by bringing in new tasks or by following training periods within firms, in addition to creating new concepts and manufacturing processes.

Most businesses provide long-term specialized training for their human employees as well as the robots they have invested in. Businesses can gain their workforce in such a manner that their skills are put to good use in achieving the desired level of manufacturing capacity or progress within the company. Some employees resist a changing workplace because they believe they are unable to deal with it. This primary concern can emerge as a large drop in the daily amount of worry and processed [8], [9]. When it comes to introducing robots to a Romanian industrial setting, it can be difficult. More advanced economies are attempting to incorporate new technology, and problems arise in both directions. The results of automation can be seen when employees work with robots to create items, and this is not a definite truth, but an interpretable one. Automation as a tool for continuous improvement by attempting to understand that automation is an effective way of ensuring things and has not yet been demonstrated to have a detrimental effect on both the global economy and the workforce, the overall market can easily flourish or people may participate in it.

Automation can benefit humans as they seek to advance using new technology and resources[10], [11]. Technological advances and better human-robot collaboration are important components of all these improvements. Highly competent people capable of keeping up with innovative work techniques can be used to increase confidence in automation. Once the process is identified, it can form a series of continuities leading to a substantial competitive advantage among organizations worldwide [12]. Due to significant demographic changes in Europe, the knowledge of competent people will become the most valuable resource of any company. Since the beginning of the First Industrial Revolution, labor behavior has been governed by standards, procedures, and internal rules to achieve systematization, discipline, safety, as well as other industry-required "behaviors".

There is a certainty that humanity must adapt to the changes or make the best out of them by allocating labor to other areas. As manufacturing processes are becoming more automatic, fewer employees are required in manufacturing, while more employees are required in other sectors where knowledge is more crucial, such as capable systems. Automation can signal a shift away from actual manufacturing and towards maintenance, operations, engineering, integration, sustainability, and continuous improvement. The degree of change is determined by the actual level of behavior (for example, a worker from Germany will more quickly and easily transition

to the concept of knowledge worker than a worker from Romania along with a higher level of automation, of course, high ability to adapt to new technologies).

Employees have the option of working in some sort of modern futuristic factory/company, but they may also feel that they will have a more demanding job that meets the needs of firms in the twenty-first century that use technology. Pros and Cons of Automation According to too many types of research, automation can attract both bad and beneficial activities as it progresses. To begin with, automation is expected to increase unemployment since new machines appear to be more effective than human labor. It's also because most company owners would rather not spend the money on staff compensation since they could use automated instead. On the one hand, robots may soon be able to do human-like functions, which is absolutely what people need, though, on the other side, the worry of losing jobs is growing by the day. "The creation of AI would become the greatest event in the human past," Stephen Hawking says of automation. There seems to be a widespread belief that robots, as well as the artificial intelligence of the future that powers them, are out to replace humans.

Influences, both good and negative, have the potential to advance humanity and produce even greater ideas, ambitions, proposals, and predictions for generations to come. It is fascinating to examine how large corporations on the European continent view their achievement, especially when considering the human potential to develop new technology. Those firms are, in fact, "dissatisfied" with the results, looking for even more power, profit, and fame. Once a company achieves its marketing and inventory capacity targets, it must improve its competitiveness in international markets by continually pushing the envelope. A robotic device meant to collaborate with people. One that will aid the human worker in performing tasks that are physically demanding, including lifting large weights or performing repeated tasks.

Robotics peers are related to the notion of breaking conventional barriers between them because of the end-user: Keeping robot programs as simple as possible for industrial workers, but also making robots a resource that can be used right away in the production process. Having robots safely operated alongside people can increase production flows as well as allow new processes to be automated by combining the best of both robots and humans. Collaborative robots are now built to walk side by side with people without hindrance. In general, the notion of automation as well as its effect on human behavior can be studied from many angles, such as the Lean Six Sigma theory. "See for yourself" in large industrial facilities, shows us precisely how humans interact with machinery and motor vehicle workers and are very entertaining.

Naturally, this lean idea isn't always applicable, particularly when learning about a company's internal operations and work strategy. Observing how individuals react to change can suggest large-scale solutions. In most situations, customers base their decisions on new ways of making things because this allows consumers to describe the product as "best" in keeping with the principle. Customers base their judgments on new methods of doing things in most cases since it allows them to consider a product "best" while bearing in view the concept of "better quality products at a lower price, or great quality at a decent cost." The emphasis or price remains on the working person. Humans are critical resources for building a whole production system from scratch, capable of adding or replacing components and replacing broken equipment, but they are also acutely aware of errors inside an organization. Robots can identify defects, but they cannot fix or maintain them on their own at that time. Artificial intelligence won't develop until "real thinking machines" are created.

1.1. Human Behavior and Automation: Future Research Opportunities:

A robotic gadget programmed by men and designed to work in conjunction with humans. The idea is to recreate a coworker who is more efficient and has immense potential. One that would assist a human worker to perform tasks that would otherwise be difficult for people to perform or was considered too taxing on their bodies, involving such heavy lifting or repetitive tasks. Robotic coworkers can perform an almost unlimited number of tasks. Having robots safely operated alongside people can increase production flow and be able to automate process improvements while taking the best of both robots and humans. Collaborative robots are now built to work seamlessly with people.

This massive change in the environment due to automation can reveal a plethora of problems given the human response to change. In most situations, customers base their decisions on new ways of making things, as it allows consumers to consider an item as "the greatest of all", keeping in mind the idea of "superior quality at a low price or excellent quality at a reasonable price" allows being defined as cost." With such shifting requirements, automated product services are indispensable, reducing costs and increasing efficiency. Still, the emphasis remains on the human worker. People are the basic resources capable of building an entire production system from scratch, adding and replacing components, replacing broken equipment, and being constantly aware of mistakes within the organization. Robots can identify defects, but they can't fix or maintain themselves at the time.

Artificial intelligence will not develop until "real thinking machines" are created. From one point of view, scientists are concerned that computerization will replace infrastructure because robots can perform precise and quick methods of analysis that human experts cannot, and can operate in extremely dangerous conditions, for example, Pipe cleaning, oil slick cleaning, testing for unsafe working conditions or extremely dangerous dirty conditions, space probes, or dangerous boring activities. Robots and intelligent robots can provide assistance as well as life-saving capabilities. From one point of view, scientists are concerned that computerization frameworks will then occupy positions because robots can perform analysis in precise and quick ways that human experts cannot, and can function in extremely dangerous conditions, for example.

For oil slick cleaning, pipe cleaning, testing for unsafe working conditions or extremely dangerous dirty conditions, space probes, as well as hazardous boring activities. Robots and intelligent robots can provide assistance as well as life-saving capabilities. Employees who express fear of losing their employment may harm the corporation through internal conflicts and even intentionally destroy existing workplace equipment. This may be one of the concerns at this stage, and corporations may devise solutions for human employees such as job growth or work assignments to keep them engaged. Employees should be aware that automation may result in additional unfinished roles in their organizations. One of the most significant effects automation can have on people is the worker mindset, which can result in a drop in self-esteem, a feeling of no longer being valued, and of course, resistance to new technology and changes.

Long-term sustainable construction and retraining of people to supply the supporting activities needed for these new technologies are essential phrases to address such issues. However, until real artificial intelligence is developed and implemented, corporations will continue to need workers to operate and monitor robot manufacturing lines. Employees who express fear of losing their employment may harm the corporation through internal conflicts and even intentionally destroy existing workplace equipment. This may be one of the concerns at this stage, and

corporations can devise solutions for human workers that include such work engagement or job rotations to keep them engaged. Employees should be aware that automation may result in additional unfinished roles in their organizations.

1.2. *Automation's Human Impact:*

Automation has had a significant influence on both persons and communities. On one level, many previously unpleasant and/or time-consuming chores are now undertaken by machines, with dishwashing being an obvious example. Some other example of how automation has improved people's lives throughout the world is the development of the telecommunication sector. Millions of phone calls that used to be handled by human workers are now managed by automated switching devices. Local area networks (LAN) and communications satellites are two further examples of automation in communications systems. A LAN functions similarly to an automatic telephone company, except it may also send digital data between systems terminals in addition to speech. Satellites, which are required to send telephone or video messages throughout the world, rely on automatic guidance systems to deploy and keep the satellites in specified orbits.

1.3. *Prospects:*

Automation the automation of 3D printing or mass customization is still in its infancy. Human beings can see continuous upheaval in the labor markets over the next few years/decades. Humans may soon see driverless taxis or print-on-demand services for a wide variety of goods. If this happens, we may see more pressure on traditional work types. The labor market can be even more divided between "inside/high skill" and "external/low skill".

Workers in the automation industry are important in protecting us all from cyber-attacks, working to improve our quality of life, commitment level, security, and quality enhancement, or the level of competition of our electric power systems, production plants, and transport networks. Automation experts are in charge of handling complicated issues in a variety of industries and procedures. Automation specialists' jobs are critical to the public's health, and safety, including well, as well as the long-term survival and improvement of our living standards. The author of this study examined the consequences of human behavior toward new technology such as automation, as well as how automation benefits humans. The author also explored the benefits and drawbacks of automation, as well as the significance of automation in transforming human existence.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Michael Cheng-Tek Tai studied the influence of AI on current culture, especially bioethics, but also its effect on humanity's commercial, social, or economic transformations in the 20th century, which is discussed, and followed by a system of AI bioethics norms. The Industrialization of the Eighteenth Century, often known as IR1.0, halted large-scale societal transformation without affecting human connections. Modern AI, on the other hand, had a significant influence on what humans did and how they interacted with one another. Faced with this challenge, new AI bioethics concepts must be researched and formed to provide AI technological norms that will benefit the entire globe [13].

Martin Korte analyzed current neuroscience study results on the possible consequences of digital media consumption on the human brain, behavior, and cognition in this essay on the impacts of the digital revolution on the human brain and behavior. Despite some beneficial features of digital media, such as the ability to easily connect with peers over great distances and their use as a teaching tool for students as well as the elderly, negative effects on our mind or mind have also been postulated. There were neurological consequences associated with gaming/internet addiction, language development, or emotional signal processing. Because most current scientific research relies solely on self-reported characteristics to measure social media use, it has been stated that neuroscientists need to be screened in the context of their actions. Datasets with higher accuracy should only include how long and for how long [14].

Davenport and Thomas studied Customer behavior strategies that were subject to change in the past, but also fundamental policy concerns like privacy, prejudice, and ethics. Finally, the authors contend that artificial intelligence will be more effective if it were used in conjunction with human management. In the future, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is expected to create substantial changes in marketing approaches as well as client habits. The authors propose a multidisciplinary approach to assessing AI's influence, based on extensive interaction with not just current studies but also practice, intellectual capacity, task type, and whether AI has indeed been implanted in robots. Prior research has focused on which of these characteristics should be chosen, but this work integrates all three into a unified paradigm [15].

3. DISCUSSION

Automation is the process of generating goods without requiring direct human participation utilizing robots, control mechanisms, and other equipment. Inside the industrial sector, automation has enhanced labour productivity, requiring minimal employees to produce the same number of commodities. One alleged downside of automation is that it eliminates jobs in traditional industries, particularly in 'blue-collar' manufacturing. It's less obvious how automation offers new possibilities in fields like robotics, research, advertising, and application development. Furthermore, worries regarding the social or economic ramifications of fast job displacement as a result of technology or globalization persist.

3.1. *Importance of Automation Professionals:*

Consider how people perform their job daily using mobile phones or computers. Consider the mode of transportation you use to go to work. Consider the food you consume, the water you drink, the clothing you wear, and the tools used to prepare, store, and clean it. Consider whatever you watch on TV, how you play video games, and how you listen to music. Take a look at the structures you'll be passing through. Take into account any current features or requirements. Complex processes are responsible for almost anything you can think of. These technological advances would not have occurred and future developments would be impossible without the skilled personnel to design, manufacture, enhance, or maintain these systems. Our world and future would be very different if automation professionals didn't exist. Automation experts are in charge of resolving complex problems in a wide range of businesses and procedures. Automation experts' work is critical to the well-being, public health, or safety, or the long-term stability and enhancement of our standard of living.

This study can be used to obtain two primary themes and it also cannot be denied that automation has both beneficial and bad consequences for people. Some engineers have concluded that employees may be largely overlooked. However, this only applies to those who are unable or unwilling to learn new skills and complete new duties, pieces of training, or qualifications. Employees showing reluctance to change can create conflict and misunderstandings, which can result in negative financial implications for businesses. Given their openness, ingenuity, or willingness to assert themselves, it couldn't have been more difficult for young employees to learn and implement new ideas. Working towards better solutions or future-proofing can lead to higher pay with each step towards technology. Automation includes increased inventiveness, ability to visualize changes, rapid turnaround, improved level of adaptability, and equipment tolerances during fault detection and problem-solving. The most essential consequential benefits are optimization, standardization, increased quantity/manufacture cells, defect elimination, full-time production, and good quality. Table 1 shows the various pros/ Cons of automation.

Table 1: Illustrate the Advantages and Disadvantages of Automation on Human Behavior.

Pros	Cons
More efficient manufacturing	It is feasible that the creation of winners and losers may promote inequality
Increased labor productivity or greater profile/wages	Some employees may be displaced due to structural unemployment
Cheaper products boost customer discretionary income	Automation has the potential to strengthen monopolistic power
Avoids monotonous, repetitive tasks	The loss of human connection while working with computers results in a reduced quality of life
Can increase safety and reduce the danger of human error	Automated systems may exhibit a lack of empathy toward occurrences
Can provide consumers with a wider range of items	

3.2. *Advantages of automation:*

The good effects of automation can outweigh the number of negative ones by a large margin. Currently, these digital assistants are just that: Assistants are assistants when requested to be helpful, but not independent thinkers. With the many logical calculations required in the service business, the risk of human error is always considerable. The use of a centralized artificial intelligence function mitigates this threat. It can quickly crunch data and digest important information for better decision-making. No, it is simply time-consuming work from a person who can provide more value by solving a more difficult and subjective problem. A service business is really about individuals solving issues for other people. Human problems require human solutions. Robots will never be able to replace problem-solving frameworks. It cannot take its place and modern technology is seen only as a tool that must be used effectively to achieve maximum value.

Our companies will alter dramatically as a result of technological advancements, but they will not go away. It will instead let humans concentrate on high-value challenges which can only be handled by human intellect. The both future workforce and the current workforce must focus on new methods to utilize or leverage talents to give more value to people. Jobs which make sense, including those that embrace data or clever robots, may determine the future of work. It all comes down to adjusting our thoughts about what is not only necessary but also what is most beneficial for us to dedicate our lives to. Technology has been shown to make humans smarter. Shortly, the entire human workforce may gain confidence as a result of the use of robots and automation in finding answers to questions or solutions to problems. A machine cannot assess situations and look at a series of transactions and form an overall picture of what they may indicate. Considering their practical cooperation, human-robot interaction should yield favorable results. For example, humans cannot search for anything in large amounts of data, but they use algorithms and machines to aid in this task.

The system recognizes patterns and signals various actions and situations. Humans normally do the best possible job. They assess situations, consider possible solutions, and then respond appropriately. Technological advances provide humans with exposure to intelligent systems, making them smarter in the way they work. These radical theories inform much of the current debate and the people are either in favor of automation and everything that is involved, or you are against it. This is notable because comparable conversations about similar topics were already taking place in the pre-Internet era. Currently, we are repeating them without providing new answers. To generate a larger conversation that addresses not only the extreme approaches but also the boundary in between, it is worthwhile to look at the possible situations for our future with varying levels of automation. Artificially intelligent research in this setting is seen as a key facilitator for the automation of the future.

3.3. *Firms' costs of automation*

It would require a large amount of money to start, as well as take many years to get the most out of traditional manufacturing techniques. Firms under short-term pressure may hesitate to make necessary investments, which may cause them to lag. A massive investment in automation has been blamed for low worker increased productivity in the United States and the United Kingdom. Software development and equipment maintenance demand more specialist workers. Automation has the potential to turn off customers. Customers, for example, may grow irritated when speaking with a machine rather than a live person on the other end of the call.

3.4. *Future of automation:*

3D printing and customized manufacturing automation are still in their infancy. Man can see continuous upheaval in the job markets over the next several years/decades. Humans may soon see driverless cars or print-on-demand services for a wide variety of products. If this happens, we could see more pressure on traditional employment types. The labor market may become even more fragmented as 'specialist skills, as well as 'external/lower skills', compete for jobs. Automation, also known as artificial intelligence (AI), is transforming sectors and will enhance productivity, leading to higher economic development. They'll also help with the settlement of "moonshot" societal challenges including the health impacts of climate change.

4. CONCLUSION

In short, it is clear from a large body of research papers that automation has both beneficial and harmful effects on human work or lifestyle, Nevertheless, the negative consequences of automation far outweigh the positive benefits. People are hesitant to adopt automation because they are worried that employees will be left behind, or they don't want to learn something new and complete a new set of activities, pieces of training, or qualifications. Sustaining means learning and re-learning how an automated system works. There are limits to automation that must be properly assessed. The results of all extensive research studies as well as extensive inquiries into automation or its impact on human behavior mean that the driving force for automated tasks is efficient and effective performance in this rapidly growing time of digital automation. More comfort in the workplace as well as in personal life and automation relieves the stress caused due to workload, burnout, business demands, time, or complications, People need to develop automation processes and more to inculcate more creativity in these systems for better and more effective work and manpower management gives time.

As a result, automation is transforming the landscape of practically all aspects of human existence, not just the enterprise. Our efforts are centered on the development of methodologies for analyzing the effects of machine autonomy on human behavior. People reacting to machines and robots are more interesting to humans than that the robots themselves. A major consequence of this analysis is that the change from manual to automated work operations can cause excessive stress or incorrect operation in processes and systems, resulting in psychological difficulties. Individuals may be reluctant to take well-delegates or over-representation, leave options to the machine when people must intervene, and act insecurely when the machine should be left alone if humans are to make decisions in such matters. These problems must be addressed, and the concerned should focus on a specific domain, collision avoidance. In addition, developments in human factors but also ergonomics research is effectively applied for better control of human behavior in highly automated systems. This paper looks at the effects of robots on human behavior to see what the positive and negative effects of automation are. The facts about automation, both favorable and negative, have yielded interesting results for improving future technologies.

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CHAPTER 8

ANALYZING FACTORS TO MAKE ENGLISH ADOPTED AS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN SOME COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT:

It is stated that the English language provides various advantages to people all over the world as a global language. The benefits of using English are utilized as a medium for empowerment, communication, and unification among people all over the world. Furthermore, English helps bring together individuals from all over the world, regardless of their nationality, cultural background, or race. On the other hand, other experts argue that English is a threat to world language diversity. This paper is on English as a global language and also explains the factor that English should be adopted as the official language in some countries. The history of the language is offered to help us understand why English is being spread around the world. The impact of English on the destruction of other languages is highlighted by using English to create awareness about the need to maintain one's mother tongue. In the context of the future of English, our efforts are aimed at being guided about English and how it will become an effective language for some countries and used as the official language.

KEYWORDS:

Communication, Countries, English Language, Language, Official Language.

1. INTRODUCTION

English as a truly global language was simply a theoretical prediction 50 years ago, and still nowadays becomes an important part of human life. Current realities, on the other hand, have molded it into a real-world language. People all over the world understand how important it is in their lifestyles for academic goals, business aspirations, and other reasons [1]. People all across the world speak English as a first language, a second language, and a foreign language. English has evolved into a world language. English is a world language as well as a global language. A language used during international contact with people from two or more countries is referred to as an international language [2]. Although Japanese is an international language, it's not a world language.

Conversations with Japanese people are usually conducted in Japanese, particularly in locations where Japanese peoples, governmental power, culture, and business are dominant. On either hand, Japanese is frequently used in other contexts [3]. Arabic is used as a global language not just in places with a large Arab population, but also when individuals communicate among Arabs in all other countries. Because there is no relation with Arabs, Arabic is not used. This is distinct

from English's status as a global language. People do not exclusively converse in English with English speakers. People with various first languages use English. It is used not only when communicating with English speakers, but when people from different countries meet. English is the most widely used language in a wide range of settings across the world. As a consequence, English has become a global as well as a global language [4].

A language is characterized as a world language since it has a distinct purpose that is recognized in every nation in the world. A country's accreditation of a language does not mean that it should be used as the nation's primary language. Speaking a global language as the first, secondary, or different language is conceivable [5]. The key distinguishing trait of a world language is that this is the most popular language for communications in most regions of the world. People are under the impression that they must master it to have a happy life [6]. With ever-increasing levels of globalization and interconnectedness, the need for timely and relevant communications has skyrocketed in today's society. It is self-evident that a world language is essential to communicate with today's rapidly growing companies and deal with companies across the world. With the progress of technology and globalization, it is evident that a number of people worldwide connect with people from all over the world in only one globally recognized language which is English. English is almost often used between an organization and an international firm. English is the world's most extensively used language in global trade, worldwide telecommunications, popular entertainment, diplomacy, scientific publishing, and the printing of newspapers and other literature. English is the official language of 54 nations and the de facto language of dozens more, including the United States of America. According to Enthologue, English is the most spoken language in the world when native and second-language speakers are combined, with 1.1 billion people speaking it. That implies that one out of every seven individuals on the planet speaks English to some extent. In Figure 1 shows the need of the English in present time in several platforms.

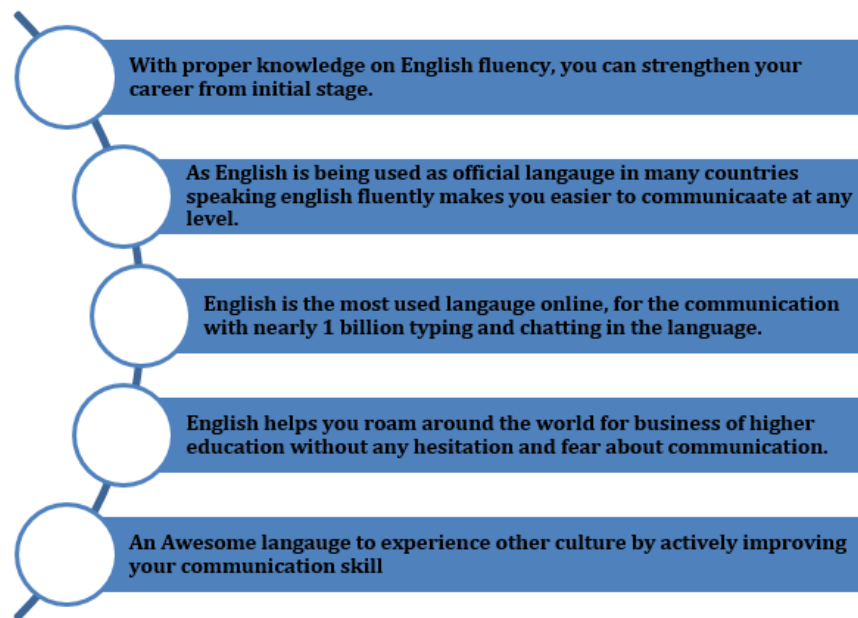


Figure 1: The reason that helps the requirement of the English in both communication and official platforms.

Most native and non-native English speakers use English in companies and organizations because it is a common language. English is the quickest developing global language, and it functions as a language of business by uniting the East and the West, and the North and the South. Engineering, medicine, trade, commerce, technology, education, tourism, scientific research, internet, advertising, pharmacy, banking, business, film industry, and transport are just some of the industries that employ English [7]. Without question, English holds a unique place because it is one of the most widely used and recognized worldwide languages in the above domains, and its dominance has grown to the extent of an uncontrollable snowball.

1.1 Global language:

Whenever a language develops a distinct role that is recognized in every country, it has achieved real global relevance. This may appear obvious, but it isn't since the idea of a "unique location" has several components. In the case of English, this would entail the United States, Canada, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, a few Caribbean countries, and some different locations [8], [9]. Even if their community has few (or no), native speakers, they must choose to assign it a defined rank. Two basic ways may be taken to accomplish this. To continue, a language can be classified as one of a country's national languages, enabling it used as a medium of communication in sectors like government, the court, the media, and education. To prosper in these cultures, it is necessary to master the native languages as soon as possible [10].

Despite being considered the British language, English has now become the 2nd language in numerous anterior British colonies, containing Nigeria, the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and India, as a result of the British Empire's historical efforts. English, on the other hand, has now become the major language of nations prejudiced by British colonization, the native tongue used in trade, business, and commerce, and the cultural spheres occupied by these countries. Without question, English has emerged as the dominating language in scientific and technical domains. Indeed, the majority of Hollywood films and television series, and the bulk of worldwide publications, are generated in English. It's also a professional language and is extensively spoken in the tourism business.

Language is used by people to express their thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, and expressions. To put it another way, language enables, among several other things, cultural transmission, status, socialization, power-sharing, knowledge, and politics. Given the emergence of several communication systems, the human communication system is well with its arbitrariness, displacement, the duality of pattern, voluntary-vocal, and other traits [11]. There are no two languages that are the same in terms of scope, aspects, popularity, influence, accents, cultures, additional linguistic features, dictions, standardization, and status. The incapacity of Indian residents to interact is one of the country's most critical problems. Due to the myriad of regional languages which exist, selecting a dedicated language for all is impossible. The purpose of this paper is to use facts and official information to characterize and assess the country's most important languages.

To begin, Hindi is the most commonly spoken language in India. According to Hindi, the language of music, more than 43% of the population speaks as their first language, and it is primarily spoken in the country's northern regions. Hindi is a direct descendant of Sanskrit through Apabhramsha and Prakrit. A pabhramsha first seemed in the 17th century, but it did not become stable until the tenth. Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana,

Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, and Hyderabad are amongst the Indian states where Hindi is spoken in a higher ratio. Outside of India, Hindi is extensively spoken, containing speakers in the United States, South Africa, Yemen, and Uganda. In addition, the language has its dialects, although there is considerable disagreement over the pronunciation of the word due to its ambiguity [12].

Furthermore, because practically all scientific, information technology, health, tourism, engineering, and business literature is written in English, most students who go to another country to complete their studies should be able to communicate in it [13]. Furthermore, anyone intending to work in a different nation or for a global firm must be able to communicate in English. It is the most frequently spoken language on the planet, in both digital and print media. 85 percent of scientific papers appear to be issued in only one language: English. Even though Mandarin is spoken by an overwhelming of worldwide people, English has earned the distinction of being a global language primarily since Mandarin is restricted to certain parts of the globe, but English is spoken globally [14]. Even though Mandarin has the biggest number of speakers worldwide, the Chinese are increasingly learning English in sequence to develop their company globally. Figure 2 shows the different stages of English proficiency.

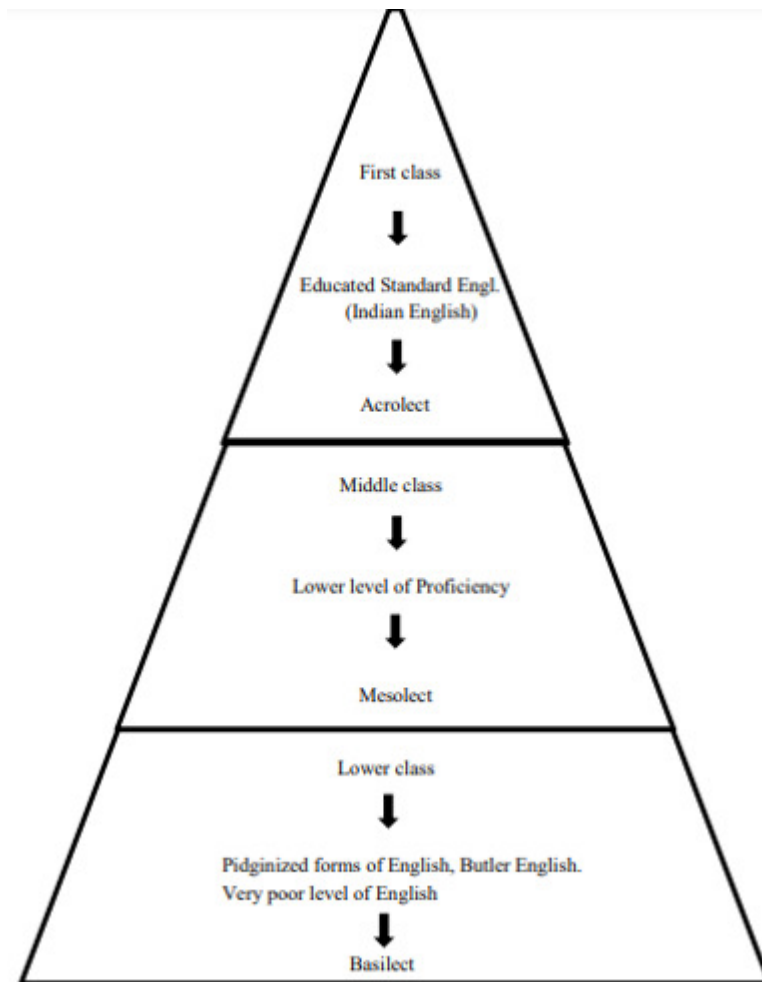


Figure 2: This helps to understand the different stages of English proficiency [2].

Nowadays, English is regarded as a global or worldwide language. The author must consider more than just the language standpoint to grasp the significance of this. Researchers can affirm that English is a distinct language today, structurally and functionally distinct from other languages [15]. English has been popular among non-native speakers in Asia, notably in Japan and India. Due to the obvious importance of English in the workplace, children now must study it. Students are learning English not just for career purposes, but for broader communications, which involves an awareness of English competency at multiple levels, as indicated in Figure 2.

Non-native English speakers are essentially exploiting the fact that English is destined to represent a wide range of cultures. Furthermore, these speakers examine new features of language practice in various fields, like phonetically and semantically. The practice of the English language in non-Anglo-American cultural contexts, like Singapore, India, and African nations like Nigeria and Kenya, is a notable example. This shows that the English language is not bound by British or American culture. For instance, it's difficult to conceive a situation in which a Ghanaian had to represent British values [16].

The number of nations using it as their native language, the figure of countries choosing it as their major language, and the number of countries studying it as their foreign chosen language in school all contribute to the language's influence. The underlying structural qualities of a tongue, the extent of its language, the caliber of its prose through time, and its affiliation with significant civilizations or beliefs are all important factors in its attractiveness [17]. However, history shows a language's governmental power and economic strength, as well as its native speakers' ability to maintain and improve their position. However, history shows that interaction is becoming a world language mainly as a result of the governmental legitimacy of its native speakers, and the economic clout in which it is competent of maintenance and honesty in the form of basic expansion, with English becoming the world language and most nations using it as their official language [18].

1.2 Facts that English Becomes a Global Language in Some Countries:

- 1) *The British Empire:* British Empire is the first and the most obvious cause of English's widespread use. Before dominating almost a barriio of the global, the only people who spoke English were those who lived in the British Isles. Nevertheless, when they began dealing with Africa and Asia, as well as capturing and inhabiting the rest of the globe, the language grew naturally. However, it was mostly used in administration and economics, and the majority of citizens remained to use their native tongues. When it came to acquiring an English-language education, however, things were different. As a result, English became the aristocracy, reserved for those schooled in philosophy, literature, and poetry, in the same way, that French was the most commonly used language. So, how did English become the most spoken language, overtaking French? However, the story is not only about the British.
- 2) *Post-war:United States of America (USA):* The world was a delicate and shifting place after the first two world wars. The American economy was thriving, and the country began to do business all over the world, just as the United Kingdom did in the first

century. As a result, English has grown in popularity as a business language around the world. At the same time, though, American culture was widely disseminated through music and films. In the 1960s, the United States and Europe were swept by social change as well as the counterculture wave, and Hollywood was thriving, with outstanding films being transmitted around the world.

- 3) *The coolness factor:* English has also been used to suggest a lifestyle or culture connected to American opulence or entertainment, or to communicate a British characteristic around the world. Advertisements use it to showcase their product in the multi-national market around the world. Nevertheless, it is the most commonly used language within the film and music industries. Most big-budget movies, as well as everyone's favorite works, are made in English.
- 4) *Technology:* The Internet was developed in the United States at a time when the country was rapidly becoming a worldwide economic superpower. As a response to either, a large English glossary for computers and technology has been created. Computer keyboards are created for written languages using the Latin alphabet, as well as all current smart technology gear uses. The English words have been extensively used throughout the world because there was no other choice when technology feasted like wildfire to the farthest ends of the earth. For exactly a similar reason, English is dominant in science: historically, institutions published key research in English, and as research today, any important publication should indeed be done in English.
- 5) *The snowball effects:* Because English is so frequently used on the radio, the internet, in schools, and in the corporate sector, it is difficult to escape it. It is general information that in today's dynamic business environment, learning English is quickly becoming a need for having a successful career. That is why, now more than ever, children and adults are enrolling in private lessons, taking intense language holidays, and studying English to the point of fluency. It does not ensure success, but it does help.

Indians speaking English in Indian ways, with their variances and phonetic modifications, maybe the best scenario for demonstrating that English is a multicultural language. Jamaicans, Nigerians, and Indonesians are all in the same boat [19]. For example, if British English norms were enforced on all English users, the language would be rejected by every country other than the United Kingdom, but that would never become a global common language. As a result, English will only be accepted as a universal language for international communication if its cultural variety is recognized. The main goal of this paper is to study the English language's arrival, growth, and contemporary situation in India. The author shall do so by focusing on the sociolinguistic element of English usage and presenting critical statistics.

2. DISCUSSION

The growth of British colonial dominance, which peaked at the end of the 19th century, and the development of the United States as the main economic power of the 20th century are the primary causes of English's current global standing. The latter element elaborates on the English language's global position today, much to the chagrin of those Britons who consider the loss of historical linguistic primacy unpleasant. Except for creole variations, the United States possesses about 71% of all English mother-tongue speakers on the globe. With its political/economic foundations, such supremacy today provides America with a commanding interest in how the language will develop. So, how can we sum up this complicated situation? Braj Kachru, a linguist from the United States, proposes that we visualize the spread of English over the world as 3 areas, each reflecting distinct ways the language has been acquired and is being utilized. Even though not all nations fit neatly into this paradigm, it is usually recognized as a useful strategy see Figure 3.

1. The inner-circle mention structured English-speaking bases, which include Australia, the United States, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand.
2. The external or enlarged circle encapsulates the beginning stages of English's spread in non-native combinations, where the communication has become deeply ingrained in a country's establishment and provides an important 'second language' in a bilingual classroom: Singapore, Malawi, India, and more than fifty other countries are included.
3. Nations in the expanding or expanding circle recognize the usefulness of English as an international language but haven't been colonized by countries in the close sanctum or assigned English any special governmental status. China, Poland, Greece, Japan, and as even the name suggests, a rising number of other nations are recognized. In these areas, English is designed for students.

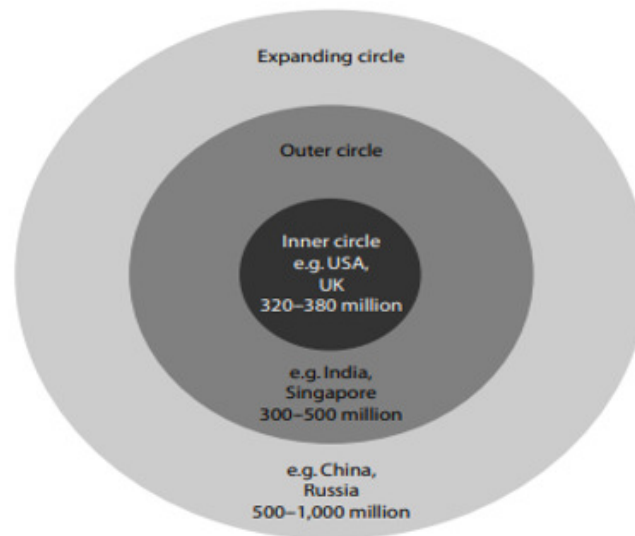


Figure 3: This represents the 3 circles for understanding the English factors which are divided into i) Inner Circle, ii) Outer Circle, and iii) Expanding Circle [3].

Global English, like the phrase globalization, refers to a process in which the dominant language, in this instance English, takes precedence over local languages. A variety of terminology is used to describe the connection between English and these regional languages. English is the primary language, with other languages serving as supplements. Furthermore, the usage of the 3rd paired phrases without specifying English or further language names underpins the idea that English's dominance over additional languages has led to people viewing English as the sole language. Finally, the words demonstrate that English is extensively used, resulting in numerous versions, some of which are seen as having a greater status than others. This has various consequences for native English speakers and non-native English speakers. For people whose native language is English, the global expansion of the language brings conflicting sentiments of pride and unhappiness, as they see their language spoken in a manner that differs from their accent, pronunciation, tone, and other characteristics.

Non-native English speakers also have conflicted sentiments, but they have them in different ways. They want to study English because it will help them have a better future. They are pleased when they succeed in learning it; nevertheless, they may be dissatisfied when they discover that native English speakers have taken full advantage of them. They may feel angry, even outraged, and angered, especially if their native language is threatened by English. Because of such natural attitudes among non-native English speakers, whose numbers much outnumber native speakers, there may be shifts in the global distribution of English speakers. Formerly, speakers of English as a second language tended to look up to native English speakers as role models. Because the requirements of English are increasing, the outermost ring will tend to shift into the innermost circle, and those in the outer circle will tend to go to the outer ring. They will realize that perhaps the trends need to be modified when they reach this stage. As a result, they no longer want to be dominated by English; instead, they intend to master it and subjugate it to suit their own needs. As a result, persons in the outer ring would become increasingly aware that they often do not have to use English in the same manner that others in the innermost circle do. Individuals in the outer ring will progressively use English in the manner which they desire; they will decide the future of global English.

English has become a worldwide language for a variety of reasons, many of which are historical, instead of anything inherent in the language. The large anomalies in the English spelling system, for example, might be perceived as a deterrent by a novice. However, millions of people are undeterred. One of the most compelling reasons to learn a language is the direct social, economic, and cultural applications it may provide. The use of the English language serves a wide range of UK industries, from education and experience and understanding of the economy to IT and advanced engineering. Nevertheless, it also aids in the economic development of other countries. English language skills are "inextricably linked in law and intellectual circles, and also in the media with English language education" as they offer life-changing possibilities and encourage wealth around the world. According to research conducted throughout North Africa and the Middle East, the desire to expand the scope of local business as well as attract more foreign direct investment from multinational corporations is driving the need for rapid expansion in English education.

It is also evident that most of these countries need to reduce unemployment to maintain economic stability. Among the most notable attempts has been in Algeria, where the government started to open the door to private providers in 2008, following decades of rigorous government control of the system of education. Consumer spending for these schools is strong, as private

schools are thought to provide higher-quality English instruction than public schools. The observable association between English ability and gross national income is a feedback loop on an individual basis: 'Improving English skills raises incomes, which allows governments and people to invest more money in English instruction.' Individuals with better English abilities can apply for jobs and boost their living standards

3. CONCLUSION

As a worldwide language, English has produced significant changes. Some modifications have resulted from these alterations. When it comes to different environments, it is suggested that English will change. Other languages, such as Arabic, Mandarin, and Spanish, will provide some hurdles to English. English will be used and spoken in a far different way than it was originally. In reality, there will be several English dialects over the world. Furthermore, native English speakers may outweigh those who speak other English types, such as British English. In this paper, the author explains why most countries used English as the official language and how it will become an important language. The author also explains the factors that explain the reason necessity of the English language. It is expected that English will continue to be a worldwide language in the future but with varied perspectives and variety. As a result, people should view English as a language that will evolve rather than one that will bring disadvantages. This should be viewed as a chance to better one's life. Furthermore, individuals should speak and promote their native languages, just as they would English. This not only helps to conserve local languages throughout the world but also ensures that they are passed down to future generations.

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CHAPTER 9

PARENT'S SEPARATION EFFECTS ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THEIR CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT:

A divorce is a court order that ends or partially ends a marriage, frees the married parties from all marital duties, and contemplates a legal separation. Parental separation is a major issue in our society, divorce is increasing day by day, and children are badly affected by their parent's separation. The fact is that divorce is not an uncommon event in human history. It affects couples regardless of their social, religious, educational, or economic status. When a marriage ends in divorce, children born during that marriage suffer the most. The consequences of parental separation are often overlooked by parents who decide to divorce. This paper's author talks about the reason for divorce, and the impact of divorce on children, and also discussed the prevention of divorce. The study finds that children have psychological, emotional, and theological consequences as a result of divorce, and it recommends ways to lessen these effects. The purpose of this paper is to learn more about the effects of divorce on children's lives. This paper will assist society to comprehend how a parent's separation impacts their children's mental health in the future.

KEYWORDS:

Children, Custody, Divorce, Mental Health, Parent.

1. INTRODUCTION

Separation or divorce is an unpleasant process that shatters the lives of Canadian families, and a vast collection of studies have mapped the most frequent responses to divorce, as well as measures to make the process less painful. Most children witnessing their parents' divorce suffer little and no temporary effects. Two years after their divorce, most families have regained their footing, maintaining a friendly but distant relationship with their former spouses, and even helping their children adjust to their new living circumstances. Despite this, most children are dissatisfied with their parent's divorce, or an important minority of the children suffer from long-term somatic difficulties as a result of family breakdown, which can include both internal and external disorders [1], [2]. Adults' offspring and children of divorced parents have been reported to be more frequent in mental healthcare. The bulk of mental health interventions concentrates on risk factors that have been recognized, such as parental problems or family conflict.

Organized treatments that include family support and education have been shown to lessen children's psychological issues. Unfortunately, little research on mental health therapy for divorcing spouses has been conducted. Divorce creates legal issues for the well-being and custody of children. The prevailing custody criterion is "the best interests of the children", often

understood in psychological terms as compared to, say, economic ones. Mental health specialists and others should be called expert witnesses in custody fights, either voluntarily or involuntarily. Some professions advocate for or offer alternative dispute resolution, such as arbitration. Mediators are unbiased third parties who assist divorced parents in resolving their differences. Mediation can help children in addition to settling disputes by reducing disputes, raising parents, or allowing both parents to remain involved in their children's lives. Mediation produced all of these results in comparison to litigation, according to a randomized experiment with a follow-up of 12 years. Another randomized trial showed that involving children in the mediation process increased outcomes. While the first results are encouraging, mediation or any other legal or mental health treatments require further investigation as well-intentioned services may have little effect or even be harmful to some people, wasting valuable resources.

1.1. Conflict Resolution Between Parents:

Children are harmed by parental conflict before, during, and after separation, but whether academics or professionals agree, except in extreme cases of marital argument or abuse, maintaining contact with both parents is important for the child. Several fathers who had a rocky connection with their ex-partners, unfortunately, disappear from their children's lives. Children may face the consequences of their parents' lack of morals or system applied if this occurs. As a result, developing a new co-nurturing attachment with a previous marriage spouse, as well as divorcing the guardians, is a significant burden. Experts encourage parents to set aside their negative emotions and build a helpful and productive professional connection with the individual who may be giving them considerable trouble. The benefits of adversarial comprehensive legal choices in dealing with questions about parental responsibility following separation, including intervention or assessment administration, for both kids and families, are becoming more widely recognized. Parent Mediation Canada has information on how to administer interventions [3], [4].

When parents divorce, they often seek medical advice and ask if there is a certain age at which young people are immune from the harmful consequences of parental separation. Parental divorce has an impact on young children, and their response varies depending on their developmental stage. In addition, children are affected by all family disagreements, especially controlled, submissive hostility. The findings, which show that children and adults are equally concerned about conflict resolution, can be reassuring to parents. Even small toddlers can detect when a disagreement has ended. Additionally, children who observe problems being solved benefit from the development of critical problem-solving skills. As a result, regardless of whether they live together or separately, the parenting issue is how to deal with conflicts with their spouses. Professionals in psychological health play a crucial role in assisting parents in forming new co-parenting connections. Parents must learn to establish appropriate boundaries between themselves and the person with whom they previously had a relationship. They need to improve their problem-solving or communication abilities.

1.2. Requirement of Young Children:

In the months following a parent's divorce, children exhibit a wide range of emotional and behavioral responses. Children may withdraw as a result of their parents' divorce, develop symptoms of anxiety and depression, become demanding, more irritable, or non-compliant, and experience social or educational challenges. Parents are frequently apprehensive and unprepared for their kid's reactions to divorce. Kids must understand that the divorce is not their fault, that

both families love them, but that their needs will be satisfied. Distress manifests in a variety of ways in adults and children. For example, children are more likely than adults to communicate using paper, workbooks, stories, games, and pictures. On one hand, parents must find a balance between accepting and appreciating their children's negative feelings while providing clear, consistent rules or structure [5], [6].

1.3. *Various Custody Situations:*

Following a divorce, partners must decide on the living arrangements for their children as well as parental obligations. If both parents agree on both parents' decisions and the kid spends no more than 65 percent of his or her time with either parent, the child is said to have shared physical custody. When both spouses have parental rights yet the kid lives with one of them the majority of the time, joint legal custody is established. Sole legal guardianship is defined as when a parent loses parental dynamic power but retains financial responsibility for the child. If one parent has demonstrated a true incapacity to parent while oppressing the other, exclusive legitimate guardianship may be appropriate. Depending on your point of view, having dual real authority might be either the best or worst of all imaginable worlds [7], [8]. It works best when parents have high regard for one another, has open discussions about their children's needs, lives in the same school district, or provide the kid with two necessities. Someone can give goods so that he does not have to worry about transferring several objects from one location to another. Joint real care may be a nightmare of uncomfortable transitions for a damaged parent-child relationship.

1.4. *Requirement of Parents:*

After a divorce, adults go through a roller coaster of emotions, and their children are especially vulnerable. Parents should not let their children suffer because of their dissatisfaction or displeasure. Furthermore, adult parenting abilities are at an all-time low during the transitional phase of divorce or separation. Many parents, on the other hand, are hesitant to give support, warmth, and firm, persistent management during a period when children most need it. Parents should gather the support of their adult friends and, if required, seek professional assistance with their new parenting obligations. Seeing a parent cope successfully with the difficulties of divorce might make a kid feel less burdened and give a healthy role model for bereavement. Problem-solving therapy for parents can assist them in coping with the stress of divorce. While children prefer to follow their parents' example when it comes to separation healing, children's organizations have some good impacts. If both parents are working well, the child has a better chance of being successful. As a result, child-specific therapy may be unsuccessful [9], [10].

1.4.1. *Partner Parenting:*

Although divorced couples may disagree on whether children should spend a lot more time including one parent than another, any proportion of time spent with any parent is higher than the other. It is more crucial to have a strong relationship. The value of being fostered by both parents, as well as the child's link with both families, cannot be overstated. Each parent adds something different to the parent-child interaction, so having parents with diverse personalities, histories, and opinions benefits a child's development couples who are divorcing should develop a new partnership based on shared parenting. Whether their parents are still living in the same house or not, students can benefit from the same style of upbringing (they advantage from structure or warmth). A variety of strategies may be beneficial to parents who share parenting duties and increased parent-child interaction is beneficial to children because it allows information about the child to be shared. Parents should also evaluate their parenting plans with a

flexible mindset, understanding that as their children get older and their situations change their arrangements will need to alter and amended [11][12].

1.4.2. Divorce and Children's Behavior:

Divorce is certainly painful for children, with the child having difficulty fitting into a narrow-minded culture outside the family because of the apparent stigma of divorce. Children who experienced their parents' divorce have a lower academic achievement rate than children who grow up in intact families. Inside the household, children's physical acts have evident consequences. Some children are left with a guilty conscience after their parents' divorce, especially if they were regular witnesses of a violent parent-child dispute. They are left wondering what they did to cause the separation. In addition, perceptions of over-maturity are common in older age groups, as children typically perform adult activities to keep the custodial family home in order.

1.4.3. Custody of Children and Parental Rights Matters:

Prolonged legal battles for minor custody of the children sometimes result in divorce. As a result, it's critical to consider child custody as well as how custody agreements influence children. The right to rule, care for and protect the kid is referred to as custody. Although he is frequently overburdened with the child's chores, the custodial parent might be a minor's guardian for both person and property. Becoming a non-custodial parent has several disadvantages, including the inability to take the kid out without the agreement of the court. The right to custody of children is one of the parents' intrinsic rights, and it has been recognized by the courts as just a common law concept of 'parental autonomy'. Also, note that the parent's inherent right to care for the child takes precedence over that of a stranger.

1.5. Problems with Mental Health:

Divorce can make children and teens more vulnerable to mental health problems. Regardless of gender, age, or culture, children with divorced parents face psychological challenges. Because of a parent's separation, children may experience a period of transition. On the other hand, kids with divorced parents have higher rates of grief or anxiety, according to the study.

1.5.1. Behavioral Issues:

Children from divorced or divided homes are more likely than children from two-parent households to have external issues such as social difficulties, guilt, or hurried communication. Isolation, along with other social obstacles, can lead to increased conflict between children and their classmates.

1.5.2. Academic performance issues:

Children who have been taken from their homes do not usually do well in school. Children from divorced families are more likely to suffer at school if the divorce was unexpected, although they are less likely to quarrel, according to a recent study. However, as marriages end, some guardians find themselves alone. Fathers worry about their children's willingness to change.

1.6. The psychological impact of divorce on children:

While all parents may be apprehensive about a variety of issues, including their future living situation as well as the unpredictable nature of custody arrangements, their children may be the most concerned. While all children are affected by divorce, some kids heal more quickly than

others. Working with their kids can help them to cope with the psychological repercussions of divorce, which is excellent news. A range of good parenting strategies, as shown in Figure 1, can go a long way toward supporting children in adapting to a changing that divorce entails.



Figure 1: Reveals that there are ways to minimize the psychological impacts of divorce on children's lives [13].

1.7. *Suggestions for reducing divorces in society:*

Following a long period of social event stories concerning the greatest and most dreadful ways to cope with marriage, partition, or separation, the authors of this piece have selected to present a section of their best separation security recommendations. These suggestions may help you get to the point where you wish to work with your present partner or start a new relationship.

1.7.1. *Daily, take time to connect intimately with your spouse:*

After accumulating stories on the best and worst ways to deal with marriages, splits, and separations for some time, the experts on divorce letters have decided to provide an excerpt of ideas on how to survive your biggest separation. These ten tips can help you get to the point where you need to work with your current life partner, or they can help you start a new relationship and this advice is worth reading for any purpose. Consistently compliment your partner, both in private and in public. When your life partner is immediately humiliated or disregarded, real love shines through in the long run.

1.7.2. *Love your partner as you would like to be loved:*

People frequently make the mistake of presuming that everything that influences our moods also has an impact on our relationships. Red flowers, for example, may appear to be the ideal gift, but they are a waste of money and might induce an allergic reaction in your companion. If you don't already know, find out what your spouse wants and provide it to them with love, without remarking on how "stupid" it is to desire a cordless drill tuna casserole picnic on the living room carpet. Recognize that the finest present is one that your spouse desires to receive rather than one that you desire to give.

1.7.3. *Maintain your attractiveness:*

Put on your prettiest face for your husband. When you get rid of your spouse's tattered sweatpants or damaged sweaters, you may be able to find alternative comfortable items that aren't completely off-putting. This involves eating correctly and exercising regularly but also taking care of your health.

1.7.4. *Do things together:*

Another feature of long-term stable marriages is that the pair engages in exciting and intriguing activities together regularly. Do at least one activity that both of you like every week, such as bowling, playing cards, ballroom dancing, or skiing. If you have children, make sure at least half of the activities are just for you or your partner.

1.7.5. *The contract of endearment:*

Flowers, chocolates, cards, and presents are all great gestures of love, according to Phillips, but if you want your passion to continue, you'll need to adopt particular marriage-saving measures. According to them, the couple should write down or at the very least define the fundamentals of their partnership in an annual contract. "The most prevalent grounds for divorce are money and sex," she explains. "Unexpected circumstances should not catch you off guard. Marriage, like any other contract, needs to be evaluated and updated regularly.

1.8. *Reason Behind divorces:*

Divorce causes differ from person to person, as well as the legal grounds listed on divorce papers generally only reveal half of the tale. To begin with, in no-fault jurisdictions, irreconcilable differences are the only grounds for divorce (the marriage is irretrievably broken). Kentucky, Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin Iowa, are among these states. The remaining states enable a spouse to claim alternative grounds for dismissal based on marital wrongdoing. Although each state has its own set of problems, the following are the most typical, and Figure 2 shows the major condition behind divorce [14].

1. Insanity
2. Domestic violence
3. Adultery
4. Imprisonment
5. Abandonment
6. Alcoholism or drug addiction
7. A marriage entered into fraudulently
8. Misconduct by spouse

Separating a kid from their parent forcibly can cause the parent to experience loss, despair, humiliation, blame, or sadness, all of which are significant negative feelings that can impede their capacity to acquire life skills. Knowing how to deal well with being resilient, adversity, or avoiding depression or worry are all part of this. The author of this paper discusses divorce, parental conflict resolution, the reasons for divorce, how divorce affects younger children, and how to lower the divorce rate. In the literature review portion, the author also discusses a prior study on the impacts of divorce on children, and in the conclusion section, the author wraps up the entire study.

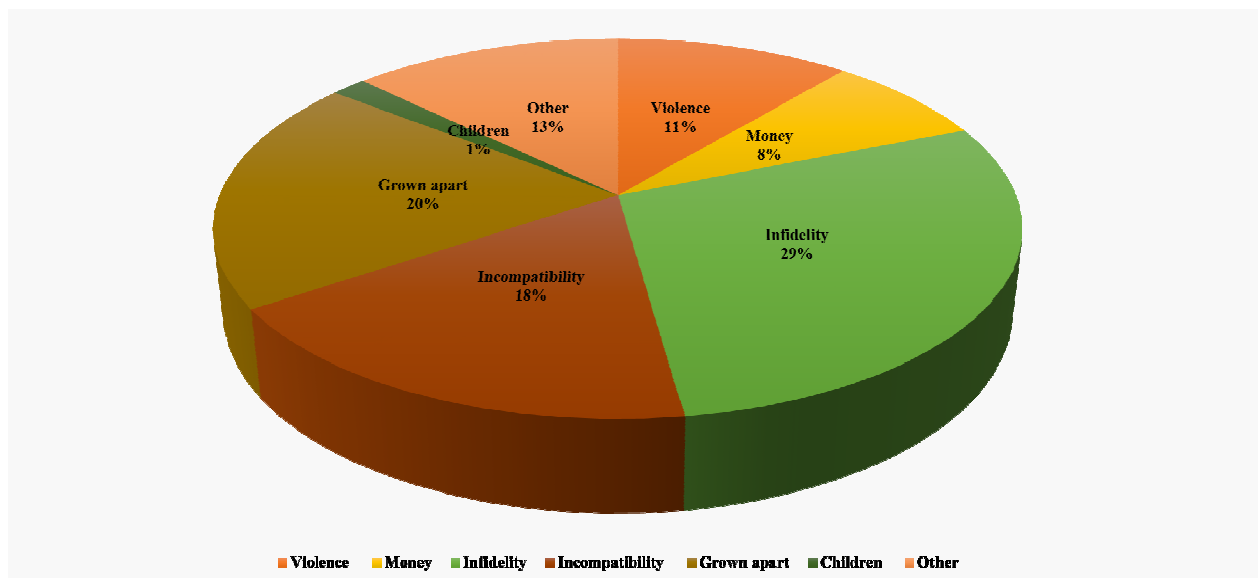


Figure 2: This graph shows the reason behind divorce in our society.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ching-Fen Lee and Shain-May Tang looked at how parents' accompanying roles affect the link between youngsters' usage of electronic gadgets and their sociability. The authors of this research used data from Taiwan's national longitudinal research on kids' development. Spending time with children on weekdays lessened the link between socializing and the use of stationary gadgets among youngsters, according to the paper. Spending time with them on weekends and vacations helped to counteract the detrimental impacts of portable devices on young people's socialization. These findings have ramifications for future daycare policymakers or educators who want to encourage parents to spend more time with their children while also assisting them in developing social skills [15].

Yahya Muhammed Bah investigated the reasons for divorce or the consequences for divorced parents' children it was a descriptive study by nature, with respondents chosen using a purposeful sample approach. The survey focused on six key areas, awareness of divorce, comprehension of divorce, knowledge of the reasons for divorce, knowledge of harmful effects of divorce on children, understanding of the support services required by children of divorced people, as well as knowledge of divorce prevention techniques. The data demonstrated a high level of community knowledge of divorce, but no unanimity on its reasons. Despite a few favorable effects, it has a detrimental influence on all elements of a child's developmental needs. The government should always be the primary giver of services, but also the primary defender of this vulnerable population [16].

3. DISCUSSION

Divorce comes from the Latin term "disodium," which means "to separate," and now refers to a legal pronouncement of divorce or severing of a couple's communion. While divorce has both good and bad implications, it is a difficult period in the family's life since it marks the end of a

marriage. The emotional rollercoaster, along with the challenges of working out the legalities, tends to consume the couple's attention, putting the child on the sidelines. Parents frequently question or worry the about effects of their divorce on their kids or children, as well as how to minimize the consequences. However, before taking action, it is critical to first comprehend the effects of divorce on children or their lives: According to the paper, the first year or two after a divorce are the most challenging for children. Children are prone to distress, rage, concern, and unbelief. Many youngsters, on the other hand, appear to be doing well. They adjust to the changes in their daily routine as well as their living habits. Others, on either hand, never seem to go back to "normal." A tiny number of children may have long-term health problems as a result of their parent's divorce.

3.1. Divorce's Emotional Impact:

On the other hand, many children seem to be doing well. They get used to the changes in their living habits along with their daily routine. Others, on the other hand, never return to "normal". A tiny number of children may have long-term issues as a result of their parent's divorce. Many young people, on the other hand, appear to be doing well. They make adjustments to their living habits in addition to their routine. Others, on the other hand, never return to their previous state. Parental divorce may cause long-term consequences for a tiny proportion of children. They may believe they have done something wrong or acted inappropriately. Divorce and its consequences may enrage teenagers. Children may hold one parent responsible for the divorce, or they may hold both parents responsible for the family's troubles. Divorce is painful for everybody in the family, but it can be particularly frightening, distressing, and traumatic for children:

1. It's common for young children to be perplexed as to why they should travel between two homes.
2. Elementary school students may be anxious that if their families can stop loving one another, their parents would eventually stop loving them. They may believe they have made a mistake or acted improperly.
3. Divorce and the upheavals it causes can make teenagers unhappy, and they may blame one parent again for divorce or one or both parents for the family's instability.
4. A child's bond with the custodial parent, generally the mother, is affected by divorce. Single parents are more likely to be concerned since they are the major breadwinners. According to a 2013 study, when their offspring divorce, mothers are less helpful and affectionate.

For some children, parental divorce isn't the most difficult aspect of their lives. Divorce is difficult because of the tension that accompanies it. Changing schools, transferring, or sharing a house with an overworked single parent are just a few of the little worries that might also make divorce difficult.

4. CONCLUSION

For most families, separation or divorce are times of stress or insecurity, and they adjust to new responsibilities and limits, families might benefit from the assistance of health care experts. Parents are frequently concerned about the impact of a relationship breakup on their children. Learning about children's normal reactions to divorce and increasing their support networks will help you establish the goal of supporting co-parenting connections while also being a good mother-to-be. It might be quite reassuring for them to maintain a father-child bond. The data revealed a high degree of societal understanding about divorce, but there was no agreement on the causes behind it. Although it has some positive impacts, it harms all aspects of a child's developmental requirements. Governments should be the key service providers as well as the

primary defenders of these vulnerable people. The main goal of this paper was to discover more about how divorce affects children's life. This paper will help society to understand how parental alienation affects the mental health of their children in future.

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CHAPTER 10

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW ON EXPERIMENTAL USE OF ANIMALS FOR TESTING DRUGS

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ABSTRACT:

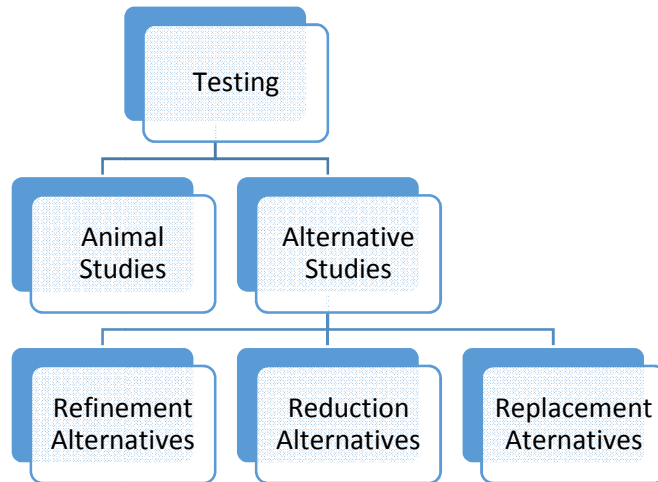
Animal testing is often defended with the claim that it is reliable and provides an adequate representation of human biology and disease to provide meaningful information. As a consequence, it can be used to protect human health advances. Understanding complex concerns involving disease progression, genetics, lifetime risk, or other biological elements from the entire super organism. This would be unethical, or technically impossible, and very difficult to do in either humans or animals, and this research is usually necessary for the experiments to identify the diseases and make the drugs for that particular problem. The author of this paper discusses animal experimentation and the ethics that must be observed by humans during animal research. To study diseases and testing of new drugs on animals, humans eventually start making real organs. Usages of animals for testing drugs through experiments, this way it will be far more humane to test products in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical, medical, and household cleaning industries. Additionally, millions of animals will no longer be used in human medicine and health study.

KEYWORDS:

Animal Testing, Animal Experiments, Drug, Death, Pain, Ethics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Although the use of using animals for experiments increased during the 19th century. Animals have been used in scientific research since the fifth century Before Common Era (BCE). So animal suffering would be ignored for years, and animal rights would only involve reducing stress. The first animal rights group, the Organization for the avoidance of brutality to animals, originated in England in 1824 to increase animal welfare and reduce the incidence of cruelty. The "3 Rs", replace, reduce, refine-paradigm was proposed by Burch and Russell in 1959 for animal research which is also shown in Figure 1. According to this theory, conscious living vertebrates should be replaced by phylogenetically less primitive life forms, including such end parasites and degenerate metazoan microorganisms, or by computer simulation. The refinement idea proposed that the methods used should reduce the pain and suffering of animals throughout the research. While the reduction assumption recommended the use of as few animals as possible in investigations and operations [1].



**Figure 1: Illustrate the three R's of alternatives which are:
(i) Replacement, (ii) Reduction, and (iii) Refinement.**

Humans have a variety of interactions with animals. Several humans like seeing them as pets or in their ordinary environments, such as natural-wild-parks. Positive creatures have spiritual consequences in various cultures and are handled with great care. Despite this, humans widely breed animals for food and clothing. Animals are used in the workplace, transportation, and sports [2]. When animals come into conflict with global populations, the authors employ a variety of tactics to maintain a consistent population in the original habitat, or humans wipe them out. For example, pests such as flies, mosquitoes, and rodents such as rats and mice are eliminated. The above examples demonstrate how relationships between humans and animals differ depending on what benefits animals provide to humans [3]. This paper focuses on the ethical issues brought up by using animals for basics and they will apply scientific study on animals for experiments.

There are no perfect alternatives to animal research, but humans do have instruments that can advise and instruct us, instruments that humans can develop, regarding how humans should do animal research [4]. Animal testing is used in a variety of places, including jurisdictional laboratories for environmental protection and safety, drug factory laboratories, local and central human and veterinary diagnostic laboratories, academic areas, and research institutes where subjects like pharmacology, dentistry, biology, human medicine, zootechnics, veterinary medicine, and environmental protection are studied [5]. Animal testing is the process of a study hypothesis on several animals, using specified methodologies, over some time, in a given location, with one or more findings. The steps of animal testing are depicted in Figure 2. The aesthetics of animal testing are expressed in the ethics practical for the following stages: experimental design, test hosting units, and findings usage. Researchers may infer that there are three phases to animal experimentation ethics: experimental, pre-experimental, and post-experimental.

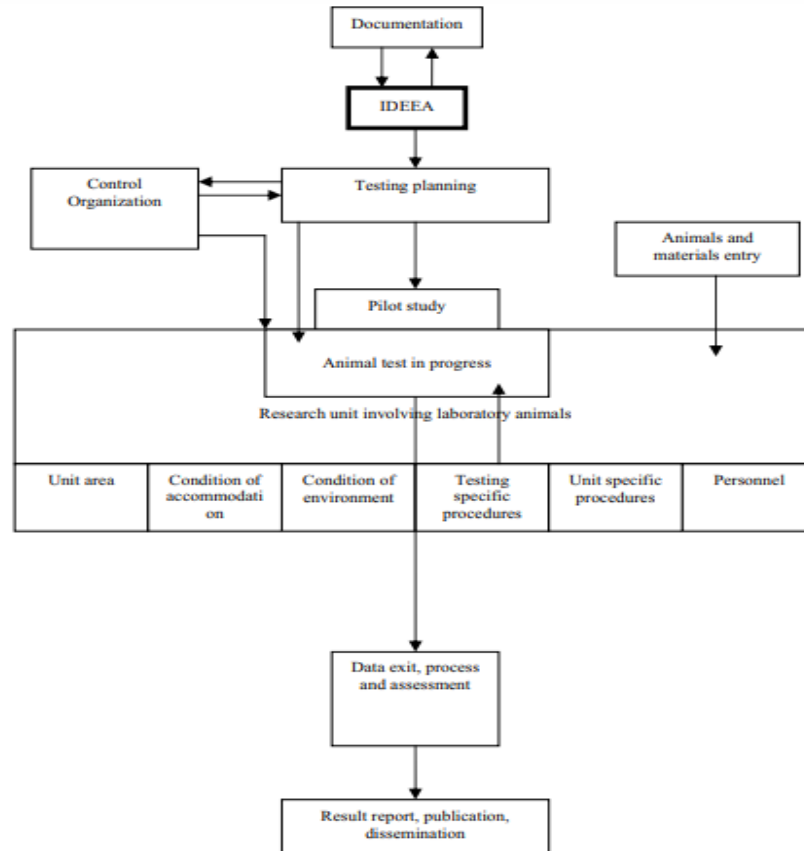


Figure 2: Illustrate the stages of the testing which have been performed on animals [6].

Unlike animal usage in research, which aims to contribute to the development of novel therapies or treatments while also clarifying specific biological processes. Advances in medical science have been made possible through scientific experiments on animals [7]. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are still trying to save and protect animals. According to some experts, this type of research has low prognostic value and can produce biased or inaccurate results, causing excessive harm to animals and providing information that is not useful for treating patients. As a result, animal experimentation might be regarded a common practice in the scientific community. Nonetheless, it has sparked widespread outrage, and the practice has been hotly discussed in both society and academia [8]. The author aimed to make a narrative assessment of the ethics and welfare of animal experiments and recommend alternatives.

1.1 Choosing the animal's model:

Careful research should be done before starting any project to avoid the use of live animals in experiments. They are employed in a range of research, including toxicity testing and human diseases. Health professionals often learn and train medical treatments from animals [9]. Investigators should be familiar with the physiology, reproductive features, developmental phases, specialized habits, and dietary wants of the species they wish to utilize. In reality, while performing studies, the suitable animal model is chosen based on how convenient the animal species' husbandry procedures and handling are [10]. Rodents, particularly rats and mice, are one of the most often used laboratory animals. In the United States, 26 million rats and mice are used annually for 96 to 98 percent of all animal research. Mice are excellent model organisms for

studying shock, peritonitis, cancer, sepsis, obesity, intestinal function, wound healing, gastric ulcer, polyclonal phagocytic system, spleen, and organ transplantation.

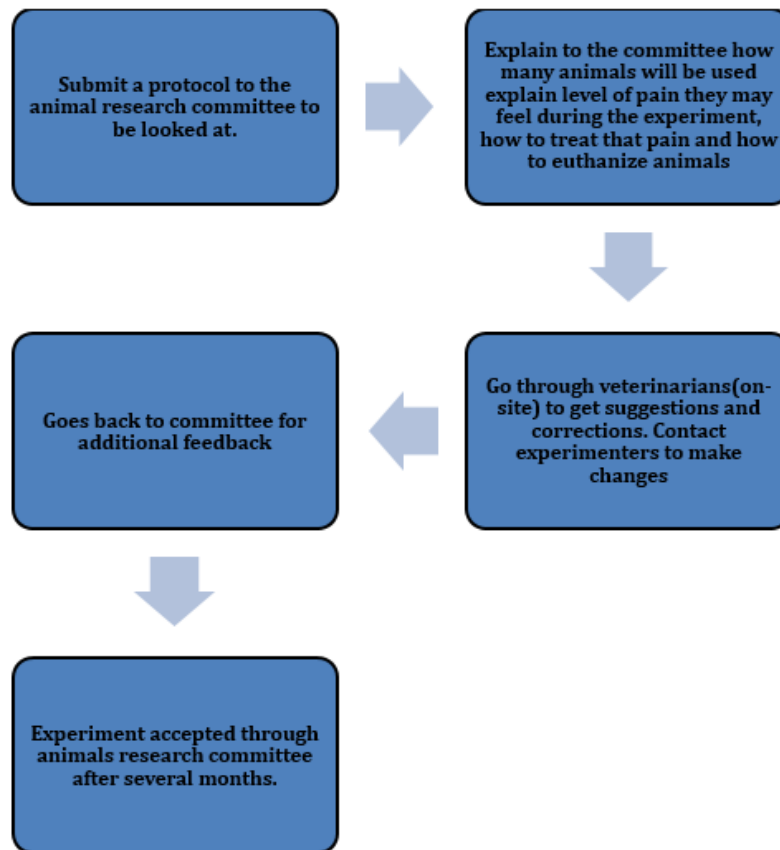


Figure 3: Illustrate the protocols that human needs to follow during the experiment on the animals [11].

The Animals Study Protocol, also known as the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) protocol, is a thorough explanation of the author's proposed use of animals that is submitted to the IACUC for permission. Only until the IACUC has examined and authorized activities using animals in testing, research, and teaching may they proceed. The methods that humans must follow during animal testing are shown in Figure 3. In the impact of animal welfare on scientific research findings in animal experiments, the ideal circumstance is to maintain the animals' physiological state to minimize undesired elements interfering with their responses [12]. Animal experiments with no strong foundation led to inaccurate findings. Because of the intricacy of the physiological and behavioral requirements, as well as the presence of pain and stress, there is a significant danger of incorrect data collection and interpretation.

Noncompliance with the welfare concept can result in physiological and behavioral abnormalities, which can be triggered by experimental operations or spontaneous stresses connected to daily social and environmental situations. The causative factors should be avoided or minimized when these effects arise by chance and are not induced by the experiment design. If the wellbeing of the animals is jeopardized, the findings may be very variable, necessitating the use of more animals, incomplete data, data that cannot be evaluated and is unreliable, conclusions that cannot be used in other situations, and the inability to publish them. Maintaining

animal welfare, identifying, controlling, and eliminating variables that cause physiological and behavioral problems are all examples of sound scientific practice. When choosing the formulation to use for your animal test, you should keep the following factors in mind shown in Figure 4.

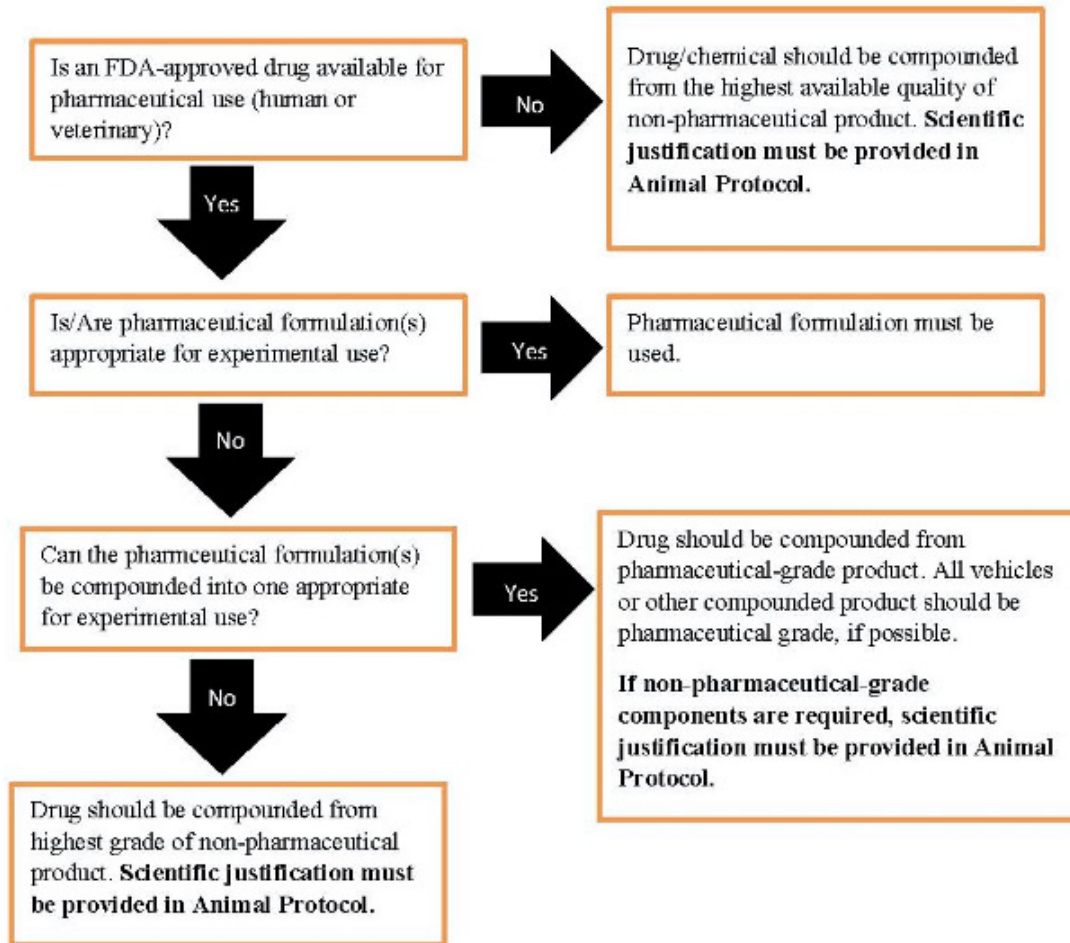


Figure 4: Illustrate the steps which is followed during the experiments on the animals [Animal Research].

Speakers voiced grave worry about the availability of adequate animal care in research settings. There were differing views on how to obtain high-quality animal care, but every human being agreed that this was a major problem. There was widespread agreement that the best way to care for animal welfare would be to carefully examine their responses to the research environment, and it was rightly noted that the issue lies between animal protection rather than animal rights [13]. A survey on the history of animal testing revealed a relatively recent recognition of the relevance of appropriate animal care in meeting our ethical standards and obtaining reliable scientific findings. The regulatory arrangements for animal care in both countries were explained, and it was clear from the conversation that the United States (US) and Brazil have recognized similar procedures for ensuring high-quality laboratory animal care and usage.

The US already has a well-structured system in place, but Brazil is still working on establishing an effective national system. One potentially major distinction between the regulatory apparatus is that based on the current circumstances, the Brazilian version of the institutional-animal-care

and use committee (IACUC) might appeal to a national council [14]. There is no way to appeal IACUC verdicts in the US. Animal care rules are now being formulated in Brazil, with the realization that physical conditions in laboratories are seldom as adequate [15]. When Brazilian and US laboratories collaborate on research, alterations in resources available for building a state-of-the-art vivarium must be considered. However, as highlighted during the workshop, Brazilian facilities for maintaining germ-free animals revealed that even the most sensitive and demanding animal care standards can be accomplished in Brazil [16]. In this sense, there was widespread agreement that performance depends on criteria for proper animal care should be implemented.

2. DISCUSSION

The animals utilized in research must be simple to procure and appropriate for the experiment. The animal should be easy to handle. They should be simple to feed, with a diet that is both inexpensive and readily available. The experimental animal should have a psychological component that allows it to tolerate confinement while still being able to procreate freely. The animal's living conditions should be easily repeatable, including suitable temperature, humidity, and light. Finally, the animal must be healthy and resistant to diseases; an animal that is sick or ill is not suited for study. There is an ongoing debate nearby the use of creatures in exploration and instruction. It is undeniable that all of these trials have created many essential chemicals, including drugs and vaccines, for human health. The actual number of such scientific investigations should be taken into account as animals were sentient beings that should not be misused excessively. Researchers are responsible for the welfare of these experimental animals and minimizing their distress. Additionally, if feasible, alternate processes should be employed. When necessary, the animal should be killed without feeling any pain or guilt, at the time of the course or any stage thereof, with sudden unconsciousness with the cardio-respiratory stoppage and deterioration in brain function.

2.1 Five Reasons to Stop Animal Testing:

Animals are poisoned, burned, stunned, and killed as part of vivisection experiments all the time. If these horrific acts took place outside research laboratories, they would be crimes. Laboratory animals, on the other hand, suffer every day without any safeguards against abuse.

2.1.1 *It's dishonorable:*

It's wrong to confine 100million conscious, sensitive creatures to the laboratory and cages and purposefully inflict them with discomfort, isolation, and dread.

2.1.2 *It's bad science:*

According to the National Institutes of Health, 95 out of 100 drugs that survive animal testing in humans fail. This damagingly affects the animal's experiment being accompanied.

2.1.3 *It's wasteful:*

People suffer longer periods waiting for viable treatments because the results of animal experiments mislead experimentalists and lead to significant time, money, as well as other assets that can be devoted to human-relevant research. Because they are so useless, half of the animal tests are never published.

2.1.4. *It's archaic:*

Spheroids, arterioles, human-based micro-dosing, in vitro techniques, human-patient-simulators, and cultured computer simulations are some of the noninvasive methods developed by forward-thinking research teams and are faster, less expensive, and more accurate compared to animal experiments. Another stupid, hardworking tax on animal research so that a university researcher may continue to ride the grant gravy train is unnecessary. According to research published in reputed medical journals, animal experimentation is bad science that destroys animal and human life as well as vital minerals by trying to infect them with diseases they would never normally get. Thankfully, the abundance of non-animal research methodologies offers a more positive future for animals and people. The following are some typical assertions in favor of animal testing, followed by counter-arguments. People are moved by animals in many ways, some consider them companions, while others use them to advance experimental research or advance medical knowledge. No matter how people feel about them, research facilities and cosmetics companies continue to mistreat animals throughout the country and around the world. Even though successful animal testing benefits people, the pain, suffering, and death of something like an animal aren't worth the potential benefit to people. Therefore, the use of animals in experiments or product testing is prohibited.

Firstly, animals' rights are desecrated when they are secondhand for study. Tom-Regan, a senior lecturer at North Carolina State University, says, "The moral obligation to treat animals with respect exists. Animals' intrinsic charge is disregarded when they are condensed to being used as tools in a science experiment". Animals and peoples are similar in some respects, they both think, feel, act, and feel pain. Animals and humans should thus be treated equally. Nevertheless, because they're not given an option when used in research, animals' privileges are desecrated. Animals are cast-off in tests that are frequently unpleasant, harmful to them for the rest of their lives, or even fatal, and they are never given the option to refuse. Regan continues, for instance, "Regardless of how helpful it may be to humanity, using animals for experiments is unethically wrong since the animal's fundamental rights have been violated. Morally, people who choose not to take risks cannot benefit from those who do. Animals don't intentionally risk their own lives to promote good welfare or technological advancement. Decisions are made for children since they are unable to articulate their preferences and choices. Animals' rights are violated when people decide what happens to them in laboratory settings, with little consideration for their welfare or life quality. Therefore, as it violates creatures' rights, animal experimentation ought to be outlawed."

Any prospective benefits for humans are not worth the pain and anguish that animal experiments undergo. The American Veterinary Medicine Association defines "tissue injury" as "an uncomfortable psychological involvement ostensible as coming from a precise place of the physique and associated with unaffected or impending tissue damage". In general, animals' reactions to pain are quite similar to those of humans in that they experience pain in some of the same ways. When secondhand for invention safety difficult or scientific inquiry, animals are exposed to uncomfortable and commonly lethal tests. Two of the biggest toxicological studies are the LD50 test and the Draize test, which are both infamous for causing extreme suffering and torment to experiment on animals. The Draize-test is stroking the subject matter under investigation into the eyes of an animal often a rabbit, who is then watched for signs of injury towards the cornea and other ocular tissues. The animal is put through a very uncomfortable exam, and the most typical results are scarring eyesight and death.

Secondly, the augmented dickey fuller test has drawn criticism for being squandering and unreliable in the lives of animals. The LD50 test is secondhand to calculate the dose of medicine needed to kill 50% of animal test topics within a specific quantity of stretch. The animals are attached to pipes that continuously inject large amounts of test material into their stomachs till they die. Animals will have to endure a trial that is incredibly unpleasant because passing can take weeks. According to Orlan, the faunas are reportedly exhibiting "paralysis, convulsions, and internal damage". Euthanasia does not reduce suffering in sick animals because death is the intended purpose. Michael Balls, an instructor of medial-cell-biology at the University of Nottingham and head of the Feedback, Responsibility, Advice, Menu Options, Empathy, and Self-Efficacy (FRAME) board, claims this LD-50 test is "systematically unacceptable". Due to arbitrary biological processes, the advertised accuracy is a mirage. Although they are no longer frequently employed to assess product toxicity, the Drez test and LD50 test have recently seen a decline in use. To prevent wasting any more animal lives, animal research must be stopped because doing so causes them to suffer unbearable pain, suffering, and death.

Finally, since there are effective alternatives, relying on animal testing is completely unnecessary. For example, many beauty companies have discovered more efficient ways to evaluate their products without using animals. Whole Body Shop, a reputable cosmetic and bath products company based in London, promotes the creation of products that, in its pamphlet Animal use is prohibited for natural ingredients, such as banana and basil nut oils, and guarantees a high level of human consumption. Due to the creation of synthetic cellular tissue that closely resembles human skin, the Drez test is now virtually useless. Instead of testing the objects on animals to find out if they can harm the skin, scientists can do the same on this synthetic "skin." This polymer coating becomes opaque, so when something strikes it, it simulates how and why the human eye might react to toxic components. Additionally, human tissue and cells were used to identify the impact of dangerous objects. Computer simulations and experimental results of the potential harm brought about by a good or chemicals were being done. Another strategy is in vitro methods, which involve running a cellular experiment in a test tube. All of these technologies have proven to be reliable and efficient replacements for testing products on live animals. There is theoretically no need to test dangerous goods on animals, but there are effective ways to determine an operator's toxicity without using pet specimens.

However, many believe that the process is ethically sound because it requires ritual slaughter to develop new products that are also suitable for human use. There is indeed a problem with this argument in that it generally disregards the welfare, happiness, and ability of animals to live. Every one of these studies, which includes torturing and killing laboratory animals, is conducted with complete disregard for the mistreatment of animals. Others contend that using animals for research is beneficial to the animals. However, we assign a value to their quality of life based on what we believe to be important to humans. The argument that it would improve human life should not be used as a justification for mistreating or exploiting animals. Animal life should be valued at the same standards as human life.

Others contend that animal testing is acceptable because animals lack rights and are inferior to humans. They contend that since mammals have the mental capacity to understand and consciously stand up for their rights, they do not deserve rights. On the other side, the premise that animals are inferior to humans in many ways on the evolutionary spectrum might be used to support scientific study in the fields of health and beauty tests. Many animals, especially higher large mammals, have internal body systems that mirror the heart and lungs of humanity,

including both structure and size. The avarice of people has also caused animals to experience pain, ideas, desires, and goals that are equivalent to human skills, and these links should be respected rather than taken advantage of. Tom Regan claims that Animals have inherent value because they are subjects of life, just like people are. Since animals have an inherent right to live with dignity, their lives should thus be appreciated. Because animals are not considered to be human, the damage done to them should not be disregarded human.

Following negotiation, the British Pharmaceutical Industry Association's Toxicology Subcommittee decided on a guideline limit quantity for the dosing of laboratory animals by oral and parenteral methods in the preclinical phase of the safety review. Recommended numbers do not represent absolute maximums, but instead reflect standard practice. There is still room to argue for unique investigations, even though the guideline values are anticipated to be useful to the scientists and technical staff participating in the study design and to apply at a large scale to routine safety assessment studies. The need to carefully take into account factors such as animal welfare and physiology, current laws, the use of appropriate dosing techniques and formulations, and other operational elements of research conduct.

3. CONCLUSION

It has become increasingly obvious that results from animal experiments cannot be reliably extrapolated to biological factors and problems. There are significant physiological and behavioral similarities between animals and people, most notably the shared emotions of discomfort, fear, and grief. On the other hand, demonstrates that significant molecular and biochemical differences between humans and animals render the use of animals as study subjects for human diseases, treatments, and other issues invalid. Animal models, specifically for the testing on animals, in general, are an inadequate basis for determining clinical outcomes in people in the great bulk of biomedical science. Humans may thereby be exposed to substantial and avoidable harm. The legislation governing animals should be upheld, animal tests should not include suffering or anguish, and there are more effective techniques to determine a product's danger. The idea that torturing and murdering tens of thousands of animals annually in the name of bettering human welfare is incomprehensible. Animals should be treated with the utmost respect; this right is disregarded when they are exploited for useless human gain. The author should consider whether it is morally acceptable to deprive people of their resources, chances, hope, or perhaps even their existence to find answers in the wrong place while evaluating the ethical rationale of animal experiments. The author believes that animal research should take precedence over the creation of more accurate, human-based technologies and also affect in future.

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CHAPTER 11

A STUDY ON GENDER-BASED RELIGIOUS ETHICS AND PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT:

Culture and religion have a somewhat mutually beneficial relationship religious activities affect and are influenced by the community wherein they exist. When individuals in a cultural context choose a certain religion, their society begins to integrate only the ethics and behaviors that are permissible inside that religion and when a specific religion emerges within a cultural context, its morals and ritual are generally anchored in that culture's precepts. In this paper, the author explains the ethics and practices that specify religion based on gender factors and also explains how gender reflects the ethics based on gender inequality. Religion is one of many essential characteristics linked with the diversification of gender discrimination, and it must be viewed as a fluid term with readings and practices that are 'embedded' and hence fluctuate concerning natural and heritage linkages. Despite the complexities of the situation, few religious practices and practices can enable the formation of gender disparities and the relegation of women's roles in society. In the future ethics are much more important because they will help to understand the religious beliefs and also understand gender-based factors.

KEYWORDS:

Culture, Gender, Religion, Societies, Women.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender patterns and dynamics affect all aspects of religion, both publicly and implicitly, either fully acknowledged or not. Gender issues are a hotly discussed and frequently misunderstood topic in contemporary society, as they are part of most nations' worldwide political and social agendas [1]. Since 1996, the gender development index has tracked worldwide gender inequalities and gives concrete proof of how much more work has to be made before a genuinely equitable gender balance is achieved. Most academic subjects, including the study of religion, have benefited greatly from critical gender approaches [2].

There are many ways to combine gender and religion or to think about how they interact. The first group of scientific works focuses on religious practices and beliefs, which are generally interpreted in terms of historically developed religious traditions like Christianity or Islam. Such researchers are mostly interested in women and religion or men and religion in everyday life, respectively. A second group recognizes various gendered systems as well as various conceptions of masculinity and femininity. It examines the influence of religious beliefs in distinct gender constructs as a constituting or problematic force. A third group looks at how religious categories, symbols, and signs are used and subverted by women. The fourth collection brings together works that examine men's and women's interactions in the framework of religion, frequently advocating for greater social equality.

Despite this, many scholarly publications on religion still appear to ignore the tremendous methodological, epistemological, and substantive adjustments that contemporaneous gender studies, particularly women's scholarships, and feminist speculations, but also the rising fields of men's research in religions, have generated over the last 30 years [3]. The emergence of religion also and its study presents a significant challenge to current academia, which is sometimes viewed as fundamentally frightening or scornfully ignored due to ignorance, misinterpretation, or other elements of national and organizational opposition. Their atheist perspective leads to the development of their values and ideals, which are frequently founded on humanistic concepts, research, and reason [4]. Atheists argue that gender disparity is undesirable in light of these beliefs, which leads them to look at the role of mainstream religions in sustaining gender norms. They return to their devotion to free thought as a result of their critical thinking. Figure 1 depicts this cyclical connection of dedication to free expression and represents a relational cycle.

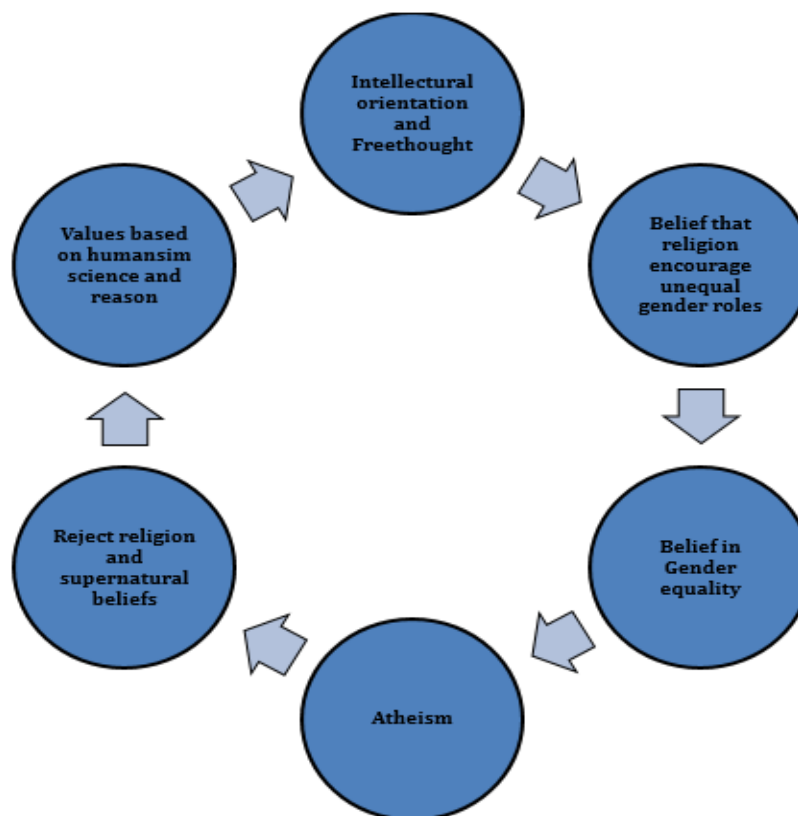


Figure 1: Illustrate critical thinking that returns individuals to a dedication to free expression and represents a relational cycle.

Gender discrimination is one of the most widespread forms of social injustice, and it happens all across the world, with different consequences in different places. Regional legacies, geographic location, historical evolution, and, last but not least, societal religious conventions all play a role in these differences [5]. Religion has a significant role in the cultural life of many different regions. It is deeply embedded in people's lives and shapes the social and political trajectory of society. Similarly, it is thought that Christianity, rather than ethnicity or race, could now be a more relevant variable in social geography study. Women's status in society is influenced by how religious scriptures are interpreted, and the cultural and institutional aspects of religious groups.

Religion serves a variety of purposes, which change over time and throughout cultures. People support the idea that gender equality benefits everyone [6].

The author tackles the question of gender equality from a post-Christian, mostly secular approach throughout this study endeavor. Gender equality and women's liberation are key variables for the world's regions' economic, social, and democratic advancement, as well as the evolution of human society. The requirement of the system, and also traditions and culture, which are together heavily wedged by religions, play a role in this regard [7]. Religious systems are betrothed in a circle of reciprocal interactions with societal standards and patterns of social structure because the link between religions and culture is reciprocal. Researching the status of women in religion mirrors the situation of women in civilization as a whole, taking into account cultural, political, and social factors. Women's socioeconomic status, world faiths, and world religions this paper illustrate the growing interest in the link between gender and religion (religiosity). It is based mostly on theoretical conceptions offered by feminist geographies and religious geography, which both have lately grown in academic prominence. Moreover, gender issues continue to be addressed in religious studies. The concept that gender stereotypes are essentially established through religion, society, lifestyle, and education is at the heart of much modern study. Gender characteristics and gender issues in the case of religions are the subjects of most feminist religious geographies. It is even feasible to speak about a new approach in religious studies, one that is connected to the introduction of female academics into the field [8]. Figure 2 represent the dimensions of religion and factor of conflict.

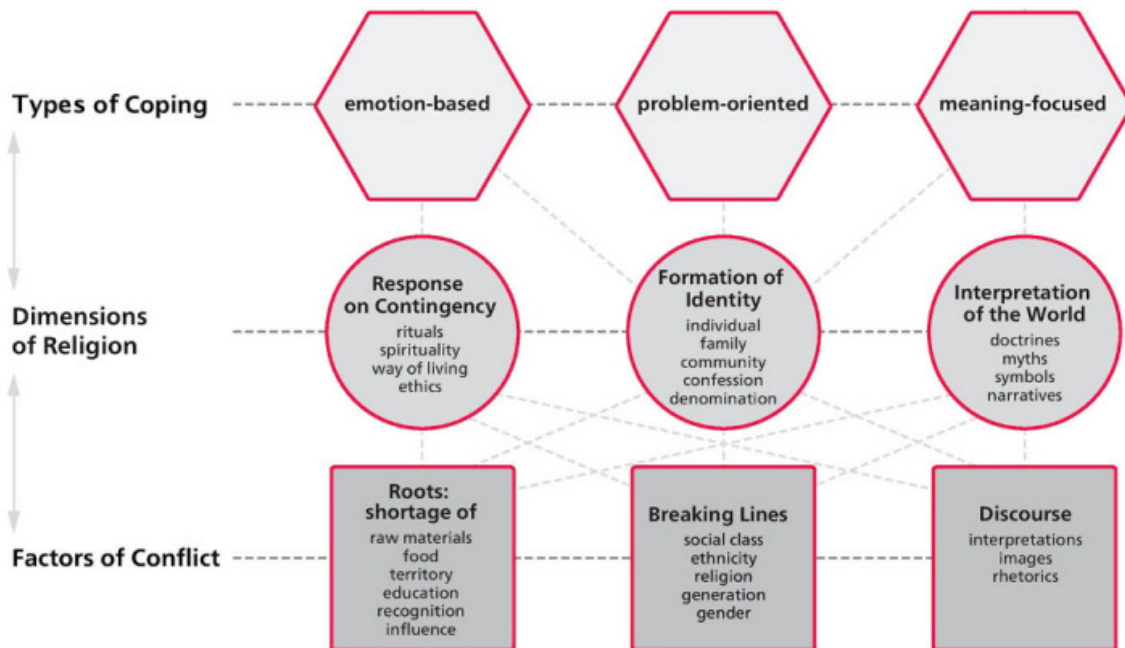


Figure 2: Illustrate the dimensions of religion. Further, it shows the conflict which is faced during the gender factors [9].

Within today's sociopolitical arrangements, all world religions support male social dominance. Women, on either hand, are further likely to participate in religious accomplishments. With the formation of the so-called matured faiths, experiential study on advance in particular religions, precisely in the case of Islam, indicates a negative tendency in society toward a lower position

for women [10]. Religious standards and biases may also represent patriarchal principles, which are present in all global religions communities. God, or the creators of religions, is always played by a woman and men are largely revered as a mother, particularly mothers of sons. Her position is in the home, not so much in religious events or official offices. However, the true status of a woman in religions is more nuanced, because certain women have attained major positions in various religions [11].

Women's issues are generally ignored in religious history due to the patriarchal proclivities of the civilizations in which these faiths evolved, which subsequently restricted some of the advancements in the position of women created by these religious cults. In many world religions, women are valued and play a vital role in family life, with a special emphasis on mothers and wives. As a result, they oppose emancipation in the sense of total equality with men [12]. As per Holm, the most severe limitations apply to women during pregnancy and menstruation, when they are prohibited to visit the temples or handle the Quran, among other things. In global religions, male and female roles are therefore greatly diverse and uneven. Even while the author can notice women who managed in having their prescriptive ideas approved, or men who indorsed equitable amalgamation of women into religious rituals, women's special effects on the formation of religious customs and stereotypes are modest [13]. It's vital to distinguish between normative quantification, which is concerned with what religion teaches about men and gender rights before God, and pragmatic constraint, which is concerned with women's place in religious communities and state societies in daily life. Furthermore, the variety of global categories ('Hindu,' 'Islam,' etc.) must be stressed, so that general findings must be moderated by acknowledging such diversity in religious association - alternatively, humans risk stereotyping religious affiliation, which is surely not the goal here [14].

1.1 What Gender Means and Does Not Mean:

It's important to note right away that "gender" is not synonymous with "women," even though it's frequently confused otherwise for two main reasons: initially, gender studies arose from women's studies and rely heavily on feminist scholarship across fields of study and second, gender studies in practice are inevitably more particularly worried about women than men due because of the need to conquer ingrained, traditional marginalization and disempowerment. However, it is critical to remember that gender studies are always about men and women, their distinct identities, interpretations, and individual subjectivities, and also their mutually interconnected social environments with unequal power dynamics. Despite the growing motion of men's studies, which is motivated by practical and theoretical advancements in women's and feminist studies, it still lacks the impetus and urgency to continue pursuing profound change and transformation, given male superiority and almost ubiquitous privileging in most societies today. As a result, there is frequently a significant cognitive mismatch between men's and women's perceptions of "gender studies".

The inability to argue that it is impossible for gender and understand its radical, multifaceted power is also pervasive. Even though "gender" is today a frequently used term, its complex and evolving implications are seldom completely understood or critically examined. Religions and gender both are hotly debated topics that require careful analysis to convey their complex relationships to people's attention and into scholarly procedures. This will not happen by accident; it requires deliberate effort and activity, and it necessitates what has been accurately dubbed "making the sexual preference turn," because gender-critical thought is neither natural in

today's social contexts nor historically accessible earlier in the modern period. Gender consciousness is thus based on the acquisition of a self-reflective, consciousness.

Gender studies emerged in the social sciences throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s as a result of research into human sex differences and responsibilities. A modern binary distinction emerged in which "sex" was connected with the organic differences between men and women, so although "gender," initially used as a linguistic term for differentiating nouns, was transmitted from a lingual to sociocultural settings to differentiate culturally and historically developed understandings of what it implies to be a woman or man in various cultures and societies. Biological sex was considered to be a naturally given, although gender was considered to be historically and culturally constructed, often influenced by prevailing religious doctrines.

Religion, life, and achieving one's purpose are all hot topics in every period and society. Human beings are occasionally presented with circumstances that severely test their willpower and shake their long-held treasured traditions [15]. Rather, the man was entangled in a fight to be counted favorably in the eyes of the gods. Perspectives began to alter throughout the Age of Enlightenment, and individuals began to question previously accepted facts, such as the presence of God [16]. This metaphysical revolution, aided by significant scientific and technological advances, culminating in the rejection and/or questioning of religious claims, as well as the legitimacy of diverse types of worship and religious activity.

Patterns of gender in religious practices and ethics according to a survey of existing statistical data offered by researchers, women are usually more religious than males, particularly among Christians. Even though practically all inspirational religious leaders, such as Abraham, Moses, Jesus, Mohammad, and Siddhartha Gautama, are men. The Pew Research Center affirmed that worldwide, women are much more deeply religious than men by several traditional metrics of religious commitments, such as religious affiliation, regularity of worship make sense, frequency of prayer, as well as whether religion plays a major role in a human's body, in her research study of the inhabitants of 192 counties among 2008 and 2015. Religious academics have presented explanations for the religious gender difference throughout the years, spanning from biology, sociology, genetics, and familial culture, to social positions from labor involvement to a lack of existential security experienced by several women. In summary, they may be simplified to 'nature' and 'nurture' factors. Women show emotion at higher things than men do, and thus regularly cling to religions during life experiences of high emotion such as kindness or remorse, female socializing is much more probable to combine with values typically occurring in religion than male social conditioning, and females are much more likely than boys to recognize with religious practice as a logical outcome of structures of society. The lower the percentage of women in the labor force, the greater their importance of religion and regular prayer [17].

The bulk of religious groups places a premium on gender. Religions, in turn, have a huge impact on how men and women interact. Gender and religion study has developed as a result of a broader interest in feminist anthropology, and numerous methods of gender and religion research have emerged. A pioneering technique looks into how religious practice influences both male and female conduct [18]. Changes in gender norms linked with conversion to new religions, and how religious practice restricts and molds women's and men's roles, are investigated in this area of research. Gender influences religious and spiritual ethics and practice, according to new research. While patriarchal connections are significant in many faiths across the globe, they aren't universal. Some religious communities place a premium on female empathy and

partnership above hierarchy. Others might prefer male dominance while implicitly giving women moral orientations and theological perspectives that allow them to exert autonomy and power in certain situations [19].

The anthropological record also shows that there is frequently a large gap between how traditional patriarchal relationships are valued in official religious places and how they have been performed. Gender frequently impacts religious interpretations of space and material. Scholars investigating women's engagement in providing religious organizations have discovered that women frequently join patriarchal faiths for their benefit. Even via subjection, women can establish certain ethical identities or develop desired relationships. There is a lot of research on female compliance and engagement in patriarchal religious institutions, and a lot of it contradicts liberal notions that individuals need individuality. Empirical investigations of female followers of patriarchal beliefs have revealed the numerous reasons why women participate in religious gender hierarchies. Several faiths have also embraced no binary gender norms. Many cultures, particularly indigenous, Asian, and others place a high spiritual value on those who are gender fluid or not binarily gendered. As a result, the gendered structures of various faiths differ. Several argue that gender identities are fluid rather than fixed throughout a person's life. Finally, numerous feminist academics provide strong denouncement of how religious women, especially those who wear a headscarf or burqas or participate in female genital cutting, may become weapons of oppression, establishing discourses of rescue and injustice over unity.

2. DISCUSSION

Before the author can discuss the many phrasings of religion and gender, humans must first establish their diverse epistemologies and illustrate the problems indicated by both terms. Religious and gender are not given unambiguous categories, and the numerous debates they have sparked demonstrate the futility of establishing a universally acceptable description of both of them. They assume varied shapes based on prior context as well as theory, technique, epistemology, and prevailing narratives since they get their meaning from the larger structures in which the investigators and study participants are immersed. If attempting to define femininity or religion by identifying certain basic features does not ring true, it is helpful to describe the epistemological growth of both notions as well as their special obstacles. Nowadays that you understand where your program fits on the Women's Rights Spectrum but have a plan for where they want it to go to resolve the problem [20]. This knowledge is the cornerstone of a strong plan or marketing strategy since it helps your staff to gain a better grasp of the current environment, health attitudes, norms, and behaviors, media watching patterns, and reputable sources of communication and information channels (e.g. radio, Television, mobile phones). During this stage, you should also investigate the many rules and legislation backed by prior programs, as well as the lessons learned from those experiences. Figure 3 depicts actions that might help you extensively investigate gender dynamics.

At every level of something like the socio-ecological framework, your scenario analysis should address the social and physiological variables, with a specific emphasis on gender relations. Recognizing how gender structures such as household size, spousal interaction, power dynamics, traditional family values and religious practices, gender and cultural social rules, violence, and availability of resources and opportunities affect health could be the difference between success and failure for your program.

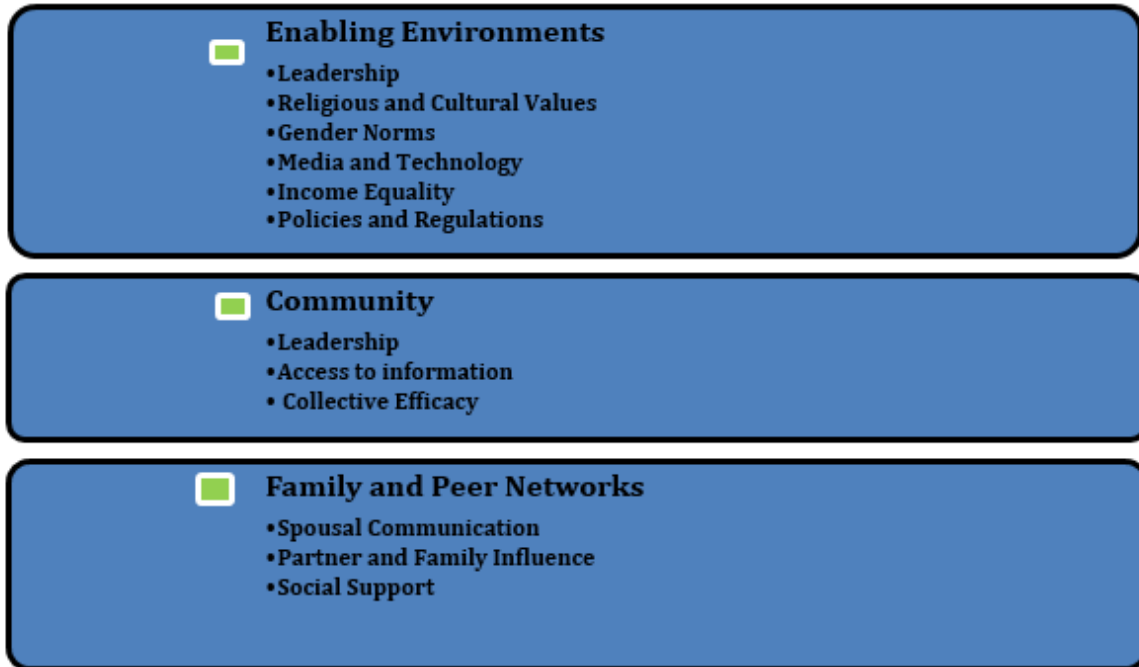


Figure 3: Illustrate activities that help you further explore the gender dynamics that may impact your program.

2.1 Religion and Gender Studies:

Gender studies entered the philosophy of religion later than many other subjects. At the moment, there is a damaging "double blindness" in which most current gender analyses, whether in the literature, social sciences, or scientific sciences, are extremely "religion blind," while far too several religious studies are fair gender blind. Nevertheless, it is valid to wonder what significance current gender discoveries may have for age-old religious beliefs. To what degree may religious studies profit from the advanced and complicated theoretical constructs of modern gender debates? To provide a good solution to such problems, substantial intentional effort, and numerous practical modifications are required. Gender and religion are not fixed nor transhistorical concepts, both operate within particular sociohistorical settings and wide semantic regions. The intricate conflicts regarding the definition of both demonstrate that we will be dealing with questions of advocacy, strong commitment, ethical participation, and basic decisions regarding the character of one's people and culture, not just definitional landmines or just academic topics. Numerous religious teachings and procedures, particularly scriptural declarations, religious rites, belief systems, theological doctrines, organizational offices, and centralization of authority, have been inextricably linked to and arranged by differences between men and women, even when gender is formally unacknowledged and regarded as undetectable to untrained eyes.

Current social and religious systems are seen as "natural" or prescriptively defined by holy texts as well as another religious teaching, passed down via tradition from predecessors or "God-given," and hence unalterable. So since the Renaissance and the advent of modernism have the current gender structures of traditional communities and religious organizations been brought into question, resulting in the creation of the contemporary women's movement. The very first wave of these feminist rights, from the 18th century through the 19th century and early 20th

centuries, is an important aspect of modernity's enormous developments. Historical researchers are increasingly providing fresh information that the inspiration for women seeking complete flexibility, equality, and fully in all aspects of society, which include religion, was grounded in biblical principles, shared by the Christians and Jews, that women's and men's are made in the images of Gods.

This was reconstructed in a fresh, extremely egalitarian approach, never before comprehended in this way. Theological concepts influenced women revolutionaries considerably more than has previously been recognized, this applies even to such a radical thought as Mary Wollstonecraft, and similarly, extreme theological insights may be discovered in Florence Nightingale's works. In 19th century America and Europe, women's organized political and social organizations developed along with the growth of their religious activities, opening new religious positions for women. Theological underpinnings of women's main civil rights struggles, as well as the complex historical interaction at work among religious faith and feminist awareness, are gaining traction. The majority of existing study has focused on women in Jews and Christians, with a growing focus on Islam.

However, more comparative research is needed to show the depth of motivation deriving from simultaneous secular and religious beliefs of women from diverse religious traditions battling to erase traditional social and religious limitations on women's lives. The current phase of the women's movement arose in the late 20th century, taking a highly self-reflexive, analytical, and critical turn, manifesting itself in radical feminist theory and tactics and praising global sisterhood. Feminist seeks to end women's worldwide oppression and realize their full human potential, allowing women to speak with their very own voices, out of their perspective, with their objectivity, agency, and independence, all phrases that have already been well theorized but are still more problematic. Some contend that these conceptions of autonomous consciousness come from the essentially androcentric, liberal worldviews of post-Enlightenment Western philosophy and that they're being applied uniformly across gender, religion, ethnicity, and class divides, but must always work pluralistically.

Also, there is a 3rd wave of feminism, commonly referred to as post-feminism, which accepts a variety of feminisms that are related to theoretical analyses of femininities and masculinities. Under the impact of psychoanalytic, post-structuralism, postmodern, and postcolonial theory, more self-critical thinking emerged, which also influenced the formation of gender issues, which had arisen out of men's and women's studies. Feminist epistemological and theory, and also practical feminist practices, have opened up fresh experiences and concerns about gender relations for both women and men. Working for more gender equity, whatever is defined, necessitates deep social, economic, religious, political, and cultural reform on the part of both sexes.

Gender studies, in practice, have an impact on education and government, human services and care, major projects, environmental and peace concerns, the media, and academic study. Gender studies, like religious studies, are distinguished by a diverse approach and a complicated learning experience. Different substances may perhaps be more appropriate because gender tendencies are so prevalent in the possible ramifications that they transcend typical multiple disciplines. While acknowledging existing socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, and sexual diversity, as well as numerous individual subtleties, gender studies' basic conclusions are enormously significant and applicable beyond conventional national, ethnic, and religious barriers. Women's, feminist, and gender

studies fundamental ideas first arose in Western countries; now though, they are becoming globally diluted, as well as advanced and developing in their academic and practical application to a broad variety of religious and social issues in really diverse local areas throughout the world.

3. CONCLUSION

Religious morals and practices have the potential to impact the attitudes and behaviors of whole populations within civilizations. Religious practices influence and are affected by the culture in which they exist. When individuals in a given society place a high value on certain beliefs, their society begins to incorporate only the ethos and behaviors that are appropriate inside that religion. In this study, the author discusses religion and how religion will be classified based on gender. Various religious groups place a premium on female esteem and collaboration above control. Others may emphasize male leadership while giving women ethical attitudes and spiritual viewpoints that allow them to exert autonomy and power in other ways. Internal religious concerns are examined in the context of a specific religion and may include religious beliefs. Practices about men and gender relations and rights in authorities, education, and praise, and beliefs about just the gender or sexuality of gods and goddesses. In the future some religious sequences to emphasize cooperation and respect for women over hierarchy.

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CHAPTER 12

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF FASHION TRENDS ON THE LIFESTYLE OF SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT:

India is a diverse country with 138 million people living in a variety of places, each with their customs or traditions, however, the underlying culture remains the same. Fashion enhances people's life by allowing them to not just dress stylishly, but also to think independently, keep excellent self-esteem, and enjoy themselves. Fashion has united us all, and while there is nothing wrong with being fashionable, there is a limit. The author might remark that it all comes down to you in the end. People's beauty comes from within, not from fashion trends. People want to be inspired by existing trends or to develop their own as well as influence others. This article discusses the evolution of fashion, its impact on society, its impact on students, and the good and bad impacts of fashion on society. The main goal of this paper is to know more about the importance of fashion in society and its effects on students. In the future, this paper helps to understand new trends in fashion and their impact on society.

KEYWORDS:

Celebrities, Design, Fashion in Society, Social Media, Trends.

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, fashion has been one of the most important aspects of existence. Fashion has become an important part of modern life; it shapes preferences, identifies individuals and groups, facilitates communication, and fulfills a wide variety of wants and aspirations. People are exposed to fashion in their everyday lives, and fashion refers to a trendy style or practice in general, especially in the field of clothes, accessories, footwear, cosmetics, furniture, and body piercing. Fashion is continuously changing, but there have been several changes in fashion across history. Fashion is a term that describes a distinct and frequently repeated trend in a person's clothing style but also key behavioral patterns. The fashion choices of celebrities influence fashion in general. Popular music singers, movie stars, and athletes are examples. The current style statement adopted by all these celebrities is often followed by the public. Fashion also refers to the latest clothing designer designs. Dress, a more technical phrase, is so closely associated with the term "fashion" that it is limited to particular senses such as fancy dress and masquerade dress, while "fashion" refers to clothing in general and its study. While some fashion trends are feminine or masculine, others are bisexual [1], [2].

1.1. Fashion Development:

In comparison to 6,000 years ago, the Indian village currently bears little resemblance to its forefather. For millennia, Indian clothing or attire has been renowned for its exceptional beauty but also for cultural significance. Man's clothing is natural, but the whole decoration on his bare body is not only appealing but also enjoyable. At each particular historical epoch, costumes aid

in the creation of a person's group's as well as native nation's cultural identity. They serve as a nonverbal communication channel as well as a means of covering and beautifying the body. They help in the comprehension of the prevalent fashion trends at the time. Clothing styles are reported to wander in a better direction every 10 to twenty years [2], [3].

Fashion has infiltrated our lives, but it has also played an important role and there was a time when designs were reserved for special occasions. Despite the absurdity of drawing a connection between our generation and the present, fashion has recently become a significant component of our existence. There is, after all, a logical distinction between younger and older ages. Schoolchildren are becoming more interested in fashion. The design may be seen in the bags they conduct, the watches they wear, as well as the way they carry themselves. Students are now much more concerned about their appearances than with their academic achievements [4], [5]. Teenagers are becoming more fashionable than their elders and they have the potential to be trailblazers in the fashion world. Fashion moves with the speed of the wind, making it hard for the average individual to stay on top of current trends. Nevertheless, today's kids are crazy about fashion, and most of them design their looks in hopes of becoming a celebrity among their peers. Clothing is a nonverbal form of communication that reveals a lot about a person's personality. Once upon a time, fashion was mainly associated with the rich. On the journey to fame, social status is no longer a factor. Fashion is much more than just clothes and cosmetics, this also includes the accessories you wear and how you carry yourself. Your mindset is influenced by the way you practice fashion. People from various areas of life, particularly students, might be inspired by fashion or even the fashion business. Paying enough attention to fashion or apparel while studying, on the other hand, is an evident risk. As just a result, you must achieve a good internal equilibrium [6], [7].

1.2. Impacts of the Fashion on Society:

Fashion has governed our society for a long time, and the concept of style is not new; nevertheless, it is only recently that the meaning of design, as well as style, has evolved dramatically. Style is like the wind; it changes fast, and a lot is going on in the design world right now. Armbands, studs, and expensive watches were not always a part of fashion; Now, wristbands have become a part of our usual style routine, while also looking gorgeous; Still, these decorations are sometimes more expensive than our outfits. On the streets, it is unusual to meet someone who is not well dressed. From school students to professionals, everyone wants to look their best and keep up with the current trends. Media is one of many factors contributing to the phenomenon and obsession with fashion among individuals, which along with TV is one of many variables. These mediums frequently incorporate celebrity fashion statements, so viewing them on television motivates people to look their best. Fashion, or "style" in colloquial English, is infectious because it is inspired by someone who is fashion-conscious, but everyone wants to be up to date with the current trends [8], [9].

Fashion improves people's lives by helping them to think independently, and maintain good self-esteem, but also enjoy themselves in addition to dressing stylishly. Fashion has brought us all closer together, but there's nothing wrong with being stylish in moderation. Being stylish not only makes you popular among your classmates but also boosts your confidence. At any particular moment, fashion refers to the current habit, use, or style. Some people use fashion as a way to express or release their inner sentiments. Fashion has undoubtedly embraced the present generation in every possible way; Individuals also have the power to choose what to wear and

what not to wear. Many people consider their fashion accessories to be a measure of their comfort, yet they always wear what makes them happy. Management of the decoration of an event, on the other hand, requires wearing appropriately for the occasion, which would be known as the sense of wear, but it is closely linked to fashion. You wouldn't run in a formal suit, go to the gym, or attend a wedding ceremony in your tracksuit or athletic shoes. As a consequence, there are times when conforming to cultural conventions requires us to dress in a certain way. People must observe certain rules and regulations if people live in a society. As a consequence, dressing in the following order is not dangerous, but it should be done in moderation [10], [11].

1.3. Effect of Fashion on Students:

Interpretations of design have become so ingrained in children's lives that many people are more concerned about their fashion statements than their academics when they should be more concerned about their scores. Teenagers today are so addicted to fashion that they can't handle anything else; the time spent on academics is instead spent focusing on new fashions or visiting similar stores and shopping malls. Instead of absorbing reading courses, today's youth prefer to read fashion magazines or try to imitate models or celebrities. While the design is important at this age and children should be aware of their presence, it should not take precedence over other important activities such as research, play, or leisure.

While academics should take up most of a student's time, some students prefer to spend their time watching fashion shows and reading fashion publications, learning about design, or searching the Internet for the most outstanding fashionable apparel. In contrast to the past, today's teenagers plan weekend events with their pals rather than with their parents. Previously, parents would purchase clothing for their children, but now it is the young who do so. Several of them have turned their favorite vacation sites into shopping malls, allowing them to do a lot of business while having a good time. Fashion consciousness has transformed the atmosphere, resulting in an entirely different situation in the lives of students, with both benefits and problems.

1.3.1. Positive Effect of the Fashion on the Students:

Several students nowadays primarily follow fashion trends to feel like they belong. The clothing you wear reveals a lot about your personality. Dressing in "hip-hop fashion," for example, gives you a unique personality that sets you apart from other fashion trends or places you in a certain demographic. A person who wears it in this manner acquires identity from it and may adjust his or her behavior or character to fit it; as a consequence, people who adopt the same identification "template" as well as follow the same fashion trend commonly greet this individual. Fashion is also a way of visually expressing oneself, and everyone likes to look their best during their adolescence. No one needs to brag about their individuality at this age. Maintaining your fashion item allows you to think freely, thus you tend to be a free thinker [12], [13].

1. No matter how you're dressed, if you feel you're looking your best, you'll feel more confident.
2. Assists you in forming relationships with individuals who share your interests, and many problems, including bullying and class bonding, appear to be handled by fashion.

3. Bullies think that a person with excellent fashion sense must have a good style or general ability, or that they will retaliate or represent a threat to them, so a well-dressed person is always on the list of targets for bullies.
4. It's a colorful and exploratory way of life so their fashion trends at a young age help youngsters become more autonomous.
5. An excellent sense of fashion can lead to a position in the fashion industry.

1.3.2. *The Harmful Effect of Fashion on the Students:*

Aside from the positive outcomes, student fashion obsession has some negative implications. Fashion is claimed to corrupt the mind of the youth as they are always thinking about the new fashion trends and where to get attractive clothes and jewellery. The first aim of the students is to study, but they are giving more time to fashion, giving them less time to learn and taking their focus away from their academics. Things have changed tremendously; formerly, children aspired to be physicians, scientists, engineers, and even teachers; however, today's children's tastes and interests have shifted considerably, with the majority desiring to enter the world of glitz and glamour. Many young people nowadays just choose the fashion business over any other career because they believe that being a model or actress is simple and that they can make lots of money but have a good reputation in this sector. It's a pity that those who aren't fashionably inclined these days are disregarded. Nowadays, the individual who appears to be the most stylish attracts the most attention. Furthermore, there are several other negative effects of fashion on instructors [14]:

1. Today's youth are obsessed with fashion to the point where they spend their whole day thinking about it, wasting money that could be better for their education.
2. At school, kids are unable to concentrate on their schoolwork because they spend the majority of their time looking at each other's outfits.
3. Young individuals occasionally use smoking tactics to mirror the style statements of their favorite celebrities.
4. A learner who spends her time as well as complaining about current trends and fashions is taken away from the fundamental goal of a student, apart from the financial consequences of having too much interest in fashion.
5. To retain their higher status in the eyes of others, students aim to purchase practically all-new fashionable things. Moreover, such a large financial loss creates a large financial burden on the parents. Even individuals who could afford to satisfy their basic needs desire to purchase such costly products.
6. The majority of girls begin dieting to fit into skin-tight gowns, which may cause them to ignore their schooling.
7. Students are unaware of the negative consequences of chemical stuff like hair dye and bleach that they use frequently, resulting in allergic reactions like acne or more severe reactions.
8. The urge to be attractive has the potential to consume one's life and finances.

9. If you are overly concerned with fashion, you may experience anxiety, sadness, or eating problems if you are not dressed appropriately.

1.4. The Attitude of Youth Towards Fashion Trends:

Because of their possessions, people can convey their essential ideas, attitudes, or values to others using the value-expressive technique. Fashionable apparel and accessories are examples of items that help people express who they are as well as who they want to be. The answer is mainly negative, except for one group of people: teens. Teenagers (ages 12-17), as well as teens and youth, spend more time on public speaking than on schooling. Student and hero-worship, which become a part of teen identity formation, is the fundamental cause of striving teens having more fashion worries than any other age group. Colleges usually present an image that is in line with current fashion trends. As a consequence, a college student in Erikson's psychological stage of identity formation is only natural to hunt for current wardrobe alternatives. When a particular style of attire becomes fashionable or is worn by celebrities and models, college students quickly adopt it. Comfort and functionality are not prioritized in the current fashion trend. Clothing that goes beyond modesty or simplicity and makes it more difficult to sit or walk correctly is often appealing to young people. Hairstyles that look bad and torn are popular among Generation X teenagers. Rather, it represents the disruptive style choices of postmodern consumerist society.

1.5. Fashion Trends' Social Agenda:

Fashion or clothes may have a variety of ideological connotations. Fashion trends refer to a visual culture or manner of wearing that expresses a person's uniqueness in a particular setting. These fashion trends have a social goal of reflecting consumer identity through lifestyle decisions or attitudes. Human lifestyle preferences shift with time. In other words, they build an ideal by designating a pattern or style of attire suited for a given event. These dressing recommendations are based on cultural norms as well as emotional expectations. The emphasis and characteristics of the clothing, such as the collar or neckline, shoulder line, hemline, sleeve line, waistline, or hip line, which may be seen at various locations on the garment, are all examples of fashion trends. A sneak peeks at Google's next fashion trends report. Tell us about the latest fashion trends in clothes. Waist trainers, jogging pants, tulle skirts, palazzo pants, and midi skirts are all in right now. The popularity of white lace dresses, rompers, shift dresses, high-waist bikinis, or white jumpsuits has increased this season. They will not only offer a new dimension of elegance but also natural well-being to the contemporary human experience, but they will also debunk some famous fabric preconceptions, such as knitted stretch denim being only appropriate for lounges or tulle being only appropriate for weddings. It's suitable for formal evening wear as well as haute couture. The kinetic comfort of the jogging pants, which fits the demands of sensitive clients who wish to avoid bulky, skin-damaging trousers, the highly lightweight but also airy silhouette of a tulle skirt, or rather, the convenience of putting on and taking off a jumpsuit Simple, all of them have added a new dimension to the present style. Each fashion trend attempts to improve the customer's look and experience.

1.6. Effect of social media on fashion:

People are by nature social animals, as well as how people communicate is a vital part of our life. More importantly, communicating across long distances was formerly tough, but it is now a lot simpler for us thanks to recent technological breakthroughs. They used smoke signals as well as carrier pigeons, but today they have a lot more options. During the 1800s, inventors pushed to

develop new and better technologies to enable long-distance and mass communication. How humans communicated throughout the world exploded in the 1800s. The telephone, telegraph, and radio have altered the way people convey information. Several social media platforms have sprung out as a result of people's ongoing search for new methods to communicate. Another communication explosion has occurred in recent years. Thanks to modern technologies, humans might then connect virtually instantly across the globe. People use social media to form virtual groups or networks to develop, share, as well as exchange information and proposals. Individuals and groups develop highly interactive platforms using mobile and web-based technologies to exchange, discuss, co-produce, and modify user-generated content [15].

They have a significant and ubiquitous impact on communication between businesses, communities, and individuals. People's interactions have changed as a result of the increased usage of the Internet as a novel communication medium. A new sort of online communication has just emerged, complete with its own set of features. This innovative communication style evolves as a result of the use of social networking sites. During the past decade, social media is growing into a strong marketing tool that has given advertising a new dimension while also providing marketers with a plethora of possibilities for increasing customer brand identification. It is often regarded as the most open, engaged, or transparent public relations strategy currently accessible. People use social media to share information, assumptions, fears, comments, and media; it allows for worldwide contact and participation. The world is now becoming a global village, and information technology has transformed how people communicate and work. The arrival of social media changed the way the world works by bringing individuals from all around the world together. The word "social media" describes the acts, practices, or behaviors of groups of people who congregate online to share information, ideas, or points of view through informal media. Colloquial or conversational media are web-based programs that allow users to create and share information in the form of text, images, videos, or audio.

1.7.Future Impact of Fashion:

Fashion models from all over the world have been attracted to Indian dress styles, yet Indians themselves are oblivious to their wealth. Indian fashion has evolved, incorporating both ancient and contemporary elements. Because of the strong impact of Western society on Indian culture, a stylistic difference has emerged. The confluence of clothing styles in buildings, online presence, music, or clothes will almost surely arise from globalization, which includes people's interactions through the Internet and mass media. When it comes to the fashion industry, culture plays an important role. Culture but also design are inextricably linked. Clothing is a form of nonverbal communication that conveys information about our identity, where humans came from, what people do, and so on. Style is a way for us to express ourselves through our clothes and accessories. In the introduction, the authors talk about the evolution of fashion, the student impact on fashion, and the good or bad effects of fashion on society. The author analyzes prior studies on fashion trends in the literature review part of New Trend. The author emphasized the relevance of fashion today in the discussion section and the author concludes the article in the conclusion section.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Arpita Khare and Sapna Rakesh concerning the determinants of Indian youth participation in fashion apparel, the study aims to learn more about the factors that influence Indian youth's interest in fashion clothing. The fashion clothing participation scale established by O' Case was

used in a core research study on Indian college students aged 18 to 24 to evaluate the significance of fashion clothes in their lives. The measure included consumption participation, advertising participation, product participation, and purchase decision participation. According to the data, consumption engagement is highly correlated with the other three participation levels. Findings show that Indian youth are interested in branded clothes. There was no clear difference between men and women in their interest in fashionable apparel [16].

Shahid Minhas explored the role of Pakistani fashion vloggers in brand marketing among the youth of Islamabad the effect of vlogger communities on the male and female Youth of Islamabad. In this study, a quantitative method was adopted, and the average sampling unit was assessed using descriptive, in-depth conversations with 60 youth participants, 30 male or 30 female youths from Islamabad, aged 18 to 24 years. The information was matched and checked on the Likert scale. According to the participants' statements, the fashion brands published on the vlogs create an online image of the product and brand image only for the youth of Islamabad. Youth brand loyalty is influenced by the image of fashion brands promoted through vlogs. The findings suggest that through vlogging community sites, Pakistani fashion vloggers pay more attention to the sentiments of Islamabad's youth. These sentiments can help achieve a large youth market, as well as establish a positive brand image and ensure brand loyalty towards trendy items [17].

Syed Tabrez Hassan et al. investigated the youth of Jalandhar is being studied to see if any single factor influences their clothing buying decisions. People should be aware of the customer's demands, and wants but what a customer expects from a firm from a business point of view in this competitive period. The youth of Jalandhar is being studied to see if any single factor influences their decision to buy clothes. People should be aware of the demands, and wants of the customer but what a customer expects from a firm from a business point of view in this competitive period. A sampling of customers from Jalandhar city is used to study the association between customers' decision-making styles but also their choice of branded vs non-branded clothes. The key result of this study, as per the author, is that people choose branded clothing to appear appealing and impress others. People are unconcerned with the expense of designer clothing. People prefer branded apparel to non-branded clothes, despite the high expense [18].

3. DISCUSSION

Fashion fads come but then go, but the principles of a society are established and grown through time by its history or values. Rather than an ambitious planned vision of recovering old ideals to attain some goal or objective, fashion is an expressing but refreshing thought that must be expressed for the delight of society. A human's gaze is the ticket in today's culture for communicating nonverbal communication signals such as indications of probable social rank, morals, or lifestyle. In terms of communication characteristics, fashion transmission has undergone a full transformation, shifting away from providing a clear picture of how we appear or feel and toward communicating our emotional responses through interactive aspects in the design. Fashion has an impact on our culture, with both positive and bad consequences as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Illustrate the Positive and Negative Impacts of Fashion on Society and Youngsters.

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Inventions include new designs, ideas, and a contemporary style.	Generations are getting influenced by western society.
Designers have the opportunity to showcase their skills in the apparel sector.	Show greater interest in Hollywood trends in fashion than in the culture or ethnography of your nation
The apparel business is bursting at the seams with possibilities, and the possibilities are endless.	The next generation prefers western clothes instead of traditional clothes.
The new fashion has arrived, giving even the most ordinary man a branding modern appearance.	Many people not just follow designs or styles or styles, but also believes in and model themselves after the Stick Slim fashion firm.
People remain fashionable enough to attract people of the opposite sex so that they can be attracted to someone they like. Fashion lets you view share and get acknowledgment.	In certain cases, young girls' desire for a zero-figure look can develop into major anorexia, eating disorders, mental health issues, physical abnormalities, and even suicide.
Fashion is, without a doubt, the pinnacle of self-expression. One of the very first things that come to mind about you is your appearance.	Advertisements for clothing or new trends reveal what teens like and don't like.
The world is enormous, with many different civilizations and cultures. Fashion, often known as clothes, is a universal language that everyone knows. Fashion connects people from all over the world together because it moves from one area to the next.	The way today's youth and youth dress in the 1960s (my parents' decade) is more scandalous as well as exposing.
Among the most popular objects and themes addressed on television, in publications, then on the Internet are fashion or trends, particularly in the realm of apparel. Because of their notoriety, they may influence a vast number of individuals.	Another factor that has influenced Indian fashion is the current global economic situation.

The fashion industry may be a huge aid or a huge hindrance in our lives, depending on how people perceive and use it. To leave an impression on people, you shouldn't have to spend lots of money. Remember that no one cares. You spend most of your time thinking about yourself, and the world around you is no different. Modernity is desired in today's culture, however, this does not imply westernization. In today's Indian fashion, change, price, confidence, brand, and status are all essential factors. Humans can only tell that it is ultimately up to you. Your beauty is

within you, not in the most recent fashion trends. You either want to be influenced by previous trends or develop your own as well as inspire others.

4. CONCLUSION

More individuals are becoming fashion aware every day, and everyone wants to look their best. There's nothing wrong with looking attractive as long as you're not fashion-obsessed. It is something that pupils must comprehend completely. People don't have to give up their fashion item, but you should strike a balance to keep your academics from being jeopardized. Parents also have a professional obligation to monitor their children to determine whether they are spending too much time on self-improvement rather than learning. Parents should also keep their purchases of fashionable clothing and accessories to a minimum. Too much information on current events and patterns might bog down children's minds and cause them to lose focus on their academics. In addition, schools should enact strong policies barring the wearing of fashionable accessories on school premises. While it is not a bad idea to keep up with the latest trends, it should be avoided if it interferes with your academic performance or timing. The study discusses the evolution of fashion, its impact on society, its impact on students, and the positive and negative consequences of fashion on society. The major goal of this paper is to gain a better understanding of fashion's function in society or how it influences people. This study will be important in recognizing the latest fashion trends as well as their consequences on society in the future.

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CHAPTER 13

A REPORT ON ANIMAL WELFARE IMPACTS ON ANIMALS RIGHTS AROUND THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT:

Animal welfare is made for the animals, in which they make the rules and regulations in favor of animals. Formal criteria for animal well-being differ depending on circumstances but are mostly disputed by animal welfare organizations, politicians, and researchers. Animal welfare is significant in the meat industry because poor animal welfare is related to poor animal productivity or health, and consumer concerns may impact market access. Animal welfare is the subject of retailer guidelines, regulations, and practice standards all around the world. Animal welfare is vigorous because several animals suffer athwart the world as a result of their practice for entertainment, medicine, food, scientific development, fashion, and as exotic pets. In this study, the author focuses on animal wellbeing, which benefits the animals and helps to prevent animal abuse. Explain the various policies that are observed for animal welfare in this paper. Good animal welfare creates higher-quality livestock commodities while reducing the risk of disease from the animals to people through treatment or consumption of those products.

KEYWORDS:

Animal Rights, Animals, Exploitation, Treatment, Welfare.

1. INTRODUCTION

Consumer views regarding domestic animals have shifted in tandem with varying production efficiencies, farm animal morphologies, herd organization, habitation, and administration. Animal husbandry is currently being questioned, not only in terms of organizational efficiency, ownership, productivity, healthcare, and economy, as well as in terms of ethics [1]. There is a clear relationship between animal protection and system effectiveness in the production process, and significant debates about corporate ethics play a significant part in modern livestock farming [2]. Animal welfare is increasingly influencing the sustainability of farming production in many places throughout the world. The public believes that dominion above animals is responsible for animal rights, which includes reducing pain, suffering, stress, and starvation while providing for necessities and the welfare of animals, as seen in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Represents the steps that are taken by animal welfare for animal safety.

Formal criteria for animal well-being differ depending on circumstances but are typically disputed by animal welfare politicians, organizations, and academics. Animal welfare research employs measurements such as lifespan, illness, immunological suppression, physiology, behavior, and reproduction, albeit which of these bests suggest animal welfare is debatable. Consideration for animal welfare is regularly initiated on the concept that nonhuman animals are conscious and that their very well suffering must be considered, predominantly while they are under the supervision of persons. Concerns may also include whether animals are killed for sustenance, how well they are worn in scientific study, how they are maintained (as pets in zoos, circuses, farms, and so on), and also how anthropogenic activities influence the comfort and preservation of wild animals [3]. Figure 2 shows the analysis methods for problems faced by the animals.

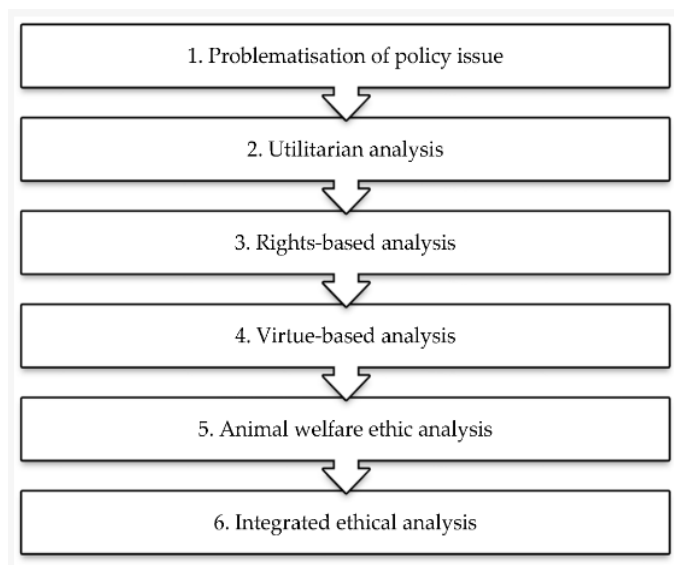


Figure 2: The process which represents the analysis methods for the problem faced by the animals [4].

There are two types of critiques of the idea of animal welfare that come from starkly opposed points of view. Some philosophers throughout history have asserted that people have no obligations to animals.

The opposing viewpoint is predicated on the animal welfare argument that mammals must not be considered property therefore any human usage of animals is unethical [5]. As a result, some animal rights advocates contend that the impression of improved animal wellbeing supports sustained and expanded animal abuse. As a result, some authorities regard animal rights and animal welfare as opposed. Others regard improvements in animal welfare as progressive steps toward animal rights. Despite conceptual issues with the notion of awareness in humans, current neuroscientists believe that awareness occurs in nonhuman animals. However, some argue that existence is a philosophical issue that will never be empirically addressed. Surprisingly, a novel study has solved various obstacles in scientifically evaluating this topic and developed a novel method for distinguishing awareness from nonconscious experience in animals.

The general public, livestock producers, and research scientists are all interested in ensuring good animal care throughout the production process. There is a significant rise in the endeavors of research and educational institutions, businesses, government agencies, healthcare institutions, and others to establish and access data to assist in the creation of adequate housing environments, management procedures, and humane conditions for the production of animal-derived foods [6]. Most industrialized nations have guidelines outlining these minimum standards or giving information on the care and usage of farm animals. Producer associations and commodity groupings provide regularly updated guidebooks on administration and husbandry methods for the correct care of farm animals.

These recommendations are typically not legally enforceable, but they do strive to describe the state of the art in manufacturing techniques [7].

The Judeo-Christian notion of human domination over animals is a key element manipulating animal welfare concerns in many regions of the world. Civilizations have been fascinated by differing attitudes and ideas about humanity's interaction with other beings. The ancient cultures of Greece and Rome were also influential in shaping views toward animals [8]. In classical Antiquity, there were four primary philosophies addressing human-animal relationships: animism, vitalism, mechanism, and anthropocentrism.

Aquinas's anthropocentric theory continues to affect Christian thoughts on the issue today. Eastern faiths (Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism) abolished animal expenses as they changed. In reports of human-animal connections, each religion emphasizes two approaches: non-injury to living creatures and the recurring, cyclical incorporation of all living creatures [9]. The World Organization for Animal Health broadened its scope to become the foremost worldwide organization in the world of animal protection.

In this regard, the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) has released a special edition of the science and technology review featuring a collection of papers titled animal welfare: trends, global issues, and challenges.

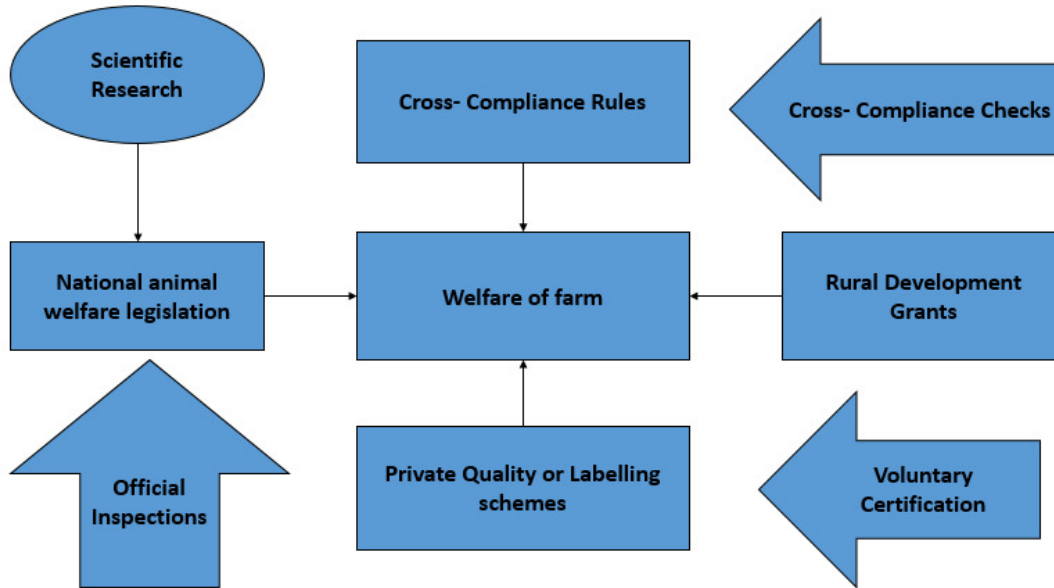


Figure 3: It represents the welfare of the farm which make the rules and regulation for animal concern.

This section attempts to define animal welfare and determine if it is a scientific field. Although the name does not convey a scientific notion, animal welfare has grown into a scientific discipline as the scientific process is applied to detect, analyze, and apply society's concerns regarding animal quality of life issues. Although a scientifically accurate definition of animal protection is impossible, a broad required work definition is proposed, which contains the notions of the animal being in comprehensive personal health, the animal aligning with its surroundings, the animal becoming capable of adapting to an enclosed environment provided by humans without suffering, as well as the animal's sentiments being properly considered in some way. To "ask" the humans how they feel about circumstances they have maintained in their animal welfare and the treatments they are exposed to, indirect approaches might be utilized. Animal welfare has established a lot of media coverage in recent years as people have become more aware of it. Figure 3 depicts the well-being of a farm, which determines the laws and regulations that apply to animals.

1.1.Indian Culture and Law:

Because 80.5 percent of Indians classify as Hindu, Hinduism is illustrative of the basic outlines of Indian culture as it pertains to animals. Cows are revered in Hinduism, which is the most evident and unmistakable cultural uniqueness of animals. As a result, every aspect of a cow is revered, and the secretions of cows: milk, curd, a type of butter, urine, and dung are thought to be purified. Cows are also seen as a metaphor for the earth by some Hindus since they provide without expecting anything in return. In the same way, the cow is seen as symbolic of motherhood. Cows, according to some Hindus, are a microcosm of the cosmos. Considering all of this, it's no surprise that the Hindi word for cow is "aghnaya," which means "to not be killed".

However, cows are not the only creatures revered in Hinduism; monkeys and snakes are also revered. The religious significance is also attributed to lions and rats. In addition, several Hindu Gods adopt animal shapes. With the often hazy distinction between animals and humans, it's only a short leap to the Hindu belief that animals have souls that are similar to humans. Indeed,

in Hinduism, everything is holy in some way. Because "Brahman," Hinduism's ultimate truth or absolute, is omnipresent in all things, everyone has underlying holiness to it. In Hinduism, killing animals for food is considered sinful since all creatures are sacred. Furthermore, a core Hindu principle, the notion of "ahimsa," or kindness towards all beings, forbids behaviors such as human sacrifice and animal slaughter in general. Hindus believe in compassion for any individual and respect for all things.

Resurrection is another Hindu belief having consequences for human-animal interaction. The Hindu belief in reincarnation is fundamental; life is cyclical, and each individual creates his or her future existence based on his or her actions in this one. One's place within the next life is determined by one's activities in the world in this one, which is known as "Karma," and it is via this system that one can advance or down the creation ladders and be reborn as an animal or an Emperor. Eliminating an innocent life, inflicting unwarranted suffering and pain, or aiding and abetting the infliction of such pain and misery have major karmic repercussions. These are the kinds of things that might lead the soul to fall. In the end, this implies that we've all had previous incarnations as people, animals, and plants.

With these animal-friendly rules in place, India should be a tranquil haven for animals. Regrettably, this isn't the scenario. Animal abuse is common in India, and animal abuse is equal to or worse yet than witnessed in the West. Animal sacrifices to different Gods, such as the Goddesses Durga and Kali, are still practiced. Animal sacrifices, which are commonly connected with India's lower castes, can include the slaughter of up to 250,000 animals. Hindus have long allowed and engaged in animal abuse and hunting. Some Hindus indulge in the violent bull-taming sport Jallikattu, which includes thousands of bulls being beaten. Maneka Gandhi, an Indian political figure, environmental activist, and animal activist, has characterized scandalous behavior patterns in animal research in India, which included a research center where billions of dollars were expended on animal research done in horrendous conditions with really no published results over twenty years. Furthermore, while vegetarianism is popular among Hindus, many Hindus consume meat.

Given the Hindu religion's animal-friendly ideals, how can such animal usage and torture be tolerated in India? One cause might be that there is no one set of principles that form Hinduism. Because Hinduism is a broad phrase that encompasses many distinct but connected religious teachings, there is no singular Hindu viewpoint on how animals should be treated. Furthermore, despite Hindu ideas that appear to be quite friendly to animals in many ways, most Hindus think that animals are inferior to humans. Traditional Hindu theology is hierarchical, premised on the notion that living beings are now the only creatures "capable of receiving and adequate discovery in the form of the Veda, and only humans have access to something which emerges from the Veda, primarily Dharma correct ritual behavior and morality. The hierarchical architecture of the human/animal relationship is built on cognitive, moral, ceremonial, and soteriological components.

Belief in resurrection can also contribute to a hierarchical view of the universe. The process of reincarnation is organized in a hierarchy, with the highest level being Gods, who are individuals of clarity, humans, who are persons of energy, and creatures, who are persons of darkness. The creatures of darkness are depicted as having bad characteristics such as being uninformed, greedy, confused, sensual, and incontinent, among others. This is not the place to be in a new incarnation. So the doctrine of resurrection can be both beneficial and detrimental to living creatures one may treat an animal well as if they're a friend or relative, but it is also true that

amassing bad Karma creates one to "devolve" into the darkness of Artiodactyls as punishment so poor treatment and those who so devolve could be justified too though.

Another element that may assist in real animal behaviors in India, as elsewhere in non-Western nations, is the belief among some Indians that caring for animals is a type of neocolonialism perpetrated by the West. Considering that there is a scarcity of publications in Indian sociological publications addressing non-humans as an object of negative feeling, the assumption that concern for animals is a Western import has suppressed discussion on the human/animal connection in India. On the other hand, many people argue that the impact of Western culture and ideas has aided in the amount of animal abuse in India. It has been suggested that the anthropocentric effects of both Islamic culture and British rule may have a role in Indian views toward animals, as well as the current brutality and mistreatment of animal life in India. Animal cruelty may also be excused by the claim that India, as a poor country, cannot afford to be worried about such matters. Furthermore, class strife may have a role in the reality of animal welfare in India. Compassion for animals and vegetarians is connected with higher castes and elites, which is sometimes used to disparage animal issues. So we have a flurry of cross-currents in Indian culture about human/animal interaction, some beneficial to animal concerns.

2. DISCUSSION

The study on companion animals discusses the idea that how humans treat animals is dependent on their perceptions of themselves as well as the living world around them, and these perceptions are influenced by a variety of assumptions. There is a growing collection of information concerning the physiology of companion animal brains, and also scientific investigations, that support the concept that people and their animal friends have commonalities. The report suggests that applied evolutionary biology the analysis of animal behavior, especially as it relates to companion animals' requirements might give science-based criteria for assessing companion animals' animal welfare. The most difficult future research task will be to discover ways to distribute understanding of companion animals' ethology to companion animal owners.

2.1. *Animal welfare legislation:*

The animal welfare law is a balance between the need to safeguard animal wellbeing on just one hand and economical as well as other costs, such as environmental limits, on the other. As a result, the goal of animal welfare law is never to maximize animal wellbeing but rather to establish the lowest levels of acceptable criteria for a specific species in the given context. The fact that regulation for the common species may alter contingent on whether the animals are to be maintained as research animals, pets, or production animals demonstrates how the set of circumstances animal welfare regulation. Outcome-based indicators, such as the number of scrapes or injuries on a mammal's body, or source of energy measures, such as stocking density, can be used to assess animal wellbeing. Outcome-based measurements have recently gained popularity since they are regarded to be more representative of the animal's experiences. The European (EU-funded Welfare Quality project, for example, developed welfare evaluation methods based mostly on outcome-based measurements. Therefore, resource-based strategies provide two benefits. Farmers may readily manage resource-based variables, but it is far more difficult to regulate outcome-based indicators such as tail biting or squabbling which outcomes in scrapes or wounds. The measure's second benefit is its applicability, as resource-based measurements are often faster and more efficient to analyze than outcomes depending on

measurements. For these considerations, animal welfare law continues to emphasize resource-based approaches.

2.2. *Nexus of animal welfare and environmental sustainability:*

As previously stated, the following decades will see a rise in global animal protein consumption. Meeting this need might have major environmental consequences, especially if rises in animal protein output are met by expanding agricultural areas and increasing the number of raising livestock. Furthermore, climate change and fluctuation might have a detrimental impact on animal agricultural production. The demand for sustainable development aims to conserve resources and land by improving animals’ protein production per unit of inputs. Therefore, the need for more farming systems to reduce impacts on the environment per unit of animal protein construction may appear to conflict with fostering excellent animal welfare.

The conflict between the noble goals of reducing environmental impacts and improving animal welfare underscores the complexities of sustainability. The majority of this paper has focused on environmental sustainability, animal agriculture sustainability includes social dimensions economic, and environmental. Considering features or particular measures of sustainability in isolation might result in unforeseen effects or trade-offs between the other equally essential sustainability components. The link between intensification, sustainable development, and animal welfare is underserved in the literature, however, there are several new reviews on the issue. The parts that follow possible trade-offs and synergy between animals' wellbeing and environmental protection, with a special emphasis on environmental consequences from a life cycle or entire farm systems viewpoint and three aspects of welfare, as depicted in Figure 4.

2.3. *Welfare vs Rights:*

The distinction between animal protection and animal welfare is described further down:

2.3.1. *Animal Welfare:*

Signifies a wish to avoid unwanted animal suffering; that is, although not opposed to animal usage, a desire to provide a reasonable quality of life and compassionate death.

2.3.2. *Animal Rights:*

Implies the philosophical concept that animals possess rights, particularly the freedom to spend their lives free of human involvement and dying at the hands of humanity. Animal rights activists are ideologically opposed to human usage of animals, however, others accept ‘symbiotic’ interactions, such as companion animal ownership.

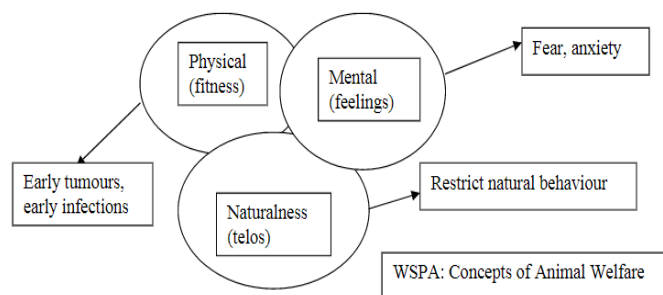


Figure 4: This demonstrates the three aspects of wellbeing, as well as the inextricable link between them [9].

2.4. *Five Freedoms:*

The '5 freedoms,' which were designed by the United Kingdom's Farms Animal Welfare Council (FAWC), give important recommendations on animal welfare. People are now widely known and have been somewhat modified since their inception:

- Freedom from hunger and thirst, as well as convenient access to water and a portion of food to preserve vitality and health.
- Freedom from suffering by giving a suitable environment that comprises lodging and an enjoyable resting spot.
- Freedom from pain, damage, and disease via preventive or prompt diagnosis and treatments.
- Freedom to display natural behavior by giving adequate space and appropriate facilities.
- Animal-specific facilities and firm.
- Freedom from anxiety and anguish by providing conditions and therapy that prevent mental suffering.

They are ideal conditions, and it is acknowledged that some liberties may conflict in situations where creatures are looked for by man, for example. The tension between therapy, such as veterinary care to cure disease, and release from anxiety and anguish induced by handling and procedures. Humans and animals have coexisted since the dawn of time. Animals played a significant part in the evolution of humans from hunter-gatherer communities to agricultural settlements. Animals were transformed into agricultural products by humans using breeding, assortment, and taming procedures to make them valuable to human society. Animal exploitation grew as human culture industrialized.

Animals were employed in tests by scientists to test and create drugs; animals were also placed in zoological parks and utilized as entertainment for people's enjoyment. Simultaneously, humans regard animals as friends, as domestic pets were highly popular. Humans have been using economic, philosophical, and utilitarian rationalizations for cruelty to animals (food, clothing, entertainment, and experimentation), but even though animal products account for a significant portion of the global economy, scientific advances have made it factors may increase for humans to live without abuse of animals. Animals are living, sensitive animals with the potential to experience pain and sorrow, and they need to be treated with respect and granted the same basic rights under the constitution.

3. CONCLUSION

Animal welfare mentions an animal's existing state, whereas animal husbandry, animals care, and humane treatment relate to the treatments that an animal gets. Meeting an animal's psychological and physical requirements is indispensable to it as well. Animal welfare is critical to meat production since poor animal welfare is connected to poor animal productivity or health, but because consumers are concerned may affect access to markets. Animal welfare is a matter of regulation, retailer requirements, and practice standards all across the world. Culture may be learned by animals in several ways, the most communal of which are teaching, imitation, and language. Virtualization is among the most dominant mechanisms of enculturation in nonhuman animals while teaching language is far less common. This study examines the importance of animals in civilizations, customs, and religions, and it has ramifications for everyone this also explain that animal welfare rule and regulation which is making for animal safety. Human

beings' mindsets, thoughts, and behavior may be modified if they are conscious of this topic. The commonalities in views toward animal care can be used to argue for human cultures' concord in this area and simply put, assisting animals benefits humans. Animal welfare will enhance the health of animals, which will provide higher-quality livestock commodities while lowering the danger of disease transmission from animals to humans through interaction or ingestion of those products. At present time people take action toward animal safety, so they established animal welfare for animal safety which also helps in the future.

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CHAPTER 14

HUMAN BEINGS OVER DEPENDENCE ON MODERN-DAY TECHNOLOGY: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

Human beings have become so dependent on technology that it has become a part of our daily life, technological advancements have made life easier, more comfortable, safer, and more enjoyable. Whatever anyone can achieve in the world is influenced by technology in some way. The use of technology in the world causes problems with serious health conditions such as eye strain, difficulty concentrating on important tasks, and depression. This study discussed the merits and demerits of modern technologies that help us to improve at the same time destroy our lives to some extent. There is also an analysis of the dependence on technology among different age groups, and many people depend on computers. It concluded that technology is an essential element of our lives and will remain so with time, and benefits of technology such as increased production, time-saving, increased security, and easy and fast communication, and the drawbacks are data security, impatience, unemployment, health problem, anxiety, and depression. In the future, digital technology improvements could boost productivity in the economy while also creating new and better jobs to replace the old ones.

KEYWORDS:

Communication, Computer, Health, Technology, Unemployment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Technology can be beneficial only when technology progresses, and it becomes easier to complete tasks. As a result of technological advances in the medical field, doctors have been able to save more lives. Similarly, automation of critical tasks at work means that the workplace is not only healthier but more productive. Technology allows parents to get in touch with their children learning abroad. As a result of technological breakthroughs, people are now all connected. However, whatever work a person has to do is dependent on technology. On the other hand, the use of technology is an increasing concern. First, improvements in technology have resulted in a rise in recreational platforms among certain demographic subgroups, particularly young people, who have long been slaves to their devices [1]. Furthermore, people's excessive dependence on technology is undermining established healthy routines, resulting in a plethora of health problems. As a result, people have become highly dependent on technology. To begin with, people are using technology less and less every day. One study found that repeated use of the brain in old age slows the onset of diseases such as Alzheimer's and dementia.

1.1. Technology Reliance causes People to Think Less:

Optimal brain development begins in childhood when children play puzzle games. Unfortunately, this generation is less likely to use their brains than previous generations. Even the most basic calculations are done with a calculator. It was no longer dependent on your memories to remember the phone number of a friend or relative. People don't think much about the phones with contact storage available now. People's mental abilities decrease, and as a result, they become more vulnerable to dementia and memory issues with age. However, the problem is not with the technology [2]. In essence, technology is designed to aid processes, increase efficiency, increase productivity, and make life better. On the other hand, people employ technology to complete even the most basic tasks. If technology is used as a tool rather than a means of escaping reality, its contribution to humanity will be seen and acknowledged. Even though some who sit all day playing video games portray technology as a negative influence, some people use video games for leisure and productive work. Second, individuals have stopped communicating effectively with one another as a result of the impact of technology.

1.2. Technology Dependence Results in Less Meaningful Communication:

People are finding it challenging to conduct meaningful discussions since technology has infiltrated every part of their lives. For example, the technology looks to be accessible and word-of-mouth appears to be obsolete. When best friends would be in the same room, they are more likely to interact with each other than to speak straight to each other. In reality, most people have started to utilize devices like the iPad and iPhone, which has resulted in them investing large amounts of time on social media sites like Twitter and Facebook [2]. This means that, unlike in the past, people can no longer greet one another when they first meet. They can avoid meeting in person because they can communicate via the Internet. Most important encounters among people are lost as a result of this one over on technology, manifesting in damaged family relationships. However, in today's digital era, reliance on technology is unavoidable. The world has become a digital platform, and those who have not adopted it will also be left behind us in addition to technology. Ultimately, technology enables the communication process by allowing multiple people to be affected simultaneously without any need for bulk interaction. Consider a company that uses the Internet to advertise employment openings [3].

Advertisement is far more probable to see and understand than if it were printed in a newspaper. The world has moved to a digital age, in which people are rapidly discarding traditional ways of communication. Furthermore, social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter conserve time and money by allowing users to interact despite having to travel large distances. The belief that technology is an essential tool obfuscates the risks associated with its application. Keeping up with technological changes and becoming a part of a group is regarded to be one way to remain relevant in today's climate. These maintain one up-to-date and educated on current events throughout the world. As a result, sites like Facebook, YouTube, and Instagram must be utilized. [4]. Private information is needed just before identification can be activated, which is one downside of running these services. Furthermore, one must connect with friends and supply personal details such as your birth date and locality, among many other things. Adults can discretely spread this type of knowledge, but youth cannot.

As a result, anyone can easily collect, follow, and abuse important information about another person. Additionally, such information should be disclosed as a private concern rather than made public, as anyone, from anywhere, can access you. Privacy, in particular, is an important aspect

of life that is often violated by technological advances. The welfare of the general population is decreasing as the technological progress and modern age progress. To begin with, technology is used for a wide variety of purposes, even for the simplest of tasks. Assignments have simple mathematical calculations that can be completed by hand [5]. Not long ago, children used this to love outdoor sports. They would spend their time engaging with the youngsters in their neighborhood, thereby improving their stamina and health. These meetings exposed the kids to socialize as well as a variety of challenges, such as conflict resolution.

1.3. Consequences for Youngsters that rely on Technology:

These children became more intelligent and better human beings however, young children are more likely to be introduced to games such as PlayStation, gamepads, and joysticks than to community games. In actuality, because they are not used to being among people, children develop a low sense of self and make poor decisions. However, their thinking is confined to themselves, leading to selfishness, trouble-making relationships, and bad behavioral traits as they mature. Despite its current negative effects, technology's commitment to making things easier, more enjoyable, and simpler to use suggests that it plays an important role. The smartphone is a useful piece of technology.

1.4. Positive Effects of Technology:

Ownership entails easy access to communication convenience with the user will be able to obtain a wealth of useful information simply by pushing one button on the cell phone. Smartphone use, for example, allows people to develop their linguistic talents and messaging capabilities, which are increasingly important components in what way people interact [6]. All of these technical breakthroughs, on the other hand, imply that people are staying in touch with their culture and reality in the world. As their use has switched from official to private, people happen to be unable to interact and be accessible along with all the available gadgets. Inside the office, for example, using a laptop makes the work easier. Companies, on the other hand, will be impossible to function if all of the information included in legal documentation is lost in these systems. Second, people are growing so acclimated to interacting via the Internet and telephones that they will find it difficult to communicate or maintain contact if these devices become unavailable. In any case, people have realized that life would be impossible without these technologies. People of the preceding generation, on the other hand, used to connect and keep in constant contact before the invention of electronics. People used to use their thoughts, engage in talks, and make phone calls to settle pertinent concerns, but now they get answers to all of their needs online. Because of their dependency on computers, people have become highly accessible to cybercrime [7].

People appear to have forgotten what they are like or what is accepted in our culture. The use of technology, such as the Internet, brings with it a plethora of cultural problems. In theory, people should begin altering what they see internet and putting it into practice in their everyday lives. Some people, for example, prefer Western methods over their local traditions. Everybody, in the end, acts in the same manner and responds with value transmission in the same way. People are becoming unduly dependent upon technology, despite the convenience it gives. Day-to-day tasks are done using technological equipment and software. People nowadays utilize devices to wake up. Throughout the day, smartphones are being used to tell the time and connect with others. People check their emails when they get to work, respond to those, and afterward log into social media websites, where they spend significant amounts of time. Individuals should, in theory, use

text messaging to check in with their Facebook friends and relatives. They hardly have time to see people once someone who knows them well has informed them that they are fine. To accommodate the social circle, family and friend interaction is diluted. Because they are interested in their video games, children in the family will not go outside to play [8].

The present paper studies today's world becoming more dependent on technology such that doctors can save more lives as a result of the use of technology in the medical industry, and people are now more connected globally with the help of technology. This paper is divided into several sections where the first is an introduction and the second section is a literature review and suggestions from previous studies. The next section is the discussion and the final section is the conclusion of this paper which is declared and gives the result as well as the future scope.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Paul Nemitz [9] has explained the four major parts of today's digital power concentration, which must be viewed as a whole and which, when considered together, pose a threat to democratic and functioning markets. In this article, the author used the method of a new culture of designing AI with democratic, rule-of-law, and human-rights ideas in mind, as well as a three-tiered technological approach. The author's *Issues in Artificial Intelligence Governance: Ethical, Legal, and Technical Challenges and Opportunities* is the theme. It concluded that artificial intelligence entails a new level of accountability for democracies, fundamental freedoms, and the state of the law on the part of engineers and tech companies.

Lamber Royackers et al. [10] have discussed based on six prominent technologies, the social as well as principled challenges that develop as an effect of digitization. The author surveyed many aspects of the digitizing society that seemed to be at odds with six common patterns shown by our review of the scholarly literature on the major technologies. The result shows that these civic ideals are being pressed by the current wave of digitization. It concludes that based on six prominent emergent technology: IOT (Internet of Things), robots, fingerprints, persuasion technology, platforms, and enhanced and virtual environments, societal and ethical challenges are evolving with the digitization of society.

Kayano Fukuda [11] has researched a future model of society's science technology and innovation (STI) activities 5.0 from the standpoint of the ecosystem. The method used by the author is to describe the past evolution of Japan's STI ecosystem and key social-economic threats to Japan's STI ecosystem. As a result, show that during the decade in Japan, the ecosystem grew exposed to all these shocks and stressors, reducing system resilience, as the value creation process evolved from autonomous to collaborating, from closed to open, and from steady to vibrant. It concluded that System pliability allows STI ecosystems to regain their steady-state following short-term shocks and long-term stresses, as well as it is critical in preserving conditions that allow STI activities to continue as a significant driver of growth and product development.

Jinsong Wu et al. [12] have to investigate the relationships between SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and ICTS (Information and Communications Technologies). In that paper, the author has the majority of contributions to SDGs recognized by the (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) IEEE, and (Association for Computing Machinery) ACM research

communities have mostly focused on the technical elements. It concluded that ICT has enormous potential in supporting global economic, social, and environmental sustainability, which is now awaiting significant discoveries based on the world and multi-disciplinary work.

Melinda dela Pena-Bandalaria [13] has explained the impact of information and communication technologies (ICTs) on open and distance learning (ODL) in the Philippines, and evolving country. The author has examined how ICTs have impacted or shaped the growth of ODL inside the Philippines, as well as the many phases or generations of distance education (DE). According to the author a variety of ICTs used in ODL as well as their applicability to several factors of this delivery method. As the outcome shows that new learning paradigms including m-learning, e-learning, and u-learning have emerged as a result of the acceptance and integration of ICT into DE. It concluded that The ODL experience has been used to guide instructors from other developing countries.

The above review shows the impact of ICTs on ODL in a developing country like the Philippines, as well as the ethical and social challenges that happen as a consequence of digitalization based on six prominent technologies. In this study, the author discussed the world becoming dependent on technology such as technology helpful in improving and destroying, benefits of technology, drawbacks of technology, and dependency on technology among the different age groups.

3. DISCUSSION

Assistive technology eases any need for professional health care and social services, as well as long-term care and caregiver duties. Discussed below are the various roles of technology in which people are often excluded, isolated, and implicated in poverty without assistive technology, increasing the burden of disease and harm on people, their families, and the community.

3.1. *The role of Assistive Technology in Improving and Destroying our Lives:*

Technology can be found in everyone's life in some form or the other in which life would have been difficult without technology, everyone is dependent on it. Technology is a tool that helps people meet their wants and requirements. It's not tough in the least, but that does make life a little easier. As time has gone by, people's needs have evolved, and technology has advanced as well. Cooking was done on a wood or gas stove. Thanks to technological improvements, people can now easily cook meals with electricity in a microwave and on an induction cooktop [14]. Any need for cookery has still not evolved, but how it is done has. Long-distance calls used to take weeks to process. Everyone is at your fingertips with today's mobile phones, which are a reliable source of communication. Technology evolved at a rapid pace in response to people's growing requirements. Bioengineering has also benefited the environment, health, and nutrition thanks to technological advancements.

Biotechnology is defined as any product that benefits organisms or their environment. Technology has aided in the invention of gadgets that have greatly aided in the healing of individuals. The deaf can now hear, the dumb can speak, and technology has done miracles you can't even comprehend [15]. People have only been able to travel to other worlds as a result of technological advancement. Technology has become ubiquitous in today's world in Figure 1. The key point to remember is that innovation has both beneficial and harmful effects. Its negative

implications could have a big influence on the environment. The use of technology to produce nuclear weapons, types of machinery, and bombs can have a major influence on the environment. It has the potential to cause havoc on Mother Nature. Similarly, population increase and pollution have had a huge impact on the ecosystem.

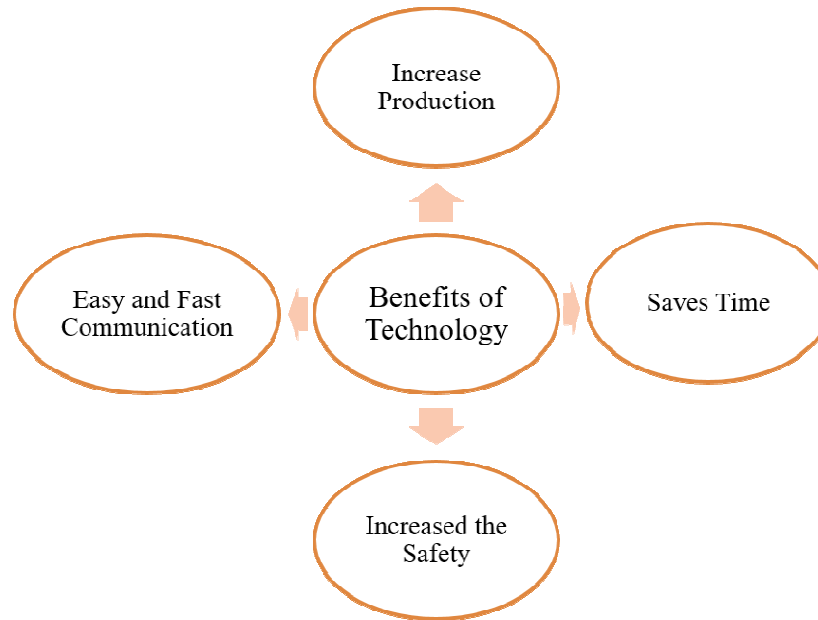


Figure 1: Illustrates the Benefits of Technology in which Life would have been difficult without Technology.

3.1.1. Benefits of Technology:

- Increase Production

Technology can sometimes assist in increasing output in which the amount of effort and energy that humans can put into work is limited. However, because machinery can perform better, production can be multiplied by a factor of ten. The work that the computer does is more precise and faultless. Each item is unique, which would be difficult to do with human labor. People have made a lot of money thanks to technology.

- Saves Time

Time is an important commodity nowadays, as a result, technology helps people to increase their production efficiency along with saving time. It can complete major projects in much less time. Everything nowadays is automated, and this technology can help to save a huge amount of time by automation jobs that humans cannot do. Someone, for example, orders items online and also has them delivered to your home if you will not have time to just go shopping. As a consequence, technology frees up people's time to focus on more vital issues.

- Increased the safety

Technological breakthroughs have increased people's safety with the help of this technology, digital cameras have been created to keep your belongings safe at the business and home. Everything here is recorded on video, making it easy to find the thief. Our data and other items are

protected by lock mechanisms on our smartphones, laptops, and Godrej locker. To unlock your device, laptop, as well as other devices, you could use fingerprints, eye, or face recognition.

- Easy and Fast Communication

Thanks to technological improvements, communicating became as simple as clicking a button. With the touch of a button, you can make phone calls, send an email, fax, order things online, and more. The evolution of more efficient communication strategies has been facilitated by technological advancements. You don't have to write a letter to your loved ones if you miss them. To make them feel connected to you, make a video call with them.

3.1.2. A drawback of Technology:

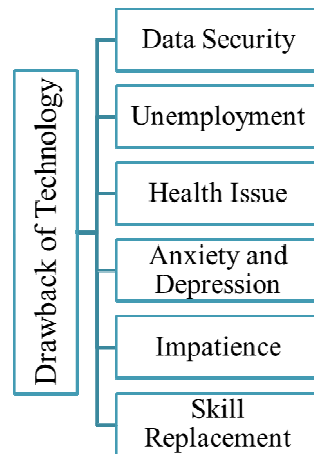


Figure 2: Shows the Drawbacks of Technology in which People are Emotionally Affected.

Increased reliance on contemporary instruments like calculators has hampered creativity. This may be observed in both children and adults. In most cases, a calculator is required to solve a simple mathematical problem. It affects how individuals utilize their minds and lowers their inventiveness in Figure 2.

- Data security

Because some understand about using technology and become hackers, your data is no longer safe. They can hack into your computer, bank accounts, office data, and other personal information from the comfort of your own home using cutting-edge technology [16]. Because of the high risk of fraud, exchanging OTPs and other private details online has become risky. Sharing information online certainly increases the risk of it falling into the hands of criminals, including cybercriminals, terrorists, and potential enemies.

- Unemployment

Unemployment has risen significantly as a result of technological advancements such as computers are becoming more and more important in people's lives, except for their survival. Because a single machine can execute the labor of a huge number of humans in a short amount of time, this has increased unemployment.

- Health Issue

People in today's world have become so enamored with technology that they have forgotten to look after their health. It has a variety of effects on their health. They also experience issues with their vision, weight, and insomnia, among other things [17]. Some folks can't sleep until they have their phone with them. Some people find it hard to focus on their schoolwork because they are always checking their phones.

- Anxiety and Depression

Technology dependence has been linked to anxiety and depression, whether it is due to isolation from people, the pressure of social media, excessive harassment, or flashy smartphones that keep us awake at night, all of which wreak havoc on our psychological health. They are being spoiled, they are digging for health.

- Impatience

Humans believe that people should be approachable and available at all times because they can be reached and reached at all times. Thanks to technology, it has never been as desperate as it is now. Many of us become irritated when someone does not pick up the phone right away or when humans realize that someone has gotten a message but has not answered. Receiving a response from someone can take a long period, even several years.

- Skill replacement

Technology allows us to learn new skills no matter where in the world they are and people can start a completely online business right now. However, having rapid access to skills might be just as difficult as memorizing. Our natural skill-set talents are affected when we use our devices to complete a specific activity (for example, using a water intake app to decide how so much liquid we should drink).

3.2. The dependency on Technology Among the Different Ages Groups:

The signs of the spread of technology are still there today and where is it headed? Power corrupts, and complete power corrupts totally, according to an old political adage. It's a proverb that refers to the impact of beliefs on human behavior. The same can be said for technology, which you believe is science's gift to some segments of humanity [18]. It has consistently abused technologies to simplify our lives and transform general apathy, laziness, and incompetence into growth, improved living conditions, and, yes, more spending power in Figure 3. These, just like every other psychological effect, can be regulated and reduced to a significant amount, but only naturally; human greed, selfishness, and a tragically short-sighted view of protection will prohibit us from doing so.

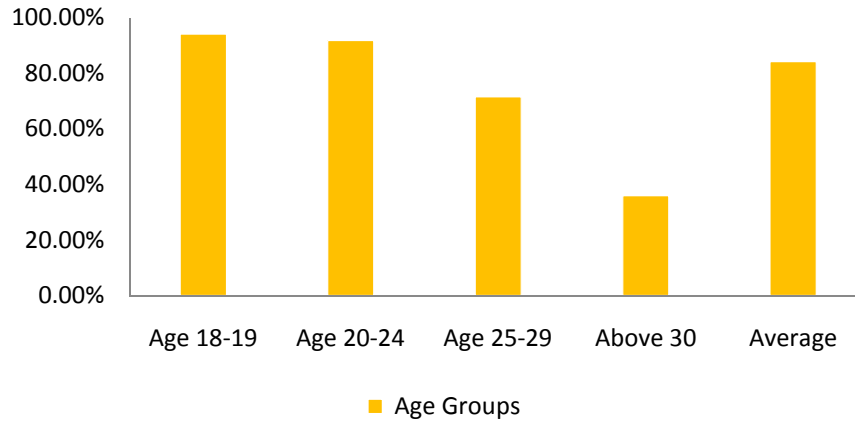


Figure 3: Illustrates the Dependency on Technology among the Different Age Groups.

3.3. *The world is too Computer Dependent:*

Computers were invented many years ago, and people have made extensive use of them due to their ability to execute a variety of jobs. Computers make life easier, which is why they are becoming more widely utilized and easily integrated into people's lives. There are a variety of reasons why people use computers to their full potential. This is because they allow individuals to work from home, mingle with people they've never met, and communicate with friends and family who live far away. Humans become acclimated to computers as they continue to use them, and they are still unable to live without them. This is because computers are central to their lives. Computers are highly used in today's environment, and this dependence has both beneficial and harmful consequences. Computers provide a lot of benefits, and they also have a lot of disadvantages. Multiple theories have been advanced in opposition to computers, and academics say that computers are harming children. Obsessions with computers are also on the rise. People have become so reliant on computers that they can no longer perform without them. Computers can be used to communicate with others online, order online, and even play games online. Every one of these behaviors can lead to fixation if a person isn't careful.

People should connect more with the actual world than the cyber world since the online world is not the real world. Computer games should not be permitted to consume a child's entire day. Perhaps they will be sent out once more to play with the other children. This will help with computer addiction reduction or prevention. Aside from preoccupation, other side effects of excessive computer use include laziness, weight, and strained eyes. Children who are accustomed to using computers will not be interested in participating in any other activity. They may get obese as a result of spending all of their free time indoors and on computers. Another drawback of excessive computer use is eye strain. People who spend too much time on the internet have trouble reading letters; they have to strain their eyes to see them. If excessive computer use is not curtailed, this could result in vision damage. When it comes to the usage of computers, one concern that should be considered is the security of personal information. Sharing information via computers is beneficial, however, there is no assurance that the data is secure. Addresses, full names, phone numbers, and other personal details are among the information collected. People have become too reliant on computers to the point where they are at ease and believe that their information is kept safe on them. People utilize computers just about everywhere in the world; smart cards are computerized, traffic lights are computerized, bank

doors are computerized, and manufacturing organizations have robots that are controlled by computers. If all these computers or the internet fail, the entire system will come to a halt. Because of our over-reliance on computers, everything that can be done without one has been digitized.

4. CONCLUSION

Technology has an impact on everyone's lives affecting people on an emotional, physical, mental, and environmental level. It gives us the freedom to make our life easier as well as create a fulfilling life. Technology facilitates good communication, medical intervention, and space travel, and can be found almost anywhere. It not only helps with the present development but also in the future development. In this paper, the author discusses the ways the world is dependent on technology such as helping to improve and destroy technology, advantages of technology, drawbacks of technology, dependence on technology among different age groups, and whether the world is also computer dependent. As a result, children struggle with social skills, academic performance, and problem-solving abilities. Because they adopt technology to perform simple mathematical operations, people rarely incorporate their ideas. As a result of their being excessive on technology, people are getting old and suffering from memory problems. Digital technology improvements have the potential to boost economic output while providing new and better jobs to replace the old ones in the future. Within the next decade, new equipment could make up a significant portion of two of the potential productivity improvements in larger economies.

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CHAPTER 15

A STUDY ON EARLY MARRIAGES IN THE MODERN ERA AND PRESERVATION OF THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT:

From the aspect of human rights, this study begins with basic marriage or the family life of children and people under the age of 18. Early marriages focus on the repercussions of early marriage on contraception and abortion, with little attention to the practice as a civil rights violation in and of itself, according to the author of this study. In this paper, the author also discussed the scope of forced marriages, their context, causes, and consequences on individuals impacted - mainly young girls - as well as society as a large portion. In this study, the results show the different percentages of the states and how much states are affected by early marriage. The author concludes that through education, lobbying, and alliance-building, it describes measures to assist persons who have also been hitched at a young age, as well as to avoid early marriage. The paper's future scope is defined as the paper's conclusion, which includes a recommendation for more human rights and their effect on the field.

KEYWORDS:

Age, Child, Early Marriage, Health, Women.

1. INTRODUCTION

Individuals have fewer possibilities to collaborate on difficulties as they grow older since their minds have become accustomed to someone being steadfast in their decision-making. In terms of reproduction, the adolescent current relationship is safer for women. The optimal age for a woman can become pregnant, according to medical experts, is 25. The biological clock is accelerated by late marriage, which increases the risk of unplanned pregnancy and miscarriage. Early marriage gives couples more freedom to pursue their jobs while simultaneously planning for a family [1], [2]. Late marriages normally take place in a discussion on whether newlyweds should focus on their existing careers or have children. Early weddings also have the advantage of allowing you to freely choose your companions and choose whatever you want to spend the remainder of the evening with since you love early in life and decide to marry. Figure 1 illustrates the different advantages of early marriage.

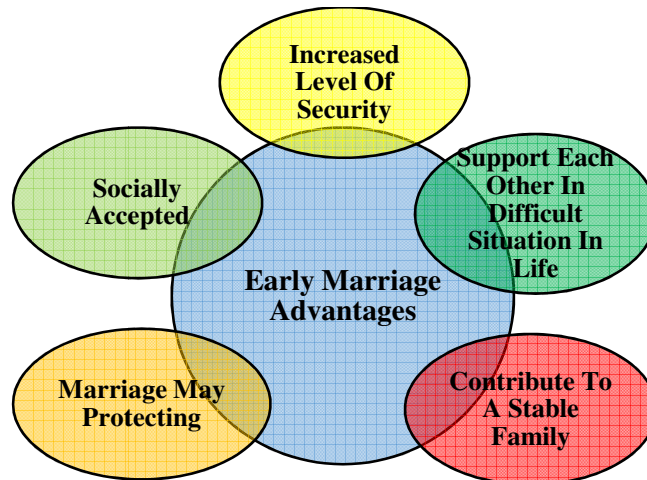


Figure 1: Illustrates the different advantages of early marriage.

Neither of the partners can compromise. The dangers of an untimely pregnancy. Miscarriages and abortions are the most common causes of infertility in women. However, this is not the case for all women. When it comes to young couples who wish to marry prematurely, student commitment plays a secondary role as concerns about financial independence and family planning take place. Sexual connections might be difficult in forced marriages that are arranged. Early marriage is sometimes forced, and sometimes it is by choice. These are some of the probable benefits and drawbacks that may cause you to reconsider your decision. Figure 2 discloses the disadvantages of early marriage in different sections.

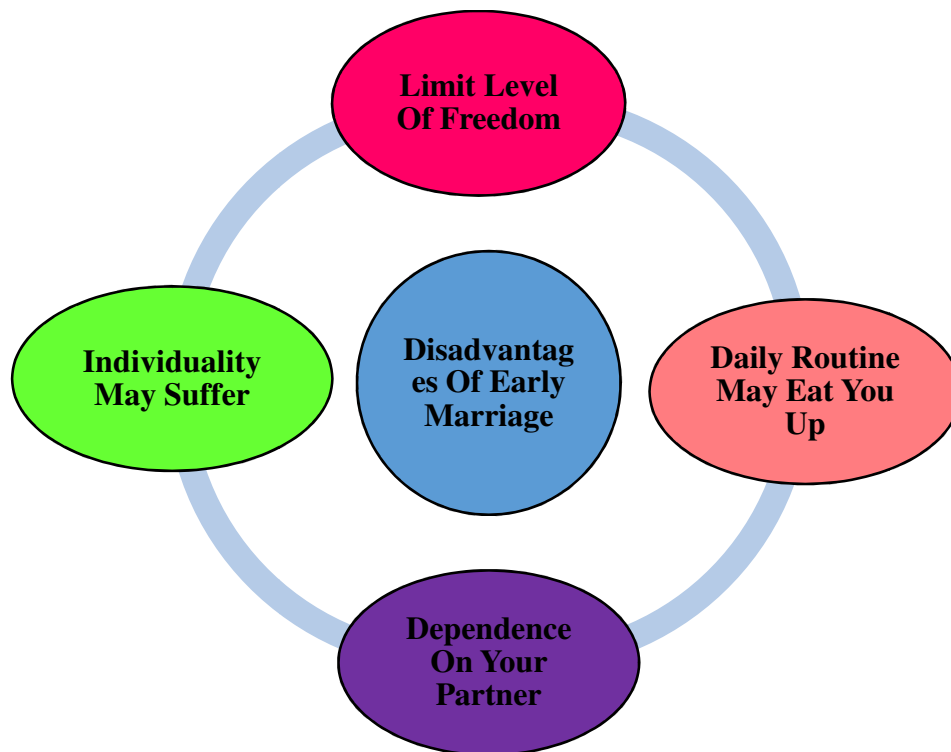


Figure 2: Discloses the disadvantages of early marriage in different sections.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

N.K. Sandhu et al. in their study embellish that in India, an unhappy marriage is a long-standing tradition. Sandhu et al. applied a methodology in which they conducted a survey in which they stated various statistics despite laws prohibiting child marriage, the rate of child arranged marriage in our nation is 78.7 percent, with Rajasthan having the highest incidence (45.6 percent) and Himachal Pradesh having the lowest (7.8 percent). As a result, the goal of this research was to evaluate the frequency and determinants of, and implications of early marriage on the woman and her newborn in a metropolitan region. In conclusion, the Urban National Social Centre performed a 6-month cross-sectional study. After receiving informed consent, 1100 moms were questioned using a pre-designed and semi-structured questionnaire. The prevalence of frequent child marriage was determined to be 13% in this survey, with 96 percent of mothers belonging to this group [3].

S. Ahmed et al. in their study illustrate that early marriages are always a major concern in emerging countries, particularly in Asia's most primitive and uncivilized regions, such as India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. According to the author's research, women who have youngsters have a higher risk of health issues, impairment, and mortality oneself, which raises the possibility of difficulties for their babies. As a result, early marriages are always a major concern in developing countries, particularly in Asia's most primitive and uncivilized regions, such as India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Furthermore, proof of getting married at a young age has greatly increased in a civilized culture as a result of our religious beliefs, norms, and societal influences. The author concludes that early marriages cause major physiological and mental health complications in adolescent girls, resulting in a loss of relationship confidence and ability [4].

C. N. Nichols et al. in their study embellish that nutrition-sensitive agriculture projects, which re-diversify agricultural production while incorporating women's empowerment and nutrition attitude agreements, have recently aimed at malnutrition's multi-sectorial origins. Nichols et al. Applied a methodology in which they stated that women-led consciousness groups were established as promising delivery venues for these integrated carbohydrate agricultural strategies. However well nutrition action interaction has been beneficial in self-help workshops and is an important part of carbohydrate agriculture, the findings imply that it may take many different forms. According to the author, theoretical and ethical grounds, communication tactics, and a transformational mindset are all separate. As carbohydrate agriculture grows more popular, it's essential to know how women react to various recognized experiments and how to involve them ethically and successfully. This study examines qualitative data from a participatory storytelling-based nutrition-sensitive farming programmer in India [5].

This study elaborates on the different aspects of marriage in an appropriate manner such that before unsuccessful relationships, young couples have fewer challenges to cope with. For some people, for example, chastity is a must, and the wedding night may be the only time they will have sex. Some folks would rather marry young than deny it. As a consequence, your marriage will be more passionate and dedicated, allowing you to connect with your separate families successfully.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. There's No Need To Wait For The "Ideal Moment."

Despite marriage being a major life decision, it does not need to wait for the ideal moment. As a result, because it is clueless, it might occur anywhere. Individuals are ready to leap into the sacredness of marriage as soon as they feel ready. You risk losing the proper companion if you procrastinate for marriage.

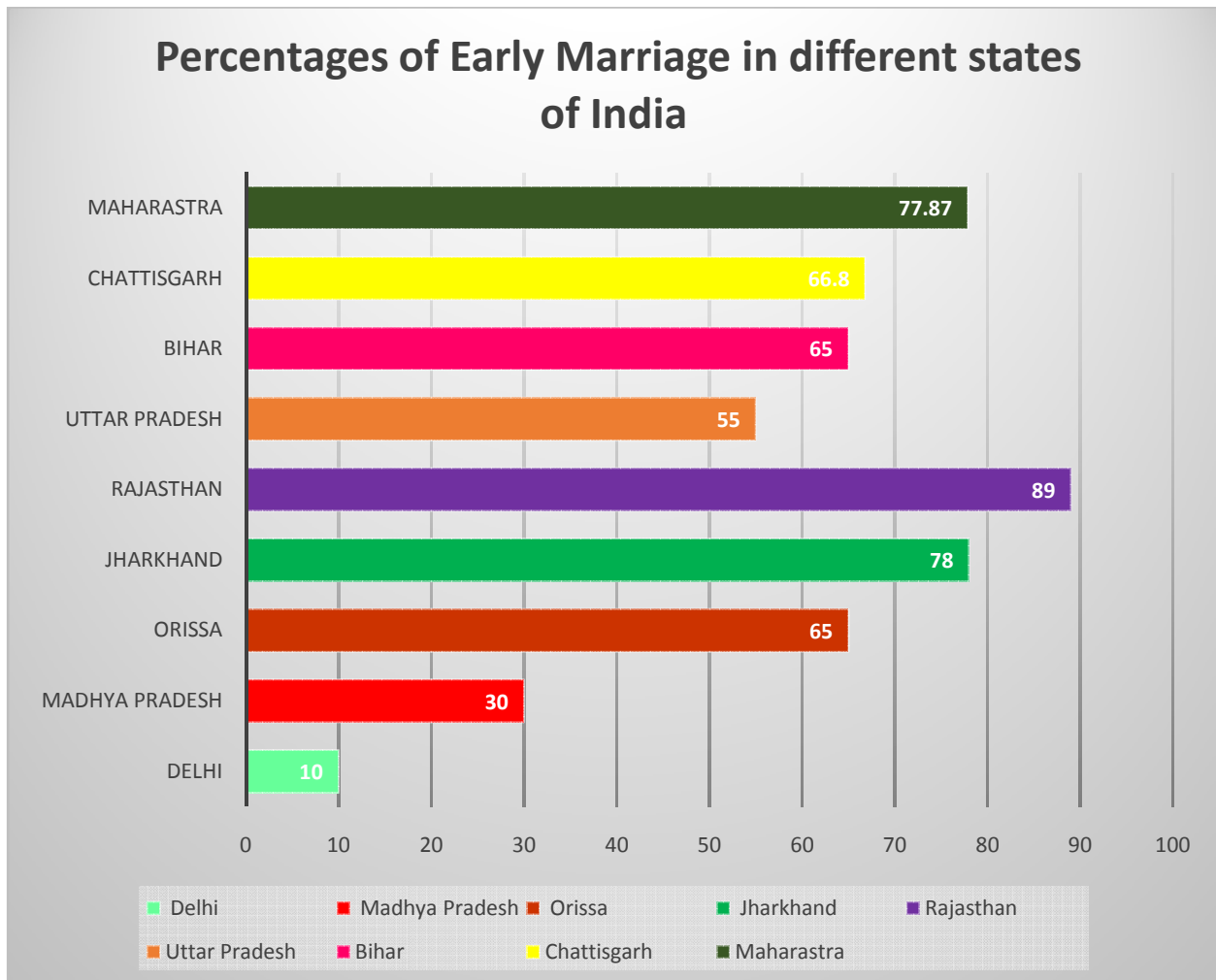


Figure 3: Embellishes the Different Percentages of States in Which People Prefer Early Marriage.

1.1. Give Yourself Plenty Of Time Before You Start Organizing Your Children's Activities.

When young couples marry, they do not have to rush into things like having a child. They may appreciate and savor their time without having to worry about the kids. They will be thoroughly prepared for child-rearing whenever they are willing to have a kid, including comparing notes while caring for the baby, especially in the dark.

1.2.Young Parents Who Are Cool

Whenever a person and a woman wedding if they are immature, they will have children by the stage they are always in their 30s. This makes couples emotionally as well as spiritually capable of looking after their children. Furthermore, younger mothers can be thought of as "cooler" parents [6]–[8].

1.3.Stability Of Finances

It's not easy juggling a profession, a family, and a house. After they've gone to bed, it's also difficult to pay for meals. As a consequence, when you retire from your job, your young children should be grown enough to take care of their responsibilities on their own. As a result, you must be financially stable to provide for your family. Figure 3 embellishes the different percentages of states in which people prefer early marriage [9]–[12].

1.4.Being Thoughtful And Patient

When you marry young, you will be able to offer each other more space. This will enhance the link between them and increase their mutual understanding. As a result, both you and your marriage will be passionate and committed, allowing you to connect successfully with your respective families.

1.5.Individuals Who Are Responsible

If you marry young, you will have more duties as a lover and a parent, trying to make you a more accountable and reasonable person. Being a good husband and parent, even if you're a man or a woman, will take practice and develop positive relationships with everyone.

1.6.Life's Baggage Is Little To Non-Existent.

When compared to individuals who engage later in life, people who marry a youthful child have less baggage. For example, chastity is a critical factor for certain people, and the wedding night is the only location they might well have sex. Instead of denying it, some people would marry young.

1.7.Life In The Bedroom

Marriage ensures a healthy and fulfilling sexual life. Both partners have to get to comprehend each other because fulfilling each other's desires, results in a healthy long-term relationship. Monogamy also lowers the risk of sexually transmitted infections and other health issues [13], [14].

1.8.Religious Considerations

For religious reasons, early marriage is widespread in many civilizations. A religious marriage can help a couple create a spiritual trust in God and accept God's benefits by allowing them to develop their connection and form a spiritual faith in God. Figure 4 illustrates the different aspects of the marriage like being thoughtful and patient, stability of finances, etc.

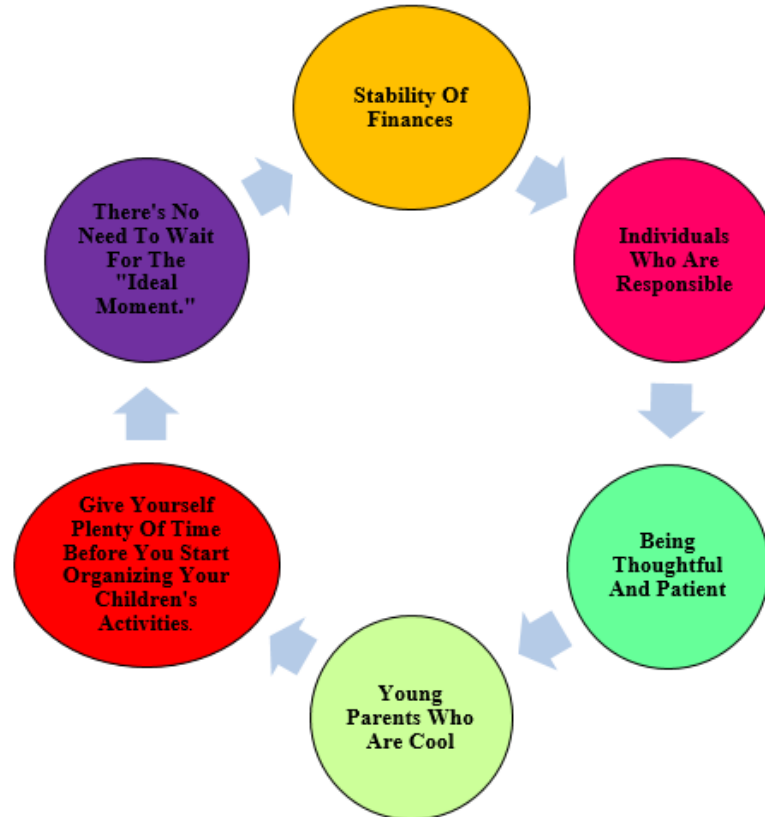


Figure 4: Illustrates the different aspects of the marriage like being thoughtful and patient, stability of finances, etc.

Some factors that affect marriage:

- *Lack of comprehension*

Once you marry and have children, you or two partners may struggle to communicate with one another. You can only develop a level of tolerance and patience when you are mature enough to understand each other and your separate backgrounds.

- *It's important to be compatible:*

Compatibility is extremely important in married partnerships. Young people have little notion of what their partners' tastes are. As a result, when you have been forced to live underneath the roof, you may have perplexity and questioning, which might reduce your psychological and spiritual complementarity. The connection may inevitably terminate or lead to adultery.

- *Monetary Security:*

Men who married at a teenage age are more likely to be unsatisfied with their lives. Taking on family obligations also necessitates financial investment, backup, and security. Concerns about financial security may arise as a result of a lack of knowledge or education, or if opportunities are limited.

- *Catastrophe Or Abortion:*

Women who become pregnant early are more likely to have a miscarriage or have an abortion. That's why they're probably unaware of or unconcerned about things individuals should avoid. Miscarriage can also be caused by a poor diet.

2. CONCLUSION

As people get older, they have fewer opportunities to work on problems since their minds have gotten accustomed to someone being adamant in their decision-making. The teenage present relationship is safer for women in terms of reproduction. Early marriage prevents girls and boys from realizing and enjoying nearly all of life's potential. Every one of the legal rights a marriage partner has on children or adolescents who are not yet ready for marriage and whose marriage would rob them of their childhood or adolescence. They are denied their autonomy, opportunity for personal development, and other fundamental rights like sanitation, education, and transportation. Poverty's harmful impacts are mitigated through participation in urban activities. The key safeguards for individuals who are worried about the future scope of this document are that it will be used to address early marriage unless actions are taken. The realization of human rights remains a major stumbling obstacle.

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CHAPTER 16

AN INVESTIGATION OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY ON HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

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ABSTRACT:

Technology is necessary and significant in both developed and undeveloped countries. Technology has had an impact on practically every aspect of human existence, including community and educational life. It has significantly changed cultural norms and human conduct. Digital technology - videogames, cellphones, the web, or emails are all considered technologies. In recent years it has been noted that parents, physicians, academics, as well as policymakers, are worried that electronic tools, particularly those with violent material, might well be affecting people, especially children. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to explore the link between the usage of mobile technology and its effect on the usual routine of children such as interaction with friends, and family members. According to the findings of this study, the utilization of mobile negatively impacts direct interactions with friends and family. Therefore, this study suggests that it is because of the time spent on mobile devices. Thus, people spend less time engaged in face-to-face conversations with one another.

KEYWORDS:

Digital Technology, Human Relationships, Psychology, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and Mobile Technology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Technology will continue through a transformation as human beings change likewise. In recent years, mobile technology has grown at a dizzying speed. Hardware, software, or network connectivity are now all now available. As a result, smartphone experts like mobile device manufacturers or mobile communications programmers are competing to acquire an increasing number of mobile customers and suit their demands. Communication technology has an impact on two different levels. First, it has an impact on the anticipated efficiency and productivity benefits which justified the investment in infrastructure technology. Secondly, technological innovation drives individuals should pay attention to what is going on right now it enables individuals to converse with one another with new members that generate changes in socialization and social positions [1].

ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology, which is a technology that tries to find information and communicate with each other. The Information and communication technologies (ICT) revolution has put society on the cutting edge [2]. Modern electronic period innovations have been accessible in our everyday lives with certain benefits, so ICT has been

encouraged as a high standard of life. ICT is the more precise phrase that emphasizes the function of unified communications. It is frequently seen as an expanded synonym for Information Technology (IT) [3]. Technology has become a critical tool for humans to engage and communicate with one another; each technology may have both beneficial and harmful impacts on our daily life. Mobile technology is continually advancing or being adopted at a rapid pace [4].

Mobile device use has grown dramatically in recent years, allowing consumers to perform additional activities; that's one of the innovations that have a wide range of effects on people's lives. Individuals of all ages use mobile phones; consumers include adolescents, teens, the elderly, as well as children; individuals used cell phones while watching television during the day, eating, dining, or traveling [5]. It helps us connect by allowing them to communicate with family members and friends from all over the world via video or audio phone conversations, text messaging, application downloads, Internet access, or gameplay, so it is useful in crises [6].

Despite its benefits, mobile technology has drawbacks and negative effects. For example, many use them when driving, which would be extremely unsafe and may expand the number of automobile accidents. Furthermore, cell phones have switched the actual conversation to digital communications that have exacerbated the generational divide [7]. This transition, in the example, might result in strained social or family connections [8]. It has been revealed that students waste a substantial amount of the wasting time contacting or texting their colleagues, which prevents them from completing vital duties, particularly academic work; They are now more interested in spending time on their phones than in studying. Furthermore, several academic studies have been conducted to analyze the influence of mobile waves on the human brain and memories; this may be capable of causing tumors and other health concerns [9].

A cellphone allows the person to make and receive, exchange e-mails, watch or upload pictures and videos, play computer games or entertainment, maintain scheduled meetings or connections, access the Internet, utilize voice recognition, monitor weather reports, and participate in social networking sites (e.g. Facebook) [10]. Digital technology, like mobile telephones or personal computers, enables users to access social networks conveniently as well as regularly, resulting in a significant increase in social media use. Social networking is a comparatively new phenomenon, owing to the fast rise in possession as well as computer access, smartphones, tablet, as well as the Net [11].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The growth and introduction of media technology, and also their developing skills, have radically altered interpersonal, community, or personal interactions, or what it means to be taught or acquired in the 21st century. Vandana et al. discovered in this sector that teenagers are much more prone than previous generations for using mobile phones for purposes other than communications. This is because, throughout the adolescent period, People are more open to current fashion trends or layouts, rendering them more technologically aware, which encourages a variety of behavioral issues. The increase in the popularity of cell devices has been followed by warnings about the dangers of mobile phone radiation. Excess cell phone usage causes weariness, migraines, poor concentration, bodily discomfort, or burning [12].

Brooks, S. found that in the social media research, he discovered that social media usage had a negative influence on both productivity and well-being. Social media use, in particular, is related

to worse work performance, greater technological stress, or reduced satisfaction. Although the results were unfavorable, they are optimistic about future studies since the first stage in resolving any issue is admitting that it existed. In some form or another, social networking would continue to survive or flourish in the coming. The possibility of these harmful impacts rises as more individuals spend more time with technology. Understanding what happens as well as how to assist mitigate the consequences would be critical for continuing to enjoy these dynamic platforms [13].

According to another recent survey, by Abdullah O. et al, while there are a growing lot of meetings and journal papers on using cellular telephones and also their strongly hypothetical and existing influences on behavior, there would be little continuous innovation about the effect of newer technologies being manufactured. Understanding and investigating the consequences of innovation on social interaction is critical. The study investigates how current and developing devices are already being used to foster understanding, form connections, and encourage collaboration across generations who are also aging together in a variety of communal settings and household contexts [14].

Research Questions:

1. What negative effects does technology have on human relationships?
2. How has technology benefited relationships?
3. How do you believe people can have a healthy, harmonious relationship with technology?

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Design:

The author performed this survey on students at the university since it has accessibility to the university's internet facility, which was deemed appropriate for this academic research on the impact of mobile devices on students' face-to-face communication. The investigation was carried out, preliminary information was acquired, and as well a statistical assessment was performed. There are also mobile internet services supplied by telecommunications providers.

3.2. Sample and Instruments:

Participants of the study were chosen because the university offers internet access, and college students employ non-probability selection through Facebook or email. Many students were active on Facebook and Twitter, which they access using their mobile phones, allowing them to maintain daily communication with pals who attend university. Following graduation, most students live at home and also have the opportunity to interact with their family and friends personally.

3.3. Data Collection:

The survey was given to 110 people at random, and because the study utilized a survey method, it could be extended to a larger group. Furthermore, only those having a Page on Facebook were allowed to participate in the experiment, eliminating experts who do not routinely observe and use the social networking platform. Because this generation was the one that was swamped by technology, this selection provides an excellent depiction of how data devices have impacted face-to-face meetings or social connections.

3.4. Data Analysis:

All data obtained from the whole survey 110 presented were used for analysis, as shown in the Table below.

Table 1: Depicts the based-on Gender Results

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	70	54%
Female	40	36%

According to Table 1, 70 (54 percent) were male, whereas 40 (36 percent) were female. As a result, the sample includes more males than females.

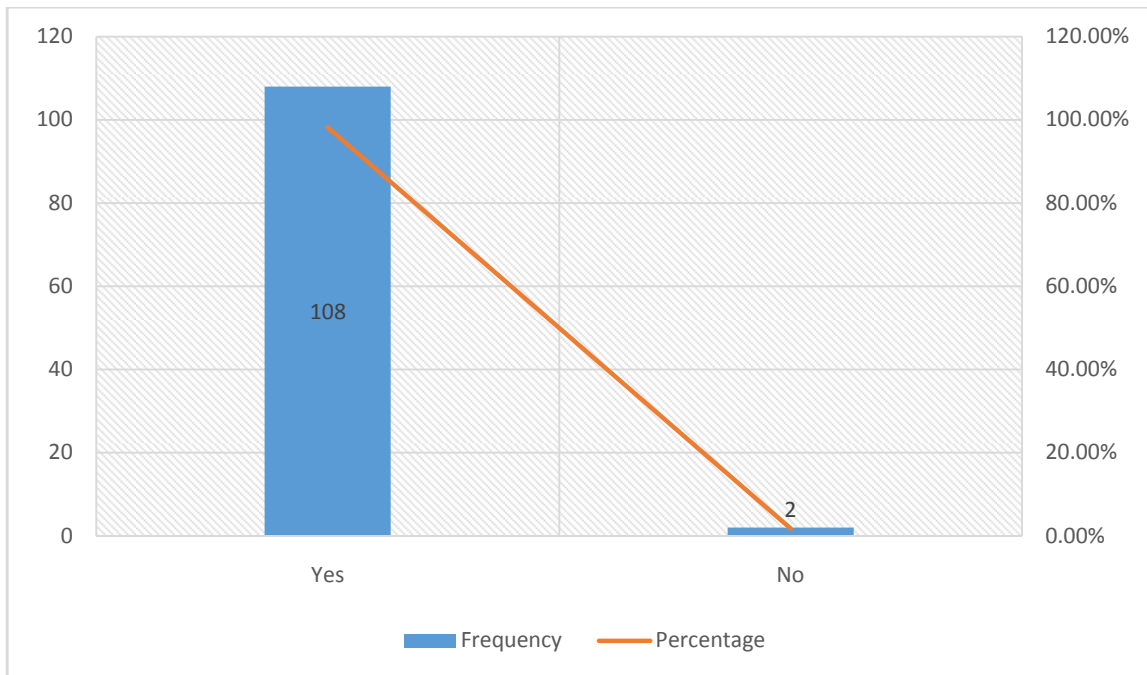


Figure 1: Displays the Advantages of Owning a Smartphone or Tablet.

Except for two respondents, as indicated in Figure 1, all respondents possessed mobile phones or tablets.

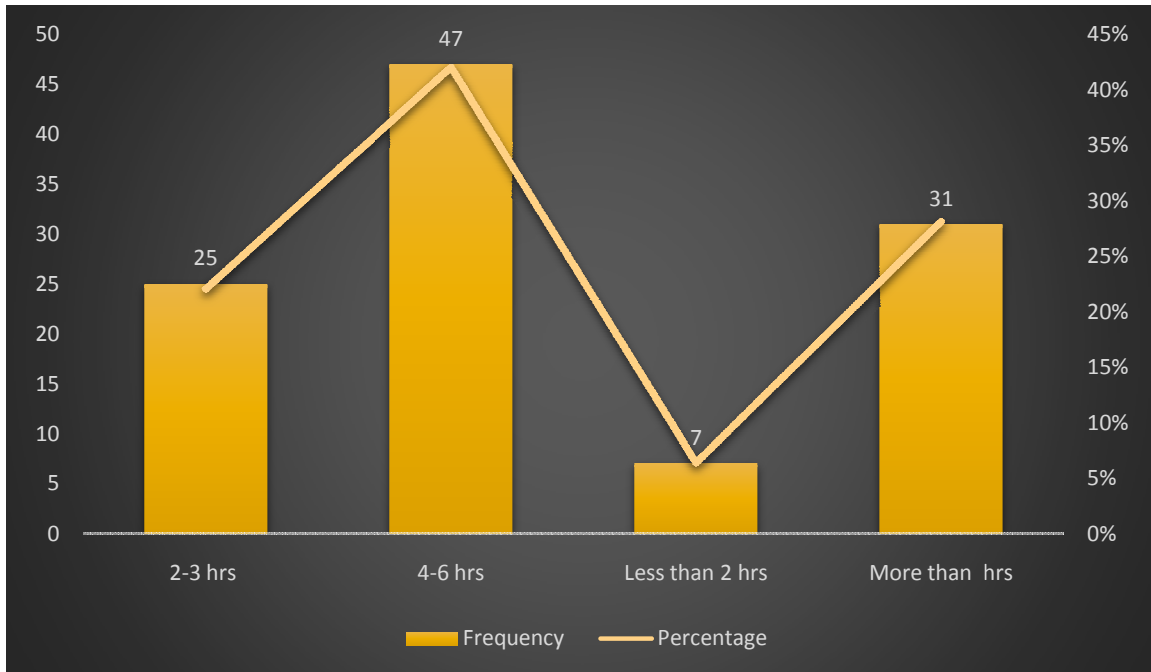


Figure 2: Displays the Number of Times Per Day that a Cellphone or Tablet is Used.

According to Figure 2, 42.8 percent of respondents utilize their tablet or smartphone for four to six hours every day, 28.10 percent by using their mobile and tablets for more than 6 hours, whereas 7 percent by using the smartphone or tablet for less than two hours.

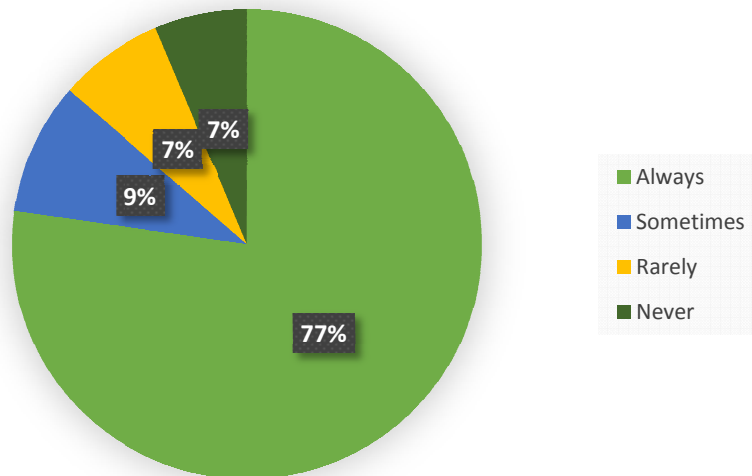


Figure 3: Shows the Results of the Number of Times People Bring Their Phone Or Tablet Whenever Leaving The House.

According to Figure 3, practically all students (77%) carry their mobile cellphones and tablet along with them the very next day when leaving home, whereas 9 percent say occasionally, 7% seldom, and 7% never.

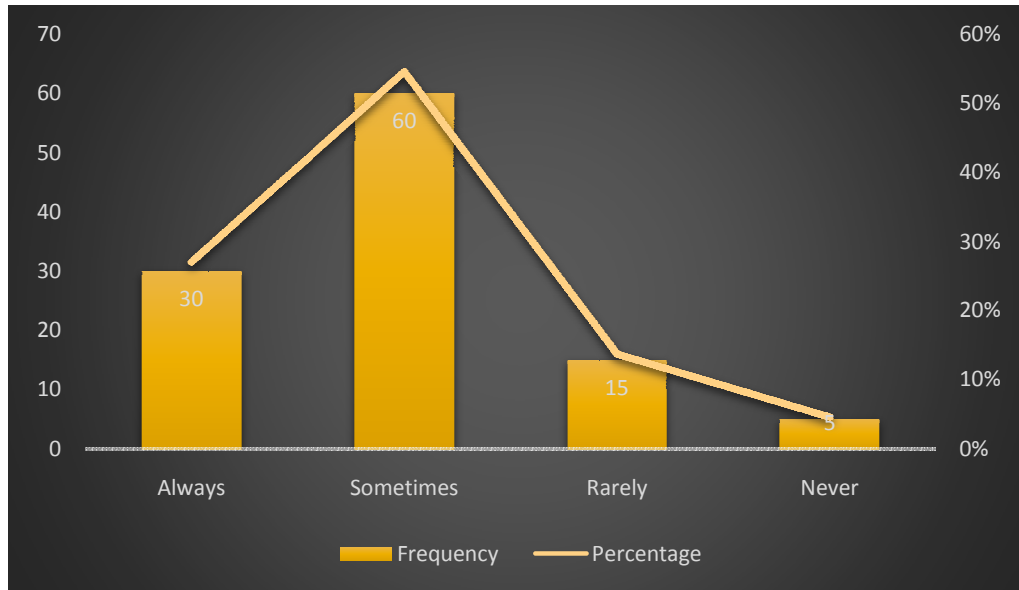


Figure 4: The number of times a person used their phone or tablet when enjoying time with family and friends.

According to Figure 4, the proportion of students (54.50 percent) when they are around friends or family, they may sometimes access their smartphones and tablets, 27.5 percent answered often, 13.66 percent said seldom, and 4.54 percent stated never.

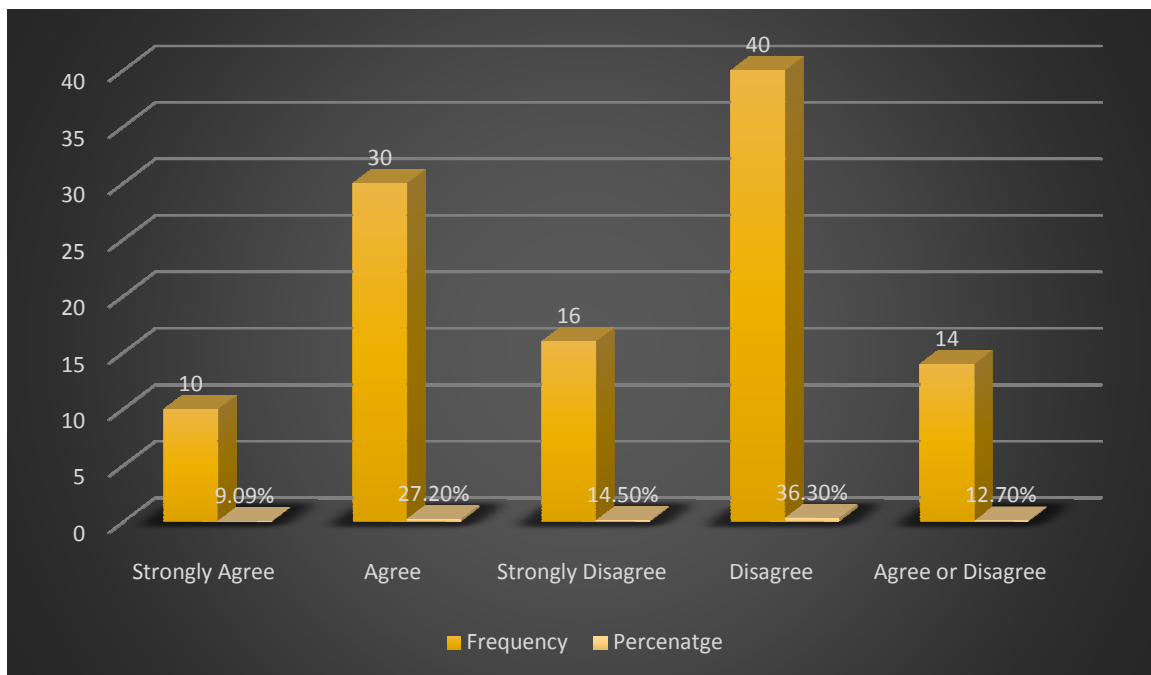


Figure 5: The Effects of Talking with Family Members and friends more regularly through technology rather than meeting in person.

According to Figure 5, 27.2 percent of the respondents indicated agree, 36.5 percent stated disagree, 9.09 percent stated strongly agree, 16 percent said strongly disagree, as well as 12.70 percent said neither agree nor disagree.

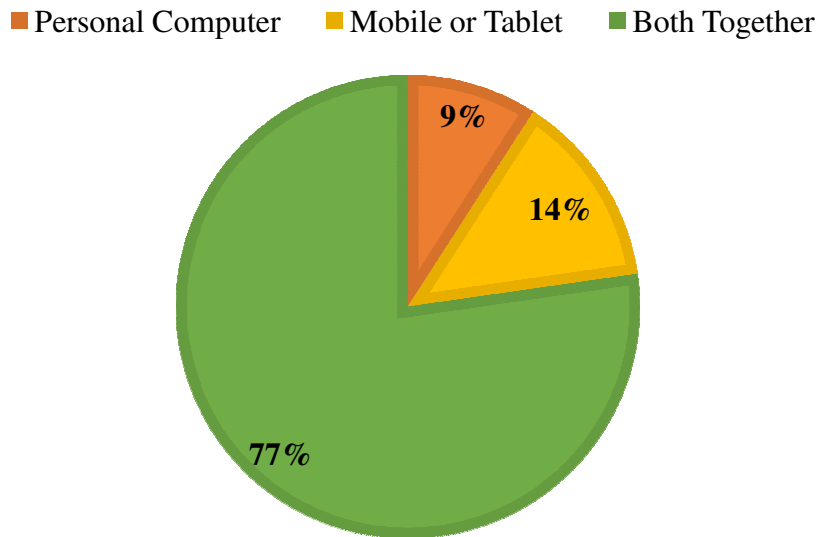


Figure 6: The Outcomes of Your Use of Social Media Platforms.

The study asked students about their methods of utilizing social media sites, and also the bulk of them 77percent use computers or both together, 14 percent utilize mobile or tablets, and 9 percent use a personal computer shown in Figure 6.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

70 percent are male, while 40 percent were female. As a consequence, the sample comprises more men than women except for two respondents, everyone had a phone or tablet. 42.8 percent of those surveyed utilize their phone as well as tablets for four to six hours every day, 28.10 % utilize their phone or tablet for more than 6 hours per day, while 7% use their tablet or smartphone for less than 2 hours per day. All students (77%) carry their mobile cellphones or tablet the following morning they leave the building, whereas 9 percent say occasionally, 7% seldom, and 7% never. When they are among friends or family, the majority of the students (54.50 percent) utilize their phones or laptops occasionally. 27.5 percent said frequently, 13.66 percent said rarely, as well as 4.54 percent said never., 27.2 percent said to agree, 36.5 percent said disagree, 9.09 percent said strongly agree, 16 percent said strongly disagree, 12.70 percent said neither agreed nor disagreed. The research asked students about their social media usage habits, and the majority of the 77% use laptops or perhaps both together, 14% use smartphones or tablets, and 9% use a home computer. The purpose of this research is to look at the influence of smartphones on student face-to-face communication. The following are also among the study's objectives:

1. To explore the relationship between mobile technology consumption as well as people's ability to talk directly.

2. Evaluate whether the utilization of technology affects people's capacity to communicate openly with others.
3. Determine if mobile devices reduce the number and quality of direct interactions.

This research contains investigations from both industrialized and developing economies to help determine the influence of technology in all aspects of interactions and collaboration. The research was conducted from a variety of angles.

5. CONCLUSION

According to evidence from observations, a survey of 110 students, or a review of previous research, direct interaction with the usage of technology has limited interaction with family members and friends. Even while in the company of others, people are failing to engage in person, unrestricted by phones and technology. They are becoming more technologically sophisticated to interact with friends and family. This is due, in part, to the fact that they spend a lot more time using their cell phones that are connected to the internet, having the insufficient chance to meet with family members and friends, as well as possible because the internet provides a platform for personal contact with several people from all different countries all around the world. The majority of individuals believed that the use of technology diminished the quality of their conversations. Therefore, whenever relatives and friends utilized devices while spending time together, some people were worried. If technology is available or used, more than 78 percent believe the quality of their conversations with one another suffers. This shows that the quantity and quality of interaction in people's discussions have declined. There are several methods for restoring mankind while also developing a healthier relationships amongst people through the use of technology and also the wish to be in live contact with others.

Although the significant advances in technology like the internet, computers, cell phones, etc, and then all the machinery enabling simple interaction, one might frequently feel socially alienated although most connections are made by machinery rather than intimate, genuine, loving human connections. People used to spend more time together before technology, and personal interactions were stronger. Develop pleasant facial expressions, understanding, civility, and respect among all people, irrespective of background, country, color, languages spoken, religious beliefs, and viewpoints. Participate, arrange, and promote gatherings like meetings, chats, and banquets wherein individuals meet up with one another to exchange experiences, skills, or ideas. When people gather together, they don't forget what happened. Send data such as brochures or instructions to individuals in our neighborhood, home, college, etc, or even in the area wherever people reside, to motivate them to investigate their surroundings or engage in intriguing or engaging activities.

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CHAPTER 17

INVESTIGATION INTO THE SPECIFICITY OF GROWING UP IN AN LGBTQ FAMILY

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ABSTRACT:

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) parenting refers to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals who are parents or have an adoptive career producing one or more children. Young people raised by the same couple, children raised with single LGBT parents, and children raised by opposite-sex couples with at least one LGBT partner would be considered in this group. This paper introduces some key terms related to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning/queer (LGBTQ), as well as explanations and character traits of some facts which help to understand the concept of LGBTQ. It also recognizes various theories on human sexuality and gender orientation and describes some as LGBTQ. If they are rejected because of their sexual alignment or gender identity, LGBT children may face a breakdown in the parent-child bond. The rejection of LGBT youth by their parents has a significant impact on their identity and health. Support of LGBT children is critical to the development of a healthy sense of identity and LGBTQ youth also need support from their families in the present as well as in the future.

KEYWORDS:

Gender, LGBTQ, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender.

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the specific situation of changing socio-political and legalized climates around the world, more consumer attitudes lead to diverse family processes and help improve the innovation and implementation of assisted reproductive technologies from puberty in LGBTQ-native communities. The number of children passing out has increased. There has been a substantial increase in the last few decades. The gay and lesbian step-family system formed after the breakup of the later heterosexual relationship (PHR), is perhaps the most prevalent of many LGBTQ-parent family configurations [1]. Contrary to popular belief, early studies with gay mothers showed that they were as likely to have positive mental health and good relationships with their children as heterosexual mothers and less likely to exhibit behavioral and emotional problems in their children. Is. Children with heterosexual parents are more likely to have poor academic performance or heterosexual role behavior patterns [2].

This paper lists selected ideas and concepts related to sexuality and same-sex orientation to help you learn more about LGBTQ+. Figure 1 depicts a two-way interaction to reflect the implications of these theoretical backgrounds and concepts that influence LGBTQ+ sexuality

and our view of sexual identity in the plural, while also being influenced by LGBTQ knowledge [3]. LGBTQ and other sexual and gender minority adolescents face many health disparities compared to heterosexual and cisgender non-transgender classmates. Strong parent-adolescent interactions and successful parenting techniques promote adolescent general health, but little has been studied on the impact of family members on the health of LGBTQ youth [4]. Because of the stigma attached to their sexual preferences and/or gender identity, LGBTQ children often have poor relationships with their families. Consequently, the family environment is particularly essential for the development and prevention of adverse health outcomes. In this paper, the authors review what they know about the families of LGBTQ youth and call to action to prioritize research to build stronger parent-child connections to enhance the health of LGBTQ youth offers [4].

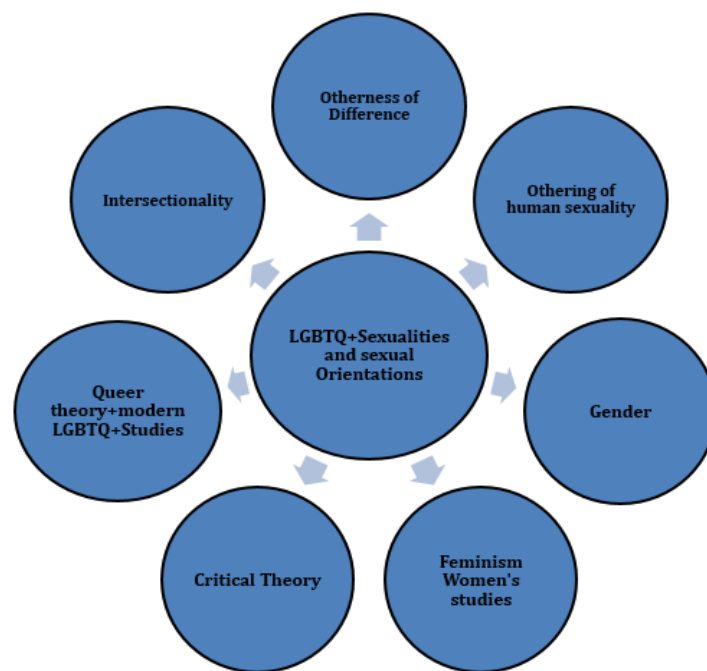


Figure 1: Illustrate the two-way relationships of LGBTQ.

In today's politically and culturally unfriendly environment, library professionals must have accurate, authoritative, relevant, and diverse opinions on LGBTQ+ content [5]. The material required such as the interest, knowledge, and awakening of all members of the city to assist the library, those backgrounds, beginnings, or attitudes towards their creations, and the non-exclusion of components due to the need for library services. The responsibility of providing knowledge and resources trying to present all perspectives has all the relevant and specific accentuations that the American Library Association's Bill of Rights has attempted to apply to LGBTQ+ [6]. Figure 2 combines a few of the multidisciplinary LGBTQ+ viewpoints discussed in this work.

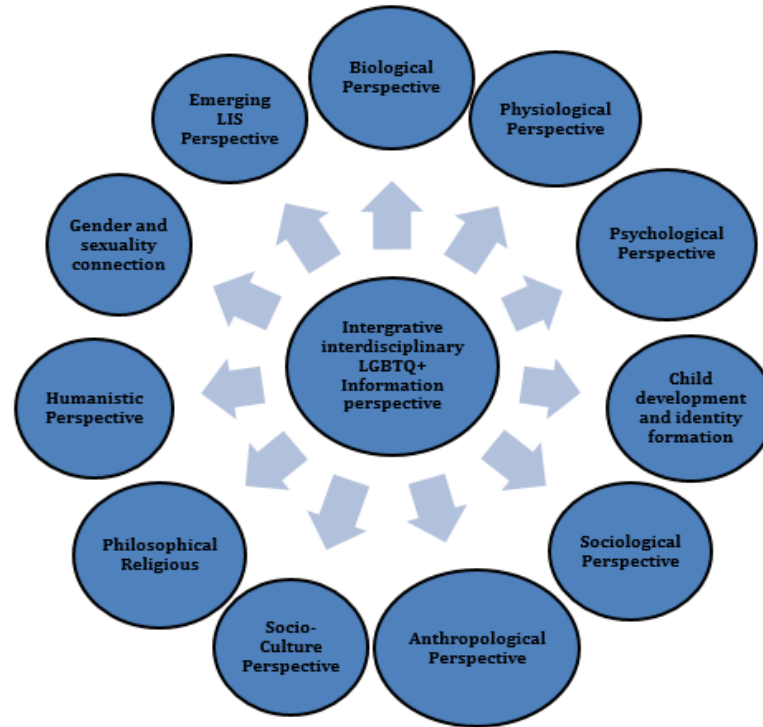


Figure 2: Illustrate the integration of a few interdisciplinary LGBTQ+ perspectives.

With studies on homosexual adopted family configurations, what humans now know about the adaptation of parents and parents whose children are sexual or transgender marginal is still predominantly gay-donor conception confined to the homes of the parents. Deliberately established gay-parent families through kidnapping, sexual encounters with a man who cannot be the father of the children, and voluntarily co-parenting, where a woman has a man. She had a child who is not her partner but helps raise the child [7]. At the time, the significant increase in children being born gay in public was dubbed the lesbian baby boom. The excellent results identified for the homosexual step-family configuration were verified in studies with gay-parent families produced through donor impregnation. In addition, the studies progressively complemented an intra-difference method with multiple approaches, in which employed gay-parent family members compared exclusively heterosexual-parent families with donated offspring, which were complex and used to throw light on subtle family relationships and various family processes, especially for homosexuals. Finding parents and their donors. For example, the National Longitudinal Gay Family Study (NLLFS) in the United States was the first study to look at provider offspring participation and development and their homosexual paternity from emergence to middle adulthood, highlighting the negative effects of remission. Lack of differences in child's progress over years and psychosocial health among multiple offspring with an unknown, known, or accessible donor.

LGBTQ households may differ on various socio-demographic and health factors, including ethnicity/race, socioeconomic class, physical well-being, and location, in addition to gender, sexual preference, multiple parenting, and parenting paths. In this sense, understanding the lives of relatives of federal, minority, and migrant LGBTQ parents requires more testing than an interdisciplinary approach to understanding the complex combination of multiple minority tensions, for example, racism, disability status, cisgenderism, heterosexuality, lack of availability

of resources [8]. Finally, while gay, bisexual, and transgender diverse-parent families will be included in the spectrum of papers on LGBTQ parenting discussed in this study topic, the important emphasis is that they are still understanding family configurations. Heterosexual parents give birth to the great majority of sexual minority children. It is not uncommon for parents who want their children to be straight and have negative feelings about homosexuality. Parents may be shocked to hear that their child is a sexual minority, but they may react negatively to the child as a result [9]. By comparison, the vast majority of transgender or genderqueer children are born to cisgender or gender-conforming parents, who often hold negative views of people who challenge social norms about appearance, gender identity, and roles. Huh. These parents also believe that their children are cisgender and affirm gender conformity. Parental hostility against LGBT children can take many different forms, from concerns about the child's safety and future to violence and even eviction.

1.1 Parental Reactions on Youths to Disclosure LGBT:

Teens who identify as sexual minorities typically tell their families about their sexual preferences. According to one survey, 2/3 of youth had at least one sibling and a close family member inquired about their sexual orientation, and 79% of sexual minority youth reported having at least one parent for it was told about. 46 percent of males and 44 percent of women, according to another study on sexual minority young people, disclosed their gender identity to their parents [10]. Study participants often disclosed their sexual orientation in face-to-face contact around the age of 19, and they were more likely to tell their mothers than their fathers. Several theories have been put forward to explain the feelings of parents in response to the revelation of their children's sexual minority orientations, including recall patterns [11]. Although these theories help to understand parents' responses to their child's sexuality disclosure, some researchers argue that they are constrained because they may not include all parental responses, with responses over time that cannot account for developmental outcomes, or consider the child's experiences [12].

Parents' reactions to the disclosure of their child's sexual minority orientation can range from tolerance to rejection. Research in this area has drawn conflicting conclusions about the benefits and drawbacks of parenting feelings. Another study found that children from sexual minority groups who approached family members received more physical and verbal abuse and more socialization than those who did not [13]. However, since the publication of this research in 1998, there have been significant changes in the public's acceptance of sexual minorities. Another study found that the majority of sexual minority teens who told their parents about their sexual orientation received a positive response (89–97%). However, these results can be misleading. After all, they do not take into account the number of young people who have not told their parents because they are concerned about rejection or adverse reactions [14].

According to a different study on sexual minorities, one-third of kids get family acceptance, an alternative third receive parental rejections, and the residual does not declare their sexual orientation until late adolescence or early adolescence. In addition, despite early emotions, parents usually become more tolerant of their children with time, according to the study [15]. In one study, sexual minority children who disclosed their sexuality to a parent reported more prior sexual instruction and verbal abuse from a parent, but also more current family support and parental abuse. Less worry indicates greater attainment over time. The first case following this

paper highlights areas where parents need additional empirical studies on the gender identity declaration of transgender adolescents.

The ethics of family structure may influence the selection of sexual orientation declaration in families. Communities with a significant focus on traditional values (e.g. importance of religion, concentration on marriage, concentration on raising children) were found to be less favorable to sexual minority orientations in a study studying traditional family values and acceptance letters of LGBT individuals. was ranked as Sociocultural aspects and LGBT youth welfare behavior. Role of race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, religion and culture, sociocultural variables and health-related behavior patterns of LGBT youth. The role of caste/ethnicity, religious doctrine, socioeconomic status, and culture. As far as people know, just one research has looked at the responses of parents of young gay men of Mexican-American, Vietnamese-American, European-American, and African-American descent who disclose their sexual orientation. It turned out that family responses were comparable in all four groups [16].

According to additional studies on the degree of family acceptance and rejection of adolescents who identify as sexual minorities, there are variations in group size, race/ethnicity, and gender identity. Gay, bisexual, and heterosexual women reported higher levels of family acceptance than women, while gay men compared bisexual or heterosexual men to parents in an investigation of sexual preference group disparities in parental support from young people reported low levels of concern. This implies that attitudes toward homosexuals are more hostile than those of heterosexuals, and these differences may be explained by prevailing stereotypes of different sexual orientation groups. The amount of family support also varies somewhat by caste and culture. Studies on young adults in white and Latino sexual minorities showed that Latino men were more likely than white men to tolerate negative family attitudes toward their sexual orientation in adolescence. Another study showed comparable parental support for LGBT children who were white and from racial/ethnic minorities [17]. More studies are needed to further understand how race may influence parental support or refusal by LGBT youth to disclose their sexual orientation. Several studies have shown that transgender adolescents experience greater social isolation than cisgender adolescents, even though little is known about the acceptance or rejection of transgender adolescents by their families. More empirical research is needed on families' acceptance or rejection of transgender children as opposed to cisgender sexual minority adolescents.

The range of possible parental responses, when a child's sexual inclination, sexual identity behaviour, or identification diverges from parental expectations, is connected to the child's connection. Paternities that have promoted age-appropriate inquiry and regard the kid as a distinct individuality are the paternities of the securely bonded youth. Although such parents may be startled and disturbed by their kid's sexual minority inclination, gender non-conformity, or transgender identification, they are inclined to work beyond their negative feelings over time and remain open and attentive to their child. When parents hear about these, the firmly connected youth's bond may be disrupted, but it is difficult to be reversed [18]. Given their typically inaccessible, inattentive, and potentially bad parents, this will not apply to unsecured connected adolescents. Knowing about these departures from expectations, along with unfavorable views, may cause such parents to be less supportive of or reject their children. The latter can take the form of parental neglect of the child, the child fleeing to avoid mistreatment, or the child being evicted from the household.

Thus, according to representative polls of children, sexual minorities reported much lower levels of parent-child attachment and greater instances of child maltreatment and unemployment than comparable heterosexual counterparts. When compared to their cisgender peers, transgender adolescents report higher incidences of child maltreatment. In particular, as compared to their heterosexual friends and siblings, sexual minority adolescents express a less stable bond with their moms and their mothers report less care for them. In addition, the maternal connection has been discovered to modulate sexual orientation differences in depressing symptomatology and drug use. These differences in the degree of attachment between the sexual and gender minority young generation and their sexual identity socially constructed peers and siblings emphasized the role of parental influence toward the non-heterosexual directions, gender non-conforming actions, and gender identification variance for the attachment theory in youth. These, as well as the strength of the parent-child relationship, should be evaluated by pediatricians.

When coupled with a young person's neurocognitive growth and coping capacities, these attachment implications and discoveries take on new significance. It is well known that throughout adolescents, the frontal lobe develops later than the limbic areas, resulting in less impulsive controls and increased adventuresome. The findings apply to emotional control as well. Human imaging educations show that young people have a hard time reducing amygdala activity. As a result, juvenile coping is restricted by their inability to logically or rationally develop, execute, analyze, and change a problems-focused approach to remove or minimize stress while also limiting emotional reactions.

As a result, young people rely comprehensively on adults, mainly parents, to help them fulfill developmental milestones and to manage their personal experience in a variety of domains (e.g. relational, romantic) and contexts (e.g., school, work). If their parents are unavailable and inattentive, LGBT kids with attachment relationships may have difficulty navigating and managing such problems. However, the attachment might shift over time. This can happen if the secure attachment is dependent on how responsive, or if one attachment (eg, mother) counteracts the negative effects of another secure attachment (eg, father). The intense sense of security and refuge that an attachment link can provide is not always guaranteed by non-parenting personalities, especially if social structures and traditions do not promote these traits.

2. DISCUSSION

The authors will include various sexual minorities, such as LGBT adolescents, in this study. A sexual minority has a sexual orientation that is partly or wholly focused on the same sex, regardless of whether the adult's sexes are different or of the same gender. Sexual orientation also refers to a partner's romantic or sexual relationship or the target of desire. While cisgender people have a contemporary gender identity that matches their gender at birth, transgender gender expression that varies is not compatible with the gender given today. Sexuality and sexual orientation are two different parts of a person. Individuals who are transgender may or may not be a sexual minority, and vice versa. Although aspects of the psychological processes of cisgender sexual minority adolescents may apply to transgender youth, little is known about them. Compared to heterosexual and cisgender peers, LGBT children have a higher risk of poor personal health, according to the Institute of Medicine. Indeed, while differences in health-related health behavior, symptomatology, and diagnosis have been documented among nationally representative children, disparities persist over time. Furthermore, differences in sexual orientation persist regardless of how sexual orientation is defined, including sexual and romantic

desire, sexual behavior, self-identification as bisexual, heterosexual, gay/lesbian, or other orientations, or any combination of these. Gender identity gap detected; psychological health of transgender adolescents is lower than that of cisgender youth. To promote the health and wellbeing of children and youth of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and/or two-spirited (LGBTQ) and their families, this resource provides general information for service providers, educators, and supporters, and members of the community. In all aspects of systems of care, this guidance will support the full and affirmative inclusion of diverse LGBTQ adolescents and families shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3: Illustrate the Youth Expecting Supporting factors from families.

Approaches have been adopted to understand the health disparities associated with gender identity and sexual orientation among children. It has been suggested that the stigma of homosexuality and any sexual minority considered homosexual causes stress among adolescents. Victimization occurs when homosexual or minority stress is experienced by others. Internalized homosexuality, or homophobia, is a form of harassment in which LGBT youth victims themselves, for example, have an unfavorable view of homosexuality. Mark Hetzenbeuhler's article, "The Clinical Effects of Stigma, Minority Stress, and Persistence as Predictor Variables of Health and Psychological Health Outcomes," in this issue, demonstrates the standards, policies, and laws of individual institutions, as well as social strata, playing an important role. Role in sexual minority stress. According to meta-analytic analyses, sexual minorities have higher stress levels and different types of stress than heterosexuals. According to the investigation, transgender people face significant prejudice, marginalization, and victimization, and are believed to undergo a similar system of minority stress to homosexual people, although minority pressures for transgender people are gender-based. Relative is based on personality stigma. The stigma associated with owning a minority sexual orientation. People who engage in gender non-conforming behavior, which includes both transgender and cisgender people, face

the stigma attached to gender identity. Many cisgender children grow up with an LGB orientation.

The child is likely to handle stress, by acknowledging the young person's thoughts and feelings of minority stress, as well as, as a consequence, only the impact of minority stress on the young person's health depends on whether their family Accepts or rejects LGBT teens, whether that assessment is real or anticipated. This study discusses the impact of family, namely parental acceptance and disapproval, on the identity and health of LGBT children. The literature reviewed in this research discusses cisgender adolescents' attitudes toward sexual minorities as are few studies on transgender adolescents. However, wherever possible, the author analyzes the findings and their consequences for transgender adolescents. The topic presented a current and complete picture of the realities and experiences of LGBTQ-parent families. Likewise, these publications raise new questions, especially from a coherent, situational, multi-informational, and interactive perspective. Questions for future studies may focus on how not achieving same-sex marriage affects families, particularly on relationship quality, social stigma, divorce, and the non-biological and non-biological characteristics of children's relationships. Illegal and legal relating to satisfaction with parents, and uncles on biological characteristics. Grandparents and grandparents have different laws governing same-sex marriages around the world. Furthermore, given the variability in family structure and the path to parenthood, parents must explain or explain this to their children. In this regard, little is known about the traditional family socialization processes of parents and strategies limited mostly to gay and lesbian adoptive parent families. It is still unclear how parents in another gender- and gender-minority-parent homes prepare their children for family diversity. In a similar spirit, more direct descriptions of children's perspectives on their family structure, and their understanding of offspring and interactions with gamete donors, biological parents, and surrogates are needed.

This definition of the family provides a fairly broad definition of the term. A comprehensive list of family members gives direction to employees and eliminates biased interpretations of the word family. It should also be highlighted that the term domestic partner in this definition refers to all legally recognized same-sex couples, including domestic partnerships and mutual beneficiary arrangements, as well as domestic partnerships. The definition also includes a functional meaning of parenting, which is determined by an individual's duty as the caregiver of a minor child. This is to guarantee that persons primarily responsible for the care of a minor patient have access to visitors, even if the caretaker connection is not recognized by state law.

For children to accept themselves and develop a healthy self-image of their sexual orientation or gender identity, support for LGBTQ teens is essential. Although there has been significant improvement over the past several decades, many LGBTQ teens say that their families do not fully accept who they are. In a 2018 study jointly conducted by the Human Rights Campaign and the University of Connecticut, only 24% of LGBTQ teen respondents indicated that they feel free to be at home. Another 25% of respondents said that their family actively supports the LGBT community. According to two-thirds of respondents who identified as LGBT teens, the family still makes derogatory remarks about the LGBT community. Overall, 48% of respondents said they had unfavorable feelings about being LGBTQ because of their families. According to the survey, only 5% of LGBTQ students believe that all of their instructors and administrators are supportive of LGBTQ individuals, and only 26% of LGBTQ youth feel comfortable in school classrooms, which is no better than at home also shows in Figure 4.

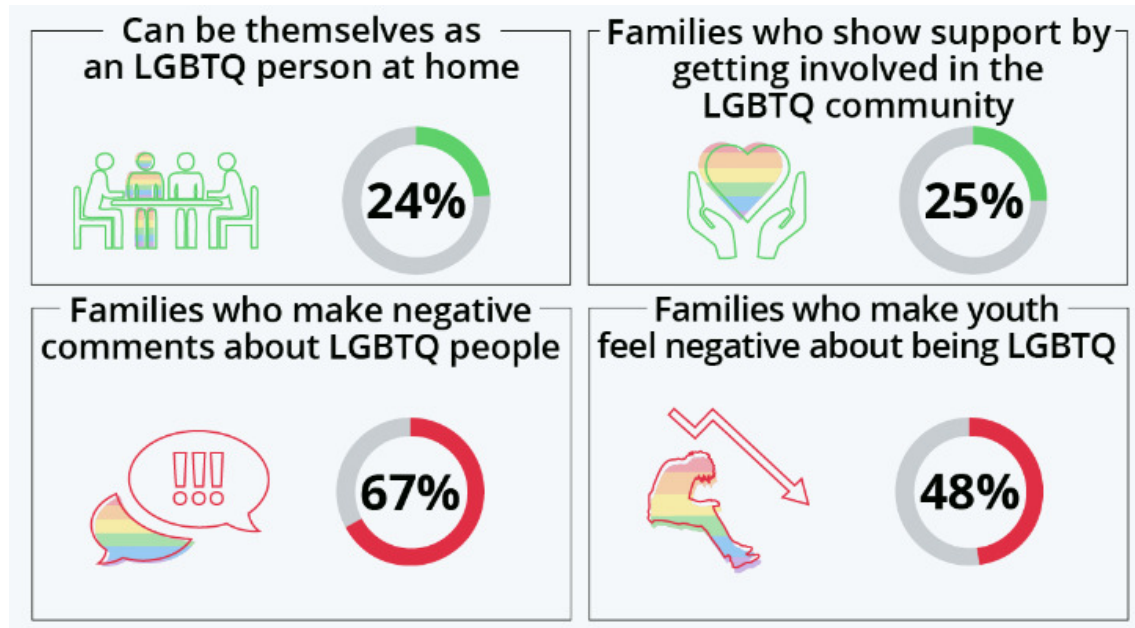


Figure 4: Illustrate the ratio of LGBTQ youth facing problems at home [Statista].

Physical abuse and harassment, as well as internet harassment, assault, bullying, microaggressions, and other types of damage and violence, can be experienced by LGBT young people. Children of LGBT paternities and LGBT acolytes may have higher levels of stress, anxiety, and self-esteem problems as a result of heightened risks of viciousness. Several legal and social safeguards are in place to help children and parents who are subjected to transphobia and homophobia in their communities, schools, and homes. Practicing and forming supportive networks inside schools, as well as working on resilience skills, may help kids and parents feel comfortable. Direct strategies to combat racism and homophobia targeted at these children and their families include social assistance, ally building, and pleasant school settings. Several networks and school groups may be established and managed by LGBT children and their families to build healthy school and community settings.

3. CONCLUSION

The authors explored attachment theories, which relate to parental tolerance and rejection, as well as the consequences of each for the identity and health of LGBT children in this paper. The authors show the impact of families experiencing and rejecting a transgender teen and a gender non-conforming teen who was neither transgender nor a sexual minority. Ongoing current research on the concept of LGBT indicates that parental acceptance and disapproval are important to the health and wellbeing of LGBT youth. However, the primacy of research on this topic has been attentive to children from sexual minorities. More studies are needed to understand how the health of transgender youth is affected by family tolerance and rejection. To ensure that LGBT teens develop a healthy self-image in the face of discrimination based on sexual orientation, health caregivers dealing with LGBT youth must address concerns of rejection and rejection that families experience. This is a matter of grave concern for future LGBT youth and to understand that the family, leaving the reality of the children there.

CHAPTER 18

POVERTY OVERVIEW: A SOCIAL ISSUE THAT IS RAISED IN THE DIMENSIONS OF COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT:

Poverty is defined as a lack of material goods or a low level of income. Poverty can be caused by a variety of economic, social, and political factors. Poverty causes people to be socially alienated and marginalized. Their ability to meaningfully engage in public affairs is routinely overlooked, and hence poverty alleviation is more of a human rights problem than a humanistic one. As a result, the elimination of poverty and hunger is at the heart of all development efforts. Malnutrition and hunger, restricted access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and discrimination, and a lack of participation in decision-making are all manifestations of it. The author of this paper explains the social-psychological assessment of poverty and also discusses how social difficulties become the cause of poverty. Poverty is characterized as a lack of necessities such as clothing, shelter, food, and medical care. Poverty is explained as the lack of assets and a poor quality of life that inhibits individuals from meeting their basic human requirements and taking the required measures to lift themselves out of poverty. If the future government does not take any action toward poverty, then it will reflect on the economy as well as the future generation.

KEYWORDS:

Economic, Poverty, Psychological, Resources, and Social Issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

The current trend is altering in line with the complexity of technology and the growth of a country in the globalization era, which is attractive and increasingly harsh presently. Unfortunately, when people are frequently astonished by news of moral depravity and social issues in society, the cultural and moral life of a community becomes uneven [1]. Unquestionably, we have made significant progress in the areas of business, education, sports, politics, and other professions, but we continue to fall short on the social front. These problems are indissolubly connected so, that these symptoms may be appropriately contained, the reasons and circumstances that correlate to each of these items must be stressed and explored. In the procedure, each side has a task to play. This is because when humans are united, we are sturdier; when we are unglued, we are feebler.

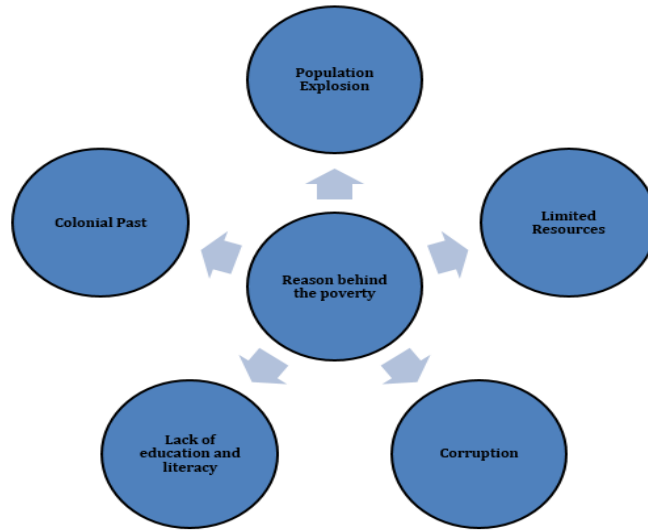


Figure 1: Represents the reason behind poverty.

Poverty is a deficiency of financial resources that has negative social repercussions, including the most widely accepted definitions which are also seen in Figure 1. This is, in reality, a viewpoint that dominates modern poverty theories and has a long history. The concept is that when people get enough food, clothes, and shelter, economic difficulties lead to a decline in social relationships and engagement [2]. Being poor is not being able to engage in society on an equal level with others. Therefore, being excluded or retiring from civic and social life, in the long run, owing to a lack of resources, is sometimes in connection with guilt about being not able to live life as others do [3]. Economic hardship affects one's level of living, shopping habits, and leisure pursuits, all of which are connected to one's capacity to make or keep friends or family members. Poverty manifests itself in the absence of suitable clothing or a car, as well as the inability to afford holidays, restaurant visits, or the planning of dinner parties. In other words, low wages make it difficult for the poor to live a decent life [4].

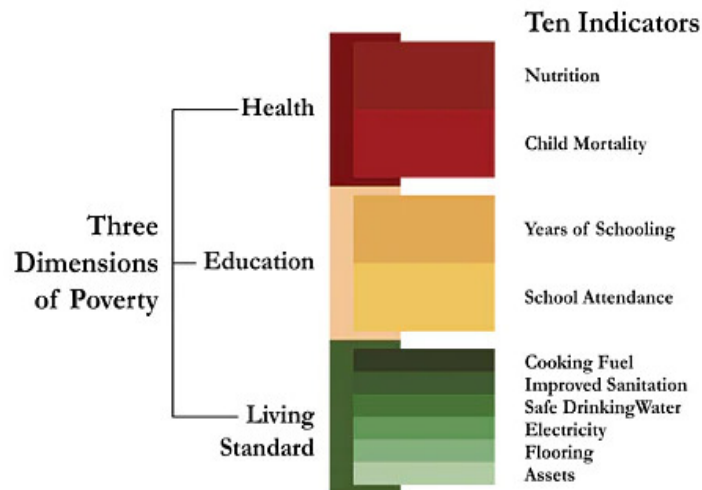


Figure 2: Represents the dimensions of poverty which are further divided into i) Health, ii) Education, and, iii) Living Standard[edurev.in].

Poverty can be described and quantified in several different ways. Poverty is described as an economic situation in which a family or individual does not satisfy the minimal needs for a reasonable standard of living. Poverty has indeed been described, measured, and investigated in terms of the reasons or factors that contribute to various life experiences. Figure 2 shows the dimensions of poverty which are further divided into Health, Education, and, Living Standards. As a result, anti-poverty strategies must be developed that focused on the sociological, economic, and political factors that are inextricably related to poverty. In the meanwhile, claimed that socio-economic disparities may lead to the creation of disadvantaged settlements. Furthermore, economists have differing perspectives on the aspects of poverty [5]. Economic success, according to this argument, is a measurement of poverty compared to a poverty threshold including a definition of objective, subjective, and relative terms. Income, consumption, and welfare are some of the components employed.

Poverty's relational aspect is also fundamental to the study of social exclusion, which places poverty in the context of many disadvantages and their interrelationships [6]. While there are several concepts of social exclusion, the literature is marked by a shift from redistributive to relational concerns, as well as a focus on the value of social inclusion and active engagement in public life [7]. According to this perspective, the capacity to live a decent or ordinary social life can impair social networks, social connections, and social engagement, resulting in a downhill trajectory of misfortunes that exacerbates disadvantages in numerous aspects of life [8]. This approach to abject poverty is inherently sociological, the private economy's playing field is social. It is ultimately about people's relationships with other people, not just fundamental social relationships like those with family and friends, and also secondary relationships like those indicated by involvement in leaders and local activity. Figure 3 shows the true cause behind poverty and the reason for the increasing rate of poverty.

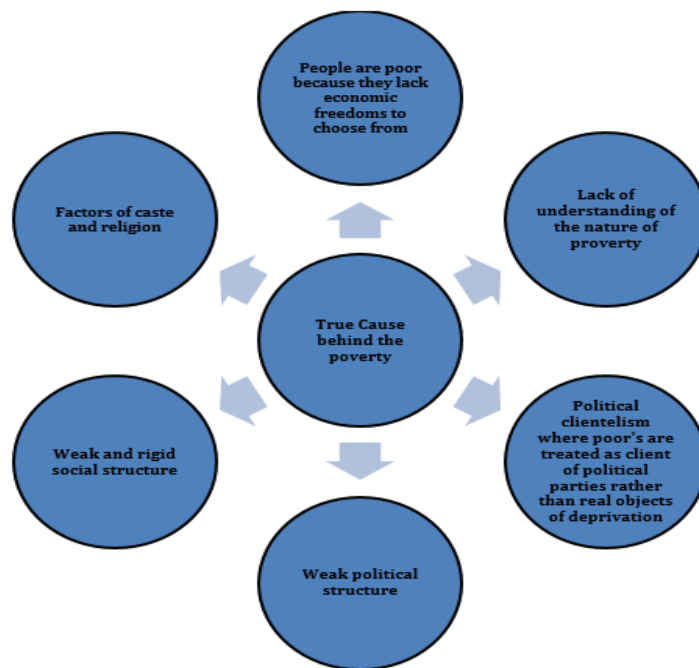


Figure 3: It provides the true cause behind poverty and the reason for the increasing rate of poverty.

1.1 Measuring poverty:

There could be no agreed-upon metric since there is no agreed-upon concept of poverty. Poverty would've been complicated to assess even if criteria were agreed upon. Poverty measures must be referred to as indicators or signposts. The most prevalent metric is based on earnings. The World Bank, for example, used to adopt an arbitrary threshold of \$1.25 per day, even though the world's impoverished population is estimated to be around 1300 million. Another arbitrary line is \$2 each day, which brings the total to almost 2.5 billion [9]. Some countries use 'budget standards,' which estimate the cost of a basic basket of products. The United States determines its poverty line by calculating the cost of a food basket and determining the amount of money required. Others make use of relative metrics. The European Union employs a comparative statistic that classifies persons as at risk of poverty if their income is less than 60% of the median. This indicates that in which there is greater disparity, or 'economic distance,' there's much more poverty [10].

In numerous ways, social science surveys have approximated the number of impoverished individuals. Some utilize budgetary guidelines, while others use a subjective poverty test to determine if individuals consider themselves to be poor. Others have proposed a consensual technique, in which an opinion poll is conducted to determine what people in that community consider to be vital, and then working backward to determine who can afford that level. According to a poll conducted for the Joseph Rowntree Organization, a quarter of the people of the United Kingdom does poorly on these exams.

1.2 Targeting the poor people:

Supplying services to the poor is frequently based on the notion that resources or services may be 'targeted' by selecting the individuals who would get them. When individuals are impoverished, they should obtain services and benefits; because they're not, they should not. In actuality, there are several issues with this.

1. It is tough to determine earnings. Incomes might fluctuate quickly, and the procedure can be inefficient.
2. At the dividing line, there are always issues. Having a cut-off at a certain threshold is unjust (since someone who has just below will indeed be better equipped than someone just over), but progressively reducing subsidies leads to a poverty trap, in which individuals are penalized for changing their circumstances.
3. Because of the restrictions, many of the individuals for whom the services are meant do not receive them.
4. The procedure is also administratively demanding and costly.

Some governments utilize 'proxy' means testing based on an examination of nationally representative household research because they lack the means to measure income efficiently. Variables are chosen that appear to be most closely linked to low income and consumption. These tests are simpler and less expensive to do than comprehensive income tests, as well as the information concerning whether persons have basic possessions is more reliable [11]. The World Bank, on the other hand, has discovered that it is difficult to add new recipients in the short term and difficult to change them from program rosters once the danger has passed. Proxy means testing tends to be more effective at rejecting those who aren't impoverished than at recognizing and also including true people [12]. The method is rather ad-hoc, which violates the goal of

tailoring the answer to specific requirements. It can appear in random claimants who believe it is determined practically by chance, while others hope for success and there are opportunities for corruption, according to Australian Aid, as people are paying bribes to be on the list.

The World Bank has also looked at indicating targeting, which focuses on connected factors to reach the poor. It may be accomplished, for example, by focusing on areas impacted by droughts or bad harvests, and subsidies for certain foods could be chosen to aid the poor [13]. Focusing on geographic regions, on the other hand, has not shown to be helpful. Universal services, such as Essential Health Care Packages, are sometimes more effective at providing resources to the poor than choice care.

1.3 Policies for poverty:

Poverty can be reacted to in several techniques:

1. *Poor relief:* Poor People can receive specialized assistance. It can be performed by simply requesting people to come in for help, as in a soup kitchen; however, it is most generally achieved by some sort of selective provision. Individuals must survive even though poverty reduction is not a cure for poverty.
2. *Provision for contingencies:* Many social protection programs function by safeguarding individuals in conditions where they may otherwise become destitute, like old age, illness, or unemployment. It has been confirmed to be more helpful than concentrating just on poor reliefs, although it can only address a portion of the problems.
3. *Indirect responses:* Policies that aren't directly focused on eliminating poverty might sometimes serve to alleviate or minimize its impacts. Improved health, the protection of women's rights, and the reduction of corruption are only a few examples.
4. *Strategic intervention:* Many individuals feel that poverty may be alleviated by concentrating on a few important topics, such as education, child-raising, and community investment. Poverty is just too complicated and intertwined with so many issues for this to be accurate.
5. *Prevention:* It's frequently asserted that deterrence is less luxurious than treatment. However, recognizing what causes poverty is essential for prevention. Social problems are difficult and interrelated, and maximum people's strong assumptions regarding the causation of genetic heritage, dysfunctional homes, educational opportunities, or welfare systems have shown to be incorrect.

Poverty Reduction Policies often incorporate issues of sustainable economic and social development with governance concerns, as does any well-designed strategy to solve a multidimensional collection of problems [14]. Financial growth, because it enhances the lives of so many people at once; social protection, because it lowers people's vulnerability; and political empowerment, because it allows impoverished people to select the subjects that will have the most impact on their lives. According to Amartya Sen, a democratically elected government is important to the poor's status. Poverty has traditionally been defined as a lack of material resources that prevent people from meeting their most basic requirements. The measuring of poverty, on the other hand, entails translating tangible resources into monetary worth and determining how many individuals lack the necessary funds. Although such an establish a balance us comprehend poverty, it is insufficient since poverty is a complicated problem. An in-depth examination of poverty's psychological, social, cultural, and political components is

required for a full understanding. The cognitive aspect of poverty includes behavioural, emotional, and perceptual dimensions.

The sociological side, on either hand, is concerned with the role of class and caste dynamics in poverty persistence. Furthermore, the cultural aspect is involved with the poor's values and family life. Finally, the political component examines how various interest groups contend with one another over poverty-related concerns [15]. Poverty is more real than a dearth of material goods in that people sense and understand it, and adapt their behaviour to the circumstances of deprivation. Poverty is a two-sided coin with both financial and psychological dimensions. However, the latter feature has not received the same amount of attention as the former. Presumably, policymakers needed more data on the number of poor people and their poverty levels, so they focused too much on the economic side of poverty. Furthermore, the significance of the psychological approach to poverty for policymaking was overlooked. The economic strategy for poverty, on the other hand, has failed to explain the complexities of the poverty phenomena.

2. DISCUSSION

Poverty is characterized as a lack of necessities such as clothing, shelter, food, and medical care. Poverty is described as a lack of funding combined with a low standard of living that prohibits individuals from satisfying their basic human needs. The standard view of poverty in contemporary welfare states is to define it as a lack of comparative economic resources, that is, to describe the poor in comparison to their fellow citizens in the same nation at the very same time. Today's scholarly literature is dominated by three methods. The first starts with the money regarded essential for living a life comparable to others, or that enables an "acceptable" standard of living defined as the goods and services deemed necessary, frequently based on consumer or spending plan surveys. Poverty is a major socio-economic problem in India, Pakistan, and other countries all around the globe. Corruption, bribery, sicknesses, poor education, spousal violence, parental problems, poverty, and drug addiction are only some of the consequences of poverty.

"It is the bare minimum of revenue necessary to meet human beings' fundamental requirements." By tradition, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh are predominantly agricultural countries, and human social lives are thoroughly connected to their heritage and commodities. The resources people have at their disposal and uncovered so distant have not been yoked to their complete potential. Sophisticated countries have made use of oil, water, and gas, assets for the benefit of human beings. The issue with Asian people is that many of the world's most valuable resources have yet to be found. Metals such as gold, copper, silver, and iron have yet to be properly identified and employed. Experts have not yet uncovered all of the gas and oil deposits. While living as a member of society, man has three sources. Authors have a lot of resources at their disposal, including time, money, and labor. Time is the period of life and age that is not completely exploited since our culture is not industrialized and we are mostly untrained in the technique of utilizing the available resources. Researchers are attempting to teach our young guys in technical disciplines and have had some success.

Due to a lack of economic riches, our medical and engineering capabilities have been saturated in Pakistani and Indian culture, and they are looking for work in other nations. This has given rise to the notion that, due to a scarcity of technology resources, our society is unable to absorb technical skills. Our culture is more traditional, and physical labor is more important than technological labor in our society. Weightlifters, road builders, and broken-items menders are all

needed. All of this has led to the conclusion that society and its people are destitute and unable to meet their foreign currency, foreign spending, and domestic demands.

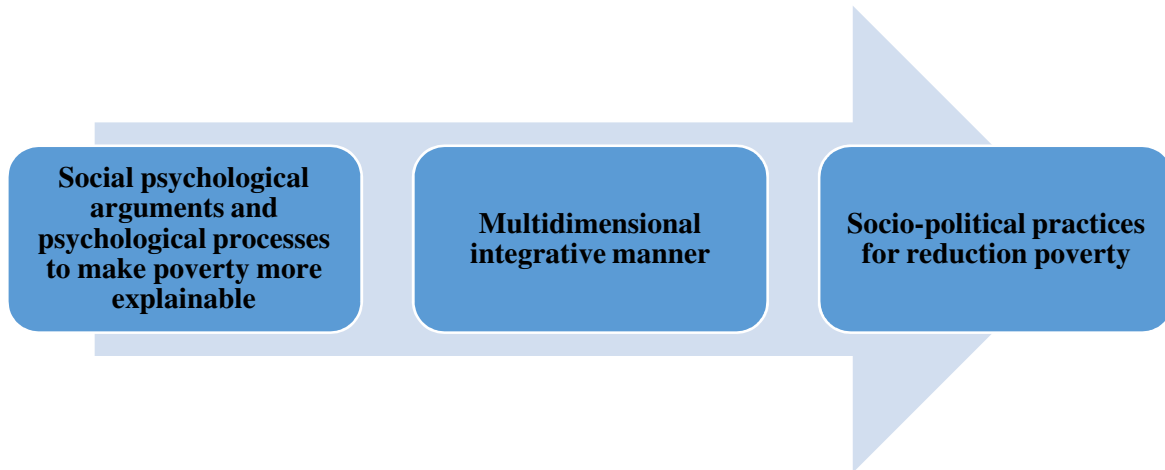


Figure 4: The analytical structure for the social-psychological valuation of poverty.

Figure 4 represents the framework of the social-psychological assessment of poverty which helps to understand the factor that helps to understand the concept of poverty. The fundamental root of this societal issue is that human capital is primarily made up of talented individuals who lack technical expertise. Because these services are required by our culture. The question of the poor as a single category is irrelevant in India, because, despite widespread poverty, the destitute are divided into subgroups. Beggars, street dwellers, and homeless ill persons are among the lowest of the poor. Some other group includes manual workers, hawkers, and merchants. They have greater stability and are more involved in social activities. Furthermore, the social isolation poor differs from the disciplined, educated, and interested in politics poor. Similarly, we must distinguish between urban and rural poverty. Urban poor people are more subjected to modernization, which increases their awareness of their rights, advantages, and powers. Poverty patterns are significantly more complicated.

In villages, a human can find bonded laborers, landless laborers, manual laborers with limited land, scheduled caste, backward caste, and high caste impoverished, all of whom differ in social and psychological aspects. They might differ significantly in terms of social status, supportive social resources, and contact with the rest of the population. Wealth and money are the next two assets, and these are imitative from macroeconomic resources like land, industry, technical work, labor, commodities, business, professional career, and trade. All of this necessitates the worker's capacity to operate with material technology in offices and constructions, as well as their training in this area. They are provided with technological training to amass wealth through agricultural goods, industrial production, incomes and profits from trade and commerce, and work in financial activity to increase economic output. Economic production results in a growth in resources and wealth.

Social issues such as gender, race, disability, and ethnicity may all contribute to poverty, with women, children, and minorities manner disproportionately high expenses. In addition, disadvantaged individuals are much more vulnerable to the impact of other socioeconomic difficulties, like industrial environmental effects, natural disasters, climate change, and risky weather events. Poverty may aggravate other social issues; for example, biodiversity loss, deforestation, and ethnic strife are commonly caused by economic constraints on impoverished

populations. The third ingredient, labor, is at the heart of the economy's output. It is at the heart of all human endeavors. Man is useless if he does not have a job. There are three different types of work. Agricultural laborers, road workers, bodybuilders in retail malls, and construction workers are all examples of non-skilled employees. These are all the cheap servants, who originated in Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, among other countries. Since they are non-technical and essentially ignorant, they are in great numbers. This is the poorest class, as they and their families have the fewest resources. Those who work in highly technical and industrial businesses are deemed skilled. They build high-quality buildings. Among them are engineers, medical specialists, legal advisors, judges, mechanics, police officers, and Shariat Law muftis.

3. CONCLUSION

Poverty is defined as a lack of material possessions or a low level of income. Poverty can be caused by a variety of economic, social, and political factors. There are two primary indicators for measuring poverty in informatics and economics. The quantity required to satisfy basic personal necessities, such as food, clothes, and shelter, is referred to as abject poverty. Absolute poverty is explained as a person's incapability to meet a minimal level of particular living standards compared to others in the era and area. The notion of relative poverty diverges from country to country and society to culture. Poverty has been researched by a variety of fields as one of the world's most persistent social issues. Although poverty is a basic economic notion, it has only lately become one of the most prominent research fields in the social sciences. Poverty is related to a range of psychological processes and causes, like many other social challenges. The construction of separate poverty-fighting road maps is supposed to be aided by the social-psychological approach to poverty. As a result, by presenting an integrative overview of the social-psychological consequences of poverty relevant empirical, this research intends to contribute to poverty reduction initiatives from a social-psychological perspective. In addition, by adding reasons such as cultural identity, migration, ideology, and social environment in poverty studies done from a social psychology viewpoint, multidimensional research methodologies can contribute to poverty alleviation which help to understand the factors in future.

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CHAPTER 19

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF E-COMMERCE ON TRAVELING AND TOURISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT:

E-commerce in travel or tourism is expanding rapidly, providing opportunities for this industry to grow and prosper. As a consequence of the advancement of information technology, E-commerce has emerged in this area, and companies are increasingly moving into e-business through websites, the internet, or other online apps. Online financial services, entertainment, travel, and food are expected to grow in popularity. Economic considerations, and cultural factors, all have an impact on the spread of global E-commerce or its forms. As the relationship between E-commerce and tourism has grown increasingly stronger in recent years, tourism E-commerce has had a significant impact on visitor progress. The main objective of this paper is to philosophy and know more about the plethora of E-commerce in travel and tourism. This paper will look at the impacts of tourist E-commerce on domestic tourism development and make practical recommendations on how to support tourism E-commerce development to have a major impact on tourism development.

KEYWORDS:

Economy, E-Commerce, Tourism, Tourist, Transportation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourist E-commerce is a comparatively new type of E-commerce, like tourism, as a specialized service industry, requires rapid expansion while maintaining high quality. Tourist E-commerce has spread and grown as more people see the impact of tourist E-commerce on ecotourism development. Nevertheless, tourist e-positive commerce's impact on the expansion of the Indian tourism industry is now restricted, as well as the tourism sector's growth is also impeded by a shortage of endurance. In the new cycle, it is vital to foster the expansion of the domestic tourist business, which is a better choice for promoting tourism growth through tourism E-commerce [1], [2].

1.1. *Industry of Tourism:*

The tourism industry is one of the most important sources of foreign exchange in industrialized, developing, and impoverished countries. This business is quickly expanding, and huge numbers of people are directly or indirectly involved in it. This industry is responsible for 9.8% of worldwide, gross domestic product (GDP), 10.00 % of global exports, or 9.00 % of global investment [3]. The number of individuals using the internet is fast increasing, and the international telecommunication Union estimates that by the end of 2010, about 2 billion people

will be online. As a result, the internet will be an excellent instrument for promoting and expanding the travel and tourist industry sector through E-commerce [4], [5]. However, it has certain limits in that some information may be inaccurate, obsolete, or misrepresented, and people have witnessed some cases of internet fraud. To summarize, it is critical for the travel and tourist business to utilize E-commerce to expand and succeed, despite some constraints. Tourism businesses are entering the business through E-commerce as internet usage has increased in people's daily lives. E-commerce relates to money or information transactions that take place through the internet between businesses, individuals, or third parties. These industries are attempting to reach the worldwide public through E-commerce to improve their company using various E-commerce technologies, and there will be increasing pressure on these sectors to adopt E-commerce in the coming days. In terms of scale, internet retailing in India has grown dramatically over the last decade [6], [7].

In the last several years, the travel or tourism business has seen a significant transformation, and E-commerce has radically transformed how individuals select how to travel. Online or electronic solutions have made life simpler as well comfortable for everyone, as well as more competitive for businesses since everything is electronically driven. Travel firms may now access a worldwide audience from anywhere in the globe or simply compare prices with rivals to provide the best possible alternatives to their consumers. E-commerce has had a significant impact on the travel business. Both service providers and users are already benefiting from its viability. With the growing popularity of E-commerce, more companies are seeking new and improved ways to increase their market value. Without question, electronic commerce has become an integral aspect of practically every firm. Many sectors are going towards digitization as a result of the current era of the E-commerce website design, as well as the tourism industry is no exception

1.2. E-Commerce in Tourism:

Tourism E-commerce is the application of advanced information technologies to improve the domestic and international connectivity of tourism institutions, likely to result in a closer relationship between tourism businesses, and more effective knowledge communication, as well as a type of electronic commerce that connects tourism businesses and tourists. In some aspects, tourist E-commerce, like tourism E-commerce, is indeed a product of E-commerce progress, as is tourism E-commerce, which would be a manifestation of the combination of E-commerce as well as investment opportunities [8]. The rise of the tourism online business climate has a variety of implications for the travel industry's web-based business development, making the travel industry's web-based business development all the more leisurely, especially with the continued indigenous growth. The Internet environment is favorable, and electronic commerce is widely accepted. Web-based company has been a profitable turn of events in the current condition of vacationer growth, but their good impact on the travel industry is still limited, and the native travel industry region has not fully leveraged the travel industry internet business [9].

1.3. The Influence of Tourism E-Commerce on the Tourist Industry's Growth:

As the rise of tourist E-commerce has accelerated, the domestic tourism technology roadmap has been greatly broadened, and the domestic tourism industry has ushered in a slew of new opportunities. The intake of visitor facilities is clearer, as well as the path of tourism development is firmly united or consolidated, due to the historical development style of both the domestic tourism sector. Before the advent of tourist E-commerce, the expansion of domestic tourism highlighted the unique challenges of high input but low efficiency, or the tourism

industry's vitality, which was progressively dwindling. The fast rise of tourism E-commerce, which encompasses B₂E, B₂B, or other forms of tourism E-commerce, has had a significant impact on the tourist sector. The true impact of tourism, or the function of tourism in developing applications, has substantially improved. More importantly, tourist E-commerce creates a hospitable environment for several tourism businesses to encourage engagement in tourism growth, which might also benefit the sector [10].

The growth of tourism E-commerce has greatly increased the ability to compete in the tourism industry; in particular, when comparing the development of local tourism with that of neighboring countries, the comprehensive competition in the market of domestic tourism is developing, and several tourists' evaluations of the domestic tourism sector team are becoming increasingly positive. For a long time, the domestic tourist industry's overall competitiveness has been rather poor, and upgrading its competitiveness has proven tough. The travel industry's re-rise company is certainly a structured development in the domestic travel industry's growth, and the travel industry's web-based business is also a natural link between vacation locations, travel industry businesses, and travelers. At this point, the development of a production network comprising of the stockpile organization, which is in fact in no shape to advance the travel industry seriousness, is more prominently important than the travel industry advancement as well as the travel industry climate, better increase in performance of the travel industry online business, the travel industry to enhance the modern climate, the travel industry advancement in certain regions is the development of a production network comprising of the stockpile organization, which is in fact in no shape to advance the travel industry seriousness [11], [12].

Potential visitors or growth patterns may also show the influence of tourist E-commerce on the business. Tourist development and consumption are critical, and relying on tourism consumption for sustainable tourism development is the greatest alternative. Because E-commerce was once a novel kind of consumption, tourist E-commerce is an outward representation of tourism consumption. Many visitors' spending habits, as well as customers' attitudes, have altered as a consequence of the tourism industry's rapid expansion of E-commerce; tourism consumption is no longer restricted to cash purchases but now involves face-to-face money transfers, E-commerce in the tourist industry not only solves time or space limits but also makes it much more convenient for potential guests. The entity's over-reliance on tourist resources to support tourism sector expansion has been increased, and the genuine options for tourism growth in the economy have been enhanced and widened.

1.4. The Positive Impacts of the Tourism E-commerce :

Low "tourism E-commerce" higher than regular are the major factors preventing "tourism E-commerce" from having a significant influence at this stage; several more local governments, whereas paying closer attention to tourism industry development, have a comparatively reverse tourism industry economic expansion, completely disregarding the significant role of "tourism E-commerce" in ecotourism development. The expansion of tourist E-commerce has been met with skepticism by tourism enterprises, limiting the impact of "tourism E-commerce" on tourism growth. Tourist is a very market-oriented business, and the actual influence and function of tourism firms in the overall growth of tourism should not be overlooked. Because many small and medium-sized tourist firms do not place a high priority on "tourism E-commerce," tourism E-commerce might assist to boost domestic tourism. E-commerce will harm the number of tourists if some tourism businesses employ it in their operations [13].

E-commerce in the tourist business, as a unique obstacle to E-commerce growth, demands strong innovation. However, the capacity of tourist electronic commerce to innovate is restricted, and a lack of understanding of how to innovate within the boundaries of good invention inhibits tourism E-commerce from thriving. Tourism E-commerce would not use the Internet for easy travel money transactions or stimulate tourist intake; nonetheless, it does have a good influence on the tourism industry. The inventive driving power of tourist e-overall commerce is inadequate; tourist e-overall commerce's real efficacy is declining; yet, using mechanical aspects of the tourism industry through E-commerce may also lead to its development. Due to a lack of genuine subject matter for tourist E-commerce economic backing, the tourist E-commerce form appears to be excessively strong, a natural disadvantage, or even a loss. Tourist E-commerce invention is more of a type of innovation, which now has resulted in a lot of tourist E-commerce webpages having the same layout.

Tourist E-commerce is a comparatively new type of E-commerce, thus there aren't many experts in the field, so it can't help with tourist promotion. Talent development at the undergraduate and graduate levels has not resulted in a strong combination of tourism and E-commerce. Many tourism graduates lack the necessary abilities to start a tourist E-commerce business. The quality of tourist E-commerce development is quite weak against the backdrop of general demand. Tourist E-commerce not only enhances innovation but also makes it easy to keep in touch with the sector's progress. There are various reasons for the shortage of tourist E-commerce skills, and the most important solution is more time. In certain locations, a skill scarcity in tourism E-commerce is a major concern, impeding tourist E-commerce growth. Tourist e-commerce is gaining traction as a potential solution for developing nations' tourism industries to improve service quality. Another issue in the expansion of tourist E-commerce projects is poor tourism E-commerce service, which, when combined with poor tourism E-commerce customer experience, may well have a favorable influence on ecotourism development. Although the development of the excessive emphasis on profit may have been a constructive use of tools, it is extremely simple to lose its service qualities, especially given the lack of better tourism E-commerce services, it cannot be generally accepted by tourists. The tourist industry E-commerce provider is not perfect; also it makes the tourism E-commerce internal element efficient correlation can be managed to reach between, causing tourism E-commerce not only to becoming good leaders in tourist attraction management services but also to give rise to a very slow tourism growth rate.

1.5. *The Growth of Tourism E-commerce :*

The expansion of tourist E-commerce might aid in the development of tourism, and promote the relevance of the tourist industry E-commerce progress is also critical. The domestic government, as a macroeconomic regulator, must adopt a robust plan for tourist growth as well as tourism E-commerce growth. The local government should analyze tourist E-commerce progress and pay greater attention to the relationship between tourism E-commerce as well as development strategies in light of the current status of tourism E-commerce or investment prospects. Some tourist businesses take up a lot of space, therefore the local government must help regional tourism businesses grow tourism E-commerce, resulting in a major rise in the number of individuals participating in the tourism development E-commerce. This includes developing a tourism E-commerce growth strategy that focuses on increasing tourism E-commerce spending or integrating tourism E-commerce resources available for tourism enterprises.

Tourism E-commerce innovation is required to make significant progress in the expansion of tourist E-commerce, and the beneficial influence of tourism E-commerce on the tourism sector can only be fully realized through tourism E-commerce innovation. Tourism E-commerce innovation necessitates numerous specialized types of electronic commerce as a standardized. Tourist E-commerce will be more diverse than the two primary kinds of B₂B and B₂E and will be much more innovative. For tourism to thrive, B₂C, O₂O, C₂C, or another form of internet commerce must be presented and used. The travel industry electronic trade and the travel industry assets are completed by the development of the local travel industry and the qualities of travel industry assets with a development decision, combined with ideas for local legislatures and travel industry-related organizations; travel industry electronic trade has distinct characteristics, and the travel industry web-based business advancement itself can also redesign.

Because the growth of tourist E-commerce is heavily reliant on exports, educating and introducing tourism E-commerce talent may aid not only the growth of tourism E-commerce but also the entire development of the tourism sector. Integration of tourism industry people's education with tourist E-commerce will be a trend in academic development, so local tourism professional education must pay special attention to the modification or adjustment of that from the demand side of skills. Local governments or tourist businesses should pay particular attention to the cultivation as well as the introduction of tourism E-commerce skills in the growth of tourism growth, and consider talent strategy to be an effective approach for enhanced tourism E-commerce growth. Due to the precarious situation and the need for qualified gifts in the capacity market, travel industry enterprises require significant capacity savings before attempting to design travel industry online business gifts to assist in the natural maintenance of the travel industry's electronic business.

The expansion of tourist E-commerce must stress its full-service elements, and the entire service provided by tourism E-commerce would improve. It is possible to completely comprehend the influence of tourist E-commerce on tourism growth. The local government should boost the tourist industry or tourism business counsel, but also build a tourism E-commerce services platform, such that tourism information and expertise can be disseminated and contributed to the tourism E-commerce integrated solution platform more effectively. If service consciousness grows, tourism E-commerce operations would be carried out, and tourist firms must pay attention to the whole service of tourism E-commerce. Smartphones have grown in popularity in recent years. It is vital to becoming a comfortable instrument for trip E-commerce in the age of mobile Internet. They could better promote tourist-related E-commerce services, allowing tourism-related E-commerce to further boost tourism expansion.

1.6. Tourism in India:

Tourism's global expansion has resulted in economic and employment advantages in a wide range of industries, from construction to agriculture and telecommunications. The Indian hospitality business provides the most diversified goods in the world. The country's rich history, cultural legacy, beauty, religious diversity, and medicine captivate both budget and luxury visitors. Tourism in India has grown significantly over the years. This has increased both leisure and commercial tourists. Rising incomes, rising affordability, rising ambitions, rising globalization, and a developing airline sector, as well as improvements in travel-related infrastructure, have all contributed to the rise of the tourist business. Tourism has enormous economic potential in India. Through backward and forward connections, it may offer driving

power to other industries and contribute considerably to GDP. On their websites, service providers are increasingly offering attractive pricing ranges for services, which has resulted in a surge in online transactions. As a result, the market for travel agencies has been shrinking. As a result of this shift, travel agencies and tour operators must now diversify their business models with new technology and accept the position of travel adviser following the most recent developments. Travel businesses should also begin providing essential e-services to end clients to facilitate hassle-free travel. Sales of online travel will skyrocket in the future years as a result of both impulsive and well-planned vacations.

1.7. Tourism's Economic Impact:

Tourism is the millennium's most important economic engine. The World Tourism Organization is asking governments throughout the world to improve information connections and leverage human resource capital via investment and development know-how to maximize tourism's potential for employment creation. Travel and tourism are now the largest job generators, employing around 11% of the global workforce. Tourism's economic importance is demonstrated by its proportionate contribution to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, and job opportunities. Job possibilities exist where tourism is adequately integrated into the tourism sector. Tourism development requires a well-developed transportation infrastructure. The airline transportation market has grown over the world, and this trend is expected to continue. Several rural airports' air traffic control and safety are substandard by worldwide standards, and both equipment and staff need to be upgraded. Better communications infrastructure, as well as satellite navigation, are required in the problem regions. Rapid technological progress will improve the current navigation and safety scenario.

1.8. The Influence of Technology:

The worldwide confluence of technology is infiltrating and helping the tourism sector through a range of crucial technologies. One of the key driving causes behind the production of a variety of techniques has been the global expansion in consumer demand for tourist attractions. The tourism industry is heavily reliant on statistics. As a result, addressing visitor demand typically requires rapid and trustworthy information that is relevant to consumer expectations. Prospective passengers are constantly confronted with more information as well as alternatives in the intensely competitive global tourism sector. The confluence of these pressures, as well as the necessity for professionalism in the management of information provided to consumers, mandates the use of technology to acquire, manage, disseminate, and transmit information. Information technology has seen an extraordinary transformation in recent years. The Internet, often known as E-commerce, is fast-growing and plays an increasingly essential role in activities such as global networking and international trade. The use of "information technology" (IT), telecommunications, and technologies created specifically for the tourist sector involves the duties of various means of transportation, the lodging industry, travel distribution networks, and tourism's leisure and entertainment features. IT is becoming increasingly important in ecological, animal population, and natural area management.

Tourism economic analysis tourism produces significant economic advantages for both host nations and travelers' home countries. For developing countries, it is a vital industry. The key benefits of tourism to a country include foreign exchange revenues, tax revenue, business opportunities for ambitious entrepreneurs, and employment for industry personnel. The tourism industry is among the top five exporting categories for 84.00 percent of nations and is the

primary source of international currency earnings for at least 38% of the countries, according to the "World Trade Organization". Export earnings are used to purchase imports or replenish reserves. They generate money in the host country and have the ability to stimulate investment and growth in other sectors. Both direct and indirect tax income is generated by tourism. Direct tax revenues are produced by the earnings of firms and employees. Indirect taxes are charged on tourist purchases of goods and services.

The tourism sector is a monopolistically competitive one and it contains a lot of tiny businesses that make somewhat diverse products or services.

Tourism is a knowledge-intensive industry with a long value chain, such as booking, transportation, accommodation, or destination information has traditionally been a process in which suppliers, middlemen, or customers all played different roles, each with their very own number of information systems. The general structure of the tourism industry, on the other hand, is changing, and this can be easily seen if humans concentrate on the distribution aspect. Consumers are rarely close to the sites where production takes place, thus E-commerce is great for the tourism industry.

This covers anybody who acts as a link between suppliers and end-users. People and enterprises without connection to the Web, as well as similar technologies, are still unable to profit from given E-services and may eventually be forced out of global competition in the market. Certainly, information and communications technology have aided tourism's rapid expansion as well as the increasing number of customers and providers.

As a consequence of information or communication technology, the way tourist firms function has evolved. As a result, the term "e-tourism" was coined to describe the entire range of information and communication technology (ICT) applications used in the tourism business. Tour operators, hotels, travel agencies, rental car firms, cruise lines, and others may benefit from ICTs because they can support a variety of functional activities:

1.8.1. Marketing:

Traditional marketing strategies including brochures, advertising catalogs, and so on are less effective in marketing tourist attractions and sites on the Internet. Furthermore, ICTs offer direct and dynamic communication between tourism enterprises and customers. The most exciting part of ICT applications in marketing, however, is that organizations may establish a customer profile and produce personalized offers.

Without the use of a middleman, sales may be conducted efficiently. A customer, for example, can book a flight online without the help of a travel agent. There's also the possibility of employing intelligent systems at various stages of the sales process, resulting in increased overall productivity for the tourism organization by freeing up human resources. In this paper, the author talks about the tourism industry, E-commerce in tourism, the influence of tourism E-commerce on the tourist industry's growth, and Tourism's economic impact.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Jay Prakash Kant studied about use of E-commerce for tourism development in India, in this paper, the author talks about the sophisticated and ever-changing trends in the E-commerce sector have presented a challenge to the tourist industry, which must stay current and ready to

incorporate new trends to compete with other sectors of commerce or management in the trading world. The study examined the role of E-commerce as a crucial component in the development of tourism in India. Finally, it is worth noting that customers have acquired significant power as a result of the development of information techniques. As a consequence, buyers may choose whatever aspects of the tourist package they wish to buy. Furthermore, clients' easy access to knowledge via the Internet has resulted in their being smarter and more experienced, therefore more difficult to satisfy [14].

Malik R. Elhaj studied the survey method data that was utilized to meet the study's objectives the study's participants were traditional travel agencies in the United States that have observed the impact of E-commerce. According to the study, major organization travel agents believed that E-commerce had a lower impact on travel agencies than smaller agency travel agents. The participants in the poll were also hopeful that the need for travel brokers will continue in the coming year [15].

Saeda. M. Afaneh analyzed the e-tourism phenomena and study the impact of e-tourism on the tourism industry's development and as a result, scientific inquiry is based on two methodologies: historical and description exploratory approaches. By utilizing some e-tourism or information and technology measurements and indicators, as well as books, data, references, and statistics gathered from official organizations, as well as several theses, papers, magazines, worldwide information networks, or Jordanian government official websites. The effects of e on the tourist industry's growth are demonstrated through tourism development plans, competitiveness by improving and improving the performance of the bank in Jordan [16].

3. DISCUSSION

In today's corporate world, the relevance of internet commerce is felt and highly highlighted. Today, all industries have begun to adopt E-commerce principles, with tourism being the most influenced by E-commerce. E-tourism and its applications give a wealth of information on destinations, hotels, services, pricing and tariffs, geographical characteristics, and climate. A growing number of businesses have integrated all of their services into their websites and offer a comprehensive package at a competitive price to the desired clients. Consumers may also access mobile applications through e-tourism providers. Government-mandated processes must be followed by e-tourism enterprises.

The study aims to determine the extent of influence of E-commerce technology on the tourist business, as well as the potential and obstacles.

Some sections of manufacturing society are designed so that electronic networks can provide all of the operations and services. The tourist and hospitality sector is distinct from other industries. This line of work entails developing a one-of-a-kind personal experience. Many tourism-related services, however, are available electronically for the advantage of consumers, workers, or business entities engaged. Figure 1 depicts the roles of e-business in the tourism business.

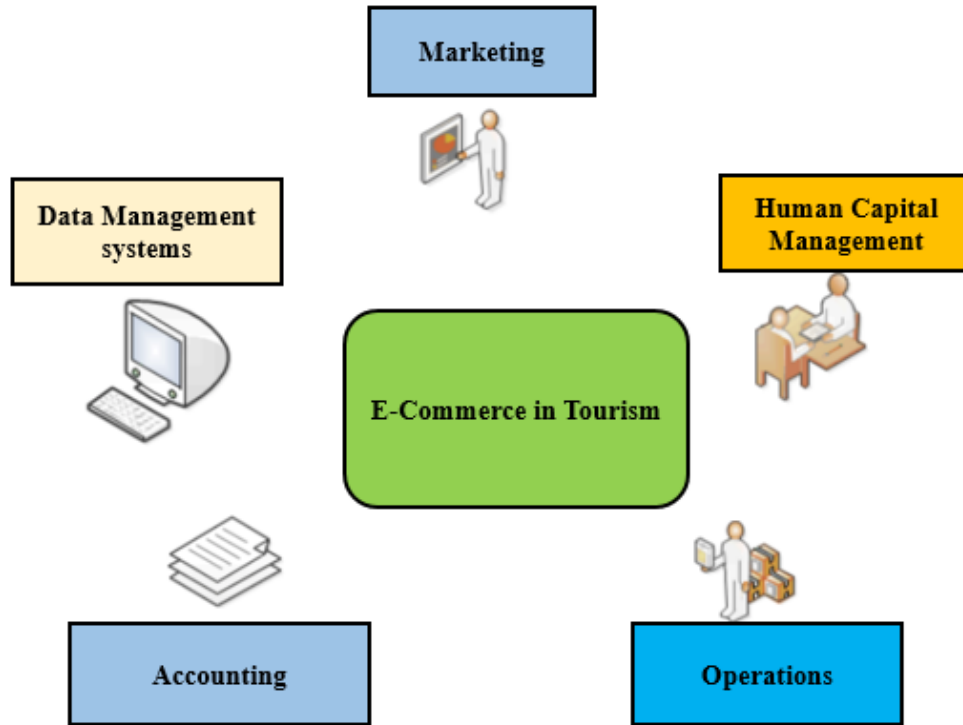


Figure 1: Illustrate the E- Commerce's Business Framework in Tourism.

The market circumstances in the tourist business have altered dramatically as a result of technological advancements such as the introduction of new technologies and E-commerce. Tourism marketing and management have benefited from the advancement of ICTs and E-commerce. Furthermore, Companies were able to boost their productivity and restructure their communication strategy with consumers and suppliers thanks to new technology. However, it is important to note that businesses can only benefit from the advantages that new technologies provide if managers help to integrate ICTs into regular business processes until new technologies are integrated into the organization's mission.

It is critical to avoid the demise of many small travel enterprises and to assist in the creation of new job possibilities, so directly contributing to the growth and advancement of tourism in India in terms of service offering. The historical data is useful in determining how IT has evolved through time as well as how much promise it does in the future. Finally, the emergence of new technologies has given customers a significant amount of power. As a result, buyers can choose whatever components of the tourism package they wish to purchase. Furthermore, the easy availability of information to customers through the internet has resulted in them becoming smarter or more experienced, making them more difficult to satisfy.

4. CONCLUSION

It is well known that tourism e-commerce has a beneficial effect on tourism development, and it is also sufficient to rely on tourism e-commerce for growth in the economy, among other new variables. Tourist E-commerce is a newer sort of E-commerce the elements that influence its favorable impact on tourist growth are numerous. To foster the rise of tourist E-commerce in today's world, governments must assist, as well as widespread engagement from tourism firms and greater planning. The rise of tourist E-commerce would become a novel possibility for the

growth of manufacturing tourism under the robust economic standard, as well as more attention would be devoted to the total effect of tourism E-commerce. This paper will examine the effects of tourist E-commerce on national tourism growth and offer practical suggestions for assisting tourism E-commerce development so that it can have a significant impact on tourism growth.

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CHAPTER 20

GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND ITS IMPACTS ON STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT:

Depression affects women almost twice as it does men, and this disparity in depressive disorders between men and women may be linked to social inequality and differences in living conditions between nations. The plethora of challenges arising as a result of socio-economic inequalities has given rise to the underdeveloped development of children. As a result of this inequality, man becomes less productive, eventually falling into severe poverty. Many people do not get equal opportunities in schools and institutions because of these constraints. Gender imbalance in the education system and how it affects the mental health of women was the subject of this study. Gender inequality, the causes of gender discrimination, the impact of gender inequality on women, and how gender inequality affects women's mental health in many areas are all discussed by the author in this paper. In the future, this paper will help people understand how women are affected by gender inequality.

KEYWORDS:

Depression, Education, Inequality, Gender, Mental Health.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender equality is an important topic in today's world and therefore women should get equal opportunities as men. Women can also get a good education, allowing them to make an impact on the world by expressing their thoughts and feelings about the subjects. The Universal Declaration recognized the right to education, stating that education is a right and obligation for all people and that educational achievement should be accessible to all. On the one hand, education is regarded as a human right that is essential for the fulfillment of other human rights as well as for global progress [1], [2]. It has been designated as a top global concern by countries all over the world, who see it as a key instrument for improving welfare and eradicating poverty. Access to education facilitates economic and social mobility for the poor and middle classes.

By enhancing the talents of disadvantaged communities, education plays a critical part in breaking the poverty feedback cycle. Furthermore, the benefits of education extend beyond the individual. Education contributes to the development of human resources, which benefits businesses, industries, and the economy as a whole. However, the most essential factor in influencing gender-based education is often considered equal access to school. According to the

author, there are significant gender inequalities in access, learning achievement, and educational perseverance in many contexts [3], [4]. A method of emergent talents, insouciance, and other methods of conduct that are beneficial to the humanity in which the specific survives. It claims that education is a process through which an individual, either official or informal, is helped to develop skills that will benefit both society and the people as a whole.

Again, it holds that education is an important means of advancing the thinking and potential of the members of society in their lifespan, i.e. resources for smoothing the wide socioeconomic disparity that exists within the culture. Based on the foregoing, people can infer that schooling liberates us. It, like reading, frees people from inexperience or deficiency and allows them to type, explore, create, innovate, write, or value informed conclusions, but also for the betterment of humanity. There are many benefits of education, for example, it allows for personal growth. They believe that education, by extension, literacy, is extremely important for individual liberty as well as survival. This includes being meaningfully involved in politics, experiencing economic justice, being socially acceptable, or seeking personal satisfaction. It has been used in several studies to examine educational differences between men and women.

According to the findings, gender mainstreaming is essential for progress forward into poverty reduction because it allows women and girls to enter the labor market, increasing economic productivity while also empowering them to participate in social decision-making, as well as improving patient health and well-being by lowering fertility rates and maternal and perinatal mortality. Similarly, argued that gender disparities are a universal and pervasive element of all societies, present, and past [5], [6]. Many of the most important areas where gender gaps emerge are in the accumulation or development of human capital through schooling. Gender gaps in education, in turn, are a fundamental factor in gender disparities in a variety of socioeconomic sectors, such as work, family, and public life [7], [8].

1.1. Causes of Gender inequality:

There are several reasons for gender disparity, the first is that, for trade-economic reasons, parents choose to educate one of the sexes over the other. In terms of economics, it is thought that a cultivated female would be more valuable in the personal, yet outdated norms favor training the son who will follow the father and continue the lineage. This presents itself in a variety of ways, including course-taking habits. Throughout India, classroom observational studies have revealed that sexism occurs in the educational system. Gender has an impact on the curriculum, career choices, teaching materials, or overall conduct of both students and instructors in education. In schools, for example, ladies are required to enroll in home economics/management studies while guys enroll in agricultural science. Furthermore, men/boys are shown as being stronger, more intellectual, extroverted, and brave in curricular subjects.

The girls, on the other hand, are to be seen, not overheard, ensuing in men being selected class monitors but also generating passive, disinterested females in the majority of situations. E.g. the gender disparity in the calculation is not a result of competence disparities, but rather of stereotypical feminine lack of curiosity about the topic. This has a detrimental influence on ability evaluation and performance. Nation and social practices are another reason for the structural disparities between men and women. Northern women are secure and prepared for child marriage, but young boys are expected to become wealthy quickly, thus leaving school to pursue commerce, trade, marketing, apprenticeship, and other opportunities.

Inequality in men's and women's education and femininity discrimination is described as a process in which people are dried lopsidedly in terms of educational opportunity and access. This study uses the phrase "gender inequality" which refers to societal injustices as well as disparity in the distribution of resources or opportunities between men and women when pursuing education. Furthermore, many women in underdeveloped countries have considerable educational challenges, which is connected to the countries' high birth rates [9], [10]. In rich western countries, the situation is vastly different. The enormous increase in participation in universities and colleges, particularly among women, has been a crucial social development in the country in the second half of the twentieth century. In terms of increased education attendance or accomplishment, women outweigh men. Even though education, particularly women's educational attainment, has been shown to have a major impact on all types of demographic behavior, research on the demographic consequences of addressing gender imbalance in higher education is scarce [11], [12].

1.2 Gender Inequality in Education's Consequences:

Poverty and educational disparities are inextricably linked and poverty has a significant and early impact on a child's academic achievement; young children growing up in poverty have cognitive, particularly literary, challenges, and often begin school intellectually and economically behind their peers from higher-income homes. Poverty in early childhood is connected to worse academic success beginning in kindergarten or continuing through primary and secondary school, according to the National Organization for Education Statistics' study, Gender inequities remain in many developing countries, despite worldwide efforts to improve women's educational opportunities. The systemic educational disparity between boys and girls has risen dramatically at the primary school level [13], [14]. In numerous countries, the free elementary school program resulted in a huge increase in participation. As a result, girls, underprivileged individuals, and other marginalized groups were accessible. However, due to a scarcity of resources to meet demand, the quality suffered. Even in countries that have introduced free secondary education, most low-income countries still have lower female enrollment or retention in secondary school, suggesting that the long-term impact of poor basic education quality or inequality is functioning as a barrier to transfer [15], [16].

Gender inequality is not a common phenomenon in India in general and this has been a source of concern to non-government organizations (NGOs), partners, trainers, and others, leading to requests for standardization of training orientation. This circumstance is because the young woman's characteristic of orientation inequality in school has long been available and is more pronounced. Orientation correspondence refers to the provision of equal opportunity, equality, and treatment to all members of a group, regardless of their orientation. As attested by the nations, several perspectives on orientation exist. Cultural beliefs and preferences, as well as strict and monetary considerations, all play a part in orientation concerns. Individual relatives walking the allotted paths, regardless of their talents, qualifications, or experience, support the generalization. When it pertains to attitude imbalances in schooling, it's not really about political blame-shifting or misinformation. It is important not to lay too much emphasis on the number of women employed in management or bureaucracy or on the existence of separate classes for men and women. It has nothing to do with the cisgender population ratio or the educational achievement of young men and women there is no need to argue about which gender is better to take care of the family. It is about ensuring that everyone has access to quality education and maintenance.

1.3 Gender Inequality in Educational Access or Distance to School:

The author noticed that in India, ladies are unable to participate since there is no adequate secondary school within walking distance of their homes. The chance of secondary school enrolment was consistently negatively impacted by proximity to secondary school. Long commutes from home to school have a considerably bigger impact on students' memory and completion of study circles, especially among girls. Both in travel as well as at school, girls have been demonstrated to be more prone to abuse than males. To prevent long journeys to school, some girls establish their accommodations near community daily schools that do not provide boarding facilities. These self-borders are prone to theft and self-abuse since the school does not supervise them. Gender disparities in education arise as a result of the high dropout rate among females, particularly in rural areas.

Gender inequality has a major impact on emotional well-being around the world. This has the potential to restrict people's health care coverage, increase disease rates, and shorten lives. Any act that denies or harms a person's gender identity is known as discrimination against women. This includes intentional and unintentional unjust behavior. Sexism and oppression in particular contribute to gender imbalance. Sexism in most countries cheapens women or femininity while promoting men and masculinity. Anyone who identifies with a gender that your society values less may face discrimination because gender is determined by how a person feels rather than by biological characteristics. People who appear to be transgender or gender-expanding are also included in the category.

1.4 Sexual Discrimination Examples:

Gender discrimination also occurs in both face-to-face and institutional interactions and at governmental levels. It can happen in a variety of ways:

i. At your workplace:

Discrimination in employment can take many forms, from refusing to recruit or promote someone, treating your employees unjustly, or downplaying them because of your gender. For example, coworkers may exclude female coworkers from important meetings and participate.

ii. In schools:

Gender inequality occurs when girls and young women are forbidden or discouraged from engaging in typically masculine subjects such as science, math, and athletics. Universities can also enforce discriminatory dress standards, punish children who don't meet sexist stereotypes, or ignore inappropriate conduct because boys are boys. Those who limit their spouse's abilities to perform things since of their gender are also prejudiced. This might include things like preventing women from working, managing their monies, or pouring.

iii. In public:

Sexual harassment, commonly known as catcalling, has been both unwanted and offensive. People may feel apprehensive as a result of these activities, causing them to change the way they use normal spaces.

iv. *In institutions:*

Corporations, organizations, court systems, and medical systems all have the potential to mistakenly or purposefully adopt rules that discriminate against specific genders. Some examples are laws that encourage the spread of gender-based violence, punish people for having a say on their gender, or commercially harm certain communities.

1. It's critical to acknowledge that prejudice based on race, class, disability, and sexuality may coexist with prejudice based on gender and sexual orientation.
2. Gender discrimination has a harmful influence on mental health.
3. Discrimination can impair women's mental health in the short and long term.
4. Discrimination has catastrophic implications, including reduced schooling, lower income, fewer leadership opportunities, increased caregiving obligations, and higher rates of family abuse.
5. Minor affronts, including such perceived discrimination, can have a negative influence on one's well-being and career prospects or simply achieve equality. Less money means less access to high-quality health care, which is detrimental to one's physical and mental well-being.
6. Gender inequality is a source of stress, and it, like any other stressor, may have a direct effect on mental health.
7. Judgment against women is a cause of tension, but it, like any other stressor, could have a direct effect on mental health.

Women who reported being discriminated against in the past 12 months scored dramatically higher on the sadness screening test than others, according to 2020 Trusted Source research. Separation can cause anxiety or emotional pain, depending on the situation. According to the study authors, the disparity in the "gender gap" has a significant impact on the prevalence of mental illness. The majority of mental health illnesses, including bipolar disorder, are more frequent among women:

1. Depression,
2. Anxiety
3. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
4. Eating difficulties, which are four to ten times more common among women.

Women are 50 percent more likely to attempt suicide than men women, even though men are 1.5 percent more likely to be victims of suicide. Biological considerations play a role in these disparities among people who were born female. So according to the study, there is less difference between men and women in mental illness rates across cultures where men and women are treated equally. This suggests that injustice or prejudice has a cascading effect on these discrepancies. According to the "World Health Organization" (WHO), gender inequality is a risk factor for sexual violence. According to a reliable source, 33 percent of women worldwide have been subjected to physical or sexual abuse at some point in their lives. Tran's people of color have a significantly higher percentage of all who have had sex, become homeless, or even have a current or former handicap at 47%. Any form of abuse and harassment can lead to cognitive impairment as well as other concerns that are unpleasant in themselves. If a sexual assault victim survives, she may become pregnant, develop anal or vaginal sex, or be professionally separated.

1.5 *Discrimination based on Gender Harms Physical Health:*

Discrimination based on gender has both individual and public health implications and here are a few of them:

i. Illness:

Discrimination is connected to poor physical health, as per multiple research. According to a 2018 study, women who have experienced workplace harassment, especially sexual harassment, are more likely to reveal their poor physical condition. Any form of stress can worsen several chronic conditions, such as chronic back pain, diabetes, and increased blood pressure.

ii. Living in a Less-Than-Healthy Environment:

Discrimination against women may degrade a person's living situation, restricting their access to the information they require to endure and develop. In the US, for sample, the masculinity wage gap shows that females earn less than fellows on average, even while burdened with the same work. Females of race have a greater wage disparity and women had more college debt, fewer retirement savings, and were more likely to be poor than males. Not only does this cause annoyance, but, buying nutritious food, safe housing, and health insurance is becoming increasingly difficult. As a result, there is also a disparity in health between the rich and the poor.

iii. Both Death and Injury are Possibilities:

The combination of harassment and violence has a direct harmful effect on the health of the individual. An example is female genital mutilation. When a young woman is under the age of 15, FGM is the process of destroying part or all of her genitalia. FGM can be used across cultures to make girls more pious and suitable for marriage, as well as to make them less likely to have extramarital affairs. For the rest of the time, people who survive surgery may experience significant pain, bleeding, illnesses, or sexual health challenges. Certain people die as a result of complications.

1.6 *Discrimination Based on Gender has a Larger Impact:*

Sexism is injurious to everyone's health, even their own. When a person suffers from prejudice and at the same time his health has to suffer, it affects his family, friends, or community. According to a 2017 study, gender imbalance contributes to women's poverty and unemployment but also has detrimental effects on children's health and development. Sexism indirectly harms men. To comply with macho conventions, the males may resist seeking medical help. When they require assistance, they go to a trusted person, act in ways that are hazardous to their health, and engage in violence.

According to the study, women who had been subjected to sex discernment were 3-times more likely to organize from mental health problems in the next four years, particularly severe depression. Even though sex discrimination was no longer practiced, these women continued to suffer from negative mental health consequences years later. Flight attendants who were exposed to verbal abuse, or sexual assault had higher rates of depression, according to another research. While a casual comment or an unwelcome physical touch may look little to some, they can have a profound influence on the subject's mental health. If sexism is reduced, people may see a drop in mental health difficulties.

1.7 Gender Discrimination's Impact on Mental Health and Addiction:

Unfortunately, the negative effects of gender harassment on mental health may eventually result in a drug abuse problem. People who are unable to cope with their mental problems may self-medicate with drugs and alcohol. According to studies, prejudice based on race or gender increases the likelihood of women misusing alcohol and men taking drugs. If people do not receive treatment for co-occurring illnesses, substance abuse usually worsens their mental health problems. This connection might explain why mental health continues to decline over time.

1.8 The Link between Gender Discrimination and Mental Illness:

As a Florida mental health center, we understand that mental health illnesses are caused by a multitude of reasons. Several people talk about just how childhood traumas and chronic stress can have a bad influence on mental health, but mental disease can be caused by a variety of factors. The impact of discrimination and social discrimination on psychological health is one element that is rarely discussed. While discrimination against women may appear to be relatively harmless to some, severe and repeated judgment can have long-term significance. Discernment against women or poor mental health might well be linked, according to a study. According to the study, women who experienced sexual discrimination were three times more likely to experience a mental health decrease over the next four years, involving severe depression.

Even though sex even though the prejudice had ended, these women still struggled with negative mental health repercussions years later. Another study found that air hostesses who were subjected to abusive behavior, attempted rape, or sexual violence had a higher risk of depression. While a casual comment or an unwelcome physical touch may look little to some, they can have a profound influence on the subject's mental health. If sexism is reduced, people may see a drop in mental health difficulties. In this paper, author talk about the impact of gender inequality on women's mental health, and also discussed the causes of gender inequality, and what problems women are facing due to gender inequality.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tohid Moradi Sheykhjan studied the current investigation was conducted using a survey approach. The data was analyzed using the “Mental-Health-Status-Scale-(M.H.S. Scale)” and a test. According to the study's statistical findings, there was no substantial difference in each of the elements of mental health history between male and female students in Kerala. In general, there has been no significant variation in mental health status among Kerala students based on gender. The current study gives implications for education based on the findings for better academic performance as well as for additional research in the research field based on the findings. According to the data, gender (male or female) was not a significant determinant in mental health among students enrolled in an M.Ed. program in Kerala. Students should not be overburdened with academic tasks at the cost of their lives, according to educational officials [17].

Renu Batra studied Gender bias in India which spans a wide assortment of issues, particularly equitable productivity expansion and the provision of educational resources. As socially constructed, traditional norms of women, gender imbalance pervades India's socio-economic fabric, which has deep cultural and historical roots. The authors of this study look at how socio-cultural factors affect all aspects of life, including organization, as well as cultural and

ideological contexts. This apparent influence is still accepted as fact within the cultural and family circle [18].

Bruce H. Rankin studied gender disparity in schooling in Turkey, based on contemporary studies on education in developing countries. It examines the impacts of macrostructure, cultural attitudes, family resources, and behaviors on primary and secondary school achievement using nationally representative Turkish teenagers. Locality, family resources, the family environment, and processes all play a role in the findings. Although both genders' education is influenced, girls' chances of completing secondary school are higher if they reside in urban regions and come from less patriarchal homes. According to birth-order comparisons, elder females are less likely than their younger sisters to complete secondary education. The attendance of girls in elementary school is aided by the presence of additional family members who assist with child care. The findings are explored in the context of current social developments in Turkey, as well as their suggestions for future study [19].

3. DISCUSSION

The importance of masculinity imbalance in schooling follows a predictable pattern and has an impact on people or humanity. It produces a crop of illiterate people who can be affected in bad ways. Due to individuals who did not attend school at all, there is a high dropout rate and a high percentage of illiteracy. This translates to the ignorant and semi-literate, who represent a large proportion of the unskilled, child-abused, and underemployed, leading to, among many other things, the involvement, embracing extremists, and unopposed establishment of a ruling conspiracy. If the affected parents and children do not get school and justice, they will face hardships for the rest of their lives. On the other hand, educating the people of a country benefits its development. Education is now explored around the world as a method of enhancing the welfare of both men and women. It is an important tool for empowering users to directly add to the overall progress.

Health, employment, nutrition, science, technology, and citizenship are all influenced by education. Gender equality in education would encourage personal and communal growth, resulting in increased national development, favorable economic transformation, or improved living circumstances. The same may be said for the male youngster, who, if cultivated, can reach his full potential and make a significant contribution to national growth. It is clear from the following that there is gender inequality in the school process. As a reason, the possibilities for its citizens to pursue higher education, realize their potential, and contribute to job creation are limited. It is clear that while both boys and girls are investing extensively in learning, education is needed for a fulfilling life, regardless of sex differences. However, gender inequality and education opportunities must be addressed if all youth are to be successful and promote national production, prosperity, and quality of life. Both school admission and engagement for women should be supported to reduce gender inequality.

4. CONCLUSION

According to the findings of this study, gender disparities in education are caused by a range of factors, including poverty, armed conflict, geographic isolation, a lack of academic infrastructure, and poor educational quality. Even though the Sustainable Development Goals emphasize education quality, equality likely exists due to acknowledged challenges that inhibit gender quality in education. Discrimination based on gender has far-reaching repercussions.

Discrimination harms mental and physical health, leads to poverty, perpetuates rape or abuse cycles, as well as restricts access to healthcare. Gender inequality affects the female's mental health, they can go into mental depression, so gender inequality is very harmful to the women. This paper looked at gender imbalance in the educational system and how it impacts women's mental health. This author discusses gender inequality, the origins of gender discrimination, and the effects of gender inequality on women, and how gender inequality impacts women's mental health in a variety of ways. This paper will help people comprehend how gender inequality affects women in the future.

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CHAPTER 21

ANALYSIS OF SUICIDAL CONDUCT INFLUENCED BY GENDER DIFFERENCES IN VARIOUS STATES OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Suicidal conduct is one of the major sources of injuries and death around the globe. The epidemiological analysis of various types of behavior is essential not only for preventative measures but also for policymaking. Suicide is the world's third-highest risk factor for mortality amongst emerging adults. Preventive techniques are increasingly being recognized as needing to be adapted to a country's region-specific demography or applied in a culturally appropriate way. This study investigates the historical, epidemiological, or demographic aspects that contribute to suicides in India, as well as techniques to prevent suicides. Suicide rates in India have risen in recent years, despite patterns indicating both a rise and a drop in rates of suicide. In contrast to global research on demographic risk, marriages in India, and also the female suicide rate are substantially greater than the male suicide rate. Community-based prevention efforts or identifying susceptible individuals might be a little more successful than international ones.

KEYWORDS:

Cyber-Suicide, Mortality, Suicide Rate, Suicide Fatalities, World Health Organization (WHO).

1. INTRODUCTION

Suicide is one of the major causes of death among teenagers worldwide. The “World Health Organization (WHO)” estimates that around one million people attempt suicide each year, with a global incidence and mortality proportion of 16 per 100,000, or one death or suicide every 40 seconds and 3 seconds on aggregate [1]. Teenage suicide rates have grown drastically, and children become the most vulnerable group in one-third of both industrialized and developing worlds. Another cause for concern in the internet era is the rise of “Cyber-Suicide”, so the employment of novel ways of suicide is linked to pandemic rises in general rates of suicide [2]. Men continue to endure quietly suffering mental illness at a higher rate than women in the country's capital, according to suicide statistics, which indicates a significant gender disparity in the number of deaths. Psychiatrists believe that societal stigma is a crucial factor in males hiding their mental illnesses [3].

Males were recognized as the family's leaders. Males are regarded as the leader of the family and also the main breadwinner, and are so burdened with bearing responsibility for the home [4]. Suicide is still a personal and private act, so there is a large variance in suicide rates among nations. Greater awareness of regional differences and characteristics connected to suicides may

allow for more culturally responsive preventative efforts. This descriptive study technique discusses the historical or epidemiological elements of suicide, with a focus on India[5].

Understanding suicides in the Indian context necessitates comprehension of the subcontinent's literature, and religious or cultural character since history has seldom penetrated people's lives as much as it has in India. Suicide as a method of avoiding pain and embarrassment was praised in ancient Indian writings of bravery. Suicide appears in the ancient sagas of the Mahabharata or Ramayana. The Bhagavad Gita bans suicides for personal motives as well as declares that future deaths are punishable that are unsuitable for "shraddha," or even the necessary funeral rituals. Brahmanical ideas state that persons who suffer from depression should fast for a set length of time. The Holy Scriptures, the Upanishads, prohibit suicide, stating saying after death, those who commit suicide will live in sunless lands steeped in the everlasting shadow.

On the other side, the Vedic either allow suicide on religious grounds or believe that the ultimate sacrifice own life. Suicide through hunger is a kind of death that was associated with achieving 'moksha' (freedom from the process of life), and it is still performed today [6]. Sati, where a woman burnt herself to death in her husband's cremation rather than live as a widower, and Johar, wherein the Rajput women shot themselves to death to escape disgrace at the hands of invading Muslim forces, were both performed until about the early years of the 20th century; isolated instances have been revealed [7].

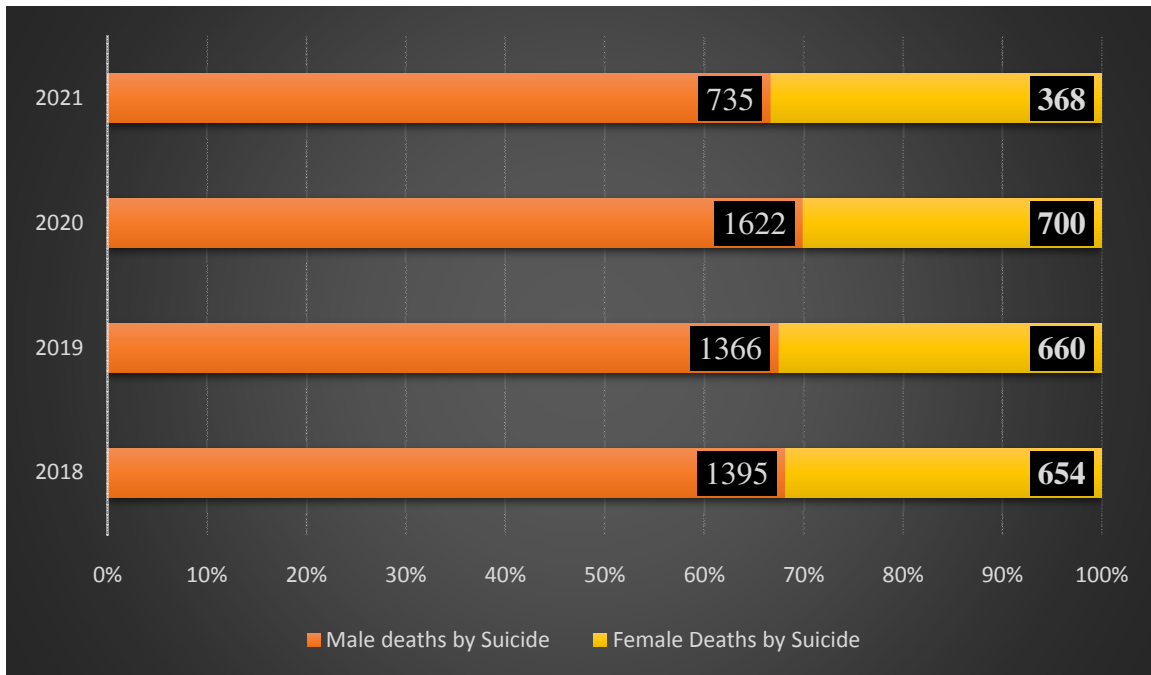


Figure 1: Shows the Percentage of Male and female Suicide Deaths [8].

The statistics acquired by the reporter over the last three years revealed that the gender discrepancy in suicide fatalities is greater than 100%. According to the report, in 2020, 700 women committed suicide, while males committed suicide at a rate 131% higher, with 1,622 fatalities. In 2019, men reportedly died at a rate 106 percent higher than women, compared to 116 percent in 2018 shown in Figure 1. Experts think that the epidemic or lockdown would cause additional disparities in suicide data in the following days. "Many males, particularly migrants,

and laborers, have experienced financial and economic difficulties during the last 2 years". They are much more inclined to sleep themselves into despair, because of a lack of therapy accessibility, and are more prone to kill themselves [8]. Risk factors related to suicides, including attempted suicides, have always been considered as younger in western literature (15-24 years), female gender, low levels of education, employment, residing alone, and background of socioeconomic deprivation [9]. This study looked at the demographics of suicides in India.

Suicide is defined as a death induced by self-injurious behavior in which the victim is murdered in the course of the behavior. A traumatic incident is defined as a non-fatal, self-directed, possibly dangerous activity of murder. Suicide attempts may not lead to injuries. Suicidal ideation is the act of considering, thinking, or plotting death. Men and women have different roles, duties, positions, or authority, and all these socially created disparities combine with biological variations to influence suicidal behavior. More would be known about the disparities between men and women in mental illnesses such as depression as well as schizophrenia than concerning suicides [10].

Indian research of suicidality divided motivations into 'the want for transformation' or 'the wish to die' groups as well as discovered that the former had lower toxicity, less planning for their effort, a higher possibility of being rescued, and have not been inebriated during the attempt. The latter group used more dramatic tactics, like hanging, and were more likely to have a mental illness along with drinking [11]. A nationwide plan for suicide prevention that promotes, coordinates, and supports initiatives that will be implemented throughout the country at national, regional, and neighborhood levels is necessary in light of the high suicide rates recorded. Creating a national plan is a chance to rally people and organizations from all walks of life, including the commercial sector, nonprofits, government agencies, schools, and religious institutions.

Another option is to identify and treat vulnerable groups with factors that increase the risk early in life. Given the strong link between traumatic experiences as a child and suicidal behavior, identifying populations that have been subjected to stressful events like child-like physical bullying is crucial as well as familial domestic abuse. Diagnosis of such persons necessitates a multidisciplinary strategy including teachers and principal officials, healthcare specialists, and also the judicial system. Primary preventative techniques include fostering good health or establishing children's adaptable survival techniques; increasing awareness of child-rearing practices amongst families, instructors, or healthcare workers; or early treatment for maladaptive coping patterns. The stigma associated with mental illness and suicide prevents many individuals from seeking treatment when they are experiencing emotional distress due to the complex interplay of social, psychological, cultural, and other variables that may contribute to suicidal ideation. Governments and policy-makers often fail to address suicide, despite mounting evidence that many suicide deaths may have been avoided. The goal of this study is to increase awareness of suicide as a public health concern and to push for suicide prevention to be given a higher priority on global public health and policy agendas, rigorous evaluations of data and evidence, together with input from partners and stakeholders, formed the basis of the report, which was crafted via an international collaborative process.

The implementation of social welfare programs like family or child welfare services, as well as gender as well as socioeconomic equality initiatives, might also be beneficial at the community

level [12]. The Cause of Death Ensembles model was used to determine a wide variety of alternative approaches that employ multiple operational forms to death rates or cause fractions with varied combinations of predictive covariates, like multivariate regression modeling or space-time Gaussian process regression models. For each cause of death, an ensemble of algorithms that work effectively on out-of-sample prediction validation was chosen [13]. The current study is conducted to gain more knowledge about the rates and the leading cause of suicide in India. Authors have tried to find out the most prevalent means of suicide in India and the psychological variables that can lead to an increased risk of suicide.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Lakshmi Vijayakumar conducted a study that among the most constant conclusions in suicidal studies is that women try suicide more than men, yet males seem to be more likely to perish in their attempts than women. Many academics have focused on suicide thoughts in women to better understand the complicated links that underpin gendered or suicidal conduct. One possibility for the inability to focus on female suicidal behavior might just be a reason to consider this as manipulative as well as non-serious (even though proof of wrongdoing, lethality, or hospitalization), to define their efforts to try as "unsatisfactory," "failing," or "attention-seeking," as well as to imply that women's suicide conduct is ineffective or inadequate. The author concluded that Women's suicide prevention measures should be included in all suicide prevention initiatives. Mental health professionals should not be the only ones tasked with the task of helping women who are contemplating suicide [14].

Rija Rappai stated in a study that suicide in India has been the subject of little research until now, and this essay aims to fill in some of that knowledge gap. As a surprising fact, India has the greatest incidence of suicide mortality among the region's nations, according to a review of 270 articles found in various online databases and government websites. The study showed a rise in suicide-related articles in India. Despite India's high suicide rate, little intervention research exists. Different data sources for the same period demonstrate a wide discrepancy in India's comprehension of "the idea." Sex, age, socioeconomic situation, drug addiction, mental illness, medical sickness, and psychological and environmental factors make people suicidal. The author concluded that Official documentation and subjective investigations would improve comprehension. Interventions research and legislative measures are needed to stop the 'iceberg of suicide' [15].

Peeter Varnik proposed in a study that the WHO has enhanced global mortality statistics during the last 20 years. More nations now publish statistics, and global estimates are generated periodically. The WHO global database has mortality statistics. The 2008 global injury mortality estimates and 1950-2009 suicide trends were analyzed. The findings showed that WHO estimates 782 thousand suicides in 2008, which is 1.4% of overall mortality and 15% of injury mortality. 11.6 per 100,000 people commit suicide worldwide. The male-to-female suicide rate ratio is greatest in Europe (4.0) and lowest in the Eastern Mediterranean (1.1). SE Asian men 15–29 had the greatest suicide rate, European males 45–59, and Western Pacific males over 60. SE Asian women 15–29 and 45 plus have a high suicide rate. Lithuania leads with 34.1 per 100,000 people. Lithuania's male suicide rate is 61.2. South Korea's 22.1 female suicide rate tops the globe. The author concluded that in the previous 60 years, South Korea could surpass Japan, Hungary, and Lithuania in a few years if present trends continue. Suicide mortality has migrated from Western to Eastern Europe to Asia. China and India have the most suicides [16].

3. DISCUSSION

The data was gathered from several government websites, research materials, and newspaper stories that were used in the current investigation. In 2020, there were more than 44 thousand female suicides in India, whereas there were more than 108 thousand male suicides. Professional troubles, violence, aggression, relationship issues, economic damage, a sense of solitude, or mental diseases were among the reasons for suicides in the nation shown in Figure 2. It has been forecasted that the male suicide rates will increase according to the current rates.

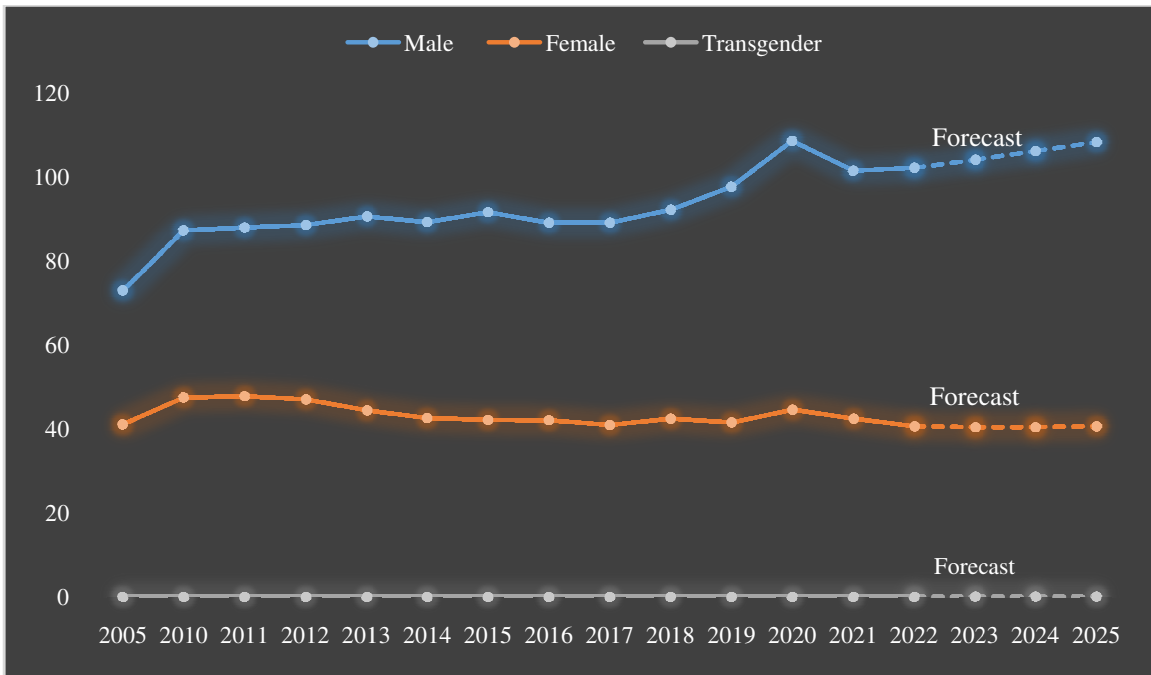


Figure 2: Shows the Suicides by Gender in India from 2005 to 2020.

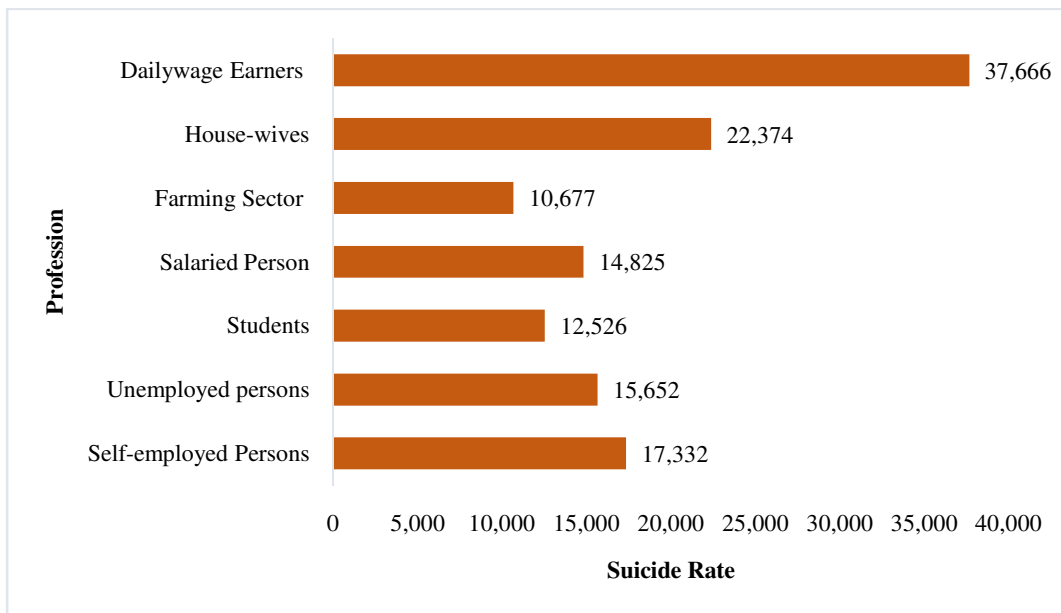


Figure 3: Displays the Suicide rates by Occupation in 2020.

The data suggest that 50% (or 22,372) of all women who died by suicide were housewives. Homemakers accounted for about 15% of all suicides. At least 12,526 students committed suicide, equivalent to more than 8% of all deaths, while 10,677 persons working in agriculture also took their own lives shown in Figure 3.

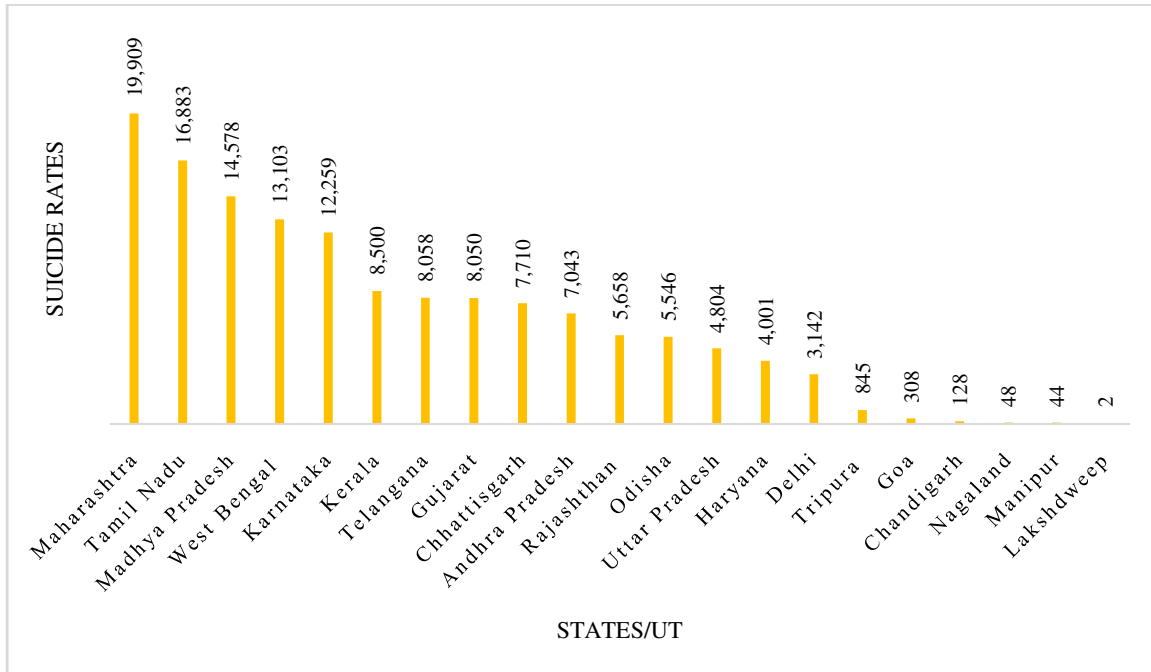


Figure 4: Displays the States and Territories in India Has a High Percentage of Suicides.

According to Figure 4, in Maharashtra, India, over 20,000 suicides were recorded in 2020. The overall rate of suicide in 2020 increased over the previous year. Suicide attempts in South Asian countries were mostly caused by family problems.

In 2020, there were over 44,000 female suicides in India, compared to over 108, 000 male suicides. Occupational problems, violence, hostility, interpersonal problems, damage to the economy, a sense of isolation, and mental illnesses were among the reasons for suicide in the country. Based on the data, 50% (or 22,372) of all women who died by themselves were housewives. Homemakers accounted for around 15 percent of all suicides. At least 12,526 students tried to commit suicide, accounting for more than 8% of all suicides, whereas 10,677 agricultural workers also committed themselves. Approximately 20,000 suicides are documented in Maharashtra, India, in 2020. In 2020, the overall suicide rate climbed over the previous year. Suicidal thoughts in South Asian nations were primarily motivated by family issues.

Suicide and bad life experiences, stress, object loss, and uncomfortable encounters should be seen through the lens of a vulnerability, supportive, reacting, or problem-solving paradigm. Rich and Bonner [17] observed those stressful situations, and also stress, in a stress-vulnerability model, responsible for 30 percent of the variation in suicidal thoughts. The information given is valuable since Indian society is socio-centric. So it's not surprising that family conflict is the main causative factor in women, while the dispute is the major cause in men [17].

Due to the prevalence of more pressing health issues such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malnutrition, and child and maternal mortality, suicide receives less attention in India. As a

whole, the nation lacks access to proper mental health care. There are only roughly 3,500 psychiatrists for a population of nearly a billion. There is social unrest and instability as a consequence of rapid urbanization, industrialization, and the emergence of new family arrangements. People are more likely to consider suicide since their once reliable sources of support are declining. Therefore, there is a growing need for professional counseling services. Suicide prevention Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have emerged in response to the problem's magnitude and the shortage of mental health resources. These organizations' principal focus is to friend those who are experiencing suicidal thoughts to assist them and prevent them from taking their own lives. Most of the time, those who need professional services might start their search at these hubs. The NGOs have done several things, including befriending suicidal people, educating gatekeepers, spreading awareness via the media, and conducting intervention programs. It's important to note that NGOs' ability to do well is constrained in certain ways. It's difficult to generalize about their effectiveness because of the huge range of skills and experience among their volunteers. The bulk of their efforts are not assessed, and quality control procedures are insufficient [18].

The programs will be required to build multidisciplinary collaboration to construct a holistic strategy for suicide research and prevention. Partners will need a durable and functioning operational framework that provides them with power, financing, responsibility, and accountability for the creation and execution of the national plan to decrease suicide. Problems with organization and policy might include:

1. Evaluating and reducing suicide requires the establishment of national and regional coordination groups to track suicide rates, investigate contributing variables, pool available resources, make policy and intervention recommendations, and assess the efficacy of existing initiatives.
2. The development of a national conceptual framework to comprehend suicide and its prevention via the use of a multidisciplinary approach that takes into account the cultural context, as well as concerns about social and legal problems
3. An overview of the current understanding of suicide conduct in Indian society in terms of terminology, rates, applied techniques, accessible assistance, and cultural attitudes;
4. Creating a standardized method of collecting data on suicide and suicide attempts at the national level
5. Creating educational resources for those who work directly with high-risk individuals and distributing training materials;
6. Those at risk, those who have tried suicide, and the relatives of suicide victims may benefit from a mapping of community resources and the establishment of procedures to increase access to counseling and treatment centers.
7. Building methods for assessing individual programs and interventions
8. Planning ways to produce financial and other resources through engaging government and non-governmental organizations, public and private partnerships, academics, service providers, and user groups.

In India, the formulation of a comprehensive national strategy for the reduction of suicide rates is an immediate need. Reducing access to pesticides and the availability of pesticides is one of the priority areas, along with promoting responsible media reporting of suicide and related issues, promoting and supporting non-governmental organizations, improving the capacity of primary care workers and specialist mental health services, providing support to those whose lives have

been affected by suicide, and training gatekeepers such as teachers, police officers, and practitioners of alternative systems of medicine. If any plan for preventing suicide is going to be successful under the current legal framework in India, decriminalizing the act of attempting suicide is, first and foremost, an imperative need.

4. CONCLUSION

In India, a worldwide public health response to suicide is critical, and that should be supplemented with a psychological health approach. In India, like in Western nations, a mental disorder is a risk factor for depression. Furthermore, there are extra risk factors in India. These are usually associated with societal systems and unique pressures. A serious healthcare approach recognizes that suicides are avoidable and encourages an integrated solution of treatments at several layers of society, along with the person, the family, the society, and also the medical system. Improving perceptions about suicide through education programs or legislative measures (for example, decriminalization of suicide) is an important element in such a strategy. Gender-specific suicide prevention strategies should be implemented. Instead of being a routine exercise in the healthcare community, minimizing female suicide behavior ought to be a public and social priority. India's excessively high rate of suicide is the main cause of mortality among Indian youth, and female suicides require special attention. This paper gives a thorough examination of the patterns in suicide fatalities in each state of India during the last quarter-century. To minimize the impact of suicide fatalities in India, a national suicide prevention plan is required as a guide, which must then be developed just at the state and local level to account for the large differences in patterns across states and also the setting of each state.

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CHAPTER 22

A STUDY ON SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT MIGRATION TOWARDS CITIES AND ITS IMPACT ON POPULATION EXPANSION

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ABSTRACT:

Population expansion refers to the purpose of relocating partly or wholly individuals to another place. Migrants can be divided based on their citizenship, place of birth, or decision to relocate to another country either temporarily or permanently. With them and their descendants, large cities offer a wider range of options, equal chances for promotion, and a standard of living. These are the major explanations for why many individuals of skilled migrants choose to relocate to major metropolitan areas. In this paper, the author explores the many factors that drive migration and how they affect the social environment, as well as how the social environment drives people to move to cities. While moving to these urban areas can result in higher incomes and better living conditions. It can also expose individuals to environmental hazards such as floods, hurricanes, and shoreline erosion which also affect in future.

KEYWORDS:

Cities, Economic, Migrants, Population, Social Environment.

1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomena of migration, which has been around for millennia, are influenced by a variety of causes, including economic concerns, natural catastrophes, sociopolitical difficulties, demographic expansion and urbanization, war, and family reunification. This shows that a range of push and pull factors have an impact on migration. Pull factors are characteristics that draw people to a region or nation. Economic factors such as job prospects, better housing, and better living standards, for example, are all factors influencing migration [1]. It is also possible that the ability to save money in banks and move money around the world is aiding in new migration [2]. Improvements in financial infrastructure are an indicator of economic progress. If money can be moved across international borders, it becomes easier to become a new migrant while still tied to the original group and home. While efforts have been made to take into account the value of foreign remittances. Figure 1 shows the different ways in which structurally defined positive and negative liberties impact people's goals and talents in life, as well as the potential effects these may have on people's freedoms of movement and migration choices. People's abilities and life ambitions are both impacted by negative liberty; the combination of these two elements creates complicated, perhaps illogical migratory consequences.

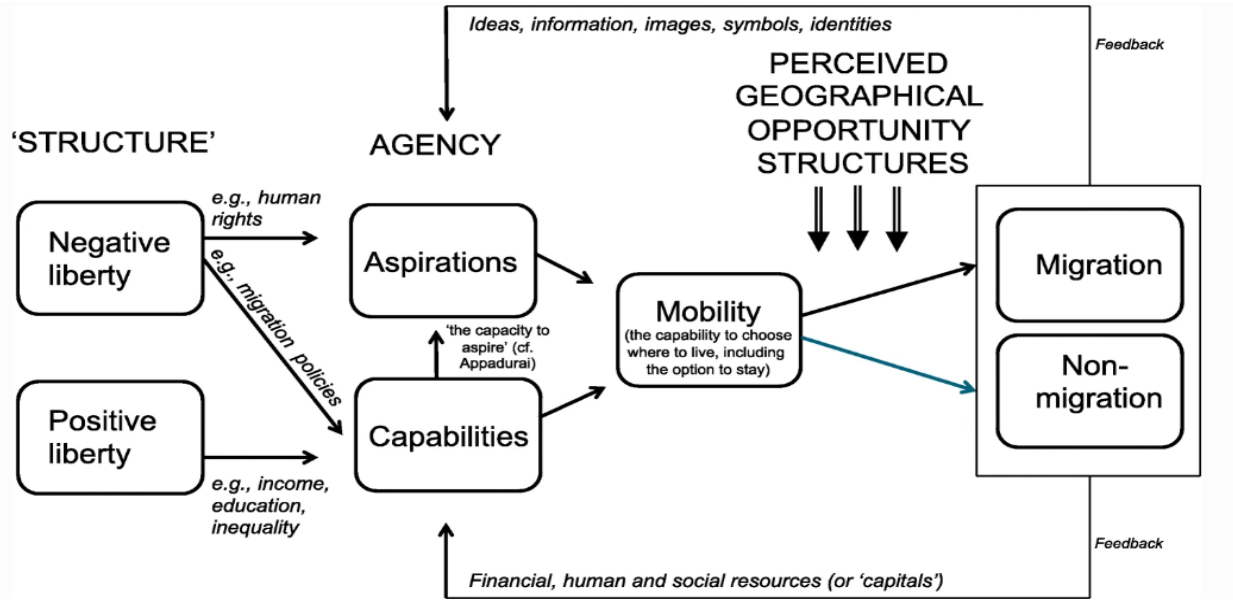


Figure 1: Illustrate the framework with expanded aims and skills for conceptualizing migratory agency [3].

According to statistics from several regional locations, the traditional demographic characteristics of rural-urban migrants are also evolving. Migrants are still in their infancy. There are a lot of famous and individual migrants, there seem to be more female migrants as well as a fatter wallet of couple migrants.

Women make up a sizeable share of the migration flow from Northern Mexico, which is now growing over time, according to studies on this topic. Ghana dispels the fallacy assumption migrant parents are split up in their existing housing [4]. The move schedule of family members is something we need to know more about. Although young single males likely make up the majority of the first-wave migration, nothing is known about how the stream changes thereafter.

Sometimes immigrants are taken advantage of. Migration is one of the main causes of the developing nuclear family, where kids grow up in small family groups. There is evidence that the diversity of immigrants in urban areas benefits local employees' salaries, employability, and productivity [2]. This is because immigrants spend money on local products and services, which increases demand and boosts the local economy [5].

There is less demand for natural resources like food and water. When migrants return home, they carry new knowledge and skills with them. Services like health and education are in less demand. Money is frequently remitted back to friends and family, boosting the local economy. Figure 2 depicts the migrations in the forecasting models, foresight scenarios, and early warning systems.

Early Warning System	Forecasting (Modelling)	Foresight (Scenarios)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Short term (week, Months) •Monitoring migration and its drivers in real time •Operational Level •Timely and operational use •Ignores why changes occur and only provides short- term perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Short to long term(1-100) •Predict future volumes of migration based on past trends •Short and medium term planning •Tangible numerical prediction as an outcome •Assumes continuity of migration drivers. Gives false sense of precision if not communicated properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Long term (10-50 years) •Systematic process to develop plausible narrative scenarios •Long term strategic planning •Sensitize decision makers towards plausible long-term future scenarios and implications on budgets and capacities •Highly abstract binary categories tend to produce ambiguous result.

Figure 2: Illustrate the factors for the migrates on the early warning system, forecasting modeling, and foresight scenarios [1].

The movement of people is a demographic trend that connects rural and urban regions and fosters or encourages city growth. Urbanization as a result is linked to many other policy concerns, namely epidemiological, economic, and environmental issues. The harm to the biosphere is frequently attributed to growing urbanization. Urban growth may impose strain on the land thru dispersion, and associated industrial production might jeopardize the quality of the air and environment. Many observers think that concerns like unemployment and migrant workers' social acculturation to their unfamiliar urban surroundings are related to rapid urbanization [6]. Whether these concerns are new or have just surfaced in urban environments, cities increase inequities in society's income, housing, and other social resources. Despite their apparent inadequacy to explain actual migration patterns and processes, many theories on migration are based, either indirectly or explicitly, on oversimplified push-pull models or neo-classical personal income or utility maximization assumptions. Prior migration theories have been criticized for their unrealistic premises, but academics have generally been better able to refute these ideas than to develop practical theoretical replacements [7].

For many years, migration theory has been in a deadlock. Unexpectedly little social theory has been developed in the area of migration studies. This is regrettable because conceptually separating migration processes from larger processes of social change, of which they are a part, would prevent us from developing a fuller knowledge of migration processes [8]. It was believed that a large portion of the transfer to this kind of urban difficulty followed a predictable pattern. This policy summarizing highlights several issues related to the nature of human modern wandering behavior concerning our view of population dispersion processes and some of the repercussions of that allocation [9]. Current research is beginning to highlight this migratory tendency as well as the associated social adjustment. The degree of migrant adaptation, the demographic structure and characteristics of refugee visits, and thus the interaction between

sender and receiver societies through remittances have all been the subject of recent research. The organization of the informal settlements migration is seen in Figure 3.

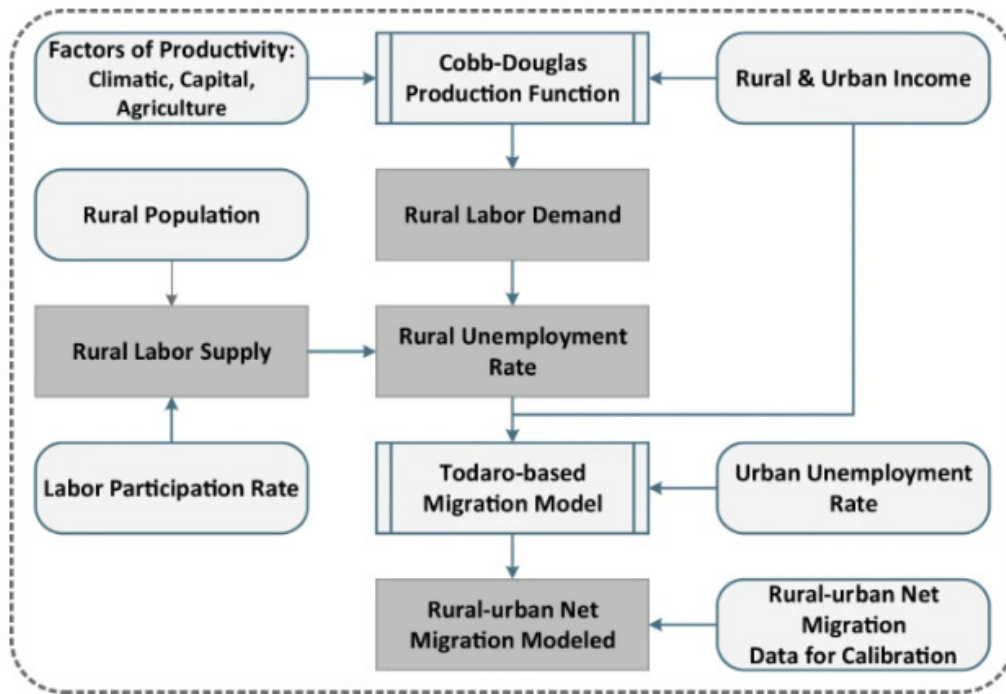


Figure 3: Illustrate the structure of the rural-urban migration.

Are there any changing patterns of migratory behavior and structure that require us to rethink our existing models? Early generations of migration models recognized that the pay gap and economic prospects were the driving force for sustainable travel. Their goals in life, how these people face their problems, and how they find smoking as an easy way to forget their stress and problems in life. In today’s world of high socio-economic pressure, almost all age groups of the population undergo the pressure to perform best amongst their competitors. But, the working-class age group especially the young age group people find smoking an easy way to frequently smoke to forget their problems [10]. The high percentage of smoking among working-class young people is also because of the easy excess of cigarettes throughout the day and watching colleagues smoking frequently. This results in continuous smoking of office-going people a day. Students, elderly people, and even homemakers also deal with a high-stress level in their day-to-day life but because of cultural background and less excess to smoking joints, smoking is less seen in other age groups of people [11]. The way people think about migration to high-income countries has also evolved. Climate, social mix of origin and destination, and availability of facilities became more important non-monetary factors of migration in the new thinking. Such thinking helped to explain some of the United States' industrial belts to lower-paying but more convenience-rich regions.

During much of this time, policymakers made several assumptions about migration and urbanization processes. According to a broader observation, also circulated in historical times: it was mainly composed of unmarried youth [12]. Also, increasing urbanization has raised concerns about the degradation of nature. Families with more than one wage earner share the costs of living or set aside a portion of each person's income for future unforeseen needs.

However, in households with just one wage earner, that individual must shoulder the full financial load. When this happens, the earning member starts to feel incredibly stressed out. A person starts smoking and quickly becomes dependent on it as a way to cope with the stress of their family and job. Despite being aware of the illnesses caused by smoking and the health risks associated with it. Once someone becomes addicted to smoking, quitting becomes tough for them. A person becomes dependent on cigarettes due to the nicotine in them. Smokers often consume three or more cigarettes each day. During the 1980s, China's strategy of promoting growth in medium-sized cities was noteworthy. Other suggestions included growth poles or satellite town projects. Of course, a counter-argument emerged, claiming that the public sector was to blame for some of the city's faults due to its disproportionate investment in chosen cities and the resulting urban bias [2].

They have already been explored concerning migration, but it is worth paying attention to how they change the character and content of migrant movements [13]. Changes in transport and communication. Remittances are the most notable example. Despite the great interest in remittances, it is yet to be proven that technology advancements help maintain a steady flow. Some factors are linked. Communication technologies help in the dissemination of information about labor market prospects within and outside national borders. Migrants travel back and forth between their place of origin and their final destination. Circulating migratory patterns have been identified from around the world. These circulation motions are often set to coincide with agricultural seasons [14], [15].

This type of mobility, a migrant issue, has been seen in other situations as well, following the easing of restrictions on commercial activity and housing. Vietnam is currently through a trend similar to China. Internal migration has resulted from economic restructuring, which has never been as carefully managed as in China. There have already been trends in population migration that are similar in some respects, even in economies where official limits on residence and travel do not exist. Mexico's unspecified migration to the United States, as well as the concurrent migration of pre-colonial peoples into the high-income economies of Europe, has resulted in comparable floating communities, each with its unique imprint on migratory flows and reception conditions in the host community. This prompted migration the old-fashioned way, with some metropolitan districts receiving more attention than others this can result in migrants being denied access to the group to assimilate into the metropolis. The factors leading to this destructive spiral are depicted in Figure 4.

Economic growth is the second primary driver of new migration. Many countries have restructured their economies to promote more free market activity. It would be foolish to claim that this trend is universal or that the campaign is towards an unrestricted market. Nonetheless, the transition is underway in several important ways, and demographic makeup is a visible component of that movement. China is the most notable example. Post-market reform years have allowed individuals to migrate to places of economic potential, whereas previously all residences were limited by a registration permit. This has resulted in a large floating population of millions of people living outside their official registration area. While migrants are often referred to as temporary, their stay at a destination can sometimes last for many years[17].

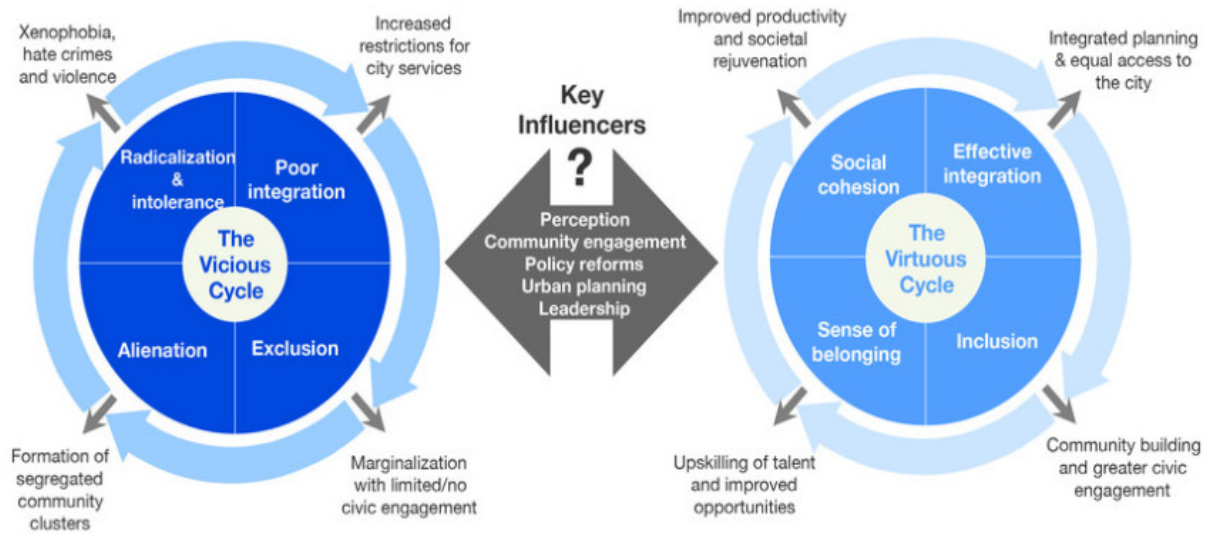


Figure 4: Illustrate the key influencers for the virtuous cycle [16].

2. DISCUSSION

Evolutionary conditions and worries concerning migrants' social adaptation are a few of the difficulties that come up when people move between villages to urban regions. Even before population fuels urbanization, which in turn fuels heavy industry pollution and crop production, migration is frequently held responsible for ecological damage. Environmental factors, transportation systems, and direct government policies affecting the level of national wealth can have a significantly greater impact on total ecological degradation than on the amount of rural-urban migration.

The comparison also includes a demographic component. It is important to remember that a significant portion, perhaps more than half, of urban expansion is driven by natural growth. As a result, limiting urban migration will have little to no impact on urban development. It serves as a reminder, that both urban and rural areas experience population pressure. Migration may be more involved than its actual demographic contribution would suggest [18]. It is not true that greater habitation in rural and semi-rural regions will worsen issues like soil erosion and deforestation. Although the demographic community appears to be divided on the precise link between population development and environmental circumstances, this may prompt some to call for actions to reduce fertility.

The assimilation of migrants into the host community is another major source of concern in urban migration. The ability of migrants to integrate into the receiving society has long been a concern. Migrants are thought to adjust slowly, if at all. This is contrary to empirical data. When the level of usually lower resources for second-generation people is taken into account, the gap narrows even further. This idea is demonstrated by working with the National Survey Longitudinal Study on Immigrant School Achievement. When household variables of parental attendance are taken into account, the trajectories of successful school success for immigrant children do not change.

Similarly, the author highlights a business optimization process that differentiates the first generation from the subsequent generation. In China, market adjustments resulted in a massive

influx of people, both legally recognized and documented as well as temporary or unspecified. Even though migrants can be seen on road corners and under bridges in recruitment halls in later days, rules are imposed in their home communities. The birth rate among these rural migrants was not found to be higher than that of urban residents of similar educational levels and ages. The expatriates did not deviate from expectations in this matter.

2.1 Causes of migration:

Living thing transportation is the movement of population from one location to another to relocate. Archaeologists try to understand why people move in vast quantities and what effect their decisions have. People's choices and emigration selections are often influenced by two categories of circumstances. One that lives tends to be motivating elements, making it less attractive to live there. Political upheaval, lack of work prospects, or overcrowding can all be pushing factors. The potential destination has pull factors, making it an attractive place to stay. Better career prospects or having friends or relatives who have already moved into the field can be a draw factor.

2.2 Causes of migration in the Pacific:

The most important element limiting the number of people living in a particular place is the food it can manufacture. The limited space and productive capacity on several small islands in the Pacific Ocean facilitated the migration. We don't know how many people lived in the prehistoric Pacific Ocean, but we can make some educated assumptions based on other information. The general rule seemed to be that the bigger the island, the more people it could support. On many Pacific islands, vegetable gardening such as diverse palm fruits and root vegetables developed spontaneously. However, because they were not a stable food source, people who traveled across the region took other crops with them to be planted on other islands. Starchy foods such as taro, yams, and sweet potatoes were popular among Pacific Islanders because they thrived in humid climates. Pigs, chickens, and dogs were all raised as food supplies in the Pacific Islands, and they also traveled with people. Rats were also involved in many of these sea voyages, although most likely they were not brought along on purpose. With little human intervention, these creatures were generally able to thrive and reproduce. However, it was important to strike a balance between maintaining livestock populations for food and cultivating and preserving crops. For example, many villages built storage bins on modest reeds or rock walls around crop plots to keep animals away from food.

2.3 Effects of migration:

Farming, on the other hand, had a greater environmental impact than hunters and gatherers. People were able to live thanks to the animals and plants that they propagated and cultivated in the Pacific. However, these measures had a significant impact on the island's habitats. The ecosystem of the islands they chose to live on had been altered by human activities, along with invasions of non-native flora and animals.

2.4 Successful integration of migrants in cities depends on five key influencers:

The following five main influences must be addressed if migrants seem to be effectively incorporated into cities:

- i. *Perception:* The approach to migration should move from being a problem to one in the interest of the city and its people. Cities must assess migrants' potential worth to Families with more than one wage earner to share the costs of living or set aside a portion of each person's income for future unforeseen needs. However, in households with just one wage earner, that individual must shoulder the full financial load. When this happens, the earning member starts to feel incredibly stressed out. A person starts smoking and quickly becomes dependent on it as a way to cope with the stress of their family and job. Despite being aware of the illnesses caused by smoking and the health risks associated with it. Once someone becomes addicted to smoking, quitting becomes tough for them. A person becomes dependent on cigarettes due to the nicotine in them. Smokers often consume three or more cigarettes each day.
- ii. *Community engagement:* Cities should create policies that actively promote and include all communities in civic decision-making. They should ensure that immigrants have the political freedom to voice and defend their concerns. However, to speak out on issues that affect their communities, immigrant groups must actively engage, communicate, and work with governments. A platform called Migrants Organize has assisted in creating leaders in UK public life and promoting organized participation by migrants and refugees.
- iii. *Policy reforms:* City authorities can assist in identifying suitable integration objectives, developing and implementing policies to solve issues with urban infrastructure and services, and assessing the outcomes. Execution will need committed efforts and guarantees from state and federal from higher levels of government in addition to local authorities. For instance, the federal government of the United States' current immigration principles and policies call for more regional and local cooperation in the enforcement of federal immigration law and forbidding financing for sanctuary towns.
- iv. *Urban planning:* Migration is often regarded as an afterthought in most cities, rather than an intrinsic component. For example, Seoul has already committed large amounts of government resources to migrant integration through 14 different programs under the Dagachi Seoul Master Plan created in 2014.
- v. *Leadership:* They ought to take the initiative and understand their part in integrating newcomers. They should assume responsibility for the outcome and take ownership of the migration integration process.

Because migration is such a complex and diverse process, researchers generally claim that there will never be a complete or universal explanation of migration. However, this argument lacks merit for two fundamental reasons [19]. First, it would be wrong to say that social theory aims to create all-encompassing, universal speculation because social events must always be understood within the unique historical and social contexts in which they occur, and will never be adequately captured. By a straightforward system of formulas, "laws," models, or regression analysis. Second, complexity should never be an excuse to abandon efforts to develop more effective social theories. As a result, a scheme of the relationship between the causes and effects of immigration risk is shown in Figure 5 with the help of researched theories and intended to examine the impact of immigration vulnerability on the economy.

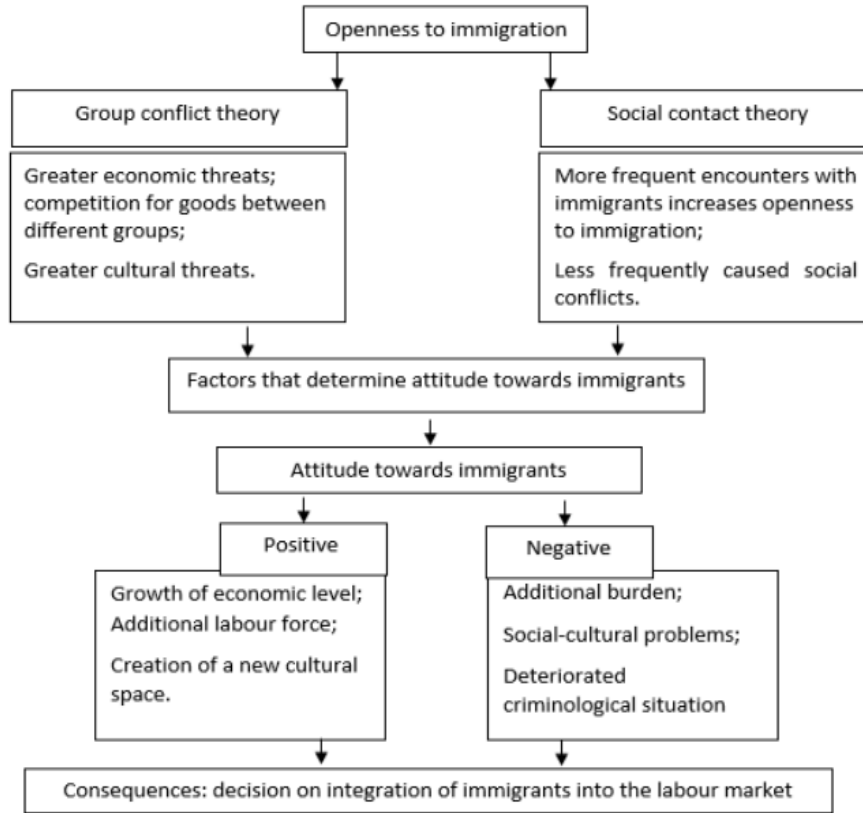


Figure 5: Illustrate the relationship between the determining variables and the effects of immigration openness [3].

Social phenomena are complex by their very nature, yet this fact has not prevented other areas of the social sciences from making significant theoretical advances. The argument needs to be turned on its head: social theories are essential because of the complexity of social processes that characterize social processes and which allow us to differentiate between the sometimes dazzling variety and the seemingly random, chaotic, and non-distinctive. Helps to understand and recognize. The systemic nature of human experiences and social interactions.

3. CONCLUSION

The outflow of natives and previous generations of immigrants can counteract the labor market effects of immigrant arrivals. In addition, because these equilibrium flows are limited in practice, most places with higher immigration rates have seen an increase in the overall population and an increasing percentage of less skilled people. Energy resources such as food and water are under less stress. When migrants return home, they carry new knowledge and skills with them. Less emphasis is placed on institutions like the health and education systems. Money given back to family and friends is frequently done, which helps the local economy. In this paper, the author explained the reason, that why migrants move towards the cities in a huge range and also discussed the factor which attracts them for moving towards the cities. Migrants are more exposed to urban violence and criminality, including human trafficking, especially of children and women, labor exploitation, forged documents, irregular housing, illegal service supply, unregulated recruitment companies, and corrupt police. Affected communities will become more

resilient. More study will undoubtedly be needed to develop proper legislation and programmers, but it is obvious that the time to set the groundwork is now, not tomorrow but for the future.

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CHAPTER 23

IMPACT OF CHILD LABOUR ON CIVILIZATION LEADERSHIP IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

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ABSTRACT:

Our country's lifeblood and a crucial component of our people has always been a toddler. God has bestowed a marvellous gift onto us. A kid can learn from her family, classroom, and, most significantly, society, and as a result, every individual she meets influences her life. In this paper, the author discussed that education is the foundation upon which a child's development is built. The results show in India, child labour is both uncommon and common. Child labour is caused by a variety of causes, including depression, shortages, unemployment, militancy, and natural disasters. Child labour dates back to ancient India when youngsters were forced to work as slaves. The author concludes that Children used to labour in a variety of jobs and the country's economic future generations and the teenagers themselves. Although it provides a source of income for the family, child labour denies the kid the opportunity for education, leisure, and enjoyment, as well as limits her physical development. Working with children has both favourable and unfavourable consequences. The goal of this study is to look into several issues, including child labour, children's rights, and related laws. This study will contribute to the development of ways to combat child labour in the workplace.

KEYWORDS:

Coronavirus Disease (Covid -19), Child Labour, Development, Education, Poverty.

1. INTRODUCTION

Any form of enslavement that deprives teenagers of their youth prevents them from attending boarding school, and is bad for their psychological, economic, spiritual, and moral health is referred to as child labour. International law prohibits this manipulation, but other restrictions do not perceive all youth unemployment to be employed; an exception includes the work of young artists, family obligations, education providers, and perhaps some experience of abuse vigilantism labour used by Amish young generation and vulnerable groups in the Americas. Throughout history, there have been several forms of child labour. Many low-income youngsters between the ages of 5 and 14 worked in Western nations and their dependencies throughout the early 20th century. These kids often worked in the fields of agriculture, parent's house manufacturing, mass production, quarrying, and communications, including becoming newsboys, with some of them putting in 12-hour shifts on the weekends and into the nights. Employment of children rates have decreased as family wages have risen, access to schools has increased, and child labour laws have been put in place.

One in three kids in the poorest nations is affected by child labour, with Comment thread Continent having the greatest prevalence (56 per cent). In four African countries, more than half of kids aged 5 to 14 were employed in 2017. Horticulture employs more children than any other industry in the world. Children often work primarily for their households rather than in factories, and youth unemployment is particularly prevalent in rural areas and the growth of informal economies. The main reasons for child labour are hardship and even a lack of educational opportunities. The World Bank reports that between 1960 and 2003, the prevalence of child labour decreased from 25% to 10% worldwide. The International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) estimate that 168% of children aged 5 to 17 were employed as minors in 2013. Notwithstanding this, the cumulative number of young labourers continues to rise. Although child labour has decreased by 38% over the past ten years, 132 million children are still affected, and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak has helped make it worse. Child labour is common around the world and happens in a range of industries, having detrimental effects on children's health, development, and mental health. Slave labour is caused by a variety of circumstances, including poverty, military action, inadequate laws and standards, wealth inequality, racism, and deeply ingrained cultural norms. The nation is harmed by child labour, according to several studies. Figure 1 is explaining how child labour affects the nation.

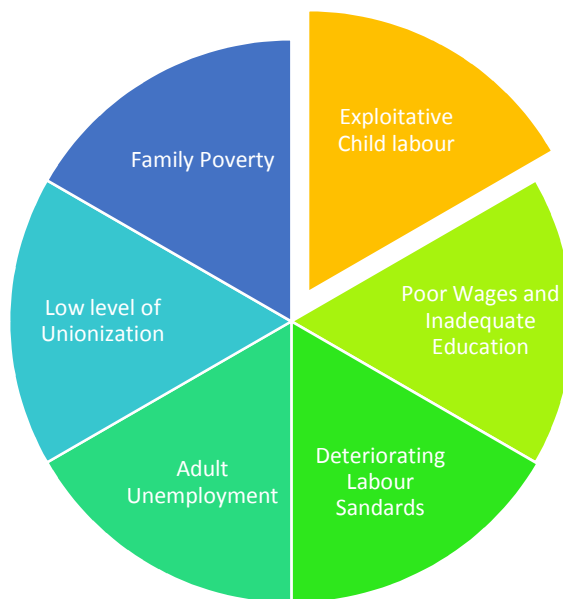


Figure 1: Illustrating the Process of Child Labour Affecting the Nation.

1.1. Constituents of Child Labour:

Work that would be intellectually, economically, economically, or physically injurious to the kid; and impedes their development" is prohibited, according to with International Labour Organization. Learning by robbing the others of the ability to join school; obliging them to embark on this career; or requiring them to facilitate cooperation with exceedingly big and heavy work. Not all forms of child labour fall under the umbrella of "child labour. The age of the child, the sort of work done, the additional hours worked, the supervision of professionals, or whether

or not occupation compromises also with a student's education all play a role in this, which differs by nation. Activities that children may naturally engage in that foster their creativity and provide them with knowledge and skills to help them prepare for adulthood include helping their household and around the house or attempting to work with a social business to earn additional cash during the half-term.

In the early twentieth century, the glass industry employed thousands of youths. Before current technology, making glass was a dangerous and laborious operation. Bottles must be exposed to intense heat to melt (3133 °F). While in labour, the boys are subjected to intense heat. This can cause eye discomfort, breathing issues, wounds, burns, and heat fatigue. When they were rewarded with the piece, workers were expected to put through long hours without a break. There were fewer hours from 6 pm to 1:30 a.m. furnaces had to fire continuously. Boys so under the age of 16 were frequently hired by manufacturing owners.

By 1900, there were an estimated one billion persons working in American industry under the age of fifteen. In 1910, there were about Two million young people employed in the same age range in the United States (US). The study included teenagers who packaged cigarettes, served on farms, spun fabric in clothing factories, worked in coal mines, and worked in canneries. The difficulties faced by juvenile workmen in the South were eloquently captured in Lewis Hine's images of them taken in the 1910s. Hine worked as a news journalist for the Central Employment of Children Committee from 1908 until 1917 [1]–[3].

1.2. Residential Businesses:

In the early twentieth century, child labour was not limited to industries and mines. Europe, children were also involved in home-based enterprises. Organizations and democrats argued that industrial labour should be regulated and that the government had a responsibility to help the poor as a result. The legislation that followed had the effect of transferring employment away from industries and into city families. Families, particularly women, adored it since it allowed them to work and care for their families at the same time. Child labour was not restricted to businesses and mines in the early twentieth century. Children were also active in home-based businesses in Europe. Organizations and Democrats claimed that industrial labour should be controlled and that as a result, the government owed it to the poor to support them. The laws that followed had the effect of shifting jobs away from industries and into the hands of city dwellers. Families, particularly women, enjoyed it since it allowed them to work while still caring for their families. In Australia, the United Kingdom (UK), Austria, and other countries throughout the world, home-based companies and labour exploitation were widespread. Also will be sent to work on farms where kids from rural homes. Low compensation, excessive days, child labour, and an uncomfortable and filthy office environment.

1.3. Determining What Constitutes The "Worst Types Of Child Labour:

Slavery in any form or practice that is comparable to confinement, as well as human trafficking and victims, contemporary slavery and subjection, but instead bonded labour, including coerced or compelled child soldiers employed in armed warfare; Using, soliciting, or supplying a minor for adultery, pornographic material, pornographic behaviour; the definition of child use, purchasing, or distribution to commit a crime under a relevant international treaty; Work that, due to its nature or circumstances, might endanger mental welfare, safety, or morals working circumstances [4].

1.4. Human Trafficking Of Children:

Sexual exploitation is a serious problem which includes pornography and prostitution
 Trafficking in narcotics Debt syndication (also referred to as bonded labour) Slavery
 Compulsory labour

1.5. Child Begging That Is Well-Organized Defining The Term "Dangerous Child Labour":

Under Article 3(d) of the United Nations Convention No. 182, hazardous child labour is defined as "work that, by its structure or the conditions in which it is routinely performed, is likely to impair the health, safety, or dignity of children." When a child works in an unsafe or dangerous environment, they risk being ill, experiencing psychological and physical damage, and, in the worst-case scenario, dying. The most prevalent type of child labour is hazardous child labour; nonetheless, over 73 million students are engaged in hazardous workplaces such as manufacturing, agricultural, industrial, and engineering, as well as in bars, concerts, hotels, markets, and housework. Hazardous working conditions can lead to long-term illnesses that don't show up until later in life [5]–[7].

1.6. Determining What Constitutes "Forced" Child Labour:

Work or service which again is exacted from just about any individual under the threat of any punishment for its anti for which the labourer does not give himself willingly," according to international law. This may take different phases Children are forced into labour alongside their parents or caretakers and are knowledgeable of their working conditions. This occurs as a result of modern slavery, coercion, or dishonest recruiting. The latter group of children might just have migrated alone and had been the victims of abuse, avoiding their parents from finding them in the dark about their working circumstances. According to, there are three types of forced labour: Trafficking, slavery-like acts, forced household work, and bonded labour are all examples of exploitation [8].

Sexual exploitation for profit Forced labour enforced by the state Child labour statistics across the world as of the start of 2020, the ILO predicted that 160 million young people 97 million boys and 63 million girls were employed. Outside of 165 million people, 79 million children worked in hazardous settings. In America, Asia, and the Pacific, child lab apathy impacts around nine out of ten children, according to a 2019 ILO research. One in five children works in the continent of Africa, which has the highest rate of child labour. Globally, there has been no improvement in the issue of child labour. 62 million people around the world in Asia and 72 million in Africa are impacted by child labour. Around the world, the agricultural sector employs 70percent of the overall children who are engaged in child labour, primarily in livestock herding and peasant as well as agribusiness.

1.7. Child Labour's Motivators:

Child labour still occurs deny the reality that there will be laws and rules in place to safeguard children from it. Around the world, children are compelled to work for several reasons, with poverty being the most prevalent. Children are compelled to labour to support their families since it is essential to their existence. Criminal organisations and people traffickers take advantage of this weakness. National educational systems that are inadequate or insufficient Child labour is encouraged by insufficient or non-existent national educational systems. Lack of instructors and resources, as well as inadequate educational facilities, provide an unstable

atmosphere where children are still unable to return to school, which leads to child labour. Some families employ sweatshop labour as a more lucrative way to utilise their kids' time since they are unable to pay school fees. Females who attend school are valued less in some societies, whereas girls who are willing to help with household tasks are valued more.

Child labour has deep-seated cultural conventions and attitudes. By emphasising the importance of work in a child's development, different cultural norms and traditions across the world unwittingly favour child labour. Certain cultures, for example, believe that employment is required for attitude and training sessions, regardless of the impact on a child's human and civil rights. Children should be able to follow in their parent's footsteps and learn certain skills to earn a living. Other cultures encourage young people to work to pay off debts accrued via cultural and legal actions. In a variety of ways, bonded labour exploits a toddler's weak place within bigger societies and cultural objectives. Children are frequently positioned as community members, regardless of their age.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kaur et al. in their study suggested that in emerging regions like Iran, child labour has become a rising societal issue. This study proposed an approach for resolving the issue of human progress and capacities in Tehran by detecting child labour. Author Salam Social Centre suggested the notion of therapeutic plant cultivation, proliferation, and distribution as the strategy. The study has applied this approach to the phases of technological entrepreneurship like a case study inquiry method. A total of 46 street children and their caregivers took part in the initiative. The findings showed that they are empowered and satisfied and that they will be self-sufficient shortly [9].

Lee et al. in their study suggested that considering Demographic data from the Constitution of Gujarat from 1971 to 2011, their study examines the issue of child labour in India. Their study also used data from the U.S. Suitable Sampling Organization's 68th round because of child labour informal employment in India. Multiple regressions analyses were used in this study. The chi-square tests have been used to investigate the relationship between child labour and a variety of societal factors. To determine the characteristics that influence child labour, researchers employed the multivariate regression approach. The rate of increase of child labour in India, as well as its allocation by psychological variables and child jobless rate, are discussed in this article. The study estimated the official figures for child labour in India using logistic regression. Aside from that, the essay made other recommendations for the eradication and restriction of child workers in Factories [10].

Frempong et al. in their study suggested that the child labour geographical analysis in Kerala is a global level investigation on child labour based on Govt. Of India census data from 2011. The labour force survey, which takes place every decade, only offers statistics on labour force division at the provincial level. In India, the study looks upon child labour in the age bracket of 5–14 years old. The study depended on Census 2011 district-level data to estimate the number of youngsters in the labour force. The study attempted to pinpoint which districts had a high percentage of students in the labour force. This study used survey data to assess the quantity and trends of women's workforce engagement as that's the only data set accessible at the provincial level since 1961. The study attempted to determine how child labour is dispersed across Indian districts and how it is grouped by various potential confounders. ArcGIS software, Geode In this study, software and a native predictor of categorization and associations test were used. The

percentage of rural residents, the total fertility rate (TFR), and the standardized incidence ratio are all positively correlated with child labour, although there is a negative correlation between female literacy and the student-to-female ratio. There is a suggestion that more teachers are needed at the school level in hotspot regions and places with high rates of child labour to improve the teacher-pupil ratio. It is also noted that female teaching and pregnancy prevention practices be promoted to help lower TFR within these areas to reduce child labour incidences [11].

Our study concludes that how child labour is affecting children's mental and physical health, and also the affection on the society, because of child labour children don't go to school and this thing affects their future also. The study also suggested that child labour may be reduced via the implementation of an appropriate, holistic action plan that includes the active engagement of caseworkers

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. *Child Labour In Many Industries:*

Traditional social attitudes toward children's involvement in agriculture, a lack of modern farming, high adult labour costs, and poverty are all important predictors of child labour in agriculture. This is one of the most dangerous areas for young people in terms of occupational diseases, Industrial disasters, and work-related deaths of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Child labour does not apply to all young people who work in the agriculture sector. Low-risk, mature-level jobs that don't interfere with a child's time do not meet the child labour criterion (school or leisure). These initiatives must be safe, and they may often help families and children by teaching vital organising and organisational skills to youngsters and enhancing local food sovereignty.

3.2. *Production Of Livestock And Fishing:*

Domestic labour, or domestic work, is a subcategory of agriculture and forestry. Domestic labour is defined as instances in which a minor under the age of 18 does household chores in the home of their employer. Despite the conventional norm of girls working at home, boys are more likely than girls to work outside the home (i.e. looking after livestock or gardening). Minor domestic workers may or may not live with their employers and may or may not be paid for their services. Employment in factories, mostly in the garment and textile industries in countries like Zimbabwe, Southeast Occupational child labour is common in the tobacco industry in Malawi, Argentinian, Portugal, India, and Brazil (World Vision). The manufacturing sector is most frequently associated with factory child labour, and Asian nations like Cambodia and Bengal are particularly affected. Businesses have been forced to hunt for cheaper labour sources, such as teenagers, as a result of the rise of fast fashion. Children are involved in every stage of the production chain, from cotton picking to harvesting to yarn spinning to industrial labour. This may be seen in Egypt, Pakistan, China, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, and Uzbekistan [12].

Manufacturing and industry, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, DRC, Portugal, Gabon, Liberia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are among the nations where child labour in mines and quarries is common [13].

- Mining for gold
- mining of salt

- Quarrying of stones
- Mining by hand
- Child labour's ramifications

Kid labour can have a range of psychological consequences for children, some of which can endure until adulthood. Abuse, bruising, starvation, weariness, characteristics, or chemical exposure are only a few examples of these impacts. Regardless of the sector you work in young people work, the mental and physical consequences vary. Teenagers who work in agriculture are frequently exposed to harmful pesticides and herbicides, as well as heavy and potentially deadly equipment and blades. Domestic workers' children are at chance of experiencing workplace maltreatment, putting in abnormally long periods or being cut off from friends and family. Children are put at risk while handling heavy, dangerous objects since they don't have the proper safety gear. Adolescent employed in the mining industry is at risk for explosions, hazardous materials, and the possibility of being placed in potentially hazardous situations, such as the subway tunnels, which is commonly the scene of disasters resulting in serious injuries or sickness. In the industrial business, children are exposed to toxic chemicals, dangerous compounds, and poor safety measures [8].

3.3. Gender Disparity And Child Labour:

Males are significantly having 11.2 per cent of students and 7.8 per cent of girls using child labour, children are more likely than females to use child labour. The most current ILO-UNICEF report on child labour estimates that 89.3 million children between the ages of 5 and 11; 35.6 million children between the ages of 8 and 14; and 2.5 billion children between the ages of 15 and 17 are working as youngsters. The gender gap is widening as girls grow more likely to work in low-wage jobs or be subjected to domestic child trafficking. In countries like Congo, Yemen, Nepal, Peru, Swaziland, Chad, and Somalia, more girls than boys are exploited in child labour. It's vital to note that the incidence numbers are estimates.

First and foremost, there are few reliable sources of information on child labour. Furthermore, the criterion on which these data are generally based excludes work in children's homes, even though females shoulder a disproportionate share of domestic labour in many countries. Domestic activities for more than eight hours per week are constituted child labour, according to a recent ILO research attempting to encompass this often-overlooked part of child labour. When this reality is acknowledged, the global gender gap in the frequency of child labour is reduced by nearly half [14].

3.4. Child Labour In Both Urban And Rural Areas:

Rural areas experience greater child labour than metropolitan ones do. An ILO study conducted in 2020 revealed that 37.3 adult urban children and 142.7 million students were engaged in child labour. With 72 per cent of all child labour being family-based, it is the most common type of child labour. Given that one in every four children between the ages of 5 and 11 engage in employment that might potentially harm them, child labour in the home is often viewed as risky wellness [15]–[17].

3.5. Education And Child Labour:

Unemployment, which is the main factor in child labour, contributes to early school abandonment and leads kids to grow. Even though there is a definite connection between a

child's engagement in dangerous work and low educational completion, one in every five children engaging in child labour is mistreated or neglected internationally. Child labour affects a daughter's education for several different reasons. For instance, the operation may be extremely stressful, people may not be able to enrol in education or receive free housing because those options don't exist, or their communities may pressure them to work because, in some cultures, profit-making and family understanding of work are recognised more highly than education. Since around 2020, 15.5 per cent of pupils in Latin America, 28.1 per cent in North-eastern Africa, 46.3 per cent in Comment section Africa, 43.8 per cent in Southern and East Asia, and 55.7 per cent in Heartland and India do not attend university (ILO, 2020) [18].

3.6.Migrants And Child Labour:

Might expose kids to fresh kinds of child labour. One of the main causes of child migration is the accessibility of seasonal employment opportunities in farmland and brick masonry kilns for parents. Unfortunately, since this additional output is essential for many migrant working households, children frequently accompany their moms to support their employees and increase earnings [19].

3.7.COVID-19 And Child Labour:

Over the past 20 years, remarkable progress has been made in the fight against child labour. The COVID-19 epidemic, on the other hand, has threatened to undo these gains, possibly reversing years of progress in ending child labour. The number of children affected had risen by 60 million in only four years before the epidemic. This rise is due to growing worldwide poverty levels, and it is predicted to continue until 2022 [20]. Families are more likely to drive their youngsters into child labour as a coping technique as a result of excessive insecurity since the epidemic. School closures compound the problem by leaving children unprotected and putting them in danger of child labour. Budget cuts have driven youngsters into labour since they are asked to assist in the care of their families, according to anti organizations operating in the African area [21].

3.8.Putting An End To And Preventing Child Labour:

The Department of Labour (ILO), in collaboration with Alliance 8.7, declared 2021 to be the Worldwide Year with the Eliminating of Child Labour. The ambition for 2022 is to persuade nations to implement ethical and practical measures to stop child labour. Despite global efforts to reduce working conditions, the ambitious objective of ending the practice by 2025 has not yet been achieved. Comprehensive legislation that may be put into effect must be used to help the settlement of this ongoing issue [22].

4. CONCLUSION

According to this study, a crucial aspect of child labour remedies is the establishment of minimum working age limitations in particular. Beyond laws and standards, countries and representative democracies must collaborate to create and put into action policies that give families and children access to alternative employment, permitting them to avoid the dangers of child labour. Students must be at the forefront of all judgement call processes and seem to have availability to any helpful therapies as a result of these initiatives. This same effort over child labour has to be intensified, which calls for further study and public education campaigns. Institutions from all around the world will determine the extent of the issue, how it has changed over time, and how it affects families and children. Institutions have to do everything possible to

guarantee that the existence and application of mandated working age laws the creation of processes and techniques for monitoring child labour public education initiatives the community-driven projects will receive assistance. The future potential of this study is that learning should be available to everyone, inexpensive, egalitarian, and of high quality to better safeguard at-risk children and teens. To prevent child labour, appropriate sociocultural norms are being created.

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CHAPTER 24

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL ARTS IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT:

These are some of the positive aspects of introducing art and culture in the classroom, which include enabling children to work together in that harmony, making the school a better place, and providing enjoyable learning opportunities for students. The problem arises due to a lack of cultural arts in education such as lack of music, theatre, dance, and visual arts, lack of participation in arts that affect the education of students, and lack of development of social, cultural, and personal identities through arts. Hence all these problems are overcome by the use of cultural arts in education such as arts encompass a diverse variety of human activities like art, expression, storytelling, and cultural engagement as well as enhance motor abilities: simple tasks like using paint brushes and pencil assist children will develop fine motor skills. In this study's author focuses on the importance of art and culture in education as well as the benefits of arts in enhancing student development. It concluded that the recent breakthroughs in arts education studies provide a strong foundation for ongoing investigation and evaluation of learning and development in the cultural arts. In the future, Art education trains students to be creatively and professionally competent, as well as to have several job alternatives later in life.

KEYWORDS:

Arts Education, Art Culture, Culture, Students, Skills.

1. INTRODUCTION

Art education means many things to different people, but most importantly, it provides education and information in many areas of the arts including music, theatre, dance and the creative arts as shown in Figure 1. Today's society is structured like this, in this way the machines can now complete all the manual and technical tasks previously performed by humans. Originality and imagination, as well as the ability to think outside the box and have good interpersonal skills, are the most important competencies [1]. Art, like math and science, demands consistent practice and is something that cannot be learned on the fly. To influence children, regular engagement in the arts and education should be included in the school curriculum. One of the most obvious benefits of art education is that it encourages creativity and participation in a way that is distinct from what is commonly taught in schools [2]. Rather than being spoon-fed information, children can explore their interests and collaborate on projects that excite them. Furthermore, the arts have a variety of applications and consequences on students. It enhances motor abilities; simple tasks like using paint brushes or utilizing crayons and pencils assist children will develop fine motor skills.

Studying the arts not just increases academic achievement by encouraging innovation, but also enhances learning in math, science, and literature. The collaborative effort and group learning are also encouraged in art education [2]. It can sometimes bring individuals and children closer together, assist them in learning, and provide support as they work to build something. It promotes emotional balance and encourages youngsters to work together as a group. Whenever children collaborate, they take some responsibility for their errors and accept responsibility for one's actions, which enhances accountability. The choice of color and media to utilize while creating something is entirely up to our taste and desire. Because they learn what they enjoy and have a direct impact on how their final product looks, art education helps enhance decision-making, boosts confidence, and makes youngsters more confident [1]. They might become self-learners who are always challenging themselves and more focused on achieving their goals. The information era has engulfed the modern world.

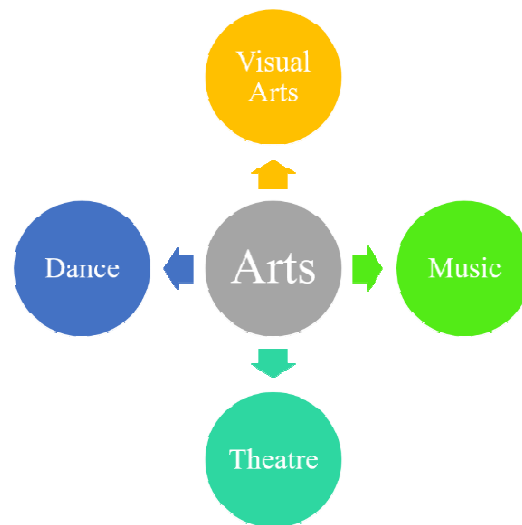


Figure 1: Illustrates the Various Arts which Provides Knowledge and Education in Different Areas.

With so much information at our fingertips, it's not so much about what you know as it is about how you use whatever you know. Every professional and academic organization wants to see what kind of ideas, innovation, and teamwork you can bring to the table. Arts education is critical for the development of these fundamental, although intangible, aspects of human knowledge and talents [3]. Learning about art in all of its forms opens pupils' eyes to the reality around them, encouraging them to try new things and solve issues. Man's genuine genius now depends largely on the ability to draw from a variety of sources, and art is the conduit via which we can access those sources.

1.1. Arts:

Artistic expression, storytelling, and cultural involvement are all examples of human activities that fall under the umbrella of the arts. They cover a wide range of media's many different and distinct modes of thinking, performing, and being. They've evolved into a variety of imaginative, fashionable, and even complex shapes. They are both a highly dynamic and very stable aspect of human existence. Long-term, purposeful study, training, and/or ideology within a specific tradition, through generations, and across countries are routinely used to accomplish this [4]. Human beings create distinct social, cultural, and personal identities through art, which

transmits ideas, perceptions, judgment, thoughts, attitudes, religious meanings, lifestyles, and time and space experiences. Visual arts architecture, pottery, drawing, filmmaking, painting, photography, and sculpture, literary arts fiction, drama, poetry, and prose, performing arts (dance, music), and culinary arts cooking, chocolates making, and vineyards are all well-known examples of the arts. They can express items, displays, insights, and sensations, as well as construct new habitats and spaces, using skill and imagination.

Art can relate to ordinary, common, or popular practices, as well as more complex, systematic, institutional processes. They can be distinct and self-contained, or they can be aligned and interwoven with other creative forms, such as the mix of artwork and the printed language in comic books. They may work on a specific facet of a larger sophisticated art form, such as cinematography, or contribute to it. The arts are, by definition, open to ongoing reinvention. Modern art practice, for example, exemplifies shifting boundaries, improvisational and experimenting, self-criticism, or self-criticism or questioning of that artwork and its conditions of creation, reception, and possibilities Figure 2.

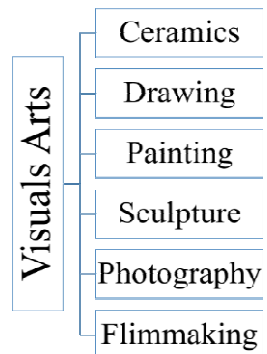


Figure 2: Illustrates the Various Visuals Arts which Develop Cultural as well as Personal Identities.

1.2. A school has used Art Education:

School can be difficult these days, with so much pressure to succeed and reach or surpass goals that this often impacts our youngsters' school experiences. Furthermore, the Bachelor of English, or ABAC, has reduced arts time inside the curriculum for many students [5]. As a result, it is more crucial than ever that we work to give high-quality proper education to our young to help them flourish and established themselves as complete individuals as they grow into adulthood. There is a nice collection of outcomes. Our Multi-Academy Trust is a firm believer in the importance of culture and arts in education, and culture is at the heart of our mission and values. Only when people have the opportunity to be creative can they improve.

1.2.1. Cross-Curricular Learning:

Students study independent art disciplines, but they frequently use the arts to supplement learning in fundamental courses, such as carving volcanoes and the eruption of sciences in geology, replicating life in the trench to build, and digging a ditch and then acting in it. Suffering. Soldiers are shown in historical teachings. Students learn better if they enjoy their studies, thus hearing jungle noises recounting the current impact of climate change makes them joyful [6]. These are frequently lessons kids will remember for the rest of their lives, including in their final exams Add in a diversified diet, drop-down days where the curriculum is halted to

allow for a variety of cultural possibilities in various year groups, and energetically discuss substantial group work assignments with students and peers. Instead of cramming everything into one class, allow the performers or presenters to collaborate over several hours.

1.2.2. *Measuring Impact:*

Including culture in pastoral care in a school helps to increase the provision of social, ethical, spiritual, and cultural education, and is tracked through an online program with options provided. It demonstrates the possibilities in all disciplines, as well as in assemblies and extra-curricular activities [7]. It's simple to notice any gaps in cultural programming when you have a central spot to log provisions separated by year groups and topics. Art education can give you a sense of personal accomplishment by pushing you out of your comfort zone and making you appear more confident. Performances by Theatre in School groups, which visit schools to enhance learning in the curricula on a wide range of subjects, are very noteworthy. Students who participate in the arts gain transferrable life skills and, as a result, can excel in many aspects of their lives, including essential academic subjects.

The present paper is a study Cultural Arts in Education as well as their Value. This study is divided into several sections, the first of which is an introduction, followed by a literature review and recommendations based on past research. The discussion part follows, followed by the conclusion of this work, which declares the results as well as the future scope.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sarantos Psycharis [8] has explained to connect the steam approach and available literature to the main model that connects Engineering Education Epistemology (EEE) and Computational Academic Knowledge Mode Role of Computational Thinking (CT), Integration of EEE, Computational Science Education (CSE), and incorporation of art forms with the stem in education and more broadly in learning and teaching are some of the methods used by the author. As a result, it emerges that computational material is useful in Steam pedagogy. On the students' capacity to put it into practice in the form of teaching and learning, as well as in an educational setting. It was concluded that the participants engaged in optical abstraction in the process of writing code utilizing text-based computing and physical computing.

I. B. Gorbunova [9] has explained that who focus on the genuine potential of digital technologies in enriching and improving the function of crystallized traditions in the practice of music instruction across decades The author has examined issues relating to the current significance of contemporary musical notation, with a focus on the high-tech information environment. As a result, the employment of MCT in the realm of audio and visual content, together with the ability to engage directly with the musical text on a tactile level, proved to be a method for integrating the man's hot direct, and cool analytical experiences. It was concluded that the interconnection and synthesis of musical eras and styles, as well as their continuance, bolstered enthusiasm in musical culture in general.

Budi Setyono and Handoyo Puji Widodo [10] have investigated the multicultural ideals reflected in an English as a foreign language textbook for senior high students in particular. According to the author, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was used to investigate the multicultural ideals portrayed in an Indonesian English textbook that was widely used. Diversity, indigenous peoples' rights, seeking harmony with the environment as well as all lifeforms, and acceptance of cultural

goods are among the ideals that have arisen as a result. It was concluded that embracing and honoring the many traditions of various cultural groups in Indonesia, displays a multicultural ideology.

Khasanova Navbakhor [11] has explained theoretical information about how music lessons might help pupils develop national and intercultural competency. The author's objective for the music lessons is for students to develop holistically in the realm of music, laying the foundation for their musical culture. To achieve the didactic and instructional aims that are self-defined, the author employs several ways. It was concluded that by developing a creative and pleasant interaction with the students and finding a way into their hearts, such a teacher will gain the children's devotion.

Kani Ulger [12] has explained the treatment was offered to visual arts students in higher school for a semester to examine how it improved their critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. The problem-based learning (PBL) method is used by critical thinking and creative thinking conditions in visual arts education. As a result, by retaining uncertainty and promoting creative thinking, PBL can support learners with non-routine problem-solving processes. It was concluded that critical thinking and creative thinking are important abilities for students of visual arts to have when creating art.

The above study shows that the treatment was provided to higher learning visual arts learners for one semester to observe how it impacted their critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, as well as the multicultural principles expressed in an English as a foreign language textbook for high school pupils in particular. In this study, the author discussed the importance of art and culture in education as well as the benefits of arts in enhancing student development.

3. DISCUSSION

Although different factors for different individuals, the essence of art education is the dissemination of information and education in various artistic disciplines such as music, theatre, dance and visual arts. Most of the physical and technical tasks that were once done by hand can now be accomplished by machines because of the way society is structured today. Innovation, inventiveness, out-of-the-box thinking and strong interpersonal skills are in high demand. Art demands constant practice and cannot be learned by irregular learning like math or science.

3.1.Importance of Art and Culture in Education:

The world is evolving at a breakneck pace, and today's youngsters require an education that fits the demands of the modern world. Art and culture are important components of comprehensive and competitive instruction. The level of world-class education that includes arts and culture is critical to America's global architecture, innovative culture, and entrepreneurial spirit [13]. There are numerous prizes for arts and culture, not all of which are limited to the awards.

3.1.1. Increase in Learner Engagement:

Because they focus on creative development, arts and culture are practical subjects that bring instant recompense. They produce tangible commodities and establish relationships. Learning, for example, allows students to comprehend many parts of society and how to form relationships with individuals in diverse settings [14]. Art gives students a one-of-a-kind opportunity to demonstrate their strengths through authentic presentations and exhibitions. These issues

encourage students to become more aggressive, think critically, and, of course, think of themselves and others. They allow students to connect with others while also allowing them to apply new knowledge, making studying more enjoyable.

3.1.2. Assists Students in Developing Positive Lifestyles:

In learning centers and beyond, art and culture can serve to create positive attitudes in which art pulls people closer around, and culture teaches them to appreciate each other's differences. They are aware of the situation. These disciplines' lessons can be used for the formation of healthy behaviors and lifestyles that demand constancy [15]. Time is required for life to develop and progress. Students acquire valuable lessons while studying art and culture, which necessitates flexibility and patience to attain excellent outcomes.

3.1.3. Enhances Creativity:

Originality is one of the top skills that companies seek in the twenty-first century, learners who get an arts-rich education outperform their peers who obtain little or no arts education on assessments [16]. Themes improve flexibility and adaptability by creating a perfect atmosphere for creativity to flourish. In today's fast-paced environment, this is a necessary talent.. When it comes to creating unique essays in school, uniqueness counts for a lot. Many students hire essay writing services because they lack creativity. Once you've honed your talents in this area, you'll have

3.1.4. Ability to think critically:

The arts cultivate sophisticated thinking skills that can be used in a variety of academic areas and beyond [17]. Learners apply abilities learned in the arts to develop new approaches to comprehending, interpreting, evaluating, and synthesizing data. This is beneficial since, with today's technology, students are bombarded with a large amount of data that requires examination. It aids them in locating pertinent information for their study tasks.

3.1.5. Learning and Growing other Subjects:

Art and culture serve as a backdrop for learning about many historic phases that help us better understand our past. By learning about scientific ideals and connecting with different people, representation and design contribute to the enrichment of culture. People are taught about grandeur and proportion. The themes also offer a fresh perspective on disputes and emotions, as well as a new perspective on life [18]. Art and culture can provide serenity and joy to people. They assist us in comprehending sorrow and maintaining empathy. In a nutshell, art and culture bring the world to life. Participating in the arts & learning about culture can help you become a better leader, Learners build skills in a multitude of areas, including decision-making, strategy formulation, reasoning, and prediction, which are all critical life skills. Learners gain from cultures because it aids in the establishment of a positive sense of self, allowing them to put their newly learned skills to good use. Students build self-assurance and realize that they can make a difference in the world in some ways.

To excel in school, students must also figure out how to work in a group. It is difficult to interact with and gradually work with people from different cultural backgrounds. Students can appreciate and learn about different cultures and work together through shared goals. Research also contributes to dispelling false stereotypes about other civilizations[19]. Learners require a

sense of belonging, which is provided through culture. Art-making, on either hand, engages pupils and becomes those engaged members of society. It enables them to collaborate for the greater good. Students learn about teamwork as they collaborate on an artistic endeavor.

3.2. Benefits of Arts in Improving Student Development:

Learning to create artwork provides learners with a great sense of accomplishment, allowing them to push beyond their comfort zones and perceive things in a new light [20]. As a result, someone who has previously performed in a theater setting is more likely to be self-assured than someone who has never performed in front of an audience.

3.2.1. Boosting educational performance:

Artwork will extend a student's level of performance in other areas in addition to strengthening their creative skills. As a result, kids are encouraged to participate in more artwork since it increases their desire in learning new topics, which in turn improves their academic performance. An art student, for example, would be interested in competing in math or scientific tournament because he or she has a strong desire to learn new topics.

3.2.2. Instrument Skills:

Students that are engaged in creating artwork acquire an interest in playing some, if not all, musical instruments. Furthermore, motor abilities including simple competencies such as sketching with crayons might aid in the development of musical skills in pupils.

3.2.3. Creativity:

Art allows a learner to develop ideas and creatively present them, Art is based on representations based on creativity, as opposed to mathematics or science topics, which are based on pre-established principles and concepts. The student will be introduced to the possibility to read monologue in several ways, just like in college arts programs. In addition, the student will be able to make a painting that depicts a certain cultural memory or compose a tune that can be performed throughout a cultural phenomenon. An art student is driven to write fresh screenplays, plays, and skits, much like a customized writing service that specializes in writing original articles.

3.2.4. Self-confidence:

Students gain confidence when they can grasp a given subject. As a result, when one engages in artistic endeavors, one acquires a specific life skill. Someone has to venture out of their comfort zone to just get up on the stage in front of a large audience. Their confidence will grow once they see how they can sing or perform beside an audience successfully.

3.2.5. Visual Education:

The visual part of perfecting the art is the ability to paint, sculpt, and draw. As a result, rather than just reading figures and words, kids must be inspired to study further art and culture. This greatly aids kids in developing their track and identity through drawing and other methods of learning. Because of their awareness, artwork assists kids in analyzing and interpreting visual ideas before selecting them.

3.2.6. Proper Decision Making:

Artwork helps student's master problem-solving abilities in that as an art student, you will be exposed to a wide variety of topics that will demand you to use your critical thinking abilities. You may, for example, need to figure out how to express yourself during a given event. As a result, for people who have been active in the arts, instilling the habit of choosing appropriate choices is an important aspect of their education.

4. CONCLUSION

Importance of art and culture in education, providing young people who need an education that meets the demands of the modern world, as well as the benefits of art that enhance student development in which learners learn to make artwork provides a great sense of accomplishment, allowing them to move beyond their comfort zone and understand things in a new light. Artistic expression, narration and cultural participation are all examples of human activities that fall under the art. They cover a wide range of the many different and distinct ways the media think, do, and be. They have evolved into a variety of imaginative, fashionable and even complex shapes. They are both highly dynamic and very static aspects of human existence. Recent breakthroughs in arts education studies provide a strong foundation for ongoing investigation and evaluation of learning and development in the arts. The new research further explains some of the issues raised in this report, such as describing the variables of art learning more precisely and being more descriptive about the structure of the art learning experience. It encourages the creation of new paradigms for thinking about the relationship between training and development that occurs in artistic engagement and other developmental activities. Scholars from different fields can benefit from joining the arts as a common emphasis. In the future Students who receive an art education are prepared to be competent both aesthetically and professionally. Gives many employment options to the students. Someone looking for opportunities to describe themselves artistically may benefit from an art education.

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