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Sr. No	Name	Title
1	Dr. Meghana M. Bhosale	<u>A STUDY ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES</u>
2	Dr. Meghana M. Bhosale	<u>Socio-economic Analysis of Women Participation in Indian Ariculture</u>
3	Dr. Prakash E. Humbad.	<u>A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ONLINE AND OFFLINE SHOPPING OF FEMALE POPULATION IN SATARA CITY.</u>
4	Dr. Prakash E. Humbad	<u>COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PRICE TREND ANALYSIS OF INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGES AND INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGES.</u>

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A STUDY ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract:

The glorious Indian history, on one hand, venerates women in many societal dimensions but on the other hand, it echoes added challenges faced by women in education, business and politics compared to their male equal. Without the participation of women in national activities, the social, economic or political progress of a country will be stagnated. Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population, but they accomplish it resting on an unstable ground. Global canvas illustrates that nearly 70% women are under the poverty line, around 80% of the world's refugees are women and world's two third women are illiterate. Domestic violence, female feticide, rape, molestation & eve teasing, unequal wages and gender inequality are the global reality, which hinders women empowerment. Women's empowerment and economic development are closely related: in one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between men and women; in the other direction, empowering women may benefit development. The present paper seeks to broaden existing understandings of women's empowerment and is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment in India using various indicators based on data from secondary sources.

Keywords: Women, Empowerment, Issues, Problems, Challenges, Education, Health, Socio-Economic Status.

Introduction: In the ancient Indian society women were adored and worshiped as goddesses. However in the middle age, the status of women got down to a great extent. In the modern world, where women status has been improved a little while, still they are facing problems. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. Women are called fair sex but always get unfair treatment. A woman's life lies between pleasure at one end and threat of violence at the other. Empowerment is a multi-dimensional and dynamic social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. It means emancipation of women from the vicious grips of social, economical, political, caste and gender-based discrimination. Empowering girls and women is the key to economic growth, political stability, and social transformation.

Kofi Annan, 7th UN Secretary-General pointed out that there is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women. The UNDP (1995) Report noted that without empowering women overall development of human beings is not possible. Empowerment in the social, political, economic and spiritual domain of women lead to the confidence in developing her capabilities and the realization that power can change. (Dr. Manju Tembhre-2018)

In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender inequalities and discriminations are found in India even today.

Review of Literature:

H. Subrahmanyam (2011) compares women education in India at present and Past. Author highlighted that there has a good progress in overall enrolment of girl students in schools. The term empower means to give lawful power or authority to act.

M. Bhavani Sankara Rao (2011) has highlighted that health of women members of SHG have certainly taken a turn to better. It clearly shows that health of women members discuss among themselves about health related problems of other members and their children and make them aware of various Government provisions specially meant for them.

Doepke M. Tertilt M. (2011) Does Female Empowerment Promote Economic Development? This study is an empirical analysis suggesting that money in the hands of mothers benefits children.

This study developed a series of non cooperative family bargaining models to understand what kind of frictions can give rise to the observed empirical relationship.

Duflo E. (2011) Women's Empowerment and Economic Development, National Bureau of Economic Research Cambridge The study argues that the inter relationships of the Empowerment and Development are probably too weak to be self sustaining and that continuous policy commitment to equality for its own sake may be needed to bring about equality between men and women.

Sethuraman K. (2008) The Role of Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence in child Growth and Under nutrition in a Tribal and Rural Community in South India. This research paper explores the relationship between Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence, maternal nutritional status and the nutritional status and growth over six months in children aged 6 to 24 months in a rural and tribal community. This longitudinal observational study undertaken in rural Karnataka.

Venkata Ravi and Venkatraman (2005) focused on the effects of SHG on women participation and exercising control over decision making both in family matters and in group activities.

Shariff (2009) suggested a specific measure for gender empowerment for India keeping in view culture specific conditions prevalent in the country. He identified six dimensions for which dependable data are available from sample surveys and government records.

Desai and Thakkar (2007) in their work discussed women's political participation, legal rights and education as tools for their empowerment.

Karat (2005) in her works discussed the issues of violence against women, their survival, political participation and emancipation.

Purusottam Nayak and Bidisha Mahanta(2017) Women Empowerment in India. This research paper explores the relationship between Women's Empowerment and Gender related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure and compared it with HDI Human Development Index.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the need of Women Empowerment.
2. To analyze the Factors influencing the Economic Empowerment of Women.
3. To assess the Awareness of Women Empowerment in India.
4. To identify the Hindrances in the Path of Women Empowerment.
5. To offer useful Suggestions in the light of Findings.

Research Methodology: This paper is basically descriptive and analytical in nature. In this paper an attempt has been taken to analyze the empowerment of women in India. The data used in it is purely from secondary sources according to the need of this study.

Concept of Women Empowerment: The World Bank says, 'Empowerment is the process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.' Generally "Women's empowerment" is used pervasively which mainly include economic participation and opportunities, educational attainment through improved literacy rate and enrolment ratio, political participation, health and survival, measured with life expectancy and sex ratio. In Indian context, there are three basic indicators for women's empowerment, women's security, decision-making power, and mobility.

Current Status of Women in India:

Educational Status: According to 2011 census, female literacy rate in India is still much lower (64.7%) than male literacy rate (80.9%). However, the gender gap in literacy rate is slowly declining over years. It has come down from 21.6% in 2001 to 16.3% in 2011.

Economic Status: According to a November 2015 report by McKinsey Global Institute, women contribute just 17 percent of India's GDP compared to the global average of 37 percent. According to International Labor Organization (ILO, 2017), estimates in that only 23.7 percent of eligible Indian women are part of the workforce as compared that to 75 percent of men. (Datta PB, Gailey R.)

Political Status: Political participation is also hindered at the Panchayat level and at the state and

national levels, despite existing reservations for women (108th Constitutional Amendment Bill). Even though the 2019 Lok Sabha elections saw the highest ever presence of women in parliament, it still stands at 78 (14.36%). And 2014 - 61 (11.23%), 2009 – 59(10.86).

Sex Ratio: the sex ratio has improved up to 943 in 2011. However, the World Bank projections for India suggest a decrease of sex ratio to 931 by 2021.

Gender inequality: According to a report, India shows "extremely high" levels of gender inequality, with a Gender Parity Score of 0.48, compared to an ideal score of 1.

Status of Women Empowerment:

The status of Women Empowerment cannot be visualized with single dimension rather multidimensional assessment in terms of various components of women's life and their status would bring a clear conception. So, this paper tries to give a basic idea about the condition and status of women in terms of employment, education, health and social status. Before going to elaborate separately let us have a quick view of the overall status of women in terms of gender gap index prepared by World Economic Forum in 2012, 2020 and 2021.

Gender Gap sub-Indices	2012 (135)		2020 (153)		2021 (156)	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Economic Participation and Opportunity	123	0.4588	149	0.354	151	0.326
Educational Attainment	121	0.8525	112	0.962	114	0.962
Health and Survival	134	0.9612	150	0.944	155	0.937
Political Empowerment	17	0.3343	18	0.411	51	0.276
Overall Index	105	0.6442	112	0.668s	140	0.625

Source: World Economic Forum (2012), Global Gender Gap Index – 2012, 2020, 2021.

The above table clearly connotes the status of low level of attainment of women in the varied field of their attainment. The ranking and scores for India amply proves that it is found in the lower rank. India gained eight places (from 113 ranks in 2011 to 105 rank in 2012) as a result of improvement in the educational attainments and political empowerment. But in 2020 and 2021 it is 112 and 140. Keeping aside the Political Empowerment, the other three indices is all above the rank of 100. Economic Participation and Opportunity – (2012-123), (2020-149), (2021-151). Educational Attainment- (2012-121), (2020-112), (2021-114). Health and Survival- (2012-134), (2020-150), (2021-155). The Political Empowerment ranks quite high up to 2020. It may be due to the 73rd and 74th Constitution amendments of India providing greater opportunity to women to take part in active politics.

Challenges: There are several constraints that check the process of women empowerment in India. Social norms and family structure in developing countries like India, manifests and perpetuate the subordinate status of women. The society is more biased in favor of male child in respect of education, nutrition and other opportunities. Women often internalize the traditional concept of their role as natural thus inflicting an injustice upon them. Targeting these issues will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India.

Education: The gap between women and men is severe. While 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are known to be literate in India.

Poverty: Poverty is considered the greatest threat to peace in the world, and eradication of poverty should be a national goal as important as the eradication of illiteracy. Due to this, women are exploited as domestic helps.

Health and Safety: The health and safety concerns of women are paramount for the wellbeing of a country and are an important factor in gauging the empowerment of women in a country.

Professional Inequality: This inequality is practiced in employment and promotions in Government Offices and Private enterprises.

Morality and Inequality: Due to gender bias in health and nutrition there is unusually high morality rate in women reducing their population further especially in Asia, Africa and china.

Household Inequality: Social norms and family structures in developing countries like India,

manifests and perpetuate the subordinate status of women. e.g. sharing burden of housework, childcare and menial works by so called division of work.

Lack of awareness about legal and constitutional provisions and failure in realizing it, is another factor that hinders the process of empowerment.

Gender discrimination, Lack of Education, Female Infanticide, Financial Constraints, Family Responsibility, Low Mobility, Low ability to bear Risk, Low need for achievement, Absence of ambition for the achievement.

Findings of the Study:

1. Globalization, Liberalization and other Socio - Economic forces have given some respite to a large proportion of the population. However, there are still quite a few areas where women empowerment in India is largely lacking.
2. There needs to be a sea – change in the mind set of the people in the country. Not just the women themselves, but the men have to wake up to a world that is moving towards equality and equity.
3. There are several Government programmes and NGOs in the Country, there is still a wide gap that exists between those under protection and those not.
4. Poverty and illiteracy add to these complications. The Empowerment of Women begins with a guarantee of their health and safety.
5. Empowerment of Women could only be achieved if their economic and social status is improved. And to make them realize that they have the potential to be strong human beings.
6. In order to create a sustainable world, we must begin to Empower Women.

Suggestions:

1. Awareness programmes need to be organized for creating awareness among women especially belonging to weaker sections about their rights.
2. The first and foremost priority should be given to the education of women, which is the grassroots problem.
3. Women should be allowed to work and should be provided enough safety and support to work. 4. They should be provided with proper wages and work at par with men so that their status can be elevated in the society.
5. Strict implementation of Programmes and Acts should be there to curb the mal-practices prevalent in the society.

Conclusion:

Thus, the attainment in the field of income / employment and in educational front, the scenario of women empowerment seems to be comparatively poor. Let us take the oath that we want an egalitarian society where everybody whether men or women get the equal opportunity to express and uplift one's well being and well being of the society as whole. "When women move forward the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves.

The best way of empowerment is perhaps through inducting women in the mainstream of development. Women empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endowed income and property.(Nagaraja, B. 2013).

The Empowerment of Women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative. To deal with the issue of women empowerment, women have to unite in order to be heard in the creation and strict enforcement of laws and public policies with the purpose to assure their economic empowerment and gender parity.

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Socio-economic Analysis of Women Participation in Indian Agriculture

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Abstract:

India is a developing and predominately agrarian economy. The main occupation is agriculture, because 70 per cent of the population is involved in this occupation. Women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields. About 70 per cent of farm work is performed by women. Women are not recognized as farmers in Indian policies thereby denying them of institutional supports of the bank, insurance, cooperatives, and government departments. As per Census 2011, out of total female main workers, 55 per cent were agricultural labourers and 24 per cent were cultivators. However, only 12.8 per cent of the operational holdings were owned by women, which reflect the gender disparity in ownership of landholdings in agriculture. But a large number of women have remained as "invisible workers". The present paper shows that the contribution of women in agriculture is extremely significant using various indicators based on data from secondary sources. It also throws light on the obstacles faced by them in terms of less access to productive resources which do not recognized her work as active productive member.

Keywords: Women, Agriculture, Occupation, Production, Developing Country, Globalization Socio-economic, Employment.

Introduction:

Rural women are the major contributors in agriculture and its allied fields. Her work ranges from crop production, livestock production to cottage industry. From household and family maintenance activities, to transporting water, fuel and fodder. Despite such a huge involvement, her role and dignity has yet not been recognized. Women's status is low by all social, economic, and political indicators.

Agriculture has a vital role in India's socio-economic development. It contributes 15.62 % of GDP and according to World Bank collection of development indicators 42.74 % of employment (male 38.35% and female 56.36%). Women play a significant and crucial role in agriculture development and allied fields. The nature and extent of women's involvement in agriculture varies greatly from region to region. But regardless of these variations, women are actively involved in various agriculture activities. As per census 2011, out of total female workers, 55 per cent are agriculture laborers and 24 per cent are cultivators. However, only 12.8 per cent of the operational holdings are owned by women, which reflect the gender disparity in ownership of landholdings in agriculture. The dream of socio-economic empowerment of women will not be complete without empowering those who are living at India's last periphery. The ones whose day starts before sunrise and continues after sunset. However, gender based discrimination continues in multiple ways: women are not recognized as farmers in Indian policies thereby denying them of institutional supports of the bank, insurance, cooperatives, and government departments. These are the women farmers of India, whose voices often go unheard owing to their gender, and who struggles to establish their identity at a grassroots level due to patriarchal traditions and gender socialization. Women's work in agriculture is in addition to her role as a wife, a daughter-in-law and as a mother.

II. Review of Literature:

Jennifer A. Ball (2019) Very little investigation into women farmers in created nations has been delivered by market analysts, however a lot of what has been concentrated by researchers in different disciplines has monetary ramifications. This article audits such exploration delivered by researchers in all disciplines to investigate how much women farmers are turning out to be more equivalent to men farmers and to propose further commitments to the writing. As specific illustrations, subjects that has been broadly investigated in agricultural nations yet have gotten practically no consideration in created nations incorporate correlations of people farmers' efficiency and their admittance to and utilization of assets.

Singh and Vinay (2012) briefed in their working paper about the significance of female labour in agriculture and allied activities. They further stated that the role of women in agriculture as female labour is not highlighted in India. Despite of their presence in activities sowing, transplanting and post harvest operations they are considered as an invisible workers.

Damisa et.al (2007) highlighted in their study that despite of various social, economic and various other constraints women have high level participation in agriculture and they are very committed in their agricultural activity. Overall the level of involvement of women in farm decision making was found very medium. The extent of involvement and decision making in activities like intercultural operations is 48 percent in harvesting of crops 45.33 percent, storage of farm produce is 42.67 percent; 42.00 percent in sale of farm produce and in subsidiary occupation like animal husbandry and dairy business is 38.67 percent and financial management is 36 percent only (Unati et.al, 2011).

Bala (2010) cited in his working paper regarding engagement and participation of women workers in almost all activities of agriculture but there is discrimination in wages even if they do same type of work as male labour. Further despite of their extensive and active involvement in agriculture of India, they are not considered for decision making in farm activities. Women participation in agriculture will be acknowledged when women farmer will actively participate to build and improve their knowledge and gain access to new and necessary information to make use of most of them in their farming activities. By linking the knowledge and information flow amongst women socio economic progress can be achieved (Dhaka et. al, 2012).

Farid et.al (2009) discussed the major role of women in farming & non- farming activities especially in post harvest operations, homestead gardening, livestock and poultry rearing, selling labour etc. The primary need of women working or seeking employment in various agricultural and non –agricultural activities is to meet the family needs and to enhance the family income.

Sandhu (2004) revealed that the wages got by female agrarian works were not as much as guys. Every one of the respondents needed to function as day by day paid work. Around 31% were the sole workers in their families. Every one of the respondents were part timers. Around 50 penny of them was additionally utilized on agreement premise at season of determined activities.

Objectives:

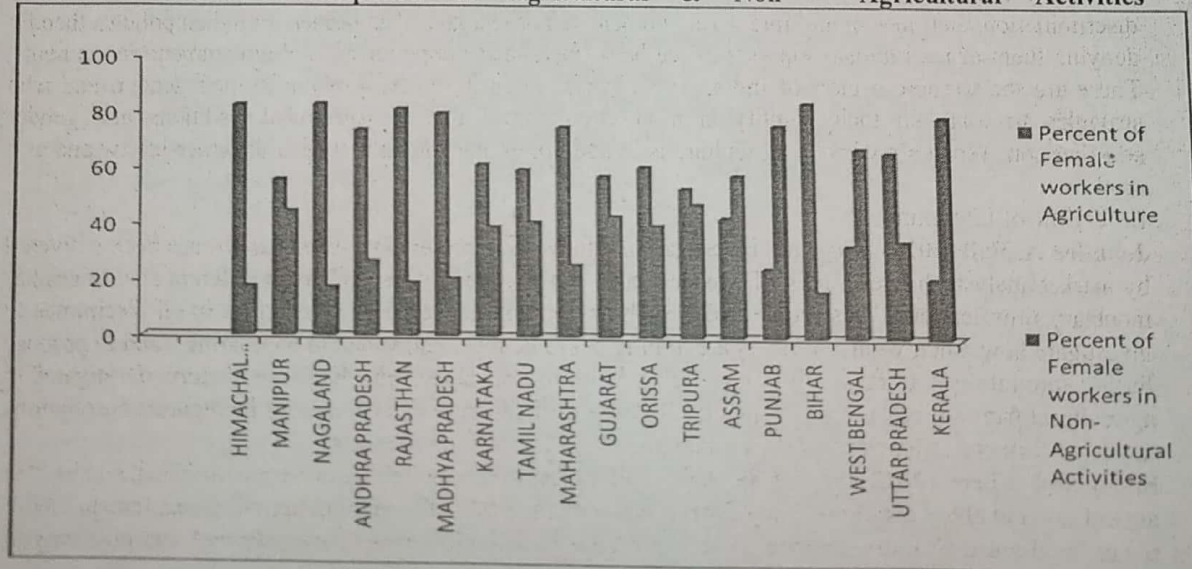
Taking into consideration the productive and optimistic participation of women in agriculture the present study "Analysis of Women Participation in Indian Agriculture" has been undertaken with the following specific objectives

1. To study the trend of women participation in agriculture as cultivator and agricultural labourers in Indian states.
2. To study the main obstacles in women growth in agriculture sector.
3. To study the various ways and means to reduce gender differences and to improve the role of women in the agriculture sector.

Research Methodology:

The entire research work has been done for the successful answering of the above mentioned research question. The prepared paper is a descriptive study in nature. The secondary data and information have been analyzed for preparing the paper extensively. The secondary information have been collected from different scholars" and researchers" published books, articles published in different journals, periodicals, conference paper, working paper, reports, books, newspapers and online data bases.

State-wise Women Participation in Agricultural & Non – Agricultural Activities



Findings:

Some of the major findings and are described below.

1. Socio-economic status of landowner has been improved.
2. Improved participation in decision about farm activity.
3. There is a Lack of environment to allow women to be decision makers, Prevalence of conventional practices, Trend of SHG mode of women empowerment.

VI. Recommendations:

For the recognition of land owner women contribution in agriculture and its allied fields and reducing the gender issues, these are the following recommendations:

- a) Recognition of labor work of working women in the rural economy may be accounted in monetary terms.
- b) More facilities should be provided to poor land owner women for land, agricultural and livestock extension services.
- c) Priority must be given to land owner women farmers in accessing credit on soft terms from banks and other financial institutions for setting up their business, for buying properties, and for house building.
- d) Measures should be taken to enhance land owner women farmer literacy rates. A separate education policy for women may serve the purpose.
- e) Women must be involved in decision-making bodies that have the potential to introduce structural changes. This action will bring some changes in the gender relations in the society.
- f) Women must be aware regarding their existing rights, access to judicial relief and redress, removing discrimination through legal reforms, and providing legal aid, assistance and counseling.
- g) Finally it is concluded that the rural women are exploited by land lords for their personal good and enrichment. Women are treated as sub- servant or personal property. In this regard government must formulate policies to enhance their skills and their work should be counted in economic indicators.

VII. Conclusion:

The purpose of this study is to analyze the women participation in agriculture across diverse Indian states based on secondary data source. Efforts were made to systematically collate the data and analyze the trend of women participation in each state. The study clearly depicts active involvement and participation of women in the agricultural sector in almost all the states with few exceptions like Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal where women are actively participating in non-agricultural activities which includes house-hold industry, service sector etc. The growth rate trend illustrates how much the population grew on average per year, over the multiple year periods. It is almost uniform for all the states showing very slight changes in few states which shows a bit higher growth rate than the rest. The cluster analysis further grouped the considered states as per their identical behavior of participation. Thus the entire work can be concluded with the facts that women participation in agriculture is increasing with time and women are now acknowledged with the status of "agricultural worker". Though discrimination of wages and in working status still prevails for women labour but due to implementation of various policies and initiatives taken by government the invisibility of women as an agricultural worker is plummeting and will further diminish in future.

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**“National Education Policy-2020: Poverty Alleviation opportunity
and challenges in India”**

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• **Abstract:**

At present, the Indian economy is facing many challenges in the 21st century Poverty is one of them. In This Research Paper summaries the Current Situation of Poverty in India and Role of National Education Policy in Poverty Alleviation, Causes of poverty. Poverty can be defined as a phenomenon on which a section of the Society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life.

India is the second largest populous country and one of the largest economies in the world. But only a small percentage of the Indian population has benefited this impressive growth so far, as the majority of people in India are still living in abject poverty because mostly people are illiterate and unemployment.

Education plays a vital role in the development of the poorest sections of the society whether in rural or urban areas. Nowadays, education and poverty are inextricably linked. Better education increases individual and family income and helps break the cycle of poverty, but the paradox is that children from families below the poverty line are less likely to go to school to earn the income needed by poor families to break the cycle of poverty.

Before we examine different efforts aimed at poverty alleviation, we should try to understand Poverty Issues and New education Policy in India. This particular Research Paper presents on concept of Poverty, New Education Policy, Education Budget, figures of Indian poverty, causes of poverty and Measures of poverty Alleviation.

- **Keyword:**

Poverty line, Education, Absolute Poverty, Relative Poverty, Health, HDI, New Education Policy, MHRD, NEP

- **Introduction:**

Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi said on the 75th Independence Day that when poor children will become professionals after studying in their mother tongue as envisaged under the NEP, only then will justice be done to their abilities. Now we are 74 years of Independence in India, today we are the fastest growing Economy of the world. But this growth is not shared throughout the society, the development will be failed. Poverty continues to remain a serious problem in India, with its consequent toll on human welfare in the form of poor health, low levels of education and a poor quality of life. The epidemic of Covid-19 has hampered the poverty alleviation program. Poverty has an impact on economic growth and low economic growth has an impact on poverty. Out of the total population living in the rural parts of India, 25.7% is living below the poverty line whereas in the urban areas, the situation is a bit better with 13.7% of the population living below the poverty line.

- **Objectives of the study:**

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. The First objective of the research paper is to study the concepts of Poverty.
2. The Second objective of the research paper is to highlight New Education Policy.
3. The Third objective of the research paper is to study Role of National Education Policy in Poverty Alleviation

- **Research Methodology:**

This paper is prepared through done with help of the information from secondary data sources that are from various websites, journals, Research articles, newspapers and magazines, Books related to Poverty and New Education Policy.

- **Definition of Poverty:**

Poverty is a complex phenomenon, with multiple dimensions, which cannot be

captured by a single definition applicable to all societies and regions at all times.

“Poverty is a condition in which a person lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.”

World Bank has defined poverty as: “Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. **Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read.** Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom.”

A. Determinants of Poverty:

A Researcher identified some major determinants of poverty.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lack of income | 2. Landlessness |
| 3. Lack of livelihood sources | 4. Inadequacy of infrastructure |
| 5. Unemployment | 6. Lack of housing |
| 7. Ill-health | 8. Illiteracy |
| 9. Lack of food | 10. Lack of Advanced Technology |

B. Causes of Poverty in India:-

1. High population growth rate:

High population growth rate is one of major reasons of poverty in India. Illiteracy, poor health care facilities and lack of access to financial resources and high population growth affects the per capita income and makes per capita income even lower.

2. Increasing prices :-

Ever increasing prices of even basic commodities is reason of poverty. Caste system and unequal distribution of income and resources is another reason of poverty in India.

3. Climatic factors:-

Natural calamities such as frequent floods, disasters, earthquake and cyclone cause heavy damage to agriculture. Agriculture is stated to be the major occupation of the rural people; downfall of agriculture and lack of production will certainly be the major cause of poverty for them.

4. Low Productivity:-

There is relationship between real income and poverty, increase in real income leads to the reduction in poverty. In the agricultural sector, even today the traditional cultivation techniques are being employed by the farmers, leading to low productivity and hence resulting in poverty.

5. Unequal Distribution:-

Unequal distribution of land and other assets, land and other forms of assets constitute the main source of income of the rural people. The size wise distribution of operational holdings is vested in the hands of few farmers; therefore the other farmers suffer from poverty to a major extent.

6. Poor Village Industries:-

Village industries are poor in their comparison in terms of quality and productivity, as a result village industries are closing down, in this way, and individuals employed are losing their jobs and suffering from the conditions of poverty.

7. Immobility of Labour:-

If they are offered a job with higher wages, they are not willing to leave their homes and travel to another place to earn their living and take their conditions as they are.

8. Lack of Employment Opportunities:-

Lack of employment opportunities, unemployment leads to major poverty, because of lack of employment opportunities, people are either unemployed or underemployed, small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourer's constitute unemployed and underemployed population.

9. Caste System:-

The caste system, caste system in India has always been responsible for rural poverty. The subordination of the low caste people by the high caste people has caused the poverty of the former. The caste system in some areas was so rigid that it did not allow the low caste people to render their participation in economic development.

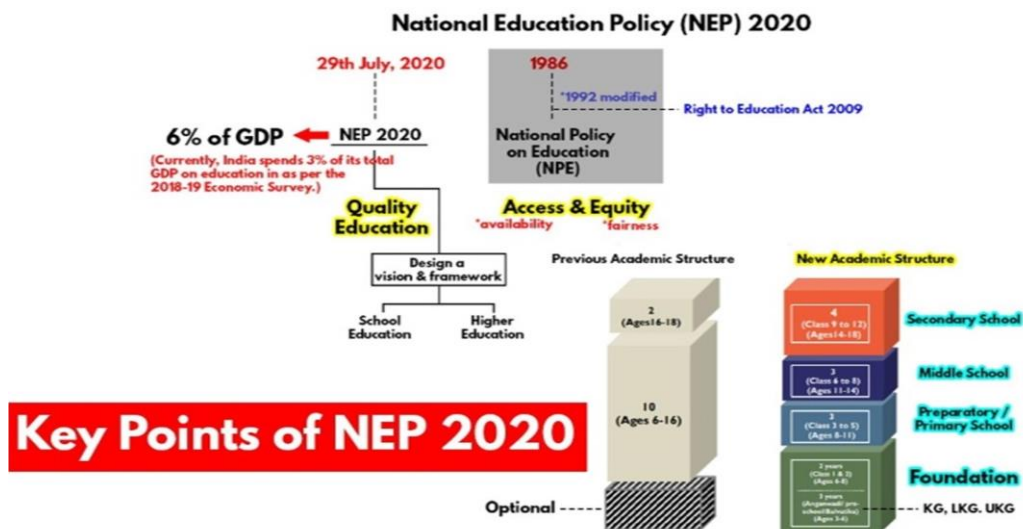
10. Joint family system:-

In the joint family system some of the members of the family take undue advantage of living in a joint family by depending upon the income of others. They become idlers and their normal life routine just consists of eating, sleeping

and begetting children; in this manner there are few earning members and the family becomes large, hence resulting in poverty.

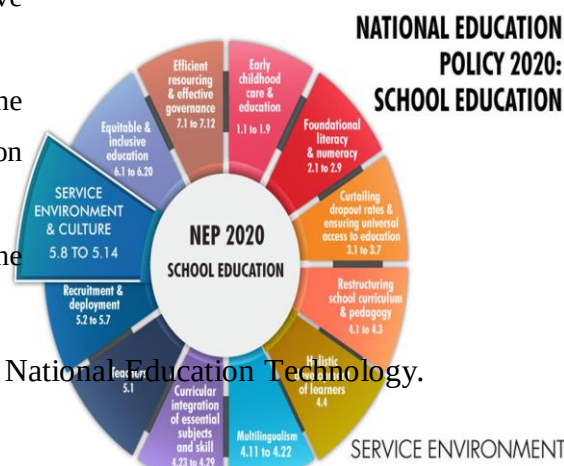
The Indian Government to use this opportunity to use expansionary fiscal Policy and Redirect both Public and Private Investment towards the creation of Infrastructure and the Provision of Basic needs. It is only with such a determined effort that any future growth will actually deliver poverty Reduction.

C. Features of National Education Policy:-



The New National Education Policy is nothing short of revolutionary in the education system in India. After our education policy monotonously followed the same norms for 34 years, the Ministry of Education (formerly known as MHRD) did some serious amendments in it on 29 July 2020. This New National Education Policy was recently approved by the Indian government in 2023. Major Reforms in Education Policy There will be no substantial distinction between arts, science, academic, vocational, curricular, and subjects of extracurricular streams. There are some other major changes which are made under the education system of India such are given below:-

1. The prime minister of India will head the National Education Commission
2. Academic Bank of credit (ABC) will be made to provide help in education by utilizing credit
3. The National Research Foundation will improve research and innovation
4. The preference will be given to the representative group in disadvantaged region by creating a special education zone
5. A new platform will be created to facilitate the exchange of ideas to improve learning on a platform of National Education Technology.



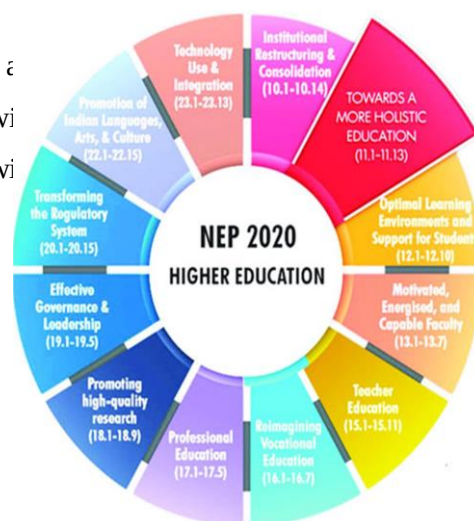
➤ **School Education**

Instead of exams being held every academic year, school students will only attend three exams, in classes 2, 5, and 8.

This policy aims at reducing the curriculum load of students and allowing them to be more “inter-disciplinary” and “multi-lingual”. Coding will introduce in class 6 and experiential learning will be adopted. The Midday Meal Scheme will extend to include breakfasts. More focus will be given to students’ health, particularly mental health, through the deployment of counsellors and social workers.

➤ **Higher Education**

- It proposes a 4-year multi-disciplinary bachelor’s degree in an undergraduate program with multiple exit options. These will include professional and vocational areas and will implement as follows-
- A certificate after completing 1 year of study



- A diploma after completing 2 years of study
- A Bachelor’s degree after completion of a 3-year programme
- A 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor’s degree (the preferred option)

D. NEP Major Outcomes:-

Some of the major outcomes of this policy are as follows: –

1. Mother tongue or regional language will be used as a medium of instruction for teaching the students.
2. Counselling will be given to the parents for the early childhood care.
3. Qualitative education will be provided to the students also Qualitative opportunities in the field of higher education will be provided to the individuals.
4. With the adoption of modern technology, education will reach to a higher one.
5. After studying analytical based subjects, students will be able to think critically and logically after participating in the discussion session organized by the school authorities.
6. Children with special needs will be given same facilities as the normal student's access and Promotion will be based on the merit-based test.
7. After the set-up of Digital Library, students will be able to access digital form of books online. With the set-up of virtual labs, students of science & technology will get experimental knowledge at their phase of under graduation studies.

E. Opportunity and challenges National Education Policy in Poverty Alleviation in India:-

Some of the major Opportunity and challenges in Poverty Alleviation in India of this policy are as follows

1. Education is recognized as one of the most important determinants of economic development. Education increases labour productivity in both urban and rural areas, and the economic return on investment in education is generally high. If the new education policy is strictly implemented, with increased level of education, economic output increases, poverty decreases, thus developing the entire region leading to overall development of the nation.
2. New education policies hold the key to increasing economic efficiency and social cohesion by raising worker income and efficiency and bringing the poor above the poverty line.
3. The New Education Policy provides a foundation for poverty alleviation and economic development through technical and vocational education. This is the foundation on which the economic and social welfare of citizens rests.
4. Inclusion of poor students in this new education policy can increase the overall productivity and intellectual flexibility of the labour force, enabling countries to remain competitive in a global market characterized by changing technology and production methods.
5. The Constitution of India has given every citizen the right to live with dignity. The country is taking several measures to ensure this fundamental right. Apart from food, shelter and clothing, education is one of the primary needs in modern life. Prominent among them are the universalization of compulsory and free primary education to all children of school age through the New Education Policy.

6. Education is a powerful tool to reduce poverty and unemployment, improve health and nutrition, and achieve sustainable development. This goal can be achieved through a new education policy.
7. The returns from education are not only financial but also social. Education changes thinking, behaviour and attitude, increases awareness, develops personality for the development of the country and welfare of the people. For this, it is necessary to provide good and free of cost education to the poor.
8. The mid-day meal program has improved enrolment in schools. But many children are deprived of primary education due to social and economic factors such as child marriage, poverty and forced labour. Also lack of facilities in government schools, especially for girls, is another obstacle. Although the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has helped improve infrastructure, it has not done enough to meet the expectations of the poor, if this is done through a new education policy, poverty can be eradicated.

New National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a means to “fight poverty” as it encourages teaching in mother tongue and meets the needs of the 21st century. “When our poor daughters and sons will become professionals after studying in their mother tongue then only justice will be done to their abilities. I consider NEP a means to fight against poverty.”

F. Conclusion:

In this Covid-19 pandemic struck India when it recorded its lowest economic growth in over a decade. The slowing economy had disproportionately impacted the rural areas, where the country's majority of consumers and poor reside. Many families living in the world's poorest countries must meet their basic needs with an income of less than \$1.90 a day. Nearly 10 percent of the world's population lives in this type of extreme poverty. According to the Global Hunger Index Report 2018 by the International Food Research Institute, India ranks 103 in the Global Hunger Index (GHI). Though there is no shortage of food production in India, our nation still has 35.8% of children under five in the underweight category. India is working hard to become a superpower in 2020, but such statistics are worrisome, as our nation still lags behind in improving GHI. At the same time, India seems to have achieved commendable success towards poverty eradication, because it is no longer the country with the largest number of poor people. There is a strong relationship between Poverty and Inequality, Unemployment, Hunger and Malnutrition. Ignoring negative aspects, Positive aspects can be taken into consideration in order to improve the Economy of our country.

Education is indispensable to economic development and poverty eradication. No economic development is possible without education. A balanced education system promotes not only

economic development, but productivity, and generates individual income per capita. Its influence is noticeable at the micro level of an individual family whose combination makes up the nation.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PRICE TREND ANALYSIS OF INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGES AND INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGES.

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INTRODUCTION: The stock market is witnessing heightened activities and is increasingly gaining importance. In the current context of globalization and the subsequent integration of the global markets. This study covers NASDAQ Exchange, Shanghai Stock exchange, Tokyo Stockexchange and London Stock exchange from various socio-politico-economic backgrounds. Both the Bombay Stock exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange of Indian Limited (NSE) have been used in the study as a part of Indian Stock Market. The slowdown in the US economy and interest rate tightening made the equation more complex. However, after 2000 riding on a robust growth and a maturing economy and relaxed regulations, outside investors- institutional and others got more scope to operate. This opening up of the system led to increased integration with heightened cross-border flow of capital, with India emerging as an investment 'hot spot' resulting in our stock exchanges being impacted by global cues like never before. The study pertains to comparative analysis of the Indian Stock Market with respect to various international counterparts. Exchanges are now crossing national boundaries to extend their service areas and this has led to cross-border integration. Also, exchanges have begun to offer cross-border trading to facilitate overseas investment options for investors. This not only increased the appeal of the exchange for investors but also attracts more volume. Exchanges regularly solicit companies outside their home territory and encourage them to list on their exchange and global competition has put pressure on corporations to seek capital outside their home country.

OBJECTIVES

- To compare and contrast the Indian stock exchange with select International Stock
- To analyse the impact of International stock exchanges on Indian Stock Exchanges.
- To study the impact of FIIs on Indian stock market indices.

HYPOTHESIS

H_0 : There is no significant impact of movements of movement in international markets on Indian markets.

H_1 : There is significant impact of movements of movement in international markets on Indian markets.

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS: Some of the countries with the highest volume of foreign institutional investments are those with developing economies, which generally provide investors with higher growth potential than mature economies. This is one reason FIIs are commonly found in India, which has a high-growth economy and attractive individual corporations to invest in. All FIIs in India must register with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to participate in the market.

Financial Year	Equity	Debt	Debt-VRR	Hybrid	Total
2020-2021	274031.96	-50443.62	33264.56	10247.09	267099.99
2021-2022	-140009.60	1628.53	12642.83	3498.41	-122239.83

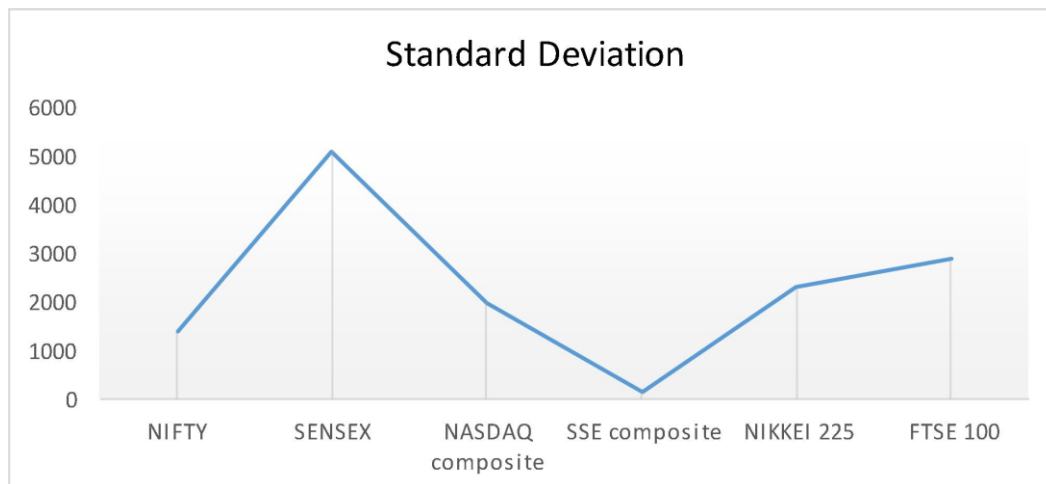
2022-2023	-37631.57	-8937.74	5814.04	-181.71	-40936.98
2023-2024	208211.24	121058.84	-2972.37	12766.91	339064.62
2024-2025	-7515.25	-12676.08	3073.73	86.50	-17031.10

PRICE TREND ANALYSIS

Year	NIFTY	SENSEX	NASDAQ	SSE composite	NIKKEI 225	FTSE 100
2024	21,801	73,427	15,630	2,976	36,984	7,764
2023	18,887	63,583	11,691	3,310	27,502	7,875
2022	16,839	61,475	15,852	3,651	29,388	7,619
	14,204	50,184	13,728	3,637	28,979	6,903
	12,939	41,809	9,451	3,127	24,115	7,689

Table 02: Average Prices per year

Standard Deviation: Given that investors must deal with uncertain future a number of possible returns can and will occur. Standard deviation is a measure of total risk including therefore both systematic and unsystematic risk. To summarize the standard deviation measures the total risk of one security.



Exchange	σ
NIFTY	1378.46837
SENSEX	5120.36316
NASDAQ composite	1979.18141
SSE composite	143.718128
NIKKEI 225	2301.18541
FTSE 100	2878.88988

Table 03: Standard Deviation

Low standard deviation shows low volatility i.e. the prices trade in narrow trading range and their returns will be low as observed for SSE composite. On the contrary, if the standard deviation is high, the prices will swing wildly in either direction i.e. they will have high volatility and returns will also be high as seen for Sensex. In short investors in Sensex market will have highest returns or prone to higher losses. Some of the causes for volatility in Indian stock market are as follows:

- Hike or reduction in the Cash Reserve ratio or Interest rates by Reserve bank of India.
- Bankruptcy by some of the financial institutions like the fiasco caused by Satyam.
- Strictness made in the regulations of an Initial public offer.
- Government announcement of purchase of shares and bonds of Indian companies through participatory notes.
- Rate of dividend declared by companies.
- Economy of other nations. For example: US recessions on Jan 21, 2008 saw the biggest ever fall of 1408 points.

Comparison chart of Sensex and Nifty with NASDAQ composite



As seen in the charts above both Sensex and Nifty have shown strong correlation with NASDAQ composite especially during the period 2008-2010 called as “global financial crises period” and during recent coronavirus pandemic. On Sept 15, 2008 one of the biggest bank in USA called Lehman Brother’s Holding Inc. went bankrupt which caused international banking crises. The effect of this bankruptcy can be seen on the stock markets and India was not spared from this crises.

Same goes for the pandemic period. India is considered as the worst affected country of this disease and the effect can be seen during the start of year 2020 as that was when lockdown started and companies were forced to shut down. But since then recovery started and Nifty and Sensex achieved all-time high in the month of February 2021.

Comparison chart of Sensex and Nifty with SSE composite



As per the charts above neither Sensex nor Nifty can be seen in correlation with SSE composite of shanghai stock exchange except during the period of “global financial crises” i.e. year 2008-2010.

It can also be observed that coronavirus pandemic had very less impact on SSE composite even though the origin of this pandemic was in China.

Comparison chart of Sensex and Nifty with Nikkei 225



As can be witnessed in the charts above Sensex and Nifty are in perfect correlation with Nikkei 225. If we are to do candle stick chart comparison of these indices, it will be established that they form same patterns. Japan is the 5th largest investor in the Indian economy with cumulative FDI inflows of \$30.27 bn during 2000–2019, contributing 7.2% to India's total FDI inflows during the same period. The imports to India from Japan stood at \$12.77 bn in 2018–19, making it India's 14th largest import partner. It is concluded that prices of these indices will similarly on day-to-day basis as well i.e. if Nikkei 225 is to open on positive note the Nifty and Sensex may as well open positive.

Comparison chart of Sensex and Nifty with FTSE 100



As per the charts above it can be ascertained that Sensex is more in correlation with FTSE 100 than Nifty. Most prominent correspondence between three indices can be seen during the period of 2008-2011. “European Debt Crises” contributed to global financial crises along with Lehman brothers collapse and bursting of US housing bubble. European debt crises began in Greece in late 2009 and Icelandic financial crises of 2008-2011 which involved failure of all 3 major banks in Iceland. The relative size of its economy was largest economic collapse suffered by any country in history.

Another visible correlation can be witnessed during coronavirus pandemic where Italy and Spain were worst affect European countries during the beginning of this pandemic along with India. Stock markets were not spared as businesses were forced to shut down for safety of their employees. As seen in the charts above Sensex and Nifty are most in correlation with NASDAQ composite and Nikkei 225. And least in correlation with SSE composite.

So it can be concluded that if one wants to forecast the movement of Nifty or Sensex before taking a trade one must consult previous trading session of NASDAQ composite and Nikkei 225 for better

understanding of Indian market. This analysis can be proved by way of correlation coefficient below.

Correlation Coefficient: In this part the price data of the various exchanges are collected and subjected to a correlation test in order to find out the influence that they have on each other. In other words, an effort has been made to gain insight into how far the price movements of the exchanges are related with one another.

Table 04: Correlation coefficient

Exchange	NIFTY	SENSEX
NASDAQ	0.832519	0.87180537
SSE composite	- 0.184526	- 0.2049252
NIKKEI 225	0.951233	0.93937503
FTSE 100	0.179168	0.08369456

As observed in the Sensex have a of 0.95 with Nikkei 225. indices have a strong relationship with Nikkei 225 i.e. if Nikkei 225 rises by 100 points, we can expect Nifty and Sensex to also rise by 85 – 95 points and vice-versa. Same understanding applies to NASDAQ and FTSE 100. On the other hand Nifty and Sensex have a negative correlation coefficient of -0.20 with SSE composite. Conclusion derived from this is that any movement in SSE composite will not affect Nifty and Sensex in anyway

Hypothesis for the study is as follows:

H₀: There is no significant impact of movements of movement in international markets on Indian markets.

H₁: There is significant impact of movements of movement in international markets on Indian markets.

Therefore, as per above price trend analysis and co H₁ hypothesis is accepted.

Findings

- As per Market capitalization India ranked 10th and 11th in the world, all other Markets studied in this project have higher market capitalization than India.
- Listing of securities is more as compare to other exchanges.
- Listing agreements are well defined in Indian market as a result more listed companies are there in Indian stock exchange. Whereas other exchanges have much complex listing agreements as compared to Indian exchanges
- Circuit Filter Criteria is well defined in Indian stock exchange which helps market to sustain in long run.
- The comparison showed that Indian stock exchanges has the governance system and an efficient mechanism in place to be a world class institute, specially the requirements of Clause 49 (listing Agreement) promulgated by SEBI and the advanced trading and settlement mechanism of NSE and BSE.
- Listing of foreign companies still not allowed. The companies with subsidies lunched in India can list for same. This can be due to lack of depth and breadth of the market.
- Listing of securities in Indian market is more but the market capitalisation is low as compared to other stock exchanges in the study.
- There were no such difference in trading mechanism of exchanges.
- FIIs have a strong correlation with the prices of Indian indices
- Sensex and Nifty are most in correlation with Nikkei 225 and NASDAQ composite. And least in correlation with SSE composite.
- Standard deviation of Indian indices were also found to be the highest as compared to other select indices, which shows that Indian markets are more volatile.

Suggestions

- To generate increased interest and awareness about the various other segments of the market so that we can expect the operations to match its global counterparts in terms of volumes, frequency and variety of instruments traded.
- To generate awareness about derivative segments of securities market which can help in bringing more capital to the market.
- Listing of foreign companies should allow without establishment of subsidies with the

consideration of increase market capitalization.

- There should be more focus on increase in market capitalization and investment awareness in India.
- Strategy to attract FII can be more profitable if it attracts foreign players to get listed in Indian Stock Exchange.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ONLINE AND OFFLINE SHOPPING OF FEMALE POPULATION IN SATARA CITY.

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Abstract: Consumer behaviour is a complex and ever-evolving field of study that examines the various factors that influence the purchasing decisions of individuals. With the advent of e-commerce, online shopping has become a significant part of the retail industry, challenging the traditional brick-and-mortar stores. This research aims to explore and compare the factors that influence consumer behaviour in online and offline shopping. It will also analyse the advantages and disadvantages of each method and identify trends and preferences among different demographics.

Introduction: Online shopping has become increasingly popular due to its convenience and accessibility. Consumers can browse through a vast array of products from the comfort of their homes, without the need to physically visit a store. Additionally, online shopping offers a greater variety of products, as e-commerce platforms can showcase a more extensive range of items than a physical store. Furthermore, online retailers can offer lower prices and discounts since they have lower overhead costs compared to traditional retailers. For instance, Amazon, the world's largest online retailer, offers a vast selection of products, competitive prices, and fast delivery. Amazon Prime, the company's subscription service, offers members free two-day shipping, access to streaming services, and exclusive discounts. These features make online shopping an attractive option for consumers who value convenience, variety, and affordability. Offline shopping, also known as brick-and-mortar shopping, offers a different set of factors that influence consumer behaviour. One of the primary advantages of offline shopping is the ability to touch and feel products, providing a tangible sensory experience. Consumers can examine the quality and texture of the product before making a purchase. Additionally, personal interaction with sales representatives can provide consumers with valuable information and advice, leading to a more informed purchase decision. Lastly, offline shopping provides immediate gratification, as consumers can take the product home with them without waiting for delivery. For example, high-end fashion retailers like Louis Vuitton and Chanel offer a luxury shopping experience that includes personalized service, exclusive products, and a sensory experience that cannot be replicated online. Additionally, offline shopping provides a social experience, as consumers can shop with friends and family, making it a more enjoyable activity.

While both online and offline shopping have their advantages, they also have their disadvantages. Online shopping lacks the sensory experience of offline shopping, and consumers cannot physically examine products before purchasing them. Additionally, online shopping can be impersonal, with limited interaction with sales representatives. On the other hand, offline shopping can be time-consuming, with the need to physically visit a store and potentially face crowds and long lines. Recent studies have shown that younger consumers prefer online shopping, while older consumers prefer offline shopping. Additionally, consumers in urban areas tend to shop online more frequently, while those in rural areas prefer offline shopping. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the trend towards online shopping, as consumers have been forced to stay at home and avoid crowded places. In conclusion, consumer behaviour in online and offline shopping is influenced by various factors, including convenience, accessibility, product variety, price, tangibility, sensory experience, personal interaction, and immediate gratification.

Review of Literature

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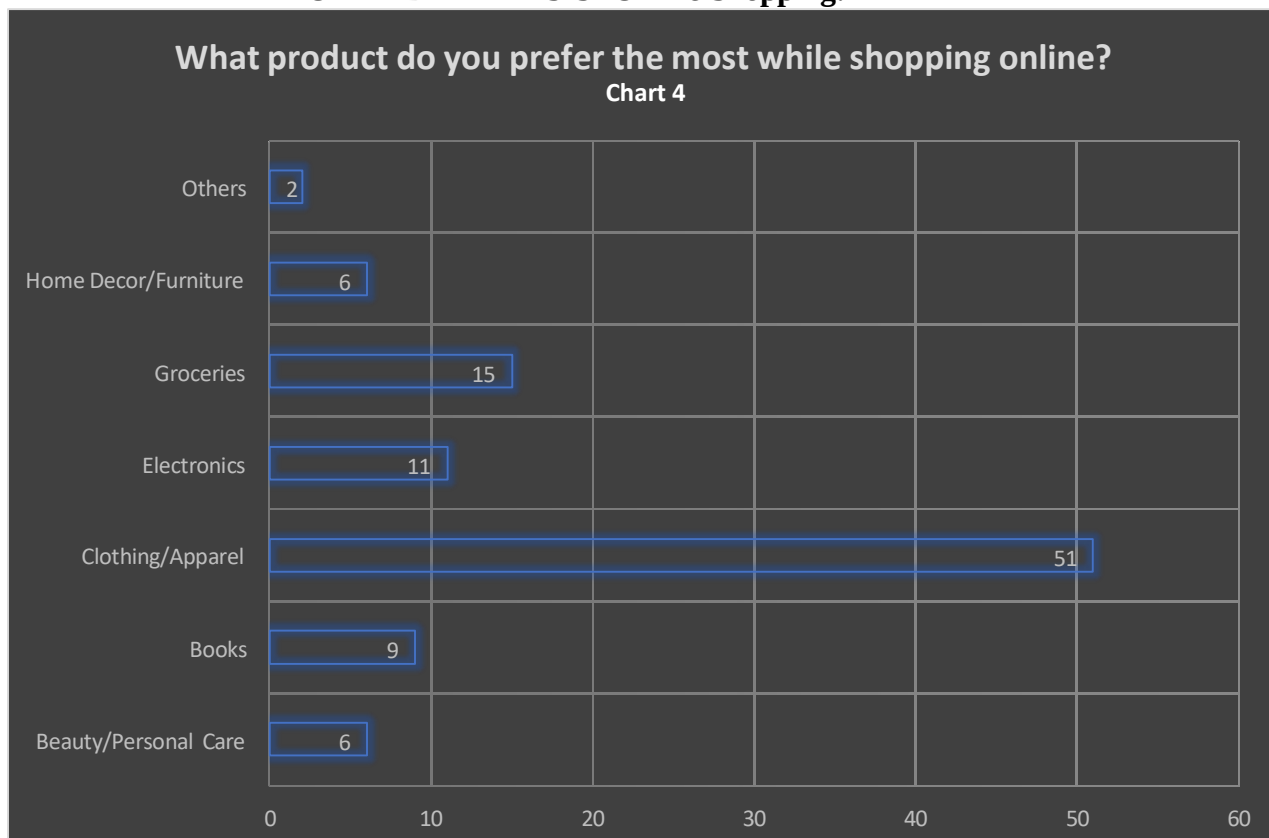
Objectives

1. To identify important factors influencing intention to do online and offline shopping.
2. To determine the concerns related to online and offline shopping.

Hypothesis

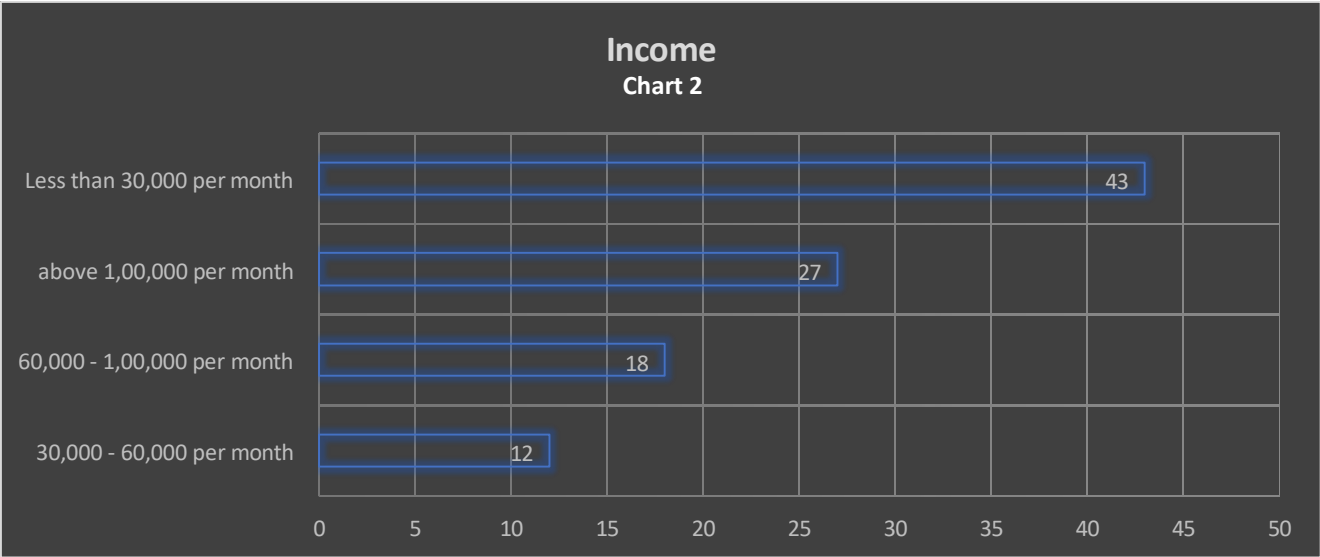
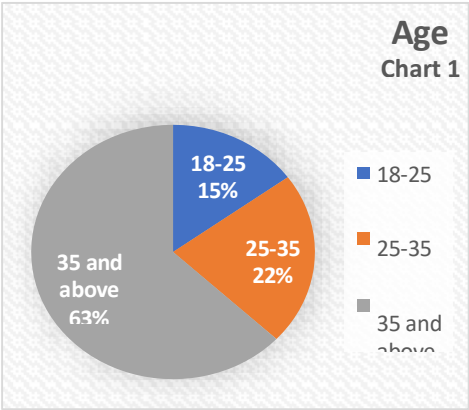
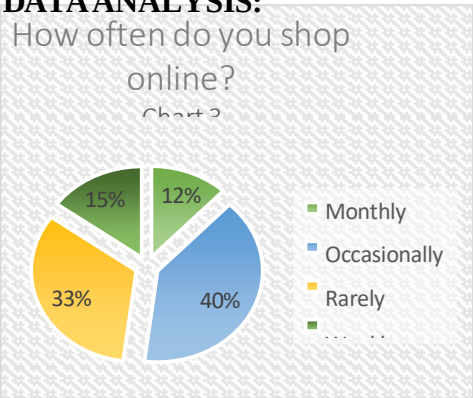
1. Preference in Online vs Offline shopping
 - H_0 : There is no significant difference in the preference for online vs offline shopping among females based on their occupation.
 - H_1 : There is a significant difference in the preference for online vs offline shopping among females based on their occupation.
2. Concerns in Online vs Offline shopping
 - H_0 : There is no significant difference in the concerns related to online vs offline shopping among females.
 - H_1 : There is a significant difference in the concerns related to online vs offline shopping among females.

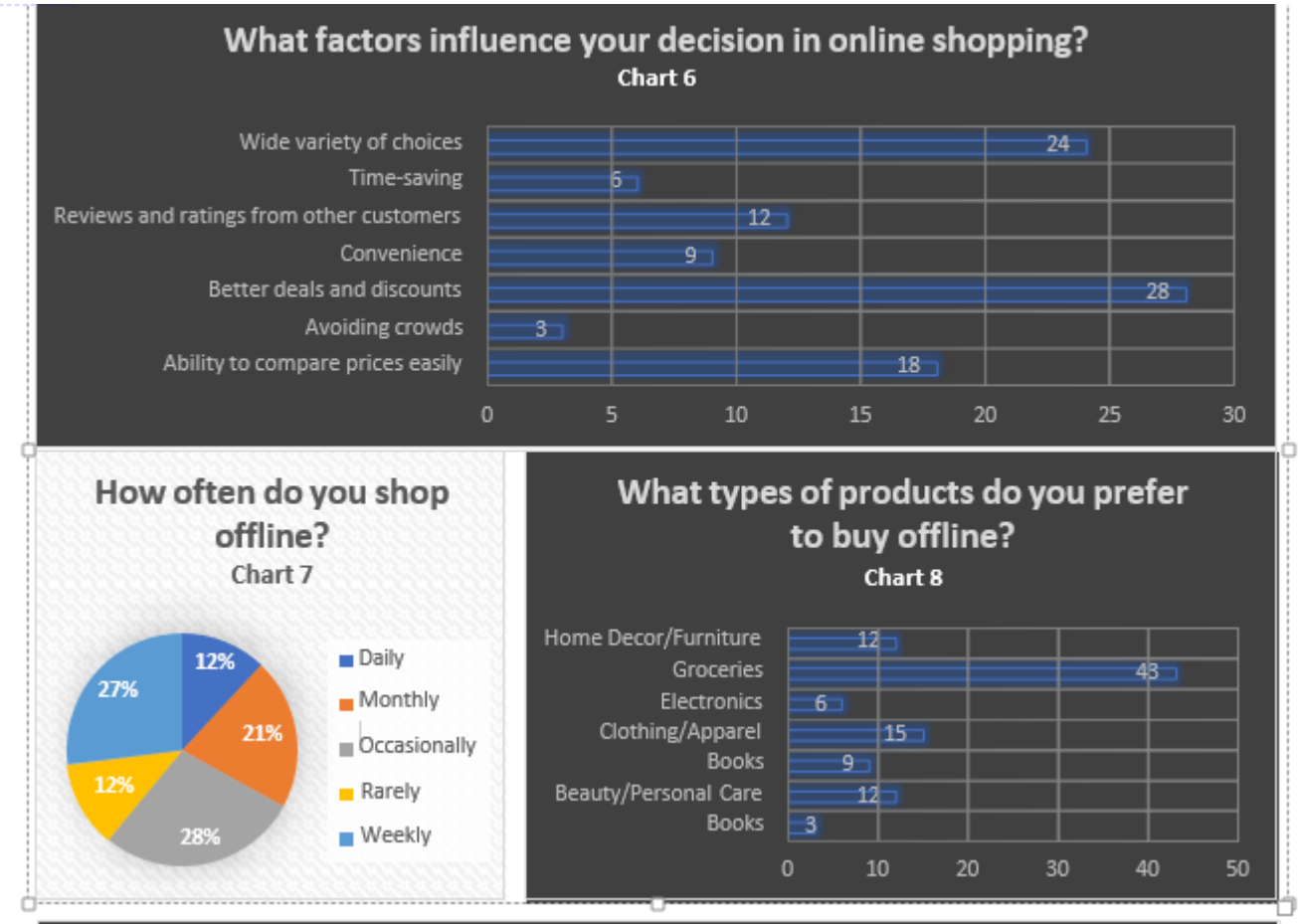
DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS- Online Shopping:



DATA ANALYSIS:

How often do you shop online?







Offline Shopping

For the purpose of this investigation, a survey was meticulously administered to a statistically significant group comprising exclusively 100 female individuals who are residents of the bustling urban landscape of Satara city. Upon meticulous examination of the data represented in the aforementioned graphical depictions, it is apparent that a notable 15% of the surveyed cohort falls within the youthful age bracket of 18-25 years, a further 22% belong to the age cohort spanning 25-35 years, while a substantial majority of 63% are aged 35 and beyond.

It is worth noting that a substantial 43% of the sample populace reported earning an income that falls below the monetary threshold of ₹30,000, with a modest 12% indicating earnings within the range of ₹30,000 to ₹60,000, and a significantly larger 45% boasting incomes surpassing the ₹60,000 mark. Remarkably, a mere 15% of the sample population partake in the practice of frequenting online shopping platforms, thereby elucidating a prevailing inclination among the female denizens of Satara to indulge in traditional offline shopping experiences, preferring the tangibility and immediacy offered by physical brick-and-mortar establishments.

The data illustrated in Chart 4 and Chart 8 unmistakably reveals that a notable majority exceeding the threshold of 50% among the female populace exhibits a distinct inclination towards the procurement of Clothing/Apparel through the convenience afforded by online retail platforms. Additionally, a significant segment, comprising 15% of the surveyed cohort, evinces a preference for the acquisition of groceries through digital avenues, with an additional 11% expressing a similar preference for electronics. Conversely, in the realm of traditional brick-and-mortar shopping experiences, a substantial portion, constituting 43% of respondents, demonstrates a proclivity for procuring groceries. Similarly, a comparable 15% manifest a preference for purchasing Clothing/Apparel in physical stores, while an additional 12% indicate a preference for acquiring personal and beauty care products through these conventional channels. Thus, it can be

inferred that there exists a distinct disparity in product preferences between online and offline shopping paradigms among females. This conclusion supports the hypothesis (H1) positing There is a significant difference in the preference for online vs offline shopping among females based on their occupation.

During the process of shopping via the internet, a noteworthy aspect that occupies the minds of 52% of the populace is the challenge encountered in evaluating products prior to making a purchase and ensuring the quality of said products. Conversely, when engaging in traditional in-person shopping, 58% of individuals express apprehension regarding the elevated prices vis-à-vis online shopping, alongside the inconvenience of navigating through crowded stores. Consequently, when considering the array of concerns inherent in online versus offline shopping experiences, it can be concluded that Hypothesis 1, which posits a significant variance in these concerns between females, is indeed validated.

Conclusion: Online shopping has emerged as a new experience, significantly impacting consumers' lives in a short period. It has enhanced consumers' efficiency and effectiveness in their shopping behaviour, prompting businesses to adapt to reach the informed online market. Survey results highlight the necessity for businesses to take the online market seriously, showing a positive attitude towards online shopping even among those who prefer traditional stores. These consumers, often in the younger and older age groups, enjoy offline shopping for its social aspects, such as meeting friends, and often gather information online before purchasing in-store.

The rapid growth of e-commerce has transformed the global retail infrastructure, with the internet proving to be a cost-effective business medium. Despite various challenges, the increase in internet usage, higher incomes, and a more tech-savvy population have facilitated this shift. Secure online payments, better e-stores, return policies, and attractive discounts can enhance the perceived benefits of online shopping. In India, demographic factors such as gender, age, and education significantly influence web shopping behaviour.

Overall, the survey indicates a positive perception of online shopping among respondents, supporting the projected growth of e-commerce in the country. However, the frequency of online shopping remains relatively low. Online retailers can use the identified variables and factors to develop strategies and plans, prioritizing consumer needs in the online shopping environment. These insights can help organizations identify target customer segments and refine their strategies.

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“Structural, morphological, mechanical properties and SAC of Plant based natural fibers and it’s composites as ecofriendly materials in acoustics”

A review

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Abstract:

Fast-growing urbanization and industry are enormously increasing the sound pollution, which is also termed as noise. The extraneous sound or noise not only produces irritation but also damages human ear drum and may lead to partial or permanent hearing loss. Historically, noise pollution has been narrowed by the use of mineral wool, glass fiber, expanded polystyrene, rubber, and plaster as sound-absorbing materials in industry and research. Despite having incredibly high sound absorption coefficients (SAC), glass fiber and mineral wool are toxic and harmful for both human being and animals. Their use in industry give rise to health problems such skin irritation, asthma, bronchitis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. This makes the sound pollution an invisible risk to the environment, human health, and health of living creatures in the air, water, and on land. To address this issue researchers focused on developing biodegradable, environmentally friendly materials that are less perilous and harmless than traditional materials. The agroclimatic of the world is with a wide variety of crop varieties, easily accessible and abundant in nature. The leftovers from agricultural products, such as fruit peels, leaves, tree bark, stalks, fruit brunches, and a host of other components, irritate the environment as solid waste and raise concerns about societal cleanliness. The focus of research tackled two major problems faced by community like sound pollution and the disposal of green solid waste. The commonly used methods for extraction of fibers are chemical extraction, water retting, mechanical decortications, and hand extraction. The extraction includes the pre alkali treatment for the improved strength of fiber followed by retting. The characterization of natural fibers along with it’s physical, mechanical, thermal, and chemical properties are examined. Microscopic analysis SEM, TEM for morphological, spectroscopic analysis FTIR, XRD for chemical composition determination, the mechanical testing tensile, flexural stress for assessing strength and stiffness properties, and thermal analysis TGA, DSC for investigating thermal stability and decomposition behaviour. The sound-absorbing coefficient (SAC) of natural fibers derived from various plant components mainly agricultural waste as well as their composites and applications as ecologically acceptable sound-absorbing materials are also examined in this work.

Keywords: noise, sound pollution, glass fiber, extraction, retting, sound absorption coefficient (SAC)