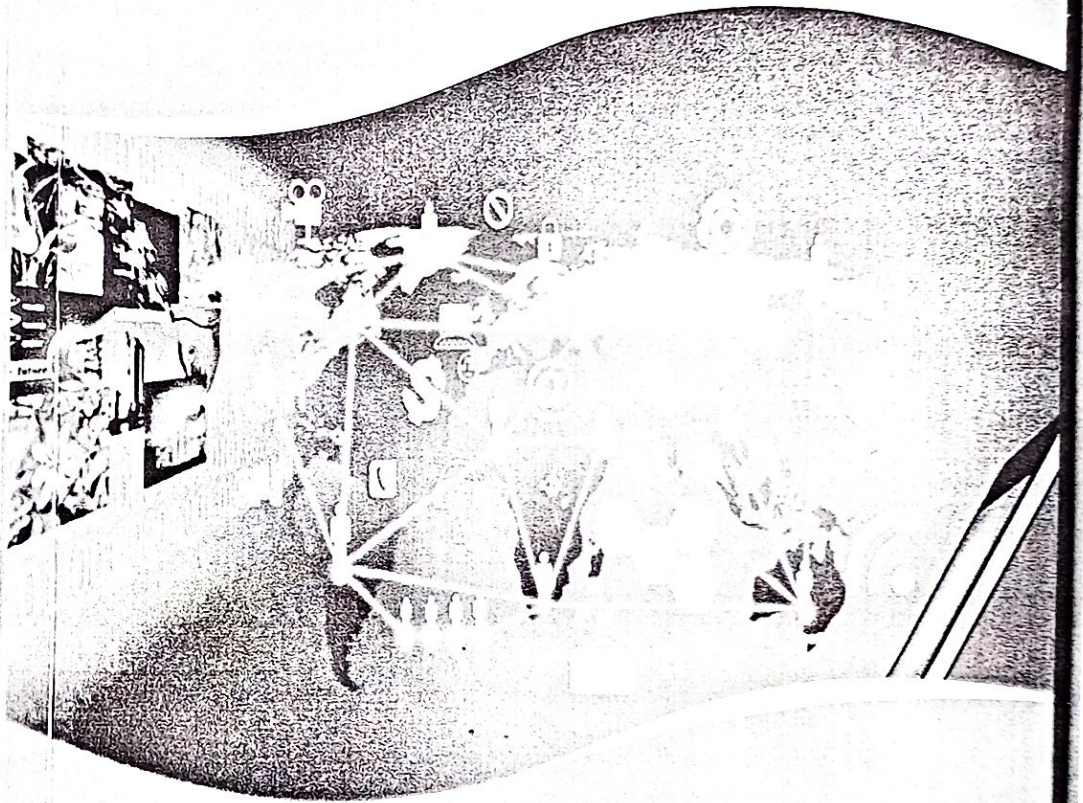


TECHNOLOGY LEARNING FOR NEXT GENERATION



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PREFACE

This Edited book is intended to explore the technology learning for next generation. This book is edited according to base on the online learning platform for future. This edited book contains many relevant issues in learning situation in digital era and new strategies for learning and problem solving. Therefore, differs in a very qualitative way from many other books available on the same content. All suggestions and reports of findings from Professors, Researchers, teacher educators and the student teachers will be acknowledged in this edited book.

I am also grateful for the help and encouragement of Krishna Publication House, Gujarat.

Editor

Chetan J. Bhal

1. E-Learning Content / Blended Learning Content Preparation for Medical Students Sridhar and Vimala K.S	.....1	14. Blended Learning Dr. R. Saraswathy	.....115
2. CAI : An Important Virtual Platform During Covid-19 Anjan Karak	.....9	15. ICT in Education - A Rhetoric Dr. Harikrishnan M	.....123
3. Mobile Learning and its Implications in Educational Sector Gloriya Raju and Sridhar	.....18	16. Role of E-Learning in Higher Education in India Dr. D. Jayaprasad	.....132
4. Digital Learning Vebaku Madhu and A. Sridhar	.....25	17. Digital Learning Styles and Self-efficacy of Pre-service Teachers Dr. R. Selvamathi Sugirtha and Mrs. S. Gomathi	.....142
5. Role of Cloud Computing in Education System Dr. A. Saranya and Dr. R. Bagavathi Lakshmi	.....32	18. Role of Technology in Higher Education Dr. Prakash K. Rathod	.....150
6. Flipped Classroom Dr. S. Jeyaparvathi and Shunmuga Selvasivasankari	.....41	19. Blended Learning: Instructional Strategy to Address Learner Diversities Dr. Sharefa Noufnal K.P.,	.....157
7. Blended Learning is the Need of the Hour P. Mohanram and Dr. C. Manoharan	.....49	20. Flipping in Virtual Learning Smitha Jose	.....170
8. Impact of Covid-19 on Student Health B. Vijaya Bharatha Lakshmi	.....57	21. Innovative Strategy in Digital Learning to Enhance the Knowledge of the Learners-A Preview Dr. Devisri Kannappan and Arul Priya Sampath	.....179
9. E-Learning Environment Compared to Traditional Classroom Ajarul Sk	.....62	22. Ensuring Performance of Student through E-learning Environment to Achieve Knowledge, Skill and Ability Dr. K. Devisri	.....188
10. Awareness of Disability T Sobhan babu	.....78	23. Computer Assisted Learning an Effective way of Research Studies in Higher Education Dilip Kumar	.....199
11. Role of Parents in Online Virtual Learning K.R.Padma and K.R.Don	.....85	24. E-learning Ms. N. Karpagam and Dr. T. Bharathi	.....208
12. Current State of E-Learning in India Dr. D. Hassan	.....96	25. Enhancing the Effect of Cognitive Apprenticeship Model of Teaching through Blended Learning Ms. Beena C G and Prof. (Dr.) Asha J V	.....225
13. Online Assessment Tools Dr. M. Jansirani and Dr. D. Sheela Jebasta105		

ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

As we consider technology in education, we must consider the implications of that technology on the learner and as well as the teacher. What role does technology have for these two intertwined groups of people? I will show a correlation between the positive effects on both the student and teacher related to academic performance, meaningful learning, and those afflicted with learning disabilities. Furthermore, I will also show the positive effects on the applications of technologies in the classroom. Combining education and technology creates a more stimulating learning environment. In order to accomplish higher order thinking skills such as critical and independent thinking, the application of technology and improved motivation and attitudes, technology must be integrated into the everyday curriculum. This paper describes some impacts of technology on education through the experiences of teachers and students.

Keywords: Technology, Higher education, Evaluation, Needs, Effects and Conclusion

Introduction:

It is no wonder that in recent years a new wave of “experiential learning” has flooded academia. At the national level many universities, particularly publicly supported institutions, were required to develop and implement experiential learning methods across all of their disciplines and in their curricula. To encourage such practices, funds were made available from several state and federal sources. The resources allocated for this new methodology were, as usual, meager and not enough to achieve the stated goals. Some

colleges, in pursuit of such funds, established what they called experiential learning classrooms as their main application of such newly encouraged teaching methods just to continue to benefit from the newly allocated funds. Continuous funding of these new experiential learning efforts to establish the infrastructure and to acquire needed equipment and hardware was, as usual, not adequately allocated or provided for, resulting in a long and laborious process in implementing such worthy efforts in academia. Students today not only need to learn how to do technology, they also need to learn how to live in today's world, which has become one that is buzzing with information and misinformation. Students need to know how to collect, sift through, and organize the information made available to them to augment and assess their own learning process. Ehrmann (1999) emphasized the value of technology by stating that technology (in the broadest sense of that term) is providing a foundation for the reorganization of higher learning”.

Digitalisation influences and challenges how education is organised and administered. The worldwide demand for higher education provision is expected to grow exponentially, and over the next 10 years, e-learning is projected to grow fifteen-fold, accounting for 30% of all educational provision. The competition between higher education institutions increases when well-reputed institutions, such as Harvard, Stanford and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), provide free MOOCs. At the same time, this opens for new opportunities. The Norwegian Government expect leaders and managers in higher education to focus both on how technology can contribute to a more efficient and robust sector, and how it can be used to renew practices and enhance educational quality.

Following up the White Paper Culture for Quality in Higher Education, the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research has developed a strategy for digitalisation of higher education (2017-2021). As digitalisation and new platforms take a more prominent place in the sector, Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-solutions impact the quality of education and research. The use of learning analytics to understand students' learning patterns and improve learning processes, is still in its infancy, but is expected to assist institutions in reaching the goal of improving student learning, broadly facilitate study options, and support outstanding research. The

interactive use of technology for knowledge development must be elevated to a strategic level at higher education institutions and integrated into all academic and administrative activities. How technology is developed and used must therefore be an integral part of national and institutional strategies.

Objectives

This Chapter consists of following objectives:

- 1) To study changes in higher education.
- 2) To Explore the Need of Technology in higher education.
- 3) To study effect of technology in higher education.

Positive Effects of Technology on Education

The prevalence of technology drastically affects many areas of society in positive ways, including education. Modern-day students not only have computers to help them with their schoolwork, they also use the Internet for research while teachers use technology to enhance their lessons.

- **Research** If a school's library is outdated or lacking in a selection of titles, a student might find it difficult to complete the necessary research for an essay or research paper. As long as the school has a computer lab, students are able to use the Internet and digital encyclopedias to obtain the research they need. While students should be wary of the legitimacy of some of the content they read online, many schools use software like the Encyclopedia Britannica to help students to research.

- **Globalization** When schools in different parts of the state, country or world connect, students can "meet" their counterparts through video conferencing without leaving the classroom. Some sites, *Rexjournal* ISSN 2321-1067 *Renewable Research Journal* *Rexjournal* Volume 3 Issue 3 Page | 388 such as *Gloovico*, are used to help students learn foreign languages online by pairing a group of students with a teacher from another country.

- **Educational Games** In younger grades, teachers expose children to computers through educational games. Instead of playing board games that focus on education, students can learn the basics of spelling, counting and other early educational lessons through computer games.

that make learning fun. Because many schools have at least one computer in each classroom, the teacher can make that computer a vital part of learning for young students.

- **Distance Education** In the past, students could take distance or continuing education classes, also called "correspondence courses," at community colleges and universities. After enrolling in a course of this style, a student would receive course documents in the mail and would be required to mail assignments to his teacher at the educational institution. The process could be long and complicated. Thanks to technology, continuing education students can take courses over the Internet at their convenience.

- **Web Seminars** Not every school has the resources and budget to send its students on field trips related to the course of study. When this is the case, the students' education can suffer. But thanks to technology, students can use the Internet to virtually attend Web seminars put on by museums and other educational institutions. NASA, for instance, offers a program that allows students to talk to astronauts in space.

Technology and Change

To fully realize how technology and change are related, I will first define change and then discuss some factors such as need for change, importance of change, and resources needed to implement change in this section. First what does change mean? The 1940 edition of the *Winston Dictionary* lists some of the definitions of the word change as: "to alter as, to change one's habit; to vary; to undergo alteration; to pass from one place to another." A more recent 1997 *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* cites some of the definitions of change as: "to make or become different, alter; to replace with another...etc. the act, process, or result of changing; etc." which is almost the same as that cited in the 1940 edition of the *Winston Dictionary* above.

Need for Change

Should we implement every new technological discovery in all professional fields once we know about it? Obviously the answer is no, we should not, at least until we understand the ramifications of each implementation. Next, what should we look for before even talking of changing our established ways or procedures? Common

sense necessitates that we should study the new technological phenomenon, decide whether it relates to our existing practices, and then study the possibility of its implementation. In other words, we must be sure that we understand the new technology and whether it would be a better fit of what we already have or not. Moreover, would it really benefit the organization if it is implemented? Or, at least be aware of the downside of its applications, especially if the new technology has not been studied and understood well enough yet.

Importance of Change

Once the new process, or technological phenomenon, has been carefully studied, we need to identify the areas and personnel that it will have direct impact on when fully implemented. Next, we need to convince those involved that the sought-after change will bring positive results both to the individual and general levels. In other words, explain why the organization will be in better shape and list the benefits, which will be brought about as a result of implementing this new technology or change. People can only be "champions of the cause" if they understand the consequences of its implementation on their personal lives and the organization as a whole.

Technology and the Classroom

Carlson (2000) cited the issue of integrating technology with instruction as the single most important issue facing higher education. Other factors, which were identified in the same study as of less priority, were replacing outdated hardware or software, providing user support, providing online distance education, and integrating e-commerce into college and university Web sites and all other institutional services. While only 10% of college courses used electronic mail as a tool for instruction in 1994, Carlson cited that over 60% of courses in 2000 used this tool. According to him, 7% of courses had Web sites in 1994, whereas in 2000 the number was more than 30%. The report by the National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education (1998) concurred with these findings and noted that institutions were faced with the need to provide new equipment and infrastructure to accommodate this type of offerings. To meet the cost of such technology implementation, the report stated that institutions mandated computer/instructional technology fees ranging from \$55 to \$140 per student, hence passing some of such costs on to the students.

and their families. It is strongly believed that this trend will continue in the future to enable higher education institutions to update their classrooms and laboratories with the needed contemporary infrastructure required to deliver instruction to their students whether on campus or at a distance over newly established networks.

Conclusion

Technology and technological applications are, indeed, a continuous process that dates way back in our human history. Every time a new technology comes around, a process of change accompanies its implementation. Higher education, like any other sector in our society, is affected by technology applications and always races to institute the necessary changes to implement it. As a matter of fact, many of the new technological applications were discovered and developed into prototypes, which were tested and modified on many campuses. However, the full implementation, which needed resources beyond academe's reach, was always a long and laborious process. If higher education and academe are to improve the rate of change that technological applications bring, they need to find new ways to fund such efforts. Educational institutions started to seek partnerships with industry, government, and the private sector as means of providing part or most of the costs associated with the implementation of such new technologies. It is believed that it is through such partnerships that the process of change will be accelerated better than it is today.

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CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Title	Page No.
1	THE STUDY RELATED TO SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT WITH RESPECT TO INDUSTRY 4.0, COVID-19 AND DECENTRALIZED SYSTEM PRIYA DESAI	7
2	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DURING COVID – 19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA – 2020 EBINA NS	12
3	INFLUENCE ON E-COMMERCE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA, 2020 KM MUSKAN VISHWAKARMA	18
4	EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP FOR SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE DR. VENUGOPAL, J. DR. R. SARAVANAN	24
5	ACCELERATING E-BUSINESS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA WAKIL KUMAR YADAV RAHUL MISHRA	30
6	CRISIS MANAGEMENT DR A MANSURALI MR MANIRAJA M	36
7	EFFECTUAL REPORTING OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR GAGANDEEP SINGH SUKHPREET KAUR	46
8	ETHICAL ISSUES IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OF AN ORGANISATION MRS. SUNINDITA PAN	54
9	STRATEGIES FOR GAINING COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE USING AI JASDEEP SINGH WALIA GAGANDEEP SINGH	62
10	ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN PRESENT ERA DR. D. JAYAPRASAD	69

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ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN PRESENT ERA

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ABSTRACT

In the present global scenario Finance is an art and science of handling and managing monetary resources of the concern efficiently and effectively. Finance is very important part of any business and hence most of the decisions are taken accordingly. International finance records and monitors not only local finance of the nation but it refers to international level or global level. In short international finance can be said to be focused on financial decisions, Allocation decisions and profit distribution or dividend decisions. All these processes are undertaken by the financial managers of the concern. Financial managers are the person who does research and takes decisions like what sort of capital should be obtained to finance the company's assets and also to raise the profits of the general management principles to financial resources of the enterprise. The meaning and objectives does not change in international finance management but the dimensions and dynamics change drastically. International finance management has scope in financial decision, Investment decisions and Dividend decisions. As finance management is long term decisions making process it involves lots of planning the nature of finance management is explained briefly here. International finance management has certain distinguished feature when compared with finance management.

Keywords: Finance, International finance, finance management.

INTRODUCTION

Financial management is mainly concerned with how to optimally make various corporate financial decisions, such as those pertaining to investment, capital structure, dividend policy, and working capital management, with a view to achieving a set of given corporate objectives. In anglo-American countries as well as in many advanced countries with well-developed capital markets, maximizing shareholder wealth is generally considered the most important corporate objective.

Why do we need to study "international" financial management? The answer to this question is straightforward: We are now living in a highly globalized and integrated world economy. American consumers, for example, routinely purchase oil imported from Saudi Arabia and Nigeria, TV sets and camcorders from Japan, Italy, and wine from France. Foreigners, in turn, purchase American-made

aircraft, software, movies, jeans, wheat, and other products. Continued liberalization of international trade is certain to further internationalize consumption patterns around the world. Recently, financial markets have also become highly integrated. This development allows investors to diversify their investment portfolios internationally. In the words of a recent Wall Street Journal article, "Over the past decade, US investors have poured buckets of money into overseas markets, in the form of international mutual funds. At the same time, Japanese investors are investing heavily in US and other foreign financial markets in efforts to recycle their economic trade surpluses. In addition, many major corporations of the world, such as IBM, DaimlerBenz (now, Daimler Chrysler), and Sony, have their shares cross-listed on foreign stock exchanges, thereby rendering their shares internationally tradable and gaining access to foreign capital as well. Consequently, Daimler-Benz's venture, say, in China can be financed partly by American investors who purchase Daimler-Benz shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

During last few decades a rapid internationalization of business has occurred. With the increase in demand of goods and services due to opening of borders of countries around world, the requirement of capital, machinery and technological know-how has reached to the topmost level. Now no single country can boast of self-sufficiency because in a global village a vast population of multidimensional tastes, preferences and demand exists.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In present era like any finance function, international finance, the finance function of a multinational firm has two functions namely, treasury and control. The treasurer is responsible for financial planning analysis, fund acquisition, investment financing, cash management, investment decision and risk management. On the other hand, controller deals with the functions related to external reporting, tax planning and management, management information system, financial and management accounting, budget planning and control, and accounts receivables etc. For maximizing the returns from investment and to minimize the cost of finance, the firms has to take portfolio decision based on analytical skills required for this purpose. Since the firm has to raise funds from different financial markets of the world, which needs to actively exploit market imperfections and the firm's superior forecasting ability to generate purely financial gains. The complex nature of managing international finance is due to the fact that a wide variety of financial instruments, products, funding options and investment vehicles are available for both reactive and proactive management of corporate finance. Multinational finance is multidisciplinary in nature, while an understanding of economic theories and principles is necessary to estimate and model financial decisions, financial accounting and management accounting help in decision making in financial management at multinational level.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

International Finance is a distinct field of study and certain features set it apart from other fields. The important distinguishing features of international finance from domestic financial management are discussed below

1. Foreign exchange risk

An understanding of foreign exchange risk is essential for managers and investors in the modern-day environment of unforeseen changes in foreign exchange rates. In a domestic economy this risk is generally ignored because a single national currency serves as the main medium of exchange within a country. When different national currencies are exchanged for each other, there is a definite risk of volatility in foreign exchange rates. The present International Monetary System set up is characterized by a mix of floating and managed exchange rate policies adopted by each nation keeping in view its interests. In fact, this variability of exchange rates is widely regarded as the most serious international financial problem facing corporate managers and policy makers.

2. Political risk

Another risk that firms may encounter in international finance is political risk. Political risk ranges from the risk of loss (or gain) from unforeseen government actions or other events of a political character such as acts of terrorism to outright expropriation of assets held by foreigners. MNCs must assess the political risk not only in countries where it is currently doing business but also where it expects to establish subsidiaries. The extreme form of political risk is when the sovereign country changes the 'rules of the game' and the affected parties have no alternatives open to them. For example, in 1992, Enron Development Corporation, a subsidiary of a Houston based energy company, signed a contract to build India's longest power plant. Unfortunately, the project got cancelled in 1995 by the politicians in Maharashtra who argued that India did not require the power plant. The company had spent nearly \$ 300 million on the project. The Enron episode highlights the problems involved in enforcing contracts in foreign countries. Thus, episode highlights the problems involved in enforcing contracts in foreign countries. Thus, political risk associated with international operations is generally greater than that associated with domestic operations and is generally more complicated.

3. Expanded opportunity Sets

When firms go global, they also tend to benefit from expanded opportunities which are available now. They can raise funds in capital markets where cost of capital is the lowest. In addition, firms can also gain from greater economies of scale when they operate on a global basis.

4. Market imperfections

The final feature of international finance that distinguishes it from domestic finance is that world markets today are highly imperfect. There are profound differences among nations' laws, tax systems, business practices and general cultural environments. Imperfections in the world financial markets tend to restrict the extent to which investors can diversify their portfolio. Though there are risks and costs in coping with these market imperfections, they also offer managers of international firms abundant opportunities.

BENEFITS OF IFM

Through international financing a country can access to capital markets across globe and lend during good times and may borrow during tough times

- It leads to healthy competition and promotes investments and growth of an country .Thus economy ascertains effective banking system.
- Through international finance management new techniques acts and methods of managing of other countries can be learnt and implemented.
- International finance management is generally done or carried on by expert financial managers. They know their skill and has deep knowledge to manage the finance effectively and efficiently.

SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The main objective of international financial management is to arrange sufficient funds for meeting the short-term and long-term goals of an organization. A financial manager has to concentrate on the following areas of international finance function: -

1. Estimating Financial Requirements

The fundamental responsibility of the international finance manager is to estimate the short- and long-term financial requirements of the business. To determine this, the finance manager has to prepare a financial plan for the present as well as the future, based on the past financial data of the business. This includes estimating the amount required for purchasing fixed assets as well as the working capital.

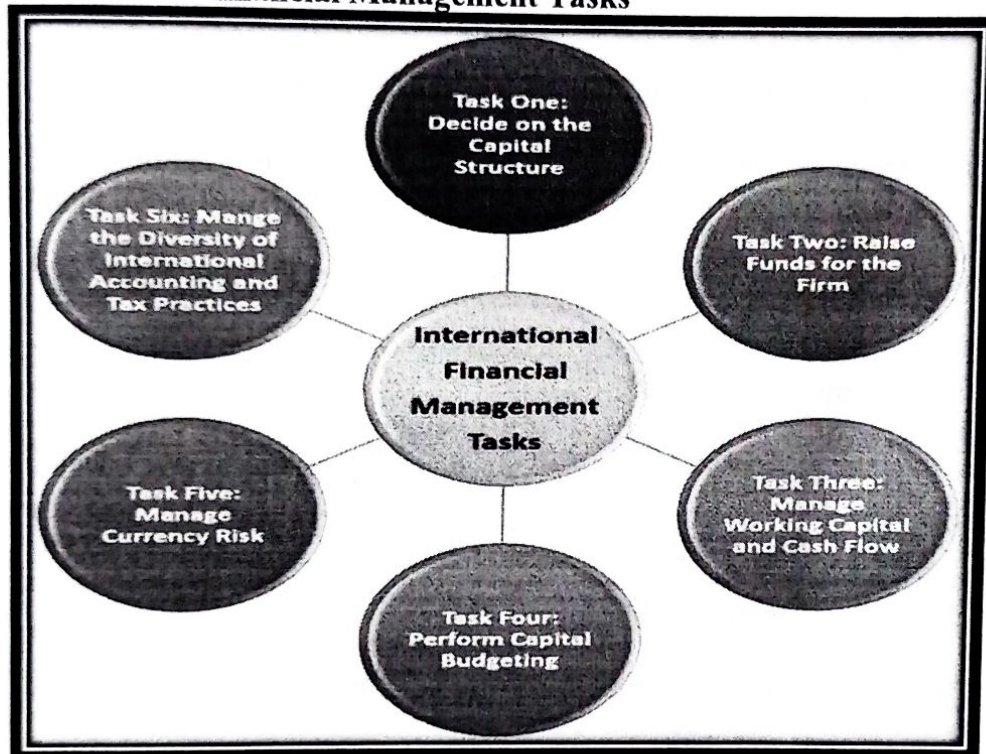
2. Deciding Capital Structure

The capital structure refers to the kind and proportion of different securities for raising the required funds. After deciding about the amount of funds required, its time to decide which type of securities should be raised. It may be wise to finance the fixed assets via long-term debts and current assets via short-term debts.

3. Selecting a Source of Finance

After preparing the capital structure, the appropriate source of finance needs to be determined. Various sources from which finance can be raised can include share capital, debentures, financial institutions, commercial banks, public deposit or equity, etc. If finance is required for short-term then a bank, public deposits, and financial institutions are appropriate. On the other hand, if finance is required for long-term, share capital and debentures might be useful.

International financial Management Tasks



CONCLUSION

In present global era International finance management plays important role in managing the finance of various countries. International finance promotes encourages the integration of economics, providing easy flow of monetary. It results in equity for countries which are part of global finance system. International finance is an practice and theory of international business management. It is

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connected with activities with movement of resources. It is not easy for the financial manager to handle and coordinate all the international finance activities and to record them.

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Yours Sincerely,

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Contents

Chapters

Page No.

1. Effective Advertising and Its Influence on Consumer Buying Behavior
(Mayank Raj and Dr. S.K. Arsiya)
01-13
2. International Business
(Dr. Jayprasad D)
15-23
3. Demand
(Amanjeet Kaur)
25-52
4. Producer's Surplus
(Mohit Kumar, Parveen Rathi and Prince)
53-59
5. Market Structures on the Basis of Competition
(Mohit Kumar, Parveen Rathi and Gaurav Kanti)
61-73
6. An Analytical Study on E Way Bill under Goods and Service Tax in India
(Dipak Kamnagar)
75-85

Chapter - 2

International Business

Dr. Jayaprasad D

Abstract

International business encompasses all commercial activities that take place to promote the transfer of goods, services, resources, people, ideas, and technologies across national borders. International business occurs in many different forms, the movement of goods from one country to another (exporting, importing, trade), contractual agreements that allow foreign firms to use products, services, and processes from other nations (licensing, franchising), the formation and operations of sales, manufacturing, research and development, and distribution facilities in foreign markets. International trade is the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. It is the exchange of goods and services among nations of the world. All countries need goods and services to satisfy their people. Production of goods and services requires resources. Every country has limited resources; therefore a country solely cannot produce all the goods and services that it requires. Required goods which cannot be produced or the amount is insufficient as required, need to be provided from other countries. Similarly, countries sell their products to others also when the production of goods comes in surplus quantities than demanded in the country.

Keywords: foreign market, licensing franchising capital goods

Introduction

International business is all commercial transactions private and governmental between two or more countries. Private companies undertake such transactions for profits; governments may or may not do the same in their transactions. These transactions include sales, investments and transportation.

Study of international business has become important because

- i) It comprises a large and growing portion of the world's total business

ii) All companies are affected by global events and competition, whether large or small, since most sell output to and secure raw materials and supplies from foreign countries.

Many companies also compete against products and services that come from outside India. The company's external environment conditions such as physical, societal and competitive affect the way business functions such as marketing, manufacturing and supply chain management are carried out. When a company operates internationally, foreign conditions are added to domestic ones making the external environment more diverse and complex.

The evolution of international business

The early era of international business

International business has been around for centuries. In fact, its origins can be traced back as far as 2000 B C to the trading that took place between North African tribes and parts of the Middle East. Greece and the Roman Empire owe part of their early prosperity to international trade and its associated political and military power. Some significant trading relationships that endure today were developed during the middle Ages.

Ancient trade routes

The colonization of America, brought about in part because important trading routes to the Middle East were cut off when the Turks conquered Constantinople, brought new trading avenues, particularly with Europe's. During the colonial period and the subsequent Age of Imperialism, foreign direct investment and multinational companies grew rapidly as Europeans invested in their colonial empires in America, Asia, and Africa. The invention of the steam-engine and its associated low cost transportation further encouraged foreign investments in the nineteenth century. Australia and New Zealand are recent arrivals on the scene in terms of international business development. The sheep and gold industry were important in internationalizing the Australian economy.

Influences and goals of international business

Companies engage in international business to:

1) Expand Sales

Companies' sales are dependent on (a) the consumers' interest in their products or service and (b) the consumers' willingness and ability to buy them. The number of people and the extent of their purchasing powers are higher for the world as a whole than for a single country. Hence companies

increase the potential market for their sales by pursuing global markets. Thus, higher sales means higher profits because of economies of scale. So, increased sales are a major motive for a company's expansion into international business.

2) Acquire Resources

Manufacturers and distributors also look for foreign capital, technologies and information that they can use at home, to reduce their costs. Sometimes, a company operates abroad to acquire something not readily available in the home country so as to improve its product quality and differentiate itself from competitors, potentially increasing market share and profits.

3) Minimize risk

Companies seek out foreign markets to minimize swings in sales and profits arising out of business cycle recessions and expansions which occur differently in different countries.

Example: Sales decrease or grow more slowly in a country that is in recession and increase or grow more rapidly in one that is expanding rapidly in one that is expanding economically. Many companies enter into international business for defensive reasons e.g. to counter advantages competitors might gain in foreign markets that in turn, can hurt them in the domestic market. The company forms its strategies and the means to implement them after examining the external environment. The company faces different external environment in each country where it operates.

Problems of international business

What make international business strategy different from the domestic are the differences in the marketing environment. The important special problems in international marketing are given below:

1) Political and legal differences

The political and legal environment of foreign markets is different from that of the domestic. The complexity generally increases as the number of countries in which a company does business increases. It should also be noted that the political and legal environment is not the same in all provinces of many home markets. Example: The political and legal environment is not exactly the same in all the states of India.

used. It enabled more countries to explore their comparative advantage and has a direct impact on globalization.

2) Trade negotiations

The Uruguay Round of negotiations (1986-94) can be considered as the real boon for globalization. It is considerably a large set of measures which was agreed upon exclusively for liberalized trade. As a result, the world trade volume increased by 50% in the following 6 years of the Uruguay Round, paving the way for businesses to span their offerings at an international level.

3) Transport costs

Over the last 25 years, sea transport costs have plunged 70%, and the airfreight costs have nosedived 3-4% annually. The result is a boost in international and multi-continental trade flows that led to Globalization.

4) Growth of the internet

Expansion of e-commerce due to the growth of the Internet has enabled businesses to compete globally. Essentially, due to the availability of the Internet, consumers are interested to buy products online at a low price after reviewing best deals from multiple vendors. At the same time, online suppliers are saving a lot of marketing costs.

5) Growth of multinational corporations

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) have characterized the global interdependence. They encompass a number of countries. Their sales, profits, and the flow of production are reliant on several countries at once.

6) The development of trading blocs

The 'regional trade agreement' (RTA) abolished internal barriers to trade and replaced them with a common external tariff against non-members. Trading blocs actually promote globalization and interdependence of economies via trade creation.

Summary

International business refers to business activities that take place across national frontiers. Though many people use the terms international business and international trade synonymously, the former is a much broader term. International business involves not only trade in goods and services, but also other operations, such as production and marketing of goods and services in foreign countries.

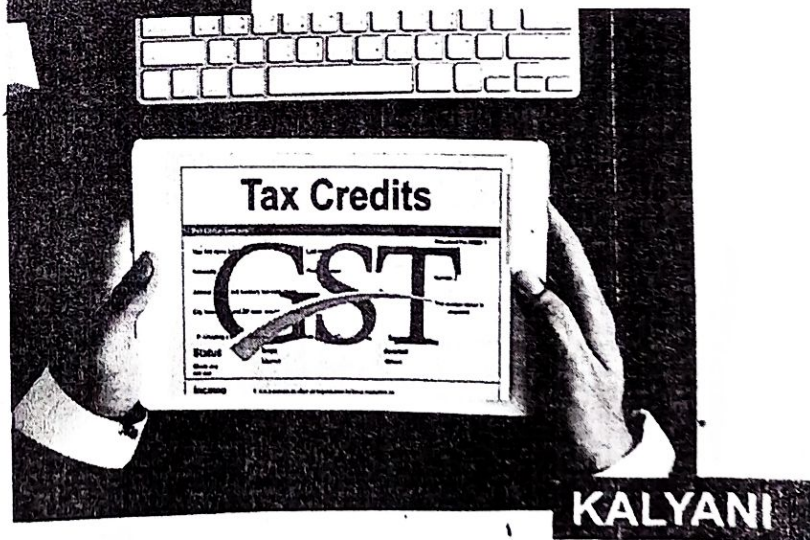
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GOODS AND SERVICES TAX WITH CUSTOMS LAW

Srinivas K. R.
Jayaprasad D.

Bhavani M



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GOODS AND SERVICES TAX WITH CUSTOMS LAW

[For B.Com., BBA, M.Com. & MBA Students of Various Universities of Karnataka]

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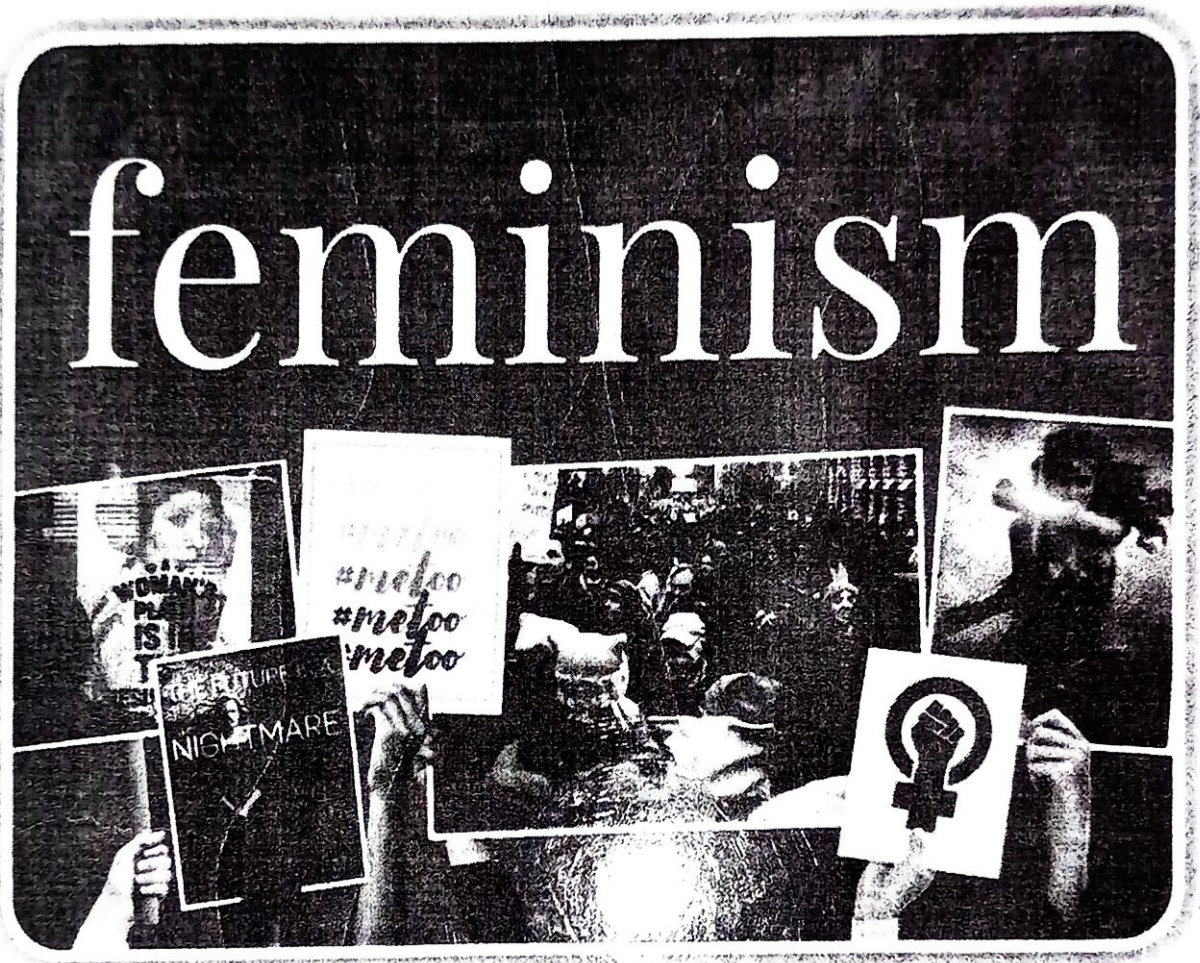


Contents

S.No.	CHAPTER	PAGES
PART - I: GOODS AND SERVICES TAX [GST]		
1.	INTRODUCTION TO GST	1.1 - 1.35
1.1	PUBLIC FINANCE	
1.2	FISCAL POLICY	
1.3	CLASSIFICATION OF TAX	
1.4	FEATURES OF INDIRECT TAX	
1.5	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAX	
1.6	INTRODUCTION TO GST	
1.7	FEATURES OF GST	
1.8	BENEFITS OF GST	
1.9	DUAL GST	
1.10	STRUCTURE OF GST	
1.11	DISTRIBUTION OF IGST AND CGST	
1.12	TAX AS SUBSUMED IN GST	
1.13	TAX IS NOT SUBSUMED IN GST	
1.14	CHALLENGES ON INTROUDTION OF GST	
1.15	IMPACT OF GST	
1.16	CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS	
1.17	GST COUNCIL	
1.18	GST ACTS SECTION AND SCHEDULE	
1.19	E-COMMERCE	
2.	DEFINITIONS	2.1 - 2.26
1.1	DEFINITIONS OF VARIOUS TERMS IN CGST ACT, 2017	
3.	SUPPLY OF GOODS	3.1 - 3.14
3.1	INTRODUCTION	
3.2	RELEVANT DEFINITION	

FEMINISM

(PAST & PRESENT)



Editor
Dr. Prakash S. Tale

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■ **Dr. Prakash S. Tale**

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14	Feminist Approach in the Novels of Indian Contemporary Novelists Dr. Vaishali Meshram	74
15	Cyber Feminism and Women Emancipation Asst Prof Angela Dias e Rodrigues	80
16	'A Portrayal Of Liberal Feminism And Women Empowerment Through Kiran Nagarkar's Some Select Fictions' Dr. Kamalakar Baburao Gaikwad	85
17	Feminism (Past And Present) Feminism and Gender Justice Prof. Dr. Shirish S Nakhate	96
18	A Short Exploration of Modern Feminism in India Dr. Pratibha D. Patole	101
19	Domestic Violence in Vijay Tendulkar's 'Sakharam Binder' Dr. Bharati S. Patnaik	104
20	Gender Equality And Women Empowerment In The Perspective Of West Bengal Dr. Uttam Kumar Mukherjee	110
21	Analysis On Gender Inequality And Feminism Chetana.Korishettar	117
22	Analysis On Feminism And Women Empowerment Akshata p. Akki	121
23	Feminism and it's impact on woman in the Modern society:- Dr C.S.Biradar	126
24	Feminist Epistemology Naresh Kumar/Vishav Jyoti	128
25	Feminism : Problems and Remedies by Prof. Asha Vishram Patil	132
26	Feminism: Its origin and Development Mrs.Jarina Shoukatali Shaikh	141
27	Literature and Female Literary Voice. Dr.Krupal H.S	148
28	Post-Independence Feminist Concern in the Novels of Anita Desai Dr.Chavan Sharad Uttam	153
29	Empowering Women Through Education Dr. Kotra Balayogi	158

Feminism and it's impact on woman in the Modern society.

Dr C.S.Biradar

Department of English Shri G.R.Gandhi Arts , Shri Y A. Patil Commerce
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Dist: Vijayapur Karnataka.

Woman passed through many problems, obstacles and barriers to become an important member in the society. In the past woman did not have any kinds of rights, She was isolated, neglected and mistreated man . By the coming of Feminism, the profile and the image woman have changed completely and from being a poppet in the hands of man she becomes a queen , president, artist and teacher.

The main conclusion drawn from this research is that the Feminist efforts were efficient in many ways in which they brought a huge change in the position and the role of woman. They were able to remove the majority if not all the stories typical pictures and to give her more importance in the society by giving her the political, social and economical rights.

Introduction:- After a long suffering and discrimination of woman to find limited recognised place in the society. She is nowadays playing an important role in society a politician, socialist and economist . Those achievement emerged by the coming of feminism which granted woman's rights.

This research wor studies woman suffering dehumanisation and segregation by man. It deals also with the efforts of Feminism to change woman's oppression in the entire world and to ask far her equal rights and existence in all the domains.

The concept of Feminism :-

After a long trip of making the world better by making new rules, inventing new things and changing ancient ideas and thoughts, women were still struggling . Every moment and they were still looking for their rights, Feminism has generated on going debate in all over the world and it came to solve women's problems and to put an end to the injustice treatment for them . It was the voice of women in times they were not able to speak or to express their feelings and wishes.

Many researchers and scholars used the term Feminism and they tried to define and explain it differently. Some of them use it to refer to some historical political movements in USA and Europe. Whereas , it is based on the belief that woman live an injustice life with no rights

Feminism (Past and Present).
and no equality Zara. Huda Faris explain this idea, as--- “ women need Feminism because there are women who suffer injustice—”

Feminism is both an intellectual commitment and a political movement that seeks Justice for women and the end of sexism in all forms. There are many kinds of feminism in which sometimes and each one of them gives principles and conditions for giving woman her rights.

Liberal feminism aims for individuals to use their own abilities and the democratic process to help women and men to become equal in the eyes of the law and in society . By organization women in to larger groups that can speak at a higher level, push for legislation, and raise awareness of issues, those taking a liberal feminist approach will use the resources and tools available in our society to advocate for change.

Conclusion :-

This theoretical concept mainly tried to line out some essential points related to Feminism as an idea , a belief and movement. It deals with the some different ideas related to this concept and more importantly focusing on the historical background of Feminism, it's different types and waves . It sheds lights on some feminist experiences like Black and Muslim racism . More importantly, those woman activists were able to make woman believes in her importance creature the same as man.

EMERGING TRENDS OF RESEARCH IN
COMMERCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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PREFACE

We feel it great pleasure in presenting the research papers Volume of "Emerging Trends of Research in Commerce and Social Sciences", National Conference being held at Prakash C. N. Arts, Commerce and Science Degree College, Vijayapur, Karnataka, India.

The response received from Academicians, Professionals, Researchers, and Students have been encouraging. The Conferences Volume consisting of 125 Articles on various Sub-themes of the Conference. We are sure that the Conference Souvenir will help all the Academicians, Professionals, Researchers and Students in the long way in their routine activities.

It is observed that the most contents of papers submitted by the learned authors have been taken directly from the web and no efforts are made to apply them to their papers. This amounts to plagiarism and clear violation of copyright. The editorial committee has taken a liberal view to accept and include most of the papers to give an opportunity to the authors and especially young professionals. It would be desirable to subject the plagiarism's check of the content in future and reject the papers if they found to contain beyond a certain level of such acts.

Our heartfelt thanks are also extended to **Sri Basavaraj A. Devar**, President, SSVV Sanga, Indi, Vijayapur and **Sri Prabhakar S. Bagali**, Honorable Secretary, SSVV Sanga, Indi, Vijayapur, for his gracious presence and support. Thanks are also due to Management Members of P. N. Memorial Navakarnataka Education Society (R).

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11	Current Scenario of Mobile Commerce with respect to its Growth: An Indian Perspective S. Rakshitha & M.S. Mohan	103
12	Regional Studies - One of the New Trends in the Study of History with Special Reference to the Santhebennur Nayakas Dr. N.G. Prakasha	113
13	Tourism in Karnataka - Issues and Challenges Dr. K. Yoganarasimhachari & N. Vijayalakshmi	121
14	Role of Commercial Banks in Institutional Credit to Agriculture Dr. P.L. Harale	135
15	Challenges and Opportunities for Skill Development in Higher Education Dr. Pallavi S. Kusugal & Arti A. Bitgond	141
16	Study on Socio-Economic Conditions of Women Domestic Workers Dr. Shivaji R. Katti	148
17	Absenteeism - Case Study at KSRTC, Hassan Division Dr. V. Ramesha	157
18	Impact of Social Media on Society S.V. Poornima	163
19	Socio-Economic Condition of Malekudiya Tribe: A Sociological Study Dr. N.C. Drakshayanamma	168
20	Inclusive Growth and Poverty in India: Post Economic Reforms J. Raghavendra & Dr. N.T. Neelakanta	175
21	Role of Media in Environment Protection: An Analysis K. Sowmya	181
22	Skills Development and Higher Education in India Dr. Prakash K. Rathod & Gurusiddayya M. Sarur	195
23	Emerging Issues and Motivation Factors for Job Research in Cloud N. Santoshkumari	200

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA



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Abstract

The world has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems. Education is Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation. Indian higher education is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. Since independence, India as a developing nation is contentiously progressing in the education field. Although there have been lot of challenges in higher education system of India but equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost important. India need well skilled and highly educated people who can drive our economy forward. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation. The current study aims to highlight the challenges and to point out the opportunities in higher education system in India.

Keywords: Education, Skills Development, Higher Education System Opportunities

Introduction

Skill development is an important driver to address poverty reduction by improving employability, productivity and helping sustainable enterprise development and inclusive growth .India is

facing a paradoxical situation where on the one hand entering the labour market have no jobs; on the other industries are complaining of unavailability of appropriately manpower.

The employment sector in India poses great challenge of its structure which is dominated by informal workers, high of under employment, skill shortages and labour markets labour laws and institutions.

Objective to Study

1. To study the skills development and higher education in India and its impact and growth

Research Methodology

The descriptive research methodology has been Secondary data has been used for the study through websites

Higher Education

Higher education refers to a level of education that is by universities, vocational universities, community colleges arts colleges, institutes of technology and other colleges institutions, such as vocational schools, trade schools and colleges that award academic degrees or professional certificates

Tertiary education level is higher than that attainment of a full secondary education. The generally definition of Higher Education is that which requires a condition for admission, the successful completion of education or the evidence of an Attainment of an equal knowledge (Terry, G. and T. B. Thomas, 1979).

Skills Development and Higher Education- Overview

- The Indian education sector has been recognized sectoral for investment in the recent past.
- Post-independence India has witnessed an above growth in the number of higher educational institutions à-vis its populations.
- The higher education sector owing to is huge holds very promising prospects.

There are three principal level of education qualification within the higher education system in the country:

1. Graduation level
 2. Post-graduation level
 3. Doctoral degree
- The institutional framework consists of universities established by an act of parliament central universities or state legislature state universities
- Unaided universities
- Universities of national importance
- Colleges affiliated to the universities (both government - aided and unaided)

Importance of Skills Development and Higher Education in India:

Skills development is the process of 1) identifying your skill set 2) developing and honing these skills. It is important to determine your ability to execute your plans

Imagine a carpenter trying to build a house. He has the tools but lacks good wood working tools. He has however, a hammer and a small screwdriver without the right tools he can't turn these raw materials into house

Importance of Skills Development and Higher Education:

Access to higher education shall be expanded at least 5% of the group 17-23 by the year 2020

There shall be the only criterion for entry into higher education

- Access to higher education therefore shall be based on entrance tests
- Unaided degree colleges shall be given autonomy and degree awarding status
- Students from backward areas ,who clear entry tests would compete amongst themselves
- In order to eliminate violence all political activities on the campuses shall be banned

The Education Policy

- Policy declare that education will be made universal up to class 10th for all children throughout the country in both government and privately managed schools.
- Private schools will be suitably supported for the fees incurred by them
- The earlier objectives of compulsory education discarded
- The policy proposed to construct 61000 additional rooms for primary classes, train 150000 teachers and recruit an additional 75000 teachers through the literacy corps

Objectives

- To help the students identify their potential/strengths
- To make the student aware of the career avenues in different disciplines
- To facilitates the students identify the required particular career option
- Inspire students to assess themselves and not other to determine their self-worth or values

Advantages

- It gives way to increase confidence, improve production and gives proper direction for our country youth
- There should be balanced growth in all sectors and all areas
- Skill development spread in all area may be its remote areas also

Findings

- The syllabus in not relating to in particle life
- India will require huge number of skilled manpower in the next decade
- Our graduates do not possess skills required by the industry



ಹಲವು ನುಡಿಗಳ ನಡಿಗಿ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು

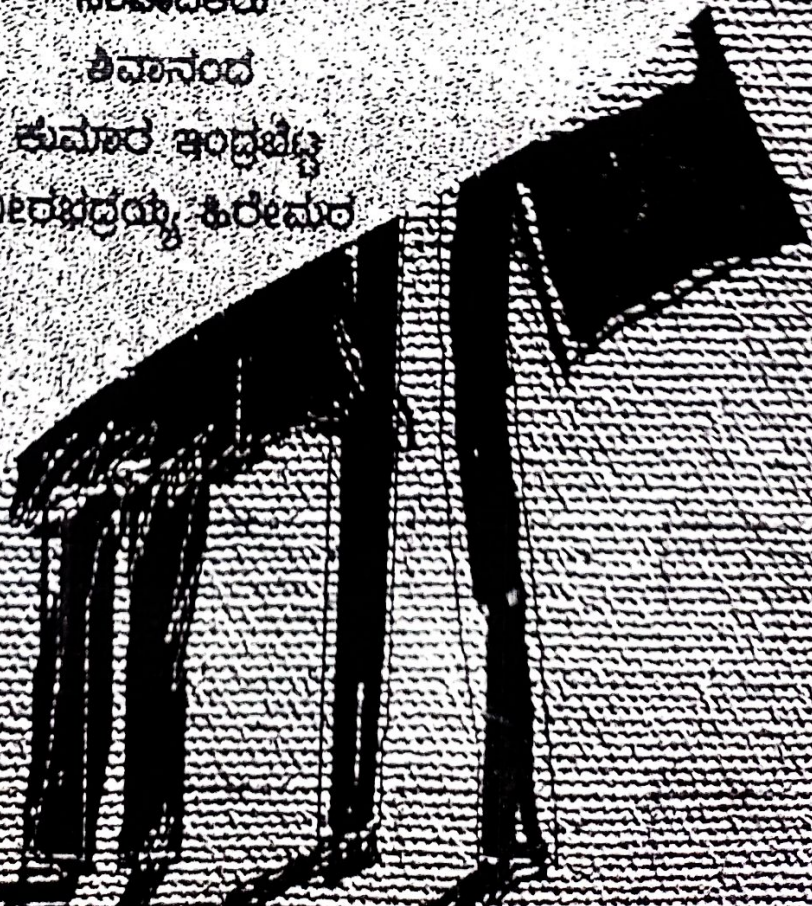


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ಶಿವಾನಂದ

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- ಸಂವಾದಕರ ಮಾತು
- ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೊಲಮಾದಿಗರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ / 9
- ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಾನಂದ
- ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನಾಯಕರು: ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡುವಿಕೆಯೋ ಛಿದ್ರೀಕರಣವೋ / 15
- ಕುಮಾರ ಇಂದ್ರಬೆಟ್ಟ
- ಜರಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿವಶಂಕರ್ ಅವರ ಹನಿಗವಿತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ /19
- ಶ್ರೀ. ವೀರಭದ್ರಯ್ಯ ಹಿರೇಮಠ.
- ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀತಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಮುಕ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಟ:ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ದೋಣಿ / 24
- ರಾಕೇಶ್‌ಶರ್ಮ ಕೆ.ವಿ.
- ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ / 38
- ಪ್ರೊ.ರೇಣುಕಮ್ಮ ಜೆ
- ವ್ಯಾಸರಾಯ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ / 45
- ಡಾ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್.ಪ್ರಕಾಶ
- ಆರ್ಥಶೂನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸತ್ಯ ವಚನಗಳ ವಿವೇಚನೆ / 52
- ಡಾ. ಸಿ.ಟಿ. ಜಯಣ್ಣ
- ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪವಾಡಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿರುವ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮ/57
- ಲೋಹಿತ್.ಪಿ
- ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ ಕುರಿತ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನರೂಪಿತವಾದ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ವಿವೇಚನೆ / 67
- ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಬಿ. ಜಾಧವ
- ಶರಣರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಲುಗಳು / 75
- ಶ್ರೀ. ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಸ್.
- ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ: ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ದಲಿತ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ/83
- ದಿನೇಶ್ ಹೆಚ್

ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ ಕುರಿತಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೂಪಿತವಾದತಾತ್ವಿಕ ವಿವೇಚನೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಬಿ. ಜಾಧವ

ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು, ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ
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ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ : ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೂ ಆಕಾರದಷ್ಟೇ ವಿಶಾಲ, ಸಾಗರದಷ್ಟೇ ಆಳ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಗಾದೆ, ಒಗಟು, ಒಡಮು, ಕಥೆ, ಲಾವಣಿ, ಕಥನಗೀತೆ, ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಡೀಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಮೂಲವನ್ನೇಲ್ಲಾಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಲ್ಲಿಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀರವರು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು 'ಜನವಾಣಿ ಬೇರು, ಕವಿವಾಣಿ ಹೂವು' ಎಂದುಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಶ್ರಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರುನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಸರಾದವರು. ನಂಬಿದವರ ಪಾಲಿನ ಅಂಗರಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿತ್ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಾದರೂ, ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನುಕಾಪಾಡುವಗುಣವನ್ನು ಪೊಂದಿದವರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾವಾಣಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಬದುಕುವ ಇವರು ನಾಹಸಿಗಳು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದೊಂದು ಆಬಿಲ ಭಾರತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಗುಂಪು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 830 ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅತೀ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನೊಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪರ್ಣರಂಜಿತ ವೇಷ ಭೂಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ, ನೋಡಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರು ಎಂದು ಮನಸೆಳೆಯುವ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಇವರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಂತೂಯಾರು ಕೃಷಿಮಾಡದ ಕನ್ನೆ ನೆಲ. ಕೈಹಾಕದ ತುಂಬುಕಣಜ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ

ಮತ್ತು

ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಇತಿಹಾಸ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿ ವೈ ಎಂ.
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ಜೈನ್ ಡೀಮ್ಡ್-ಟು-ಬಿ ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ
ಜಯನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಚಿಂಚೋಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಸೇರಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಡಾ.ವೀರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಬಿ.ಗಾರಂಪಳಿ	3
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಶಶಿಕಲಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ	27
ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ	37
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ವೀರಪ್ಪನವರ ಪಾತ್ರ. ಡಾ.ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ ಎಸ್.ಬಿರಾದಾರ,	43
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಡಿನಾಡಿನ ಕನ್ನಡತಿ ಜಯದೇವಿ ತಾಯಿ ಲಿಗಾಡೆಯವರು ಡಾ. ಅಂಬಿಕಾ.ಸಿ. ಚಂದನಕೇರಿ	61
ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ : ಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಡಾ. ರವಿಶಂಕರ್ ಎ.ಕೆ	73
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಕಥೆ-ವ್ಯಥೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಜಾಧವ	83
ಸಮಾರೋಪ ನುಡಿ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಚಳುವಳಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣ. -ಡಾ.ವೀರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಬಿ.ಗಾರಂಪಳಿ,	93
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಡಾ. ಎಸ್. ಸತ್ಯೇಶ್ವರ್	99
ಕನ್ನಡವೆಂದರೆ ತಾಯಿಯೇ, ದೇವಿಯೇ? ಡಾ.ಸೈಯದ್ ಮುಯಿನ್	109
ರಾಯಚೂರಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣ. ಡಾ.ಶೀಲಾಕುಮಾರಿ ದಾಸ	117
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ / ನಾಮ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಶಾಮಲಾ ಎಸ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ	127
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ವಿವೇಚನಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯರು ಡಾ.ಶೀಲಾದೇವಿ ಎಸ್ ಮಳಿಮಠ	135



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**Women Entrepreneurship and Development:
Issues and Challenges**

Edited by

Siddaraju V.G



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- 21 **Women Entrepreneurs in Kerala: With Special Reference to Tourism Sector** 235 - 242
- *Jasna P and Sruthy C K*
- 22 **Role of Entrepreneurship in Empowering Women: A Sociological Study** 243 - 251
- *Surendra K and Anand C*
- 23 **Rural Women Entrepreneurship through Tourism in India** 252 - 263
- *Gracious James and Renjitha Rajeev*
- 24 **Women Entrepreneurs in Mysore District: Problems and prospects** 264 - 271
- *Ashok Kumar H*
- 25 **Women Entrepreneurship in India: Problems and Prospects** 272 - 282
- *Saraswati. H. Bammanal and Rajashree. S. Maranoor*
- 26 **Women Entrepreneurship: Still a Challenge in India** 283 - 289
- *Ekata Shankarnarayan Bhat*
- 27 **Development of Women Entrepreneurship in India: Issues and Concerns** 290 - 298
- *Vishwanath Khot and Arshan Kashaanatti*
- 28 **Social Entrepreneurship and Social Sustainability in India -A Sociological Perspective** 299 - 312
- *K.N Lokesh*
- 29 **Rural Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship - An Overview** 313 - 321
- *Sanjeeva Kumara*
- 30 **Entrepreneurship Practices among Women through Self Help Group: A Study in Karnataka** 322 - 329
- *Dileep Kumar, Saravana K and Ramesh B*
- 31 **Study on Rural Women Entrepreneurship in India: Issues And Challenges** 330 - 340
- *Latha M*

40. A Study on Women Empowerment Programmes in Karnataka state 261-2
Dr. Budhabharat Shankarrao
41. An Analysis of Rural Women in Agricultural Development 268-2
Budde Santosh Kumar
42. Women Empowerment and Domestic Workers: An Economic Perspective 273-2
Nirmala Sirgapur
43. Women Entrepreneurship in India During Covid-19 Pandemic 279-1
Azma Inamdar and Renuka Meti
44. Women Economic Empowerment Through SHGs 287-1
Prof. Neelakant Kannu
45. Social Status of Women Empowerment Through SHGs 296-1
Dr. Surendra K.
46. The Missing Women of India: A Cause of Concern 304-1
Dr. Shilpa Bhimrao Gaonkar
47. A Statistical Analysis of Women Efficacy to Represent Women Empowerment Reform During Covid-19 311-1
Dr. Ranamala G. Kadapatti and Anita G. Kadapatti
48. Women Education And Skills 320-1
Prof Siddappa M Kanta
49. A Study on Socio-Economic Condition of Women Street Vendors in Mysore City 325-1
Dr. Ashwini K J and Dr. Nandeeshha. H. K.
50. Women Human Capital in Global Era 333-1
Vidushi Rana
51. Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment and Sexual Harassment in India 343-1
Pavitra and Dr. Suresha M
52. Women Economic Empowerment and Global Economy 352-1
Shilpa K. Bhimreddy and Dr. Jayakumar A. Shindhe
53. Financial Literacy And Socio-Economic Status of Working And Non-Working Women in Kalaburagi City 356-1
Dr. Rajkumar B Salagar

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Mallikarjun Doddamani 153

Technological Advancement in Indian Banking Sector and Customer Satisfaction

Belavadi Nikhil 163

An Odyssey of Teacher Stress via Stress and Occupational Stress- A Conceptual Paper

Saba Inamdar & Dr Safia Parveen 181

Modest Fashion: A Trending Movement of Fashion, Faith and Choice

Saniya Sharif & Dr Mohammad Zohair 200

Violence against Children Human Rights Perspective in India

Anand C. Nadavinamani 209

Sikhism- A Quest for Right to Religious Freedom

Krishna Karabhari 222

The Need of Rural Development for Nation's Development in India

Prakash K. Rathod 233

Importance of Yoga and Meditation in our Life

Shri A.G. Jakkanagoudar 245

The Language and Diction in Kamala Das's Poetry

Sandeepkumar B. 254

The Need of Rural Development for Nation's Development in India

Prakash K. Rathod

Introduction:

Rural development is necessary not only for an over-whelming majority of the population living in villages but the development of rural activities is essential to accelerate the pace of overall economic development of the country. Rural development has assumed greater importance in India today than in the earlier period in the process of the development of the country. It is a strategy package seeking to achieve enhanced rural production and productivity, greater socio-economic equity, and aspiration, balance in social and economic development. The primary task is to mitigate the

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hunger of about 70 percent of the rural population, providing adequate and nutritious food. Then follow an adequate provision of clothing and footwear, a clean house in a clean environment, medical care, recreational facility, education, transport and communication.

About 70% of India's population lives in villages, spread all over the country like stars in the night sky. Villages cover about 96% of India's geographical area. The vast majority of India living in rural areas cannot be taken lightly in any planning aimed at socio-economic development of the country. In India, since the Independence, there has been an intense effort to reconstruct the rural India and the rural sector of the economy.

Even after 70 years of independence, right from the Nehru age to the Narendra Modi era, the rural India of today still short of basic amenities, like drinking water, electricity, roads, housing, food and clothing. It is now increasingly being felt that no planning can be successful unless more and more attention is paid to rural development schemes and poverty improvement programs. Therefore, many new schemes to improve the conditions of the rural population are being launched, and the old ones are being completed expeditiously.

Once Gandhi Ji told the renowned author Mr. Mulk Raj Anand that, we could not build India unless we build villages. Gandhi Ji wanted to make villages independent republics, independent in governance and for our routine requirements, governed the people of the villages and self sufficient for financial needs. India is mainly an

agricultural country. Hence it becomes important that balanced amount of attention and funds be spent for betterment of the rural folk. However, in spite of their being in majority, they have been lagging behind in the fields of education, civic amenities, medical facilities and economic well-being. Therefore, the Government of India realizes the need of improvement of condition of rural people. Many programs and projects for the upliftment of rural folk have been started. The concept of rural development is quite complete and extensive. G. Shah defines rural development as "the development of rural areas, often rural development has meant the extension of irrigation facilities, expansion of electricity, improvement in the techniques of cultivation, construction of school building and provision of educational facilities, health care etc." (Jalihal, K.A and S.Mvamamrthy M, 81)

This is considered a lop-sided view of understanding rural development. Of late, rural development signifies a complex and long-term process involving fundamental transformation of rural society both at social and economic levels. It represents planned programs to improve the quality of the life-style of the ruralites.

In India seventy percent of our population live in villages, but the development scheme, for the development of rural segment are not given the required priorities. Our economy is developing fast, industries and big corporate are going globalized, with liberalization, tremendous change are being felt in IT, manufacturing, service sector, but nobody thinks of the rural development to make it as fast as in these sectors. Then what will this progress and development means? Gandhi wanted total

transformation of villages by developing them from within into viable units. Pt. Nehru tried to give practical shape to these ideas through urbanization, industrialization and modern technical knowledge without breaking up the old foundation of the Country. As a result, several pilot projects were started all over the country, which were concerned with the problems of housing, transport, communication, marketing and other infrastructural facilities like irrigation, school and health, etc.

A review of rural development programs and their strategies in India reveals that its concept has considerably changed with the passage of time. For long rural development meant "expansion, development and modernization of agriculture" (Datta Prabhat 67) and it was deemed to be identical for agricultural development.

Benefitting to 30% of the total population, already develop and above poverty does not mean actual development. Rural development seeks to transform all the sectors of rural economy - the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector. Visiting a village we find even today houses made of mud, bamboos and grass, have no protection against rains, storms moisture and fire. Supplying of adequate drinking water it is a tedious problem in which homemaker and girls are devoting a sizable part of the daily routine, fetching enough water from far-flung area or standing in queue for hours waiting there no at public tap. It is concerned with the improvement of the standard of living of the ruralities through the provision of health and medical facilities, employment opportunities including vocational training, educational facilities etc. It brings about significant

improvement in the socio-economic conditions off the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, the landless agricultural laborers and the marginal and small farmers. Illiteracy and particularly among girls is main peculiarity of our rural India.

A few states try to enroll and attract children in schools with the incentive of mid-day meal schemes, but all the same, universalisation of elementary education is still dream and there is no let up in the annual number of drop out. Rural poverty and illiteracy has given our country the dubious name where highest no of child laborer in the world are on job to feed their bellies health care is just basic and few doctors are willing to work in the rural areas. Agricultural development constitutes the crucial aspect of rural development. Agricultural development is possible by better seeds, adequate fertilizers, manures, and pesticides, adequate supply of water and effective completion of land reform measures.

Villagers are mostly dependent on vidyas or other RMPs for their medical needs, lack of proper infrastructure like road, transportation, electricity, water, proper housing, educational schools de-motivated persons weather adopter, engineer or any personal go to villages and stay there with the family. High rate of migration from villages to nearby cities on metros is also the result of jack of proper infrastructure in rural areas. These migrated people built slums, juggies, chawl or cherries in the cities to live not so comfortably but have no option as in cities they could find job, and could earn to fill their starving stomach. The present Government rallies the gravity of the situation and has taken some important measures to develop infrastructure in the countryside.

The government of India is committed to the cause of bringing about rapid and sustainable development in the rural areas. The ministry of rural development is engaged in implementing a number of schemes, which aim at enabling rural people to improve their living standards. One of the earliest steps taken was to bring about the Community Development Programme, which was started in 1952. Its purpose was to ensure the supply of improved high quality seeds, modern implements and chemical manures to farmers. In addition, irrigation facilities were improved, facilities were provided for the up-liftment of livestock and small-scale village industries. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction was formed in August 1979 whose major task was in the field of rural development.

Besides this another programme i.e. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been launched by Government in 1979. It aims at creating additional employment and raising the income levels of the identified target groups, consisting of marginal and small farmers, agricultural laborers, small artisans, and persons belonging to scheduled castes and tribes. The launching of this programme was widely welcomed as a better deal for the rural poor.

Education removal of poverty and speedy socio economic progress in the goal with which the development programs are being implemented through a multi pronged strategy, reaching out to the most disadvantaged sectors of the society. The programmes were also assisted internationally e.g. USA has been giving liberal loans for projects, which have been initiated in the villages. Besides economic scheme, a rural health scheme was

launched in the country, which aimed at training of community health workers. Huge priority is being accorded to provide clean drinking water, rural housing and road. Increased participation of people in the rural development process, decentralization and greater access, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit and inputs go a long way in providing the rural people with better prospects for economic development. Improvement in welfare measures like education and health etc. constitute the social aspect of the rural development. Eradicating rural poverty, increase in rural employment and productivity constitutes the main tasks of such development.

The social security programs are being implemented for providing assistance to the destitute and down trodden. Assistance and encouraging to voluntary agencies and training of functionaries forms part of the emphasis on accelerated rural development. The ministry is constantly endeavoring to empower the Panchayat Raj institution in term of functions, power and finance. In the new initiative, the Gram Sabha has become the most significant institution. By effecting changes in the socio-economic institutions, rural development seeks to change the socio-economic structure of the rural community. Non Government Organization selfhelp group and Panchayat Raj institution have been awarded adequate role to make participating democracy meaningful and effective. Development of waste lands desert and drought prone areas has been undertaken along with the land reforms. The effectiveness of the rural development programmes necessitates political non-interference.

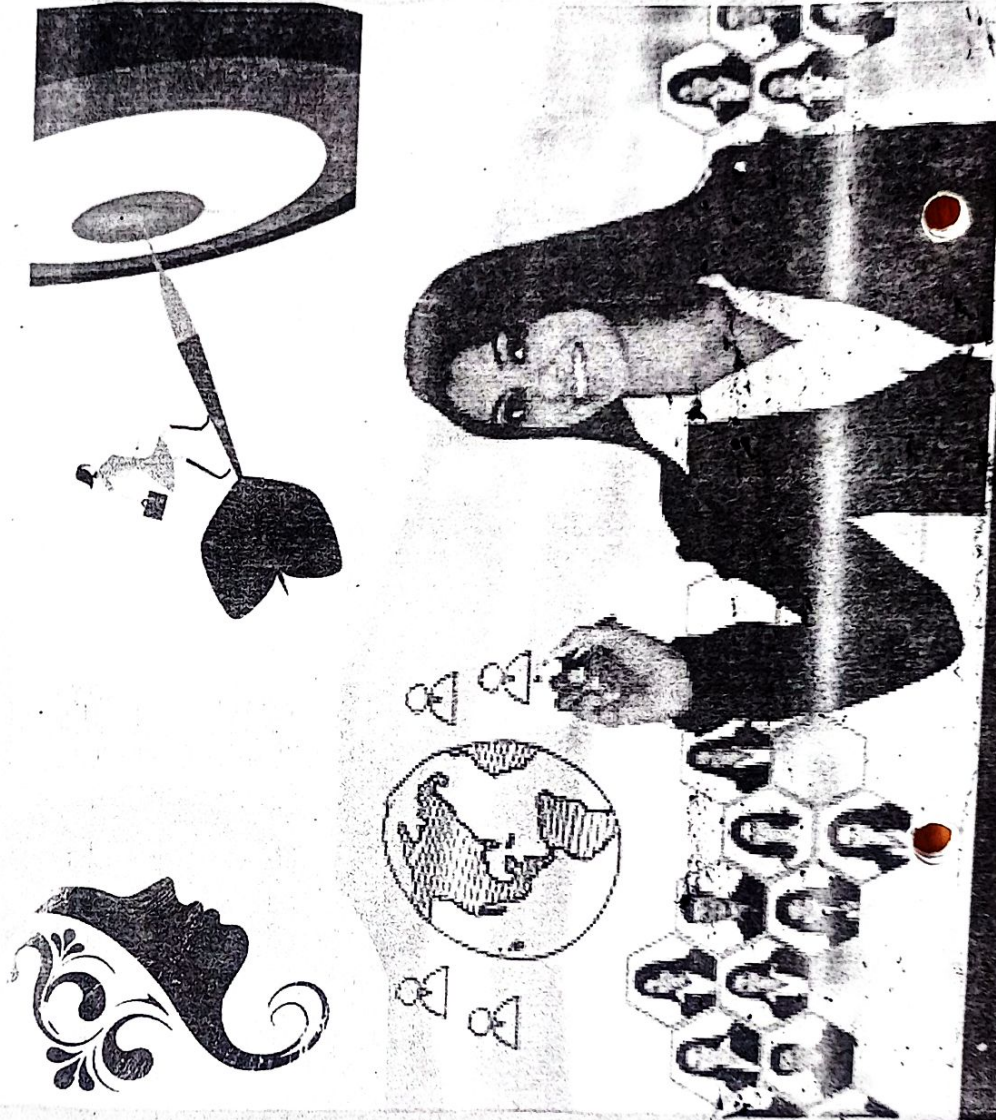
They devoted their lives to protect the freedom of conscience. They resisted bravely against those forces, which were responsible for transgression of right to religious freedom. The institution of Khalsa Panth is a vanguard of fundamental rights of an individual. Sikhism urge for the creation of a fair and egalitarian social and political order, which ensures the freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion and prohibits the religious prosecution, religious discriminations and dehumanization of any religious community.

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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Edited by
Dr. Siddaraju V.G.



About the Book
Entrepreneurship is the organization of economic activity, taking advantage of the profits and benefits that come from it and taking all the risks out there. In the wake of economic liberalization and globalization, women entrepreneurship in India is gaining prominence. Women constitute almost 50 percent of the world population. But their representation in gainful employment is relatively low and women constitute only one-third of the economic enterprises. Women entrepreneurship contributes not only to the economic development of the country but also to the economic well-being of the family and communities. There is a shortage of successful business women entrepreneurs in the social and economic sphere in India. Despite several measures and incentives undertaken by the Government of India, women entrepreneurs are not increasing up to the mark. The feature of this book is that experts who have knowledge of the issues have contributed to this book. This book will be a valuable source of reference on the subject for the policy-makers, teachers and students of economics, sociology and development thinkers.

Role of Entrepreneurship in Empowering Women: A Sociological Study

Surendra K and Anand C

Introduction:

Women are the main pillars of an economy, as her empowerment is essential for the society and economy as a whole. Empowerment means encouraging and developing skills for self sufficiency, self - economic independence and growth oriented approach. Today, women have acquired a significant position in social life, economic activities, and decision making among their families. Earlier, their role in productive work, employment generation and income oriented activities were hindered by many socioeconomic constraints. Hence, a need was felt to formulate policies, which aims for the empowerment and entrepreneurship of women. When women's move forward, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves. Empowering women through entrepreneurship has become an essential part of country's development efforts due to Economic growth, Social stability and Women development.

The term "Women Entrepreneurship" refers to an act of business ownership and business creation that empowers women economically, increase their economic strength, and position in society.

Considerable time has been taken in changing attitude, technological innovation and modern ways of thinking to reduce disparity between man and women to bring equality. According to

Dhanbad district of Jharkhand state. A survey, using questionnaire method, has been conducted to obtain data on the nature of enterprise, socio economic profile of the entrepreneurs and importance of Training and Education interventions in entrepreneurship development. Right-tailed "z" Test has been used to test the formulated hypothesis on Education and Training interventions. The findings of the study shows that there is no role of Education in starting an enterprise but it plays an important role in improving the entrepreneurial quality and performance of the enterprise.

Amudha and Banu,(2009) emphasized that the economic development of any country aims at bringing out changes in social life rather than modernization. Micro finance as a strategy involves the provision of a broad range of financial services, such as loans, deposits, payment services, remittances, pension and insurance to poor and low-income households. This study ventures to understand and assess the role that micro finance plays as a tool for elevation of social entrepreneurship through women empowerment. A sample study has been conducted on the self help groups in Thanjavur District of Tamilnadu, which is covered by agricultural occupation with both urban and rural areas. This study covers 10 villages with a sample size of 174 SHG members. Survey method has been followed to collect the primary data by administering an interview schedule. The result shows that irrespective of age, marital status, family size and number of members, the SHG members are able to venture any business and earn the income.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the women socio-economic empowerment through entrepreneurship at Gulbarga City.
2. To analyze the motivational factors & other factors that influence women to become entrepreneurs.
3. To find out the various personal and financial problems in their businesses.

Hypothesis of the Study

All variables are not equally contributing to women's empowerment in Gulbarga City.

Methods and Sampling Size:

The samples under this study are taken of the women entrepreneurs of the Gulbarga City only. The study was conducted during the year, 2019 March. The total numbers of samples selected are 100. The study is based on the primary data collected from the respondents. An interview schedule was prepared to collect information regarding family background, income, trade and knowledge about enterprises. The secondary data has been collected mainly from various publications of Government of India, Government of Karnataka, Journals and periodicals, bulletins and articles in connection with the study.

Results and Discussion:

Table -1: Age of the Respondents

Age	No. of Entrepreneurs
Below 25	22(22%)
25 - 35	32 (32%)
35 - 45	37 (37%)
45 and above	09 (09%)
Total	100.00%

The table 1 observed that majority of women started their enterprise at the age range of 25 - 45. They had qualification and perhaps could get some other job. But they selected entrepreneurship as career.

Table 2: Education qualification of the Respondents

Educational qualification	No. of Entrepreneurs
Below SSI.C.	12 (12%)
	32 (32%)
	36 (36%)
	20 (20%)
Total	100.00%

un-organized women entrepreneurs, the subsidy for loans should be increased.

- Most of the un-organized women entrepreneurs are of the opinion that because of lack of proper training, they are unable to survive in the market. Hence, frequent training programs must be conducted with regard to new production technique, sales techniques etc.
- Since the number of un-organized entrepreneurs from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Most Backwards communities is very low, awareness must be created to those women, by providing special attention.
- Various schemes and plans of Government for the encouragement of un-organized women entrepreneurs should be strongly executed at different levels.

Conclusion

The subject of empowerment of women has becoming a burning issue all over the world including India since last few decades. Inequalities between men and women and discrimination against women have also been age-old issues all over the world. Thus, women's quest for equality with man is a universal phenomenon. They have demanded equality with men in matters of education, employment, inheritance, marriage, and even in politics. Women want to have for themselves the same strategies of change which menfolk have had over the centuries such as equal pay for equal work.

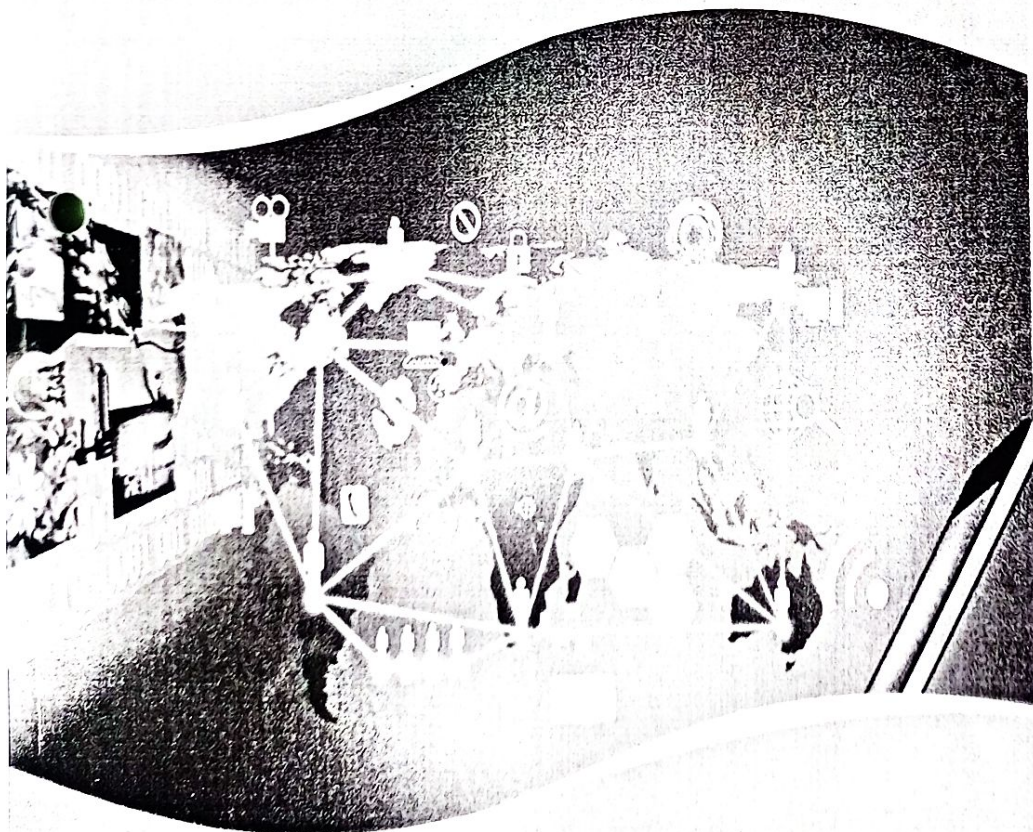
Hence, they are taking more personal decisions, for instance, about their further education, marriage, and in career. More and more women want freedom of work and control their own reproduction, freedom of mobility and freedom to define one's own style of life. It is contended that freedom leads to greater openness, generosity and tolerance. Entrepreneurship is an important tool to empower the women in the country by increasing Family, Economic, Financial and Social Status. From the above study it has been safely concluded that

Entrepreneurship brings gender equality and also improves the overall status of women in the family, society and in the nation.

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● **TECHNOLOGY
LEARNING FOR
NEXT GENERATION**



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PREFACE

This Edited book is intended to explore the technology learning for next generation. This book is edited according to base on the online learning platform for future. This edited book contains many relevant issues in learning situation in digital era and new strategies for learning and problem solving. Therefore, differs in a very qualitative way from many other books available on the same content. All suggestions and reports of findings from Professors, Researchers, teacher educators and the student teachers will be acknowledged in this edited book.

I am also grateful for the help and encouragement of Krishna Publication House, Gujarat.

Editor

Chetan J. Bhal

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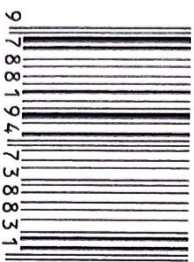
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CONTENT

14. **Blended Learning**
Dr. R. Saraswathy115
15. **ICT in Education - A Rhetoric**
Dr. Harikrishnan M123
16. **Role of E-Learning in Higher Education in India**
Dr. D. Jayaprasad132
17. **Digital Learning Styles and Self-efficacy of Pre-service Teachers**
Dr. R. Selvamathi Sugirtha and Mrs. S. Gomathi142
18. **Role of Technology in Higher Education**
Dr. Prakash K. Rathod150
19. **Blended Learning: Instructional Strategy to Address Learner Diversities**
Dr. Sharefa Noufina K.P.,157
20. **Flipping in Virtual Learning**
Smitha Jose170
21. **Innovative Strategy in Digital Learning to Enhance the Knowledge of the Learners-A Preview**
Dr. Devisri Kanniappan and Arul Priya Sampath179
22. **Ensuring Performance of Student through E-learning Environment to Achieve Knowledge, Skill and Ability**
Dr. K. Devisri188
23. **Computer Assisted Learning an Effective way of Research Studies in Higher Education**
Dilip Kumar199
24. **E-learning**
Ms. N. Karpagam and Dr. T. Bharathi208
25. **Enhancing the Effect of Cognitive Apprenticeship Model of Teaching through Blended Learning**
Ms. Beena C G and Prof. (Dr.) Asha J V225

Chapter - 16

ROLE OF E-LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

The present 21st century global scenario in higher education investigates the importance of using e-learning in teaching in higher education. In the present institutions of higher education, the issue of utilizing modern information and communication technologies (ICT) for teaching and learning is very important. This study gives an intellectual background to the study by reviewing some contributions made by various researchers academicians and the institutions on the concept of e-learning, particularly its usage in teaching and learning in higher educational institutions in India. It looks at the scope, importance, the role e-learning plays in higher educational institutions and the advantages and disadvantages of its adoption and implementation in higher education in India.

Key words : ICT, E-learning

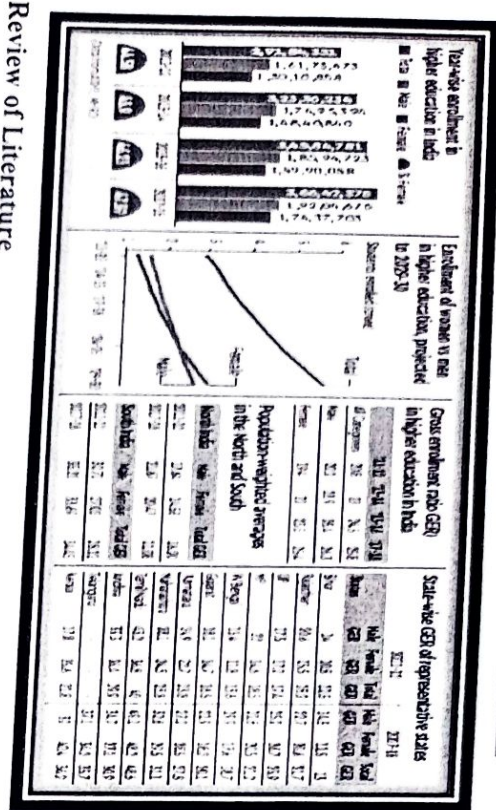
Introduction

In present scenario E-Learning is construed in a variety of contexts, such as distance learning, online learning and networked learning (Wilson 2001). In the context of this paper all of these instances will be considered to describe learning that utilizes information communications technology (ICT) to promote educational interaction between students, lecturers and learning communities (Holley 2002). Volery (2000) argues that the fast expansion of the Internet and related technological advancements, in conjunction with

limited budgets and social demands for improved access to higher education, has produced a substantial incentive for universities to introduce eLearning courses. Volery (2000) continues that if universities do not embrace eLearning technology that is readily available, they will be left behind in the pursuit for globalisation. Ribiero (2002) argues that if universities are to maximize the potential of eLearning as a means of delivering higher education, they must be fully aware of the critical success factors concerned with introducing online models of education. Many commentators describe the relative benefits of elearning in higher education; however, there are ramifications for unprepared, technology focused institutions, when trying to implement distance learning courses. O'Hearn (2000), contends that university structures are rigid and unproven, regarding the incorporation of technological advancements. Holley (2000) states that eLearning is difficult to implement without the full cooperation and support of lecturers, as the degree of interaction between lecturers and students is still predominant in eLearning environments (Volery 2000). Finally, are traditional universities able to compete with other independent education providers in relation to social demands for „lifelong learning“ and globalised education services? (O'Hearn 2000).

Future Of E-Learning In Indian Higher Education

In The ease of access to internet is the gateway to the growth of e-learning in education system. The availability of internet along with technology and service provider helps online learning to reach its height in a very short span of time. Not only education institutions even organizations adopt eLearning as a part of training which helps in their growth and serves as a cost saving strategic technique. India has the population of 250million and stands third in the internet usage whereas China and the US occupy first and second places respectively, Bates. A (2003).India has substantial potential as the huge market for E-learning. Usage of internet via Smartphone has increased in recent times, which acts as the personalized platform of e-learning to pursue higher studies without any geographic or time constraints to follow the dreams and compete in the competitive world. The size of online education market in India is expected to grow up to \$40billion by 2017 from current \$20 billion according to the report published in July 2014 by Docebo. India has one of the



Review of Literature

Fry (2001) Technology based e-learning encompasses the use of the internet and other important technologies to produce materials for learning, teach learners and also to regulate the courses in an organization.

F Laurillard's (2006) research "e-learning as the use of any of the new technologies or applications in the service of learning or learner support", and it has been considered as operational definition of e-learning

Hameedet al (2008) E-learning, in spite of the advantages that it has when adopted in education also has some disadvantages. Studies support that e-learning process some disadvantages.

Abbad et al (2009) "E-learning refers to the use of information and communication technologies to enable the access to online learning/teaching resources

Mapuva and Muyengwa (2009) explained that there are certain obstacles that come with the decision to apply e-learning in higher education. They have especially pointed to the changed work pattern that affects teachers. From a developing country perspective,

Smedly (2010) "The adoption of e-learning provides the institutions as well as their students or learners the much flexibility of time and place of delivery or receipt of according to learning information.

Key Categories of Online Education

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and secondary/ supplemental education 	Supplement to school learning for students enrolled in primary and secondary classes in school
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher education 	Provide an alternative to traditional higher education courses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reskilling and online certifications market 	Online programmes aimed at coaching students in preparation for competitive examinations Courses designed to assist users in skill enhancement, which may result in certifications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language and casual learning 	Learning of non-academic subjects such as spoken English and playing guitar

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the scope for E-learning in Indian higher education scenario.
2. To study about the importance, advantages and disadvantages of e-learning.

Significance of the Study:

The present scenario this study is highly significant in establishing the importance of E-learning in higher education. This information will help to avoid the barriers that are likely to hinder the development and expansion of E-learning in higher educational institutions' learning can also be seen as a promising way for improving the quality of higher education and effectiveness of learning. It can give increased flexibility of learning experience to student, enhances access to information resources for more students. E-learning could also lead to the enhancement of quality in higher education by leading to innovative pedagogical methods, new ways of learning and interacting by the easy sharing of the new practices among learners and teacher s communities, as well as by more transparency and easier comparison and cross fertilization of materials